



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Volume 1

April, 1978

Number 2

## THE CHAIRMAN'S CORNER

As reported in this issue of the BIFAD BRIEFS and elsewhere, the Title XII program is accelerating. The Board believes that it is well on the way to becoming a major factor in our bilateral agricultural development assistance program. Expanded involvement of U.S. universities will be needed.

The Board's effort to provide means for universities to strengthen themselves to participate fully in Title XII activities is moving ahead. The universities should have received, by this time, a brochure providing detailed instructions for the submission of proposals for recurrent formula funds to be used for strengthening purposes. We know that the universities will respond in appropriately innovative and useful ways. A second brochure providing instructions to 1890 and other minority institutions for the development and submission of proposals for non-matching strengthening grants is nearing completion and should be issued shortly. We are also making progress toward appropriate revisions of traditional A.I.D. contracting and grant procedures. These revisions will be of importance in helping universities to mobilize resources for Title XII purposes.

The second Annual Report to Congress on the TITLE XII program has been prepared by A.I.D. with BIFAD participation. The BIFAD chose to exercise its prerogative to add separate commentary to Congress, and this too has been completed. The thrust of our comments was supportive of A.I.D. and concentrated upon the need for additional support

## NEW BOARD MEMBER

Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro, Professor of Nutrition, Division of Allied Health Professions, Emory University, has been appointed by the President to the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development. Dr. Prothro received her Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. She will bring unique experience and talent to the Board, having had seventeen years of teaching, research, and administrative experience at Tuskegee Institute. She has also served on the faculty of the University of Connecticut and was a Nutrition Advisor at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta.

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## JCAD GUIDELINES

A.I.D. and BIFAD have agreed to Guidelines for the Joint Committee on Agricultural Development. (A copy is attached). These operational Guidelines outline how the JCAD is to assist the BIFAD in discharging its responsibilities for Title XII country programs.

The Guidelines are based on a set of basic principles. Two Congressional mandates are involved: (1) that A.I.D. development assistance programs in food and nutrition be designed to meet the needs of the poor majority, and (2) that U.S. universities be more extensively involved in U.S. development assistance activities.

These mandates involve another basic principle. This is the concept that

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for collaborative research, baseline studies of agricultural education, research and extension in the LDC's and strengthening of U.S. universities.

The Board is faced with a number of additional policy and strategic questions. The BIFAD has responsibility for providing a Roster of agriculturally-developing countries which might benefit from participation in Title XII. This involves a range of questions including appropriate university involvement in A.I.D.-graduate and other middle-income countries. We are working with our colleagues in A.I.D. toward the establishment of appropriate policies and productive programs in this arena.

Baseline Studies of agricultural education and extension systems in the LDC's are moving forward. We appreciate the good help of Don McCloud (Wisconsin), Ed Schuh (Purdue), Earl Kellogg (Illinois), Bill Flynn (Ohio) and Fred Mann (Missouri) in this effort. We now have a conceptual model to guide individual country baseline studies. You will find in the last issue the initial list of countries where studies have been requested. Please let Woods Thomas know if your institution has particular interest in being considered to undertake one or more of these studies.

The Collaborative Research Support Program is progressing. The dedicated work of Fred Hutchinson and his colleagues on the JRC has resulted in a priority research agenda of some 20 problem areas. The BIFAD and A.I.D. have this under consideration. We hope to take definitive action on the agenda at our April meeting.

Woody Berg and his colleagues on the JCAD have come up with a set of effective procedures for identification and implementation of Title XII country programs. The guidelines are attached to this issue of the BIFAD BRIEFS.

I do hope that universities which have not yet identified a Title XII officer

within their agricultural complexes, or elsewhere, will do so soon. As the program accelerates, it becomes imperative to have a key person at each institution with whom we can work directly.

Clifton R. Wharton, Jr.

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Title XII is predicated on long-term, continuous commitment by U.S. universities to a partnership with A.I.D. and host countries in agricultural development. Another basic principle is that BIFAD has the responsibility of assuring that the most relevant talents of the U.S. agricultural education, research and extension complexes are brought to bear on the fundamental constraints to agricultural development in the LDCs. Finally, the principle of long-term commitment and early involvement by universities and others in project planning and implementation is fundamental to the achievement of Title XII objectives.

The Guidelines specify that the JCAD is responsible for assisting BIFAD in developing program strategies for agricultural development. In discharging this responsibility, the JCAD will seek to establish strategies to guide regional and country programming efforts that are responsive to Congressional mandates and LDC needs.

The JCAD Guidelines identify critical points in the programming process where participating institutions interact on a broad range of planning and programming activities. The Title XII programming procedures are consistent with A.I.D.'s overall programming process for bilateral assistance modified to facilitate participation by JCAD and BIFAD.

The initial phase of the programming process involves articulating an A.I.D. agricultural assistance strategy on a country-by-country basis. These strategies will be the basis for identifying specific Title XII projects needed to assure attainment of the objectives

of the U.S. development assistance program. This JCAD effort will involve the diagnosis of development problems and the formulation and choice of alternative developmental approaches.

There are several alternatives for planning and designing projects through which a country's development strategy can be carried out. While any of these alternatives may be most appropriate under specific circumstances, the JCAD and A.I.D. encourage U.S. institutions to follow the Collaborative Assistance Method of contracting. One of the key elements in assuring effective use of the resources of U.S. institutions is to involve them with host country institutions in the design of projects. With the Collaborative Assistance Method the U.S. institutions and the collaborating host country institutions work out a detailed project, outlining what is to be done, how to do it and how much it will cost. The role of JCAD and A.I.D. during this process will be to facilitate, rather than to direct the joint planning effort. This approach is designed to result in the U.S. institutions, the collaborating host country institution and the USAID Mission agreeing to the specifics of a project before the project is implemented.

The JCAD Guidelines outline specific steps for programming country and regional projects. These include identifying Title XII projects and establishing from the BIFAD Registry of Institutional Resources a source list of possible U.S. institutional contractors. Under the Collaborative Assistance Method, the A.I.D. Contract Office will solicit a formal expression of interest from the institutions on this source list. A project panel, including a BIFAD staff member, will review the expressions of interest received and rank institutions in accordance with their qualifications. The A.I.D. Contract Office will then negotiate a contract, starting with the institution at the top of the list and proceeding to subsequent institutions on the list if a contract cannot be agreed to with first institution.

An essential part of BIFAD and JCAD responsibility under Title XII is monitoring, evaluating and reporting

to the university community. Thus, the JCAD will assist BIFAD in the evaluation of Title XII projects and programs.

Lon Cesal

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#### AN ARRAY OF POTENTIAL TITLE XII PROJECTS

Along with this month's BIFAD BRIEFS, all potentially eligible Title XII institutions have received a list of potential projects compiled from A.I.D.'s FY 79 Congressional Presentation (CP). This part of the CP is provided to help BIFAD increase university participation in A.I.D. programs.

To this end, BIFAD is providing relevant agricultural institutions with the attached document which contains the CP of A.I.D. projects in Food and Nutrition, the Sahel Development Program and parts of the Security Supporting Assistance Program. The document also contains a country overview and a listing by budget accounts of all active projects within the country. Project funding levels for individual fiscal years are included. For each project that might be initiated in FY 79, a one-page project description is provided. The top lines of this description list the project title, number and proposed funding level. In the lower right hand corner, the principal contractor(s) is listed. For many projects proposed in FY 78 and for nearly all FY 79 projects, a contractor has yet to be selected. In a few cases where the designation is "contractor to be selected," the process of selection may be so far along that it would be impractical to consider additional universities. For most, however, university participation following the JCAD Guidelines (attached) is possible. All projects listed are subject to Congressional approval.

Universities may choose to use this information as a partial basis for developing a plan and strategy for participation in Title XII. The center piece of this plan might be an expression of interest and capability in an appropriate array of yet to be contracted FY 79 projects.

Attached also is a form for Documentation of Interest and Capability to Conduct Projects Under Title XII. Please complete this form for each project for which your institution has capability and interest.

From information provided in the CP, an institution should be able to select a group of projects in which it has exceptional interest and capacity. If possible, the BIFAD would appreciate receiving a ranking of the array of FY 78 and FY 79 projects of particular interest to the university. This information will assist the BIFAD staff in assessing the interests of universities in particular problem areas.

The BIFAD will keep a record of potential contractors for each Title XII project. It is hoped that whenever an institution learns of a potential or planned Title XII project, whether informed through the CP, BIFAD BRIEFS, host country, or A.I.D. personnel, that the documentation form will be submitted to the BIFAD. All information received will be included in the BIFAD Registry of Institutional Resources for use in matching universities and Title XII projects. It should be noted that the Documentation is not a legally binding expression of interest or request for technical proposal coming from the A.I.D. Contract Office. It is a request for additional information to be included in the BIFAD Registry of Institutional Resources and will be used to assist the BIFAD in developing an initial source list of universities and other institutions for individual projects.

The BIFAD Registry of Institutional Resources will be the predominate mechanism for identifying institutional interest, capacity and experience relevant to the needs of specific projects. The development of this Registry is in its initial stages. Most universities have completed a questionnaire that is quite helpful to the BIFAD in matching institutions with appropriate Title XII projects and programs. This information, along with information available through USDA's Current Research Information System (CRIS) and A.I.D.'s Project Record

File, is included in the Registry of Institutional Resources. An increasingly important component of this Registry will be the information received in the form of Documentation of Interest and Capability to Conduct Projects Under Title XII. Thus, institutions are encouraged to use this vehicle for communicating their interest in specific projects to BIFAD.

Jim Dempsey

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ANNOUNCEMENT OF "CANDIDATE"  
PROJECTS FOR TITLE XII

In order to give all institutions an opportunity to be considered as potential contractors, subcontractors or collaborators for Title XII projects, JCAD is announcing the following project(s) as a "candidate" Title XII Project.

The FY 79 projects are in various stages of development. Every effort will be made to announce the projects in time to permit university participation in the design phase. Procedures are being established to provide considerably more turnaround time beginning with FY 80 projects.

It should be emphasized that the following are "candidate" projects and may be dropped from the list of prospective projects at any time. If your institution has a specific interest in any of the following projects, you may wish to supplement information already provided to BIFAD. Please see "Documentation of Interest and Capability to Conduct Projects Under Title XII" for a suggested outline.

EGYPT

Aquaculture Development, Project #263-0064. The design team is in Egypt. The project paper is expected by June 1, 1978. See FY 79 CP.

Agricultural Mechanization. Project #263-0031. Contractor selection for

feasibility and project design is underway. See FY 79 CP.

#### PORTUGAL

Polytechnical School Development, Project #150-0001. The RWG recommended that the collaborative assistance phase begin by early May, 1978. See FY 79 CP.

#### YEMEN

Agricultural Development Support, Project #579-0052. Collaborative assistance method. The initial phase will involve a three-person team, in Yemen, for a period not to exceed 6 months. Documentation of interest and capability is needed by April 24, 1978. See FY 79 CP.

#### HAITI

Agricultural Development Support of Expanding Research Capacity, Project #521-0092, FY 78. Description is in FY 79 CP. The project paper is complete. Contracting Mode: Standard University Contract. BIFAD Documentation of Interest and Capability expected by June 16, 1978.

Environmental Preservation, Project #521-0096, FY 79. Project design should be completed by October, 1978. Description can be found in FY 79 CP. Contracting mode: Standard University Contract. BIFAD Documentation of Interest and Capability expected by June 16, 1978.

#### HONDURAS

Agricultural Sector Development, Project #525-0150, FY 79. Project Paper will be completed in September, 1978. Contracting mode: Standard University Contract. BIFAD Documentation of Interest and Capability expected by June 16, 1978. Description appears in the FY 79 CP.

Agricultural Research, Project #522-0139, FY 78. Project Paper is complete. Description is in FY 79 CP.

Contracting mode: Standard University Contract. BIFAD Documentation of Interest and Capability expected by June 16, 1978.

#### COSTA RICA

Agricultural Sector Development, Project #515-0137, FY 79. Project Paper will be completed in September, 1978. Description appears in FY 79 CP. Expected contracting mode: Standard University Contract. BIFAD Documentation of Interest and Capability expected by July, 1978.

#### PARAGUAY

Market Planning and Technical Assistance, Project #526-0117, FY 79. Contractor selection for collaborative assistance expected in late 1978. BIFAD Documentation of Interest and Capability expected by the end of June. Project description appears in FY 79 CP.

Minifundia Crop Intensification, Project #526-0118, FY 79. Project description appears in FY 79 CP. Contracting mode is Standard University Contract. BIFAD Documentation of Interest and Capability expected by July 7, 1978.

#### NEPAL

Resource Conservation and Utilization Phase I, Project #367-0132. Description is in FY 79 CP. Expected contract mode: Collaborative Assistance Method. Anticipated date of projected implementation is June, 1978. BIFAD Documentation of Interest and Capability expected by April 30, 1978.

#### PHILIPPINES

Freshwater Fisheries Development, Project #492-0322. Description is in FY 79 CP. Expected contract mode: Collaborative Assistance Method. Anticipated date of project implementation is June, 1978. BIFAD documentation of interest and capability expected by April 30, 1978.

## CAMEROON

National Cereals Research and Extension, Project #631-0013, FY 79.

A design team will be in the country through the summer to develop a research and extension component. IITA is expected to participate in the final project. A standard university contract will be used. Documentation should be in the BIFAD office by May 19, 1978.

## GHANA

Nutrition Improvement, Project #641-0071. Project description appears in the FY 79 CP. Standard University Contract. BIFAD Documentation of Interest and Capability expected by June 17, 1978.

## KENYA

Marginal Lands Development, Project #615-00172 Description appears in FY 79 CP. Standard University Contract. BIFAD Documentation of Interest and Capability expected in June 17, 1978.

## SWAZILAND

Rural Development Area Program Infrastructure Support, Project #645-0068, FY 78. Description appears in the FY 79 CP. Standard university contract is to be used. BIFAD Documentation of Interest and Capability expected by June 3, 1978.

## BOTSWANA

Agriculture Training School, Project #633-0074. Description appears in the FY 79 CP. Standard university contract is to be used. BIFAD Documentation of Interest and Capability expected by June 3, 1978.

## ETHIOPIA

Seed Multiplication, Certification and Distribution, Project #633-XXXX. Description appears in FY 79 CP. Contracting mode to be determined.

BIFAD Documentation expected by July 15, 1978.

Agricultural Planning, Analyses and Evaluation, Project #663-0208. Description appears in FY 79 CP. Contracting mode to be determined. BIFAD Documentation expected by July 15, 1978.

Upper Didesa Development, Project #663-0179. Description appears in FY 79 CP. Standard university contract is to be used. BIFAD Documentation expected by June 3, 1978.

## SUDAN

Southern Manpower Development, Project #650-0021. Description appears in FY 79 CP. A standard university contract is to be used. BIFAD Documentation expected by June 3, 1978.

## TANZANIA

Agricultural Education and Extension, Project #621-0135. Description appears in FY 79 CP. Standard university contract is to be used. BIFAD Documentation expected by June 3, 1978.

Arusha Regional Planning and Village Development, Project #621-0143. Description is in FY 79 CP. Potential for sizable university subcontract. BIFAD Documentation expected by June 3, 1978.

## BASELINE STUDIES

Baseline studies of the agricultural research, training and extension systems in the following countries are progressing (For more information on Baseline Study, please check last month's BIFAD BRIEFS).

## ECUADOR

The design team will be in Ecuador in April to develop the scope of work and the criteria for selecting a contractor. The estimated starting date is mid-June,

1978. Documentation of Interest and Capability should be in the BIFAD office by May 6, 1978.

#### JAMAICA

The design team will prepare the scope of work and the criteria for selecting a contractor by mid-June, 1978. The estimated starting date is early July. Documentation of Interest and Capability should reach the BIFAD office by May 13, 1978.

#### PERU

The Peru mission is preparing the selection criteria and scope of work. Contractor selection is targeted for early June with a late June or early July starting date. Documentation of Interest and Capability should be in the BIFAD office by May 13, 1978.

#### CAMEROON

The design phase of this collaborative assistance contract for the Baseline Study is planned for late June. Documentation of Interest and Capability should be in the BIFAD office by May 19, 1978.

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#### MISCELLANY

\* Dr. Elmer Kiehl, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri and a member of JRC, visited the Cameroons to confer with country officials and the U.S.A.I.D. Mission regarding implementation of Title XII.

\* Dr. D. Woods Thomas, Executive Director, BIFAD, visited and seminared with U.S.A.I.D. Mission Directors and Rural Development Officers in Central America in El Salvador.

\* Dr. Erven Long, Director, Office of Title XII Coordination and University Relations, A.I.D., discussed Title XII and the university strengthening program at the annual meeting of SECID in Chapel Hill.

\* Dr. John Robins, Dean, College of Agriculture, Washington State University, and a member of JCAD, visited Yemen to confer with country officials and the U.S.A.I.D. Mission regarding the implementation of a Title XII project.

\* Dr. Earl Brown, Program Leader, Human Resource Development, BIFAD discussed the procedure used by JCAD in matching universities' interests and capabilities with LDC needs at the annual meeting of SECID in Chapel Hill.

\* Dr. D. Woods Thomas, Executive Director, BIFAD - On March 17, 1978, Dr. Thomas spoke on the Title XII program to a conference on "The Changing International Education Scene" sponsored by AASCU, Office of International Programs.

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#### BIFAD

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Program

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## BIFAD HIGHLIGHTS - MARCH MEETING

Strengthening Universities: The BIFAD suggested minor changes in the final draft of a brochure providing instructions to universities for the preparation and submission of proposals for recurrent formula funding. It approved release of this document as revised. The BIFAD received a draft brochure providing instructions to minority institutions for the preparation and submission of proposals for the special, non-matching grant program designed to strengthen this group of Title XII institutions. The Board is providing commentary to BIFAD and AID staff for appropriate revision.

Collaborative Research Support Program: The BIFAD received from the JRC a priority list of twenty Collaborative Research Support Programs recommended for planning grants. The list included:

- Peanuts
- Soil Management
- Beans
- Feed Supply
- Crop Protection
- Post-Harvest Losses
- Root and Tuber Crops
- Farming Systems
- Hemoprotozoan Diseases of Livestock
- Planning and Policy
- Large Ruminants
- Product Marketing Systems
- Water Management
- Intensive Vegetable Gardening
- Small Farm Mechanization
- Alternate Energy Sources for Agriculture
- Maize
- Production Potential
- Input and Support Services
- Soybeans

The JRC reviewed with the BIFAD the methodology utilized in developing the recommended list of CRSPs. Substantive discussion of the methodology and the several problem areas followed. The BIFAD asked the JRC to continue its work and provide the Board and AID with additional

information so that the recommended CRSP planning grant agenda might be discussed more definitively at the April meeting.

CRSP Planning Grants: The JRC reported substantial progress on the planning phases of the three initial CRSPs. Small Ruminants final report is due June 15, 1978; Sorghum and Mullet, March 31, 1978; Fisheries and Aquaculture, April 30, 1978. The human nutrition planning grant to the U. of California at Berkeley has been approved.

International Center for Living Aquatic Resource Management: The JRC recommended support by AID for this initiative. BIFAD concurred.

University Eligibility: The BIFAD received from the JCAD a recommended set of criteria and processes for establishing university Title XII eligibility, inclusion on the BIFAD roster and registry of resources. After discussion and BIFAD suggested revision, the recommendation of the JCAD was accepted with instructions to proceed.

Status of Title XII Country Projects: The BIFAD accepted the JCAD's monthly status report of Title XII country projects. It suggested means of improving the reporting format. Current projects are reported elsewhere in the "BRIEFS." Similarly, the BIFAD received a status report on "Baseline Studies"- this, too, is reported elsewhere.

Peace Corps: Mr. Sam Brown, Director ACTION, discussed the Agency's concepts of future directions of the Peace Corps and its views relative to potential complementarities between Title XII and that program. Upon discussion, it was mutually agreed that the BIFAD and Peace Corps staffs would continue to explore the potentials and report back to BIFAD, AID and ACTION.



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Volume 1

May, 1978

Number 3

## THE CHAIRMAN'S CORNER

I want to take this opportunity to elaborate on one of BIFAD's initiatives which I mentioned briefly in last month's BIFAD BRIEFS. This is the Baseline Studies of agricultural research, education and extension capacities in the developing nations. These studies are essential to the long-run success of the Title XII program. If this series of studies is to fulfill its potential, we need the fullest possible support of the university community.

The BIFAD and A.I.D. are convinced that perhaps the single most important thing that the United States can contribute to agricultural development and sustained growth abroad is effective assistance in strengthening of agricultural research education and extension systems to serve the long-run needs of rural sectors.

There is tremendous variability among the developing countries relative to their ability to provide these essential services. We do not have sufficient knowledge of the research, teaching and extension capability that exists in most developing countries. Nor do we know the extent to which they are integrated into a complementary system. Very little is known about the nature and magnitude of investments that must be made in these systems if people in rural areas are to progress and if agriculture is to contribute its share to general economic development and social progress.

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## STRENGTHENING MINORITY UNIVERSITIES

Within the next few weeks we will be sending out the the Guidelines for the Preparation and Submission of Proposals for Minority Institution Title XII University Strengthening Grants. This special category of grants, completely supported by A.I.D., is related to, but distinct from, another category of strengthening grants requiring matching funding by participating universities. <sup>1/</sup> Together the two types make up the program of Title XII University Strengthening Grants. The purpose of the program is to take fuller advantage of the existing and latent ability of U.S. Agricultural institutions to contribute to the foreign assistance effort in the subject matter fields identified in the Title XII legislation.

The 1890 Land Grant Universities, Tuskegee Institute and other qualifying minority institutions would be able to participate in the matching formula grant arrangements on the same basis as all other eligible universities, including one-to-one matching conditions, providing they are currently in a position to meet the qualifying criteria. These criteria are spelled out in the guidelines cited in the footnote. One of the objectives of the special grant program for minority institutions is to help prepare participating institutions to meet the relevant criteria.

<sup>1/</sup> Guidelines for the Preparation and Submission of Proposals for Title XII Matching Formula University Strengthening Grants (March 24, 1978).

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It is to this most fundamental set of issues that the Baseline Studies are directed. It is the intent of A.I.D. and BIFAD to find means of conducting objective studies of these phenomena in cooperation with interested colleagues abroad in as many of the developing nations as necessary and feasible.

It will be highly desirable, if not essential, for U.S. university team members to have had prior in-country experience and language proficiency. In some cases, a single university will be able to provide an appropriate mix of experienced professionals required to cooperate effectively with host country agricultural educators, scientists and administrators. In other cases, it may be necessary for a "lead" university to collaborate with sister institutions for some key team members. Existing university consortia may be in a position to play an important role in this effort. My point is that, one way or another, we must find the most qualified people to do this job. The success of many Title XII programs to help banish hunger and poverty in these nations will depend importantly upon our efforts in this initial phase.

The general concepts undergirding the Baseline Studies are described in the paper "Baseline Studies: a Conceptual Model for Analysis of Current Capacities and Development Needs of LDC Agricultural Research, Education and Extension Systems."

One copy is attached for each university. Elsewhere in the "BRIEFS" is a report on the current situation in several countries.

I know that we can count on our Title XII institutions and others to undertake this important and intriguing challenge with talented people whose professional knowledge and experience are critical to the success of these studies.

Please inform Woods Thomas and the BIFAD Staff of your interests and capabilities in specific countries.

Thank you for your support and cooperation.

Clifton R. Wharton, Jr.

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The main objective of the minority grants, however, is to draw agricultural minority universities into an early and increasingly effective involvement with BIFAD and A.I.D. in Title XII development assistance activities.

A detailed and well-worked out proposal from a minority institution, which meets the standards and criteria set out in the forthcoming guidelines for minority institution Title XII strengthening grants, could lead to a grant. In many cases, minority institutions would want to focus on those particular subject matters and/or geographical area strengths and capabilities relevant to Title XII on which they would like to build. Because of the intensive planning required, each university applying for a grant under the special program for minority institutions would have to commit itself to a pre-grant effort. This would be in cooperation with BIFAD, A.I.D. and possibly other professional resources.

Under the grant, A.I.D. would normally provide support for approved programs of university expenditures in a total of up to \$100,000 per year for periods of up to five years. The achievement of measurable steps, stages or other accomplishments as spelled out in the submitted proposal would be the principal evidence used in evaluating progress under the grant.

There is no requirement that a participating university have current or prior

Involvement with A.I.D. However a commitment to such involvement, as well as the potential to contribute to development assistance programs, are essential.

It is expected that by the conclusion of the grant period, each participating university would have accumulated significant new experience in, and commitment to, collaboration with A.I.D. in Title XII development assistance activities.

We would welcome exploratory correspondence and calls regarding interest in these grants. For those institutions which after due consideration of the forthcoming guidelines, are seriously considering the preparation and submission of a proposal, we are prepared to arrange assistance, as appropriate.

Nicholaas Luykx

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#### REGISTRY OF INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES

The BIFAD Staff is in the process of developing a Registry of Institutional Resources for participation in Title XII projects. The Registry will be used by the Joint Committee for Agricultural Development (JCAD) and the BIFAD Staff to identify and recommend to A.I.D. a source list of institutions interested in and best qualified to undertake specific projects.

The Registry is a collection of information about institutions interested in and capable of participating in Title XII programs. The Registry will include information about universities on the Roster as well as universities and other institutions not on the Roster.

The primary sources of data being used to develop the Registry are:

1. The original questionnaire completed by universities when they apply for inclusion on the Roster. Universities are encouraged to update this information periodically.
2. "Documentation of Interest and Capability to Participate in Projects Under Title XII." This BIFAD form is used to inform the staff about a university's interest in and capability to undertake specific projects. Universities are encouraged to provide this information for every project in which they have an interest and a capability. This information is needed by JCAD and the staff to identify a source list of potential contractors for further consideration by A.I.D. and JCAD.
3. "Cooperative Research Information System" (CRIS). This information about active research projects provides valuable information about the general research capability of Land Grant Colleges. Other colleges and universities are encouraged to provide similar information to the BIFAD Staff for inclusion in the Registry.
4. "Development Information System" (DIS). This is a historical record of A.I.D. projects including those conducted by universities.
5. "Long-Range Plan and Strategy." It would be most helpful if each university would develop and send to BIFAD, a long-range plan or strategy for participation in Title XII programs. As a minimum the strategy should identify types of projects, or programs and

countries or regions where there is an interest and a capability. This may involve consideration of division-of-labor issues with other universities.

6. Other. Universities are encouraged to provide the BIFAD Staff with additional information that will help JCAD and the staff to evaluate interest and capability. Items that would be especially useful are:

- a) Catalog of course descriptions
- b) Annual reports
- c) Special reports
- d) Brochures and pamphlets describing research, teaching or extension programs.

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#### PROGRESS ON BASELINE STUDIES

Following are brief status reports on 13 country baseline studies (9 countries have been added to the 4 that were reported in the April BIFAD BRIEFS):

#### LATIN AMERICA

##### Ecuador

A three-man team has completed the base-line study scope of work and the criteria for contractor selection. The team was well supported by the host government, and both host government and mission feel the job was well done. The

scope of work and criteria are expected from the mission momentarily.

##### Peru

A baseline study scope of work has been completed by the mission and host country; LA Bureau has cabled the mission requesting a copy as soon as possible.

##### Jamaica

LA Bureau is tentatively planning to field a team for preparation of a baseline study scope of work on May 1.

#### AFRICA

Africa Bureau has identified Lesotho and Zaire for priority implementation of baseline studies. Detailed consideration is under way with missions and host governments for initiation of baseline studies in Botswana, Zambia, Liberia and Tanzania. These would be on a more relaxed time schedule. Mission responses to the Africa Bureau cable proposing baseline studies are as follows:

##### Zaire

Mission and host government agreed to receive a baseline study design team. This team is expected to be in the field in early May.

##### Liberia

The Ministry of Agriculture desires that a baseline study be conducted. However, a delay is suggested until a USDA Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA) team is on site. This team is to staff a planning project with the Ministry of Agriculture, which envisions a complete agricultural sector analysis. The team

is estimated to be on board August 1.

#### Cameroon

The mission cabled requesting that a baseline study be conducted in the Cameroons. There are several projects in the planning stage that relate to research, education and extension. Africa Bureau is reacting positively to this request.

#### ASIA

##### Philippines

The Philippine mission has accepted Asia Bureau's suggestion for bringing out a short-term technician familiar with the baseline study methodology to help prepare a scope of work. This suggestion is under discussion with the Government of the Philippines.

##### India

The India Mission responded positively to the first Asia Bureau cable suggesting baseline studies. A Project Identification Document (PID) is in preparation for a major research, education and extension project, the funds of which will be available to a number of Indian States. One proposed condition for participation in this project would be a state level baseline study. This PID has yet to be discussed in detail with the Government of India.

#### THAILAND

We have previously reported Thailand in a hold status awaiting completion of a strategy overview and agricultural sector analysis. Both of these exercises have been completed, and the results are now under review by the mission and the

Royal Thai Government (RTG). Asia Bureau fully expects the RTG and mission to request a baseline study probably within the next two months.

#### Bangladesh

A proposal by the Asia Bureau to carry out a baseline study in Bangladesh has been rejected by the mission.

#### NEAR EAST

The Near East baseline studies schedule remains unchanged from our last report. The baseline studies were discussed with Mission Directors during their Washington visit in March and April.

The baseline studies methodology short paper is being sent to each mission with suggestions that they review how these studies might be tied to ongoing or scheduled country activities.

#### Yemen

A JCAD member visited Yemen in March, as scheduled, to discuss baseline studies and long-term university relations. The report of this visit is under review in the Bureau.

#### Tunisia

A Mid-American International Agricultural Consortium (MIAC) design team is in this country. This project is being implemented under the collaborative assistance method of contracting, and will treat agricultural research, education and extension institutions in Tunisia.

#### Morocco

A contract team is presently in this country on a project for assistance to

higher agricultural education. This team is utilizing the detailed Baseline Studies Handbook as a guide in the collection of information.

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#### JCAD IDENTIFIES PROJECTS

JCAD has identified 16 projects, proposed by A.I.D. missions, in addition to the 28 reported in the April BIFAD BRIEFS, as being suitable for university participation. One list is attached for each university. Some of the FY 79 projects may not materialize, as A.I.D.'s FY 79 budget has not yet been approved by Congress. These projects are being announced at this time to give interested universities as much lead time as possible, to supplement BIFAD's information the Registry of Institutional Resources.

If your institution is interested in any of the proposed projects, you should inform the BIFAD staff. Please see the BIFAD form "Documentation of Interest and Capability to Participate in Projects Under Title XII" for a suggested outline. (One copy is attached for each university.)

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#### REPORT TO CONGRESS

A.I.D. submitted its report on Title XII for FY 77 to the Congress on April 1, 1978 (one copy is attached for each university). The report describes the scope and size of Title XII activities and the nature and extent of the relationship that has developed between A.I.D. and BIFAD as well as the results produced by that interaction.

In FY 77, 118 million dollars of A.I.D.'s proposed Food and Nutrition portfolio was identified as Title XII activities. Amounts estimated for FY 78 and 79 are 195 million dollars and 259 million

dollars respectively. In addition an estimated 50 million dollars in FY 78 and 56 million dollars in FY 79 have been identified as other Food and Nutrition type activities under Title XII but funded from other than Food and Nutrition appropriation. Together these offer substantial opportunities for university involvement.

In 1977, the Board concentrated on: 1) defining the authority, role and scope of the Board and Title XII; 2) establishing its two subordinate units (JRC and JCAD); 3) establishing a staff; 4) identifying an initial list of universities to be placed on the Roster; and 5) determining how, at what level, and to what extent the BIFAD could impact upon the A.I.D. Food and Nutrition program process already underway.

Since the Board was not formally established until the first month of FY 77 (and the JRC and JCAD not until several months later), it did not have an opportunity to make an impact in the development of the FY 77 program or to influence substantially the development of the budget for FY 78. The BIFAD has participated substantially in the development of the FY 79 budget and will participate fully in the development and implementation of the FY 80 budget.

The Board, in its comments to the Congress (section V, pp. 25-28) said that it is satisfied that a sound foundation for a highly effective Title XII program has been created. The Board emphasized three specific initiatives of the Title XII program that it believes are essential to promoting greater university involvement. These are:

1. Baseline studies of agricultural education, research and extension capacities in the developing countries.
2. The Collaborative Research Support Program.

3. Strengthening of U.S. universities for participation in Title XII.

BIFAD HIGHLIGHTS

A copy of the report may be obtained by writing Earl Brown, BIFAD/AID.

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INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL TRAINING

Three regional conferences on International Agricultural Training were held at: the University of Maryland on March 22-24, 1978, El Paso, hosted by New Mexico State University, on March 29-31, 1978 and at the University of Illinois on April 10-12, 1978.

The conferences were sponsored by the Agency for International Development (AID), International Science and Education Council (ISEC), Association of U.S. University Directors of International Agricultural Programs (AUSUDIAP), USDA's International Development Staff and the Resident Instruction Committee on Organization and Policy (RICOP).

The meetings covered: Changes in Organization and Direction in AID, USDA and FAO, Title XII Legislation and Opportunities for Training, Training Needs of Developing Countries, Innovative Approaches to Training, the Role of Women in Development, and Issues and Problems of Training.

It was generally agreed: that education and training are essential components of International Agricultural Development; that education and training needs of developing countries are enormous and complex; that A.I.D. and BIFAD should make a serious effort to provide an educational component in all Title XII research and development programs; and that universities should experiment with new and innovative approaches to education and training.

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\* JCAD recommended, and BIFAD approved, a JCAD assignment to study and make recommendations on program strategies for agricultural development.

\* BIFAD, with recommendations from JRC and JCAD urged A.I.D. and its Office of Women and Development to consider a proposal from the University of Arizona for a training workshop on Women and Development for personnel from Title XII institutions, and that it support the program or some modification of it.

\* BIFAD approved "The Guidelines for Minority Institution Title XII Strengthening Grants." A copy will be sent to universities as soon as it can be reproduced.

\* BIFAD approved and recommended to A.I.D. the priority options for planning grants and exploratory studies listed below for the Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP). The Board urged that the situation in each area be evaluated periodically and that the schedule and the priority decisions be adjusted, if necessary. One copy of the "Descriptive Statements Related to the Prioritized CRSP List" is attached for each university.

1978 1/

Planning Contracts Underway

- \*Sorghum and Millet
- \*Small Ruminants
- \*Fisheries
- \*Human Nutrition

1978-79 1/

Proposed Planning Contracts

- \*Peanuts
- \*Soil Management

Proposed Planning Contracts (cont.)

BIFAD

- \*Beans
- \*Crop Protection
- \*Roots and Tubers

Board Members

- Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., Chairman
- Dr. Orville G. Bentley
- Dr. Anson R. Bertrand
- Mr. M. Peter McPherson
- Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro
- Dr. Gerald W. Thomas

Proposed Exploratory Studies 2/

- \*Post-Harvest Losses
- \*Farming Systems
- \*Product Marketing
- \*Vegetable Crops
- \*Inputs and Services

Joint Committee Chairmen

- Dr. Frederick E. Hutchinson, JRC
- Dr. Sherwood O. Berg, JCAD

1979-80 1/

Staff

- Dr. D. Woods Thomas, Executive Director
- Ms. Irene DeMars, Special Assistant
- Dr. Earl Brown, Program Leader, Human Resource Development
- Dr. Lon Cesal, Acting Program Leader, Agricultural Development
- Mr. Robert Carmody, Senior Program Analyst
- Mr. James Dempsey, Agricultural Development Officer

Proposed Planning Contracts

- \*Feed Supply
- \*Hemoprotozoan Diseases
- \*Large Ruminants
- \*Water Management

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Address requests and comments to Earl H. Brown.

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Proposed Exploratory Studies 2/

- \*Planning and Policies
- \*Small Farm Mechanization
- \*Alternate Energy Sources
- \*Production Potential

1980-81 1/

- \*Maize
- \*Soybeans

1/ This is a proposed schedule. The Proposed number of planning contracts or exploratory studies might vary during each year depending upon availability of funds.

2/ Some of these might become planning contracts in the subsequent year.

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Volume 1

June, 1978

Number 4

## WORKSHOP - ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

A proposal prepared by the University of Arizona calling for the implementation of a workshop/seminar on the Role of Women in Title XII has received strong support by the BIFAD, its Joint Committees and A.I.D. The Agency is currently taking the necessary steps to initiate this program during the month of August.

As conceived, the program would bring together about 30 women holding regular professional staff positions at universities eligible to participate in Title XII activities. During the course of a three-week program, the participants would be exposed to a variety of subject matter intended to increase their capability to effectively participate in the Title XII activities of their institutions.

Included in the program will be sections on the history of and experience with development assistance, alternative models of development, general and sectoral development strategies, familiarization with Title XII activities and the BIFAD structure, description of the A.I.D. organizational structure and program planning, design, implementation and evaluation process, description of U.S. university management of international agricultural programs, the role of women in the development process and other relevant subject matter.

## HOUSE PASSES AID BILL LAUDS TITLE XII PROGRESS

On May 15 the House of Representatives passed the International Development Assistance Act of 1978 by a vote of 225 to 148. The House Bill (H.R. 12222) incorporates a number of the features of the proposed Humphrey bill. It eliminates some of the detailed restrictions of the old Foreign Assistance Act and directs the President to establish the International Development Cooperation Administration which would include A.I.D. and other foreign assistance activities. The new agency would have "primary responsibility within the U.S. government for coordination of international development-related activities."

Under this bill no changes would be made in the present Title XII; it would have been affected by other proposals. If research functions were transferred to a new institute as proposed by the Administration the Joint Research Committee and BIFAD's relationship to the research process would have been substantially changed. A shift from Agriculture of programming responsibility for P.L. 480 funds would add a new dimension to food and nutrition programming and the emphasis on self-help activities would add additional considerations. When the newly authorized Joint Commissions on Rural Development are created, they will add a new factor to research, training and other activities in certain countries.

Cont. Col. 1, p. 2

Cont. Col. 2, p. 2

Agency for International Development Department of State Washington, D.C. 20523

Cont. From Col. 1, p. 1

The seminar/workshop is tentatively scheduled for August 6 to 25, 1978 and will be held at George Washington University. Deans of the colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics as well as university presidents and Title XII officers will be notified as soon as the program is finalized, probably within the next few weeks. It is expected that each university will be asked to nominate, if possible, a team of two women who are regular professional employees of the institution and are involved in one or more of the following fields: 1) the agricultural sciences, including veterinary medicine; 2) the applied social sciences; 3) nutrition; and 4) home economics.

Selection of the 30 participants will be made by A.I.D. on the basis of the nominees' involvement and interest in international work in one or more of the above four categories; their career potential; the nominees' potential for contribution to their universities' international development activities; their involvement in women's activities as they relate to the four general career areas mentioned above; and such other factors as their past international experience and foreign language capability.

While only 30 participants from 15 institutions will be selected for this first seminar, A.I.D. has indicated a willingness to consider repetition of this program.

A.I.D. will provide financial support for the program in Washington, including participants' lodging and per diem. Travel costs to and from Washington, D. C. will need to be borne by either the university or the participant.

Gerald Graf

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Cont. From Col. 2, p. 1

The House adopted a Bauman amendment cutting all authorizations five percent but exempted Section 103, Food and Nutrition Account and the Section III American Schools and Hospitals Account from the cut.

The Senate markup closely parallels the House bill. The Title V organizational provisions are included in the Senate version. Senator Church is reported to believe that a single paragraph containing a sweeping reorganization of foreign assistance activities cannot be substituted for the careful language of the Humphrey bill without extensive Senate hearings.

The Senate was prevented from having hearings on the bill because it was absorbed in the Panama Canal debates closely followed by the issue of the Arab arms deal.

Title XII would not be changed by the proposed House amendments and the House committee report on the bill strongly endorses the expansion of Title XII projects through BIFAD. "An important function of the Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition account is provision of funding for the Title XII program under which American Agricultural Universities and colleges are playing an expanded role in promoting food production in developing countries. The Presidentially-appointed Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD)...has been meeting monthly to identify programs and arrange for U.S. university participation in them. Some \$259 million out of the fiscal 1979 account have been identified as BIFAD/Title XII activities. The committee is pleased with the expansion of Title XII programs and wishes to encourage further progress in this effort."

Robert Carmody

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## SAHEL TRAINING PROGRAM

The office of Sahel in the Bureau for Africa, A.I.D., is planning a 25 million dollar program to educate up to 900 Sahelians at the B.S. and M.S. level over the next seven years.

The BIFAD Staff, the Regional Work Group for Africa and the BIFAD Work Group for Education and Training cooperated in the planning of this project and were instrumental in making arrangements to follow the Collaborative Assistance Method.

Rutgers University has agreed to take the lead in collaboration with Purdue University, the South East Consortium for International Development (SECID) and the Center for International Development (CID) in designing and implementing the project in cooperation with the Club du Sahel in the eight countries in the Sahel region.

The design team is expected to be in the Sahel during June and July, 1978. The first group of students is expected to begin language and remedial study if needed, by Summer 1979 and academic study by Fall, 1979.

The four institutions will collaborate in the design of all programs, special as well as regular academic, for the entire group of students, but will specialize regionally in placing the students in other universities. The project will be followed by the Work Group for Education and Training.

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### REGIONAL WORK GROUPS

The Regional Work Groups of JCAD will be busy during June and July reviewing all the Food and Nutrition, Sahel and Agricultural Supporting Assistance Projects for FY 1980. The groups will

determine which projects meet the criteria to qualify as Title XII projects and are suitable for university participation. These will be announced in the BIFAD BRIEFS as they are approved by A.I.D., probably in November and December so you can begin to identify potential projects for participation.

The projects will be submitted to the President and those that are approved will be sent to Congress during the latter part of January, 1979 in the form of the FY 80 Congressional Presentation. We plan to distribute this to universities in February, 1979. The projects will be announced in the BIFAD BRIEFS when they are far enough along to begin the process of selecting a contractor(s). Universities will be asked to inform the BIFAD Staff of their interest and capability in specific projects, by submitting the BIFAD form "Documentation of Interest and Capability to Participate in Projects Under Title XII" for each project in which they are interested. It should be understood that this will be used to supplement BIFAD's information on institutional resources and is not a part of A.I.D.'s procurement process for specific contracts. Some of the described projects may never reach implementation. See attached list of RWG members.

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### JCAD IDENTIFIES PROJECTS

JCAD has identified 21 projects, proposed by A.I.D. missions, in addition to the 44 previously reported in the BIFAD BRIEFS, as being suitable for university participation. One list is attached for each university. Some of the FY 79 projects may not materialize, as A.I.D.'s FY 79 budget has not yet been approved by Congress. These projects are being announced at this time to give interested universities as much lead time as possible, to supplement BIFAD's information in the Registry of Institutional Resources.

If your institution is interested in any of the proposed projects, you should inform the BIFAD staff. Please see the BIFAD form "Documentation of Interest and Capability to Participate in Projects Under Title XII" for a suggested outline.

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#### MISCELLANY

Dr. Lowell Watts, Colorado State University and Chairman of the African Regional Work Group of JCAD and Robert Carmody, Senior Analyst, BIFAD Staff attended the Sahel - French West Africa meetings in Bamaco, Mali from April 11-14. They briefed the Mission Directors and Program Officers on Title XII and BIFAD. They encouraged the use of universities in the early stages of problem identification and project design.

This conference provided a much-needed opportunity for informing mission personnel on Title XII and the BIFAD, as well as how useful BIFAD's Registry of Institutional Resources can be in identifying institutions with an interest and capability to work in the Sahelian countries. More such conferences are needed to fill these informational gaps in the field.

The JCAD representatives were impressed with the need and the opportunities for strengthening West Africa's capability in the agricultural sciences.

Dr. Earl H. Brown, Program Leader, Human Resource Development, BIFAD discussed "Opportunities for Training Under Title XII" at the Central Regional Conference on International Agricultural Training held at the University of Illinois on April 10-12, 1978.

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#### SUMMARY OF BIFAD COUNTRY PROGRAMMING ACTIVITY

One of the main activities undertaken by the Board has been to increase land grant and other agricultural schools involvement in U.S. foreign agricultural assistance. BIFAD has chosen to work within regular AID programming channels to increase university participation. The BIFAD has set up four Regional Work Groups (RWG) as part of the Joint Committee on Agricultural Development to determine which projects would be most appropriate for university involvement.

The RWGs have reviewed most FY 78 and all FY 79 projects and have provided recommendations on the appropriateness of university implementation to the Regional Bureaus. Potentially \$175 M worth of FY 79 projects could be undertaken by universities. The country project officers have received recommendations of university implementation from BIFAD on 141 projects to date. In a third of the cases the recommendation has specified a collaborative assistance approach.

In the allocation of funds among different types of projects, the Board has worked closely with A.I.D. in increasing the funding for institution building and related activities from a pre-BIFAD figure of \$18 M in 1977 to \$42 M in 1978, and a proposed amount of \$90 M in 1979. Percentage wise this means funds for institution building in the food and nutrition budget increased from 3 1/3% in 1977 to 7% in 1978, to 13 1/3% in 1979.

At present BIFAD is monitoring the status of Title XII project design and implementation. The Board wants to identify programming problems that may limit university participation. The present status of Title XII university projects is summarized in the attached table:

\*\*\*\*\*

BASELINE STUDIES  
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Some concern has been expressed over conflict of interest problems which may arise when a university, after being involved in the conduct of a Baseline Study, is determined to be a candidate for a technical assistance project arising out of the Baseline Study. The views of A.I.D. are summarized as follows:

It is possible to write the Statement of Work for the Baseline Study so that the contractor will not be barred from further contracts dealing with matters covered by the Baseline Study, providing:

- a) The Baseline Study report is primarily a factual assessment;
- b) The Baseline Study report does not recommend specific programs or projects (it may identify problem areas), and does not lead directly, predictably and without delay to a scope of work for the follow-on contract;
- c) The Baseline Study is performed in an unbiased manner; and
- d) There is full and free competition among qualified institutions for follow-on work.

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TITLE XII REPRESENTATIVE

A considerable amount of information has been sent to universities with the March, April and May issues of BIFAD BRIEFS.

It is our hope that by now the following information has reached the Title XII Representative on every campus:

1. March BIFAD BRIEFS
2. Guidelines for the Conduct of Collaborative Research Support Activity Under Title XII
3. April BIFAD BRIEFS
4. Guidelines for the Role and Function of the Joint Committee on Agricultural Development
5. A.I.D.'s FY 79 Congressional Presentation of Food and Nutrition Projects
6. BIFAD form Documentation of Interest and Capability to Participate in Projects Under Title XII
7. May BIFAD BRIEFS
8. Descriptive Statements Related to the Prioritized CRSP List
9. Report to the Congress on Title XII Activities for FY 1977
10. Projects Identified by JCAD for University Participation Under Title XII, May, 1978
11. Baseline Studies, A conceptual Model for Analysis of Current Capacities and Development Needs of LDC Agricultural, Research Education and Extension Systems
12. Guidelines for the Preparation and Submission of Proposals for Matching Formula Title XII University Strengthening Grants

It is our intent that the Title XII Representative will be the primary contact with BIFAD about Title XII activities. If the BIFAD BRIEFS is not reaching you, the Title XII Representative, on a regular basis, please let me know and I will change our mailing list. Also if you have not received all of the above material, please let me know and I'll send you one copy of that which you are missing.

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WORKSHOP FOR TITLE XII  
REPRESENTATIVES

BIFAD will conduct two, two-day work-  
shops for Title XII Representatives.  
Tentative plans are to hold one in  
Washington, D.C. on July 13 and 14 and  
one in Denver, Colorado on July 17 and  
18. The purpose of the workshops is  
to increase the effectiveness of BIFAD  
and the Title XII Representatives by  
exchanging ideas on the objectives,  
procedures, philosophy and alternative  
strategies for participating in  
Title XII programs.

Each Title XII Representative will be  
encouraged to invite a representative  
from her/his administration. Universi-  
ties that have not designated a Title  
XII Representative are encouraged to do  
so. A copy of the tentative program,  
and other information will be sent to  
Title XII Representatives for comments  
and suggestions before the program is  
finalized.

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ADDITIONS TO ROSTER

The BIFAD accepted recommendations from  
JCAD regarding 54 applications for the  
Roster. JCAD recommended that:<sup>1/</sup>

- \* Three universities be added to the Roster
- \* Twenty-six universities be placed on the Eligible List
- \* Ten universities be added to the Registry of Institutional Resources with capabilities in specific areas
- \* Fifteen universities not to be included on any of the above lists at this time. The Board referred two of these back to JCAD for further consideration

The Registry of Institutional Resources now includes: Eligible and on the Roster - 79, Eligible but not on the Roster - 26, Registry of Resources only - 10.

<sup>1/</sup> These recommendations are currently under consideration by A.I.D.

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BIFAD EXPANDS STAFF

\* Dr. Donald L. Plucknett, Professor of Agronomy and Soil Science, University of Hawaii will join the BIFAD Staff as Deputy Executive Director on September 1, 1978.

\* Dr. Morris Whitaker, Professor of Agricultural Economics, Utah State University will join the BIFAD Staff as a Research Officer on July 1, 1978.

\*\*\*\*\*  
BIFAD MEETINGS

June	22	October	26
July	19	November	20
August	24	December	28
September	28		

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BIFAD

Board Members

- Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., Chairman
- Dr. Orville G. Bentley
- Dr. Anson R. Bertrand
- Mr. M. Peter McPherson
- Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro
- Dr. Gerald W. Thomas

Joint Committee Chairmen

- Dr. Frederick E. Hutchinson, JRC
- Dr. Sherwood O. Berg, JCAD

Staff

- Dr. D. Woods Thomas, Executive Director
- Ms. Irene DeMars, Special Assistant
- Dr. Earl H. Brown Program Leader, Human Resource Development
- Dr. Lon Cesal, Acting Program Leader, Agricultural Development
- Mr. Robert Carmody, Senior Program Analyst
- Mr. James Dempsey, Agricultural Development Officer

\*\*\*\*\*

Address request and comments to Earl H. Brown.

\*\*\*\*\*

## MEMBERS AND DESIGNATED REGIONAL WORK GROUPS ATTENDEES

May, 1978

AFRICA:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Representing</u>	<u>Type</u>
L. H. Watts	University	JCAD Member
Winton Fuglie	AID - Reg. Bur.	JCAD Member
F. M. Cregger	PVO	JCAD Member
James Kirkwood	University	JCAD Member
Robert Carmody	BIFAD Staff	BIFAD Staff
Hugh Popenoe	University	JRC Attendee
J. K. McDermott	AID - DSB	DSB Attendee
William Hoofnagle	USDA Alternate	JCAD Attendee

ASIA:

J. A. Rigney	University	JCAD Member
Calvin Martin	AID - Reg. Bur.	JCAD Member
Lawrence McGary	USDA	JCAD Member
J. D. Noel	PVO Alternate	JCAD Member
Lon Cesal	BIFAD Staff	BIFAD Staff
Elmer Kiehl	University	JRC Attendee
Gilbert Corey	AID - DSB	DSB Attendee

LATIN AMERICA:

Linda Nelson	University	JCAD Member
William Sigler	AID - Reg. Bur.	JCAD Member
J. D. Noel	PVO	JCAD Member
Harold Robinson	University	JCAD Member
James Dempsey	BIFAD Staff	BIFAD Staff
Tony Cunha	University	JRC Attendee
Ned Raun	AID - DSB	DSB Attendee
Arun Basu	USDA Alternate	JCAD Attendee

NEAR EAST:

John Robins	University	JCAD Member
Russel Olson	AID - Reg. Bur.	JCAD Member
William Faught	USDA	JCAD Member
F. M. Cregger	PVO Alterante	JCAD Member
Earl Brown	BIFAD Staff	BIFAD Staff
Ross Whaley	University	JRC Attendee
John Day	AID - DSB	DSB Attendee

STATUS OF PROJECTS RECOMMENDED BY  
BIFAD FOR UNIVERSITY IMPLEMENTATION

	Number of Projects
Total No of Projects Recommended	<u>141</u>
A. Projects in the Selection Process	<u>104</u>
1. Announced by BIFAD	<u>65</u>
B. Contractor Selected	<u>26</u>
1. Collaborative Assistance	<u>12</u>
2. Standard Contract	<u>14</u>
C. Project Dropped as University Set Aside	<u>11</u>
1. Mission/Host Country Terminated	<u>6</u>
2. Indefinitely Postponed	<u>2</u>
3. Combined with Other Project	<u>2</u>
4. Not contracted to University	<u>1</u>
5. Other	<u>0</u>



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Volume 1

July, 1978

Number 5

## SMALL RUMINANTS CRSP

The BIFAD accepted a detailed program plan for the small ruminants collaborative research support program from the Joint Research Committee (JRC). (See attached Abstract). The plan, prepared by Research Triangle Institute, if approved by A.I.D. will involve 13 research components conducted by scientists from 13 institutions. They are:

Project	Scientist	University
1. Dairy Goat Management System	Doris Oliviera George Cooper	Tuskegee Winrock
2. Forage Production	Robert VanKeuren	Ohio State
3. By Product Utilization	William Johnson	N. C. State
4. Genetic Improvement	Eric Bradford	California Davis
5. Herd/Flock Health	Blaine McGowan	California Davis
6. Range/Grazing Management	D.F. Burzlaff John Malechek	Texas Tech Utah State
7. Genetic Improvement	Robert L. Blackwell	Montana State

Cont. Col. 1, p. 2

## ROLE OF THE TITLE XII REPRESENTATIVE

The international dimension at most universities is broader than the Title XII programs in food and nutrition administered by A.I.D. However, for most universities, Title XII projects are an important and significant part of their international program. At the present time, one hundred and eighteen universities are included in BIFAD's Registry of Institutional Resources as having an interest in Title XII and sufficient capability in the agricultural sciences to be able to contribute to the objectives of Title XII. The agricultural sciences have been defined to include: Animal Sciences, Plant and Soil Sciences, Agricultural Social Sciences, Agricultural Engineering, Food Science and Technology, Forestry, Fisheries, Aquaculture, Veterinary Medicine, Human Nutrition and other related Applied Sciences.

The BIFAD has asked each university to designate one person as the Title XII Representative. It is suggested that the Title XII Representative be in a position to have fairly direct and frequent contact with faculty and departments that have an interest and an expertise in the disciplines relevant to Title XII programs. If the Title XII Representative is located in one college, she/he should be

Cont. Col. 2, p. 2

- 8. Herd/Flock Health William Huber Cleon Kimberling Wash. State Colo. State
- 9. Social Constraints Michael Nolan University Missouri
- 10. Economic Analyses H. A. Fetzhugh M. E. Sarhan Winrock Inter.
- 11. Systems Analysis Thomas Cartwright Texas A & M
- 12. Meat Goat/Hair Sheep Evaluation Maurice Shelton Texas A & M
- 13. Reproductive Physiology Warren Foote Edward Nelson Utah State California Polytechnic

The work will be done at the universities and in field site locations in Africa, Latin America and Asia. The duration of the plan is 5 years with a renewable option.

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SUMMARY OF TITLE XII PROJECTS CONTRACTED

Last month we reported that the Regional Work Groups (RWG's) had identified 141 potential projects totalling 175 million dollars that were suitable for university participation. To date 68 projects have reached a stage to merit announcement by BIFAD. Contractors have been selected for 27 projects. Of these 27 projects, 9 utilized the collaborative assistance method, 13 utilized the standard contract method, and 5 were done under a Participating Agency Service agreement. A summary of the 27 projects is attached.

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willing and able to communicate effectively with faculty in other colleges. A logical person in most universities is the Director of International Agricultural Programs. Some universities in the BIFAD Registry of Resources have not designated a Title XII Representative. In these cases the contact person is the President of the university and it is assumed that she/he does not wish to delegate this activity to a subordinate.

The role of the Title XII Representative is to serve as a liaison with BIFAD, its staff and its two major committees, JRC and JCAD, and to coordinate Title XII programs at her/his university. Some of the specific responsibilities are:

- 1. Be aware of the magnitude and seriousness of the problems in the developing countries.
- 2. Be familiar with the objectives of the United States' foreign assistance programs, especially those in the areas of food and nutrition.
- 3. Be familiar with the organization and operational procedures of A.I.D.
- 4. Be knowledgeable about Title XII the BIFAD, its staff and its two joint committees.
- 5. Interpret the above and inform the faculty at her/his university.
- 6. Provide leadership in interpreting and coordinating the interests in and the capabilities of the faculty at her/his university in Title XII programs.
- 7. Communicate the university's interests and capabilities to BIFAD.
- 8. Suggest ways to improve the effectiveness of BIFAD, A.I.D. and the universities in implementing Title XII programs.

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LA BUREAU NAMES  
TITLE XII OFFICERS

The BIFAD has requested that each of A.I.D.'s four Regional Bureaus ask their field missions to identify a Title XII officer. The Latin America Bureau has been the first to respond with the following:

El Salvador	Barry Glaz
Guyana	George Eason
Haiti	Lloyd Clyburn
Jamaica	Kenneth Ellis
Panama	Rural Development Officer (to be named)
Peru	Loren Schulze
ROCAP	Donald Fiester
Chile	Ault M. Nathanielsz

The role of the Title XII officer in each mission will be somewhat similar to the role of the Title XII Representative in each university, and that is to serve as a liaison with BIFAD for Title XII programs.

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JCAD IDENTIFIES PROJECTS

JCAD has identified 3 projects, proposed by A.I.D. missions, in addition to the 65 previously reported in the BIFAD BRIEFS, as being suitable for university participation. One list is attached for each university. Some of the FY 79 projects may not materialize, as A.I.D.'s FY 79 budget has not yet been approved by Congress. These projects are being announced at this time to give interested universities as much lead time as possible to supplement BIFAD's information in the Registry of Institutional Resources.

If your institution is interested in any of the proposed projects, you should inform the BIFAD staff. Please see the

BIFAD form "Documentation of Interest and Capability to Participate in Projects Under Title XII" for a suggested outline.

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BIFAD MEETINGS

June	22	October	26
July	19	November	20
August	24	December	28
September	28		

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BIFAD

Board Members

Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., Chairman  
Dr. Orville G. Bentley  
Mr. M. Peter McPherson  
Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro  
Dr. Gerald W. Thomas

Joint Committee Chairmen

Dr. Frederick E. Hutchinson, JRC  
Dr. Sherwood O. Berg, JCAD

Staff

Dr. D. Woods Thomas, Executive Director  
Dr. Earl H. Brown, Program Leader, Human Resource Development  
Dr. Lon Cesal, Acting Program Leader, Agricultural Development  
Mr. Robert Carmody, Senior Program Analyst  
Mr. James Dempsey, Agricultural Development Officer

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Address requests and comments to Earl H. Brown.

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SUMMARY OF TITLE XII PROJECTS CONTRACTED

Country	Project Title	Contractor	Type of Contract <u>1/</u>
ASIA			
Indonesia	Small Scale Fisheries Development	University of Rhode Island	SUC
Indonesia	Graduate Agriculture School	University of Wisconsin	CA
Indonesia	Eastern Island Title XII Agriculture Education	Washington State	CA
Indonesia	Small Scale Fisheries Development	University of Rhode Island	SUC
Pakistan	Agriculture Research	USDA	PASA
Pakistan	On-Farm Management	USDA	PASA
LATIN AMERICA			
Latin American Region	Vertebrate Pest Control	Department of Interior	PASA
Bolivia	Basic Food Production and Marketing	CID	SUC
Guatemala	Food Productivity and Nutritional Improvement	Texas A & M	SUC
Haiti	Integrated Agricultural Development	VPI	SUC
Peru	On-Farm Water Management	Utah State	SUC
Peru	Soybean and Corn Prod. on Small Farms	University of Illinois	SUC

1/ SUC - Standard University Contract; CA - Collaborative Assistance; OCB - Open Competitive Bidding;  
PASA - Participating Agency Service Agreement.

## SUMMARY OF TITLE XII PROJECTS CONTRACTED

Country	Project Title	Contractor	Type of Contract <u>1/</u>
AFRICA			
African Region	Semi-Arid Food Grain Research	Purdue University	SUC
Burundi	Highland Fisheries Dev.	Auburn University	SUC
Chad	Range & Livestock Dev.	CID	SUC
Ethiopia	Seed Mult., Certification & Distribution	Mississippi State	CA
Mali	Livestock Sector	USDA	PASA
Niger	Cereals Production	CID	SUC
Niger	INRAN/Applied Agricultural Research	Michigan State Univ.	SUC
Sahel	Regl. Food Crop Protection	FAO; USDA	PSC or PASA
Sahel	Strengthening Sahelian Institutions	Rutgers, Purdue, CID, SECID	CA
Somalia	Agricultural Research, Trng. & Extension	MUCIA	CA
Upper Volta	Agriculture and Human Resources Development	SECID	CA
OMVS Regional	OMVS Agronomic Research	CID	CA

1/ SUC - Standard University Contract; CA - Collaborative Assistance; OCB - Open Competitive Bidding; PASA - Participating Agency Service Agreement.

Country	Project Title	Contractor	Type of Contract <u>1/</u>
NEAR EAST			
Morocco	Dryland Farming	Washington State Univ.	SUC
Tunisia	Agr. Trng. & Technology Transfer	MIAC	CA
Egypt	Agriculture Development Systems	University of California	CA

1/ SUC - Standard University Contract; CA - Collaborative Assistance; OCB - Open Competitive Bidding;  
 PASA - Participating Agency Service Agreement.

ABSTRACT

Program Title: Collaborative Research Support Program on Small Ruminants

Program Status: New

Grantee: Administrative Grantee to be selected from among the program participants:

University of California, Davis  
California State Polytechnic  
University  
Colorado State University  
University of Missouri  
Montana State University  
Ohio State University  
North Carolina State University

Texas A & M University  
Texas Tech University  
Tuskegee Institute  
Utah State University  
Washington State University  
Winrock International Live-  
stock Center

Program Director: To be selected

Duration: 5 years with renewal option

Total Estimated Cost by Years:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>AID Funds</u>	<u>University Contribution</u>	<u>University Contribution as % of Total</u>
Year 1	4,358.6	2,712.3	1,646.2	37.8
Year 2	4,385.8	2,719.0	1,666.8	38.0
Year 3	4,467.4	2,767.6	1,699.8	38.0
Year 4	4,503.0	2,783.5	1,719.5	38.2
Year 5	4,500.6	2,767.7	1,732.9	38.5
Average	4,443	2,750	1,693	38.1

Prior Funding: None

**Rationale:** Sheep and goats constitute an important source of animal products for smallholder consumption and use in many of the less developed countries (LDC's). These consumers could benefit greatly from increased production of milk, meat, fiber and hides from these species. However, there is scant knowledge of why these products are not produced in greater abundance. Fundamental to increasing production from the existing small ruminant population and to increasing the total numbers of these animals is to define limiting factors and through research devise means to overcome them. The solution will have to be many facted, involving research input generated particularly by the fields of genetics, nutrition, management and animal health.

**Approach:** The long-range program goal is to increase efficiently the production of meat, milk, and fiber of sheep and goats. More immediate goals of the proposed program include:

1. Expand the body of knowledge on small ruminant, smallholder production systems.
2. Develop and test appropriate technologies and practices to improve productivity of target production systems.
3. Expand the level of competence of scientists to conduct research on small ruminant smallholder production systems.

The program is composed of a set of integrated, long-term research projects with both U.S. and LDC-based activities coupled with companion graduate training at the U.S. institutions that have significant field work opportunities associated with the on-going research projects. The total program is divided into two major projects: an intensive systems project and an extensive systems project.

The project research components have been formulated to insure coverage of the major disciplines in each project, plus coverage of the different ecological zones in which small ruminant production systems are important.

**Field Site Locations:**

- Extensive Systems: Africa
- Extensive Systems, Highlands: Latin America
- Intensive Systems: Asia and Latin America

PROJECTS IDENTIFIED BY JCAD FOR UNIVERSITY PARTICIPATION UNDER TITLE XII - July, 1978

(Universities interested in any of these projects should inform the BIFAD staff. See BIFAD Form "Documentation of Interest and Capability to Conduct Projects Under Title XII" for a suggested outline)

<u>Region/ Country</u>	<u>Project #</u>	<u>FY</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Location of Project Description 1/</u>	<u>Planned Contract Type 2/</u>	<u>University Response Needed by</u>
LATIN AMERICA						
Regional	598-0586	79	Socio-Economic Criteria for Agricultural Research	FY 79 CP, p. 415	CA	Aug. 31
Bolivia	511-0481	78	Small Farm Production	FY 79 CP, p. 448	SUC	Aug. 12
NEAR EAST						
Syria	276-0030	80	Agricultural Planning, Analysis and Evaluation	Attached	CA	Jan. 1, 1980

1/ CP - Congressional Presentation. Distributed by BIFAD to Title XII Representative of University.  
 2/ SUC - Standard University Contract, CA - Collaborative Assistance, U - Undecided at this time.

## SYRIA

### AGRICULTURAL PLANNING, ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION - #276-0030

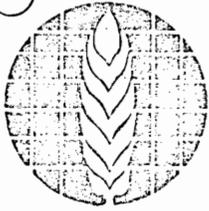
Agricultural production largely determines the extent to which the SARG can provide the necessary food and employment for its population. The agricultural sector is characterized generally by low agricultural productivity and inadequate economic returns for farmers, lack of government capacity to formulate meaningful agricultural policies, inability to design and implement effective agricultural programs, dearth of data and information for appropriate decision making, lack of applied research and effective outreach programs, inadequate rural transportation systems and inefficient farm credit and marketing structures.

The agriculture/rural development sector had the following characteristics which make it very important that there be a thorough analysis of alternatives and a careful formulation of plans for the sector: (1) a heavy reliance within Syria upon central economic planning and public sector activities to guide and develop the economy; (2) the complexity and interrelatedness of the Syrian agricultural economy; and (3) the high degree of change taking place through the sector at the present time.

The first likely component of a potential assistance project is the area of data collection. The Assessment will inevitably identify a number of information gaps that need filling. In addition, much of the data compiled by the Assessment team should be maintained on a continuing current basis in a form that is useable by SARG decision-makers. A statistical unit that is to be capable of carrying out these functions will almost certainly require training, technical assistance (at least on a short-term basis) and perhaps a small amount of commodities.

A second component of the project is assistance in establishment of a project analysis and evaluation unit. This would undoubtedly involve both training and technical assistance on a long-term basis.

A final element, and one which might constitute a second phase of the project, could involve long-range planning and sectoral modelling.



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Volume 1

August, 1978

Number 6

## MANAGEMENT ENTITY FOR SMALL RUMINANTS (CRSP)

The University of California at Davis was selected as the management entity for the small ruminant Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) which involves scientists from thirteen institutions. The University of California at Davis will assume management responsibility of the CRSP under the guidance of the Executive Board consisting of representatives from all participating universities and will fund sub-grantees or sub-contractors according to criteria approved by A.I.D. Other participating institutions are: California Polytechnic, Colorado State University, University of Missouri, Montana State University, North Carolina State University, Ohio State University, Texas A&M, Texas Tech, Tuskegee Institute, Utah State University, Washington State University and Winrock International.

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## NEW CRSP PLANNING GRANTS

The BIFAD recommended planning grants to explore the feasibility of developing collaborative research support programs in soil management and in beans/cowpeas. This action increases the number of CRSPs in the planning or implementation stage to six (other CRSPs include small ruminants, sorghum and millet, fisheries/aquaculture, and nutrition).

North Carolina State University was recommended to receive the planning grant

## PRESIDENT CARTER ANNOUNCES NEW TECHNOLOGICAL FOUNDATION

Dr. Ralph Smuckler, professor of political science and dean of international studies and programs at Michigan State University, has been named director of the planning office for establishing the Foundation for International Technological Cooperation (FITC).

The foundation was announced by President Carter in his speech to the Venezuelan Parliament on March 29, 1978, as a means of improving technological cooperation with developing countries.

Functions of the new foundation will include the following:

- \*Assist developing countries in strengthening indigenous scientific and technological institutions for improving health, agriculture, education and industrialization.

- \*Seek coordination of U.S. Government agencies' scientific and technological efforts for application to developing countries' needs.

- \*Develop and implement scientific and technological education and manpower training programs, both in the United States and in developing countries, directed toward developing countries' requirements.

- \*Provide a high quality technical resource that can assist in planning,

Cont. Col. 1, p.2

Cont. Col. 1, p. 2

From Col. 1 p. 1

in soil management, while Cornell was designated as alternate. Several other universities have expressed interest in the CRSP in soil management.

In the case of beans/cowpeas BIFAD appointed a committee to recommend the entity to receive the planning grant.

The committee is comprised of the directors of experiment stations of a group of universities which had previously expressed interest (University of California-Davis, University of Puerto Rico, Colorado State University, University of Idaho, Oregon State University, University of Florida, USDA, Michigan State University of Wisconsin, University of Nebraska, and University of Minnesota). This committee met in Chicago on August 7, 1978.

The XII universities and other institutions who feel they can contribute to the development of a CRSP in either beans/cowpeas or soil management should contact Glenn Beck (602) 933-0020, or (202) 632-0802, Morris Whitaker (202) 632-1894 or any institution already involved in the planning process.

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Cont. from Col. 2, p. 1

implementation, and evaluation of U.S. foreign aid activities, and help expand the technical resources within the United States useful in foreign aid programs.

\*Plan, coordinate, and implement a range of scientific and technological relationships with middle-tier developing countries, involving public or private sector institutions, either on a cost-sharing or reimbursable basis as appropriate.

\*Encourage U.S. scientific and technological institutions, including universities, to strengthen their capacity for long-term involvement in U.S. development efforts and to build collaborative relationship with developing countries.

\*Support research on the development process and on technical development problems both in the United States and in developing countries, and insure effective use of findings.

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## TITLE XII POLICY ISSUES

The BIFAD, at its June and July meetings, discussed an agenda of Title XII policy issues. Five issues were identified as being of the highest priority. The Board agreed to reserve time to discuss these priority issues at its next meetings and to bring them to the attention of AID. They are:

1. Title XII Programs and Basic Human Needs: This issue relates to the effectiveness of Title XII programs to encourage development that meets basic human needs.

2. AID Professional Agriculturalists: The Board continues to consider the lack of a sufficient number of professional agriculturalists within AID as a serious constraint to developing effective agricultural programs.

3. AID Contractual Mechanisms: The Board believes that university activities are often hindered by contract restrictions that arise from the nature of the contracting mechanism rather than substantive challenges.

4. AID and Middle Income Countries: This issue relates to the lack of policy direction within AID and the U.S. Government on how or if assistance should be provided to this group of countries.

5. Technology Transfer and Adaptation:  
The issues to be raised are primarily those related to mechanisms that would foster private technology adaptation and transfer.

In addition, the following topics were identified by the Board to be important policy issues, but for various reasons are to be considered after the first five:

\*The role of US agriculture and international competition.

\*AID nutritional programs.

\*Title XII relationship to non-university agricultural institutes.

\*Minority institutions and international development.

Organizational structure for American foreign assistance.

\*AID education and training programs.

\*The relationship of Title XII to the Private Voluntary Organizations and other non-university contractors.

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#### REGISTRY OF INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES

In order to facilitate the selection of universities and other institutions for specific Title XII activities, BIFAD will maintain a Registry of Institutional Resources consisting of the following three categories of institutions:

\*Eligible universities on the Roster

\*Eligible universities not on the Roster

\*Other universities and institutions

Attached are a description of the Registry and a list of the universities currently included in the Registry.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### TITLE XII REPRESENTATIVES

The BIFAD has asked each university to designate one person as the Title XII representative to serve as a liaison between BIFAD and the University. Attached is a list of the universities listed in the Registry of Institutional Resources and the names of the persons who have been designated as Title XII Representatives or the President of the university if a Title XII Representative has not been named. Please let Earl Brown know if you wish to designate someone else. Also, it is hoped that universities which have not yet named a Title XII Representative will do so soon.

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#### TITLE XII WORKSHOPS

Eight-five persons from 52 universities attended the Title XII workshop on July 13 and 14 in Washington, D. C. Sixty-five persons from 42 universities attended the Title XII workshop on July 17 and 18 in Denver.

The major topics were:

1. Strategy for Participating in Title XII Programs.
2. Identifying Problems and Needs in Developing Countries.
3. Developing Project Proposals.
4. Evaluating Project Proposals.
5. Identifying University Resources.
7. Research Programs.
8. Education and Training.
9. Strengthening U.S. Universities.
10. Role of the Title XII Representative.

The Purpose of the workshops was to increase the effectiveness of BIFAD and the Title XII Representatives by exchanging ideas

of the objectives, policies, procedure and alternative strategies for participation in Title XII programs.

A loose leaf handbook was distributed to each Title XII representative. The handbook will serve as a handy source of information about Title XII programs and BIFAD. It will be revised periodically by the BIFAD Staff.

The Chairman of the program was Earl H. Brown. Program Leader, Human Resource Development, BIFAD Staff.

Resource persons were:

Dr. Fred Hutchinson, Vice President, University of Maine, Chairman Joint Research Committee, BIFAD

Dr. D. Woods Thomas, Executive Director, BIFAD

Dr. Lon Cesal, Acting Program Leader, Agricultural Development, BIFAD Staff

Dr. Erven Long, Director, Title XII Office, A.I.D.

Dr. Nicolaas Luykx, Deputy Director, Title XII Office, A.I.D.

Mr. Curt Barker, University Relations Officer Title XII Office, A.I.D.

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#### A.I.D. BUREAUS NAME TITLE XII OFFICERS

The BIFAD has requested that each of A.I.D.'s four Regional Bureaus ask their field missions to identify a Title XII Officer to serve as a liaison with BIFAD for Title XII programs. Last month we listed the names of the Title XII officers in 7 countries. Some changes have been made and some additional ones have been identified. The current list is as follows:

#### LATIN AMERICA

Haiti Mr. Lloyd E. Clyburn  
Assistant Agricultural  
Officer

Guyana	Mr. Dwight Steen Rural Development Officer
Peru	Dr. Loren L. Schulze Assistant Agricultural Officer
Jamaica	Dr. Kenneth Ellis Assistant Agricultural Officer
El Salvador	Mr. Barry Glaz IDI Agriculturalist
Chile	Mr. Ault M. Mathanielez Agriculturalist
ROCAP	Mr. Donald Fiester Rural Development Officer
Panama	Mr. Ray White Assistant Agricultural Officer
Paraguay	Dr. Larry Laird IDI Agriculturalist
Guatemala	Dr. David Peacock Assistant Rural Development Officer
Bolivia	Daniel Chaij Rural Development Officer
Costa Rica	Ms. Mary Kilgour Program Officer
ASIA	
Bangkok	Robert Queener Chief, Officer of RD
Kinshasa	Lee Voth Assistant Food and Agricultural Officer
Indonesia	Dr. Chas. B. Green Human Relations Development Officer
Philippines	Lane Holcroft Food and Agricultural Officer

## A.I.D.'s 1980 BUDGET REVIEW

In June, 1978 A.I.D./Washington began reviewing budget submissions from its various sub-divisions in preparation for its Annual Budget Submission (ABS) to the President and the Congress for fiscal year beginning October 1, 1979, BIFAD, its two subordinate committees, JRC and JCAD, and the BIFAD Staff have been and are intimately involved in this process. The Regional Work Groups (RWG's) of JCAD have reviewed the Country Development Strategy Statements (CDSS) and the budget submissions of each Mission as well as the aggregated budget submission for each Regional Bureau. Members of JRC have reviewed the budget submissions involving research. Concerns and recommendations have been presented and projects have been identified as potential Title XII projects. In this way BIFAD involvement begins early in the project approval cycle.

The budget submissions of the Regional Bureaus and the other Bureaus and Offices are reviewed in August 1978 by the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination (PPC) the unit in A.I.D. responsible for preparing and presenting A.I.D.'s budget submission to the Executive Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The PPC also conducts a crosscut review of the food and nutrition account, parts of which are contained in various Bureaus. BIFAD's comments and recommendations are especially important at this stage of the budget process.

At the present time BIFAD can only affect the allocation of funds among the projects and programs proposed by the Missions. If BIFAD is to have any significant impact on the identification and definition of projects and proposals in the less developed countries, it will have to become involved earlier in the budget cycle and at the Mission level.

\*\*\*\*\*

## BIFAD

Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., Chairman  
Dr. Orville G. Bentley  
Mr. M. Peter McPherson  
Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro  
Dr. Gerald W. Thomas

### Joint Committee Chairmen

Dr. Frederick E. Hutchinson, JRC  
Dr. Sherwood O. Berg, JCAD

### Staff

Dr. D. Woods Thomas, Executive Director  
Mr. Sam Simpson, Special Assistant  
Dr. Earl H. Brown, Program Leader, Human Resource Development  
Dr. Lon Cesal, Acting Program Leader, Agricultural Development  
Dr. Morris Whitaker, Agricultural Development Officer  
Mr. Robert Carmody, Senior Program Analyst  
Mr. James Dempsey, Agricultural Development Officer

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Address requests and comments to Earl H. Brown.

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### Sorry For The Delay

We apologize for the delay in publishing the BIFAD BRIEFS this month. We encountered unforeseen delays in shifting to a new production process that justifies the right hand margin. I hope you agree with us that the appearance is improved considerably. We hope the delay has not caused you any inconvenience.

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A DESCRIPTION OF THE TITLE XII  
REGISTRY OF INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES

The language of Title XII is focused primarily on how A.I.D., with the help of BIFAD can more effectively involve land grant, sea grant and other eligible universities to meet the objectives of Title XII. The Act also states that other institutions, especially International Centers and the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce should be involved when appropriate.

Institutional involvement in Title XII can be in the following areas of activity:

- \* Technical Assistance to Host Countries
- \* Project Research
- \* Collaborative Research Support Programs
- \* Technical Service to A.I.D. eg. Baseline Studies, Adaptation and Application Projects
- \* Participant Training
- \* University Strengthening Programs to do the above activities

The BIFAD and A.I.D. would like to encourage all universities and other institutions to explore possibilities for participation in those Title XII activities in which they can make a contribution to the objectives of Title XII in ways related to their own interests and objectives.

In order to facilitate the selection of universities and other institutions for specific Title XII activities, BIFAD will maintain a Registry of Institutional Resources with the following three categories of institutions:

- \* Eligible universities on the Roster
- \* Eligible universities not on the Roster
- \* Other universities and institutions

Eligible universities are the primary focus of the Title XII legislation, having at least the institutional characteristics of an integrated teaching, research and extension program in the necessary breadth of agricultural, nutritional or fishery sciences, representing a potential contribution to freedom from hunger and famine prevention in the developing countries. The

nature and extent of participation of these universities in Title XII activities nevertheless depends upon the appropriateness of the resources for the particular activity.

The Roster consists of those eligible universities which, in the judgment of BIFAD, have a readiness and actual (as opposed to potential) capability to participate in Title XII activities.

Institutions in all 3 categories may be selected for participation as: sole, prime or sub contractors in technical assistance, project research, technical services to A.I.D. and training programs and as sub contractors in the Collaborative Research Support Program.

In addition, eligible universities meeting the criteria for inclusion on the Roster may be selected for participation as grantees in the Collaborative Research Support Program and the matching Formula University Strengthening Program.

The Registry of Institutional Resources will contain as much information as is practical about the interests and capabilities of each institution. The primary sources of data being used to develop the Registry are:

1. The original questionnaire completed by universities when they apply for inclusion on the Roster. (Universities are encouraged to update this information periodically).
2. "Documentation of Interest and Capability to Participate in Projects Under Title XII." This BIFAD form is used to inform the staff about a university's interest in and capability to undertake specific projects. Universities are encouraged to provide this information for every project in which they have an interest and a capability after it is announced in the BIFAD BRIEFS. This information is needed by JCAD and the staff to identify a source list of potential contractors for further consideration by JCAD and A.I.D.
3. "Cooperative Research Information System" (CRIS). This information about active research projects provides valuable information about the general research capability of Land Grant Colleges. Other colleges and universities are encouraged to provide similar information to the BIFAD Staff for inclusion in the Registry.
4. "Development Information System" (DIS). This is a historical record of A.I.D. projects including those conducted by universities.

5. "Long-Range Plan and Strategy." It would be most helpful if each University would develop and send to BIFAD, a long-range plan or strategy for participation in Title XII programs. As a minimum the strategy should identify types of projects or programs and countries or regions where there is an interest and a capability. This may involve consideration of division-of-labor issues with other universities.
6. Other. Universities are encouraged to provide the BIFAD Staff with additional information that will help JCAD and the staff to evaluate interest and capability. Items that would be especially useful are:
  - a) Catalog of course descriptions
  - b) Annual reports
  - c) Special reports
  - d) Brochures and pamphlets describing research, teaching or extension programs.

Universities and Title XII Representatives Included in  
the Registry of Institutional Resources

Eligible Universities on the Roster

Alabama A&M University	Dr. C. W. Williams
Alaska, University of	Dr. James Drew
Alcorn State University	Dr. Walter Washington
Arizona, University of	Dr. Gerald R. Stairs
Arkansas, University of	Dr. James E. Martin
Auburn University	Dr. R. Dennis Rouse
California State Poly University(Ponona)	Dr. Tony J. Cunha
California State Poly University(San Luis Obispo)	
California State University(Frenso)	Dr. Howard C. Brown
California, University of, Berkeley	Dr. Norman Baxter
California, University of, Davis	Dr. Davis S. Saxon
California, University of, Riverside	Dr. Fredric W. Hill
Clemson University	Dr. Ivan H. Hinderaker
Colorado State University	Dr. Luther P. Anderson
Connecticut, University of	Dr. George Dennison
Cornell University	Dr. Edwin J. Kersting
Delaware, University of	Dr. Joseph F. Metz
Florida A&M University	Dr. Edward A. Trabant
Florida, University of	Dr. Clifton F. Sovoy
Fort Valley State College	Dr. Hugh L. Ponence
Georgia, University of	Dr. James I. Kirkwood
Hawaii, University of	Dr. Darl E. Snyder
Idaho, University of	Dr. Kenneth K. Otagaki
Illinois, University of	Dr. Richard D. Gibb
Iowa State University	Dr. W. D. Buddemeir
Kansas State University	Dr. W. Robert Parks
Kentucky, University of	Dr. Roger Mitchell
Lincoln University,	Dr. H. F. Massey
Louisiana State University	Dr. Edward M. Wilson
Louisiana Tech University	Dr. J. Norman Efferson
Maine, University of	Dr. John Murad
Maryland, University of	Dr. Kenneth Wing
Massachusetts, University of	Dr. Gordon M. Cairns
Massachusetts Inst. of Tech.	Dr. William J. Mellen
Michigan State University	Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner
Minnesota, University of	Dr. Ralph Smuckler
Mississippi State University	Dr. William F. Hueg, Jr.
Missouri, University of	Dr. Louis N. Wise
Montanta State University	Dr. Elmer R. Kiehl
Murray State University	Dr. Donald Clark
Nebraska, University of	Dr. Dr. James T. Thompson
New Hampshire, University of	Dr. Robert W. Kleis
New Mexico State University	Dr. Eugene Mills
North Carolina State A&T University	Dr. Harold R. Matteson
	Dr. B. C. Webb

Eligible Universities on the Roster (Cont.)

North Carolina State University	Dr. J. L. Apple
North Dakota State University	Dr. Kenneth A. Gills
Ohio State University	Dr. Arthur E. Adams
Oklahoma State University	Dr. Hugh Rouk
Oregon State University	Dr. Robert W. MacVicar
Penn State University	Dr. James M. Beattie
Prairie View A&M University	Dr. Freddie L. Richards
Puerto Rico, University of	Dr. Rafael Pietri Oms
Purdue University	Dr. T. Kelley White
Rhode Island, University of	Dr. Gerald A. Donovan
Rutgers University	Dr. Grant Walton
Sam Houston State University	Dr. Eddie L. Dye
South Dakota State University	Dr. J. W. McCarty
Southern Illinois University	Dr. Dr. Warren W. Brandt
Southern University	Dr. T. T. Williams
Southwestern Louisiana University	Dr. Darryl L. Felder
Tennessee State University	Dr. Frederick S. Humphries
Tennessee, University of	Dr. Webster Pendergrass
Texas A&M University	Dr. T. R. Greathouse
Texas Tech University	Dr. H. E. Dregne
Tuskegee Institute	Dr. B. D. Mayberry
Utah State University	Dr. Bruce Anderson
Vermont, University of	Dr. Thomas W. Dowe
Virginia Poly. Inst. & SU	Dr. Howard Massey
Virginia State College	Dr. Huey Battle
Washington State University	Dr. Glenn Terrell, Jr.
Washington, University of	Dr. John R. Hogness
Western Kentucky University	Dr. Marvin Russell
West Virginia University	Dr. Rodger D. Yeager
Wisconsin, University of, Madison	Dr. David Johnson
Wisconsin, University of, River Falls	Dr. George Field

Eligible Universities not on the Roster

Arizona State University  
Arkansas State University  
Arkansas, University of, Pine Buff  
Colorado, University of  
Delaware State College  
East Texas State University  
Illinois State University  
Kentucky State University  
Langston University  
Maryland, University of, Eastern Shore  
Michigan, University of  
Nevada, University of, Reno  
Northeast Louisiana University  
South Carolina State College  
Stephen F Austin State University  
SUNY/Cornell Sea Grant  
Texas A&I University  
Virgin Island, College of  
Western Carolina University  
Western Illinois University  
West Texas State University  
Wisconsin, University of, Platteville  
Wyoming, University of

Dr. R. Chalquest  
Dr. George Burger  
Dr. Dr. Herman B. Smith, Jr.  
Associate Vice Chancellor  
Dr. Luna I. Mishoe  
Dr. Arthur Hughes  
Dr. George Forgey  
Dr. William A. Butts  
Dr. Ernest L. Holloway  
Dr. William P. Hytche  
Dr. James E. Lesch  
Dr. R. Grant Seals  
Dr. J. L. Cason  
Dr. M. Maceo Nance, Jr.  
Dr. Thomas H. Stanley  
Dr. Donald Squires  
Dr. David Neher  
Dr. Lawrence C. Wanlass  
Dr. Harold Robinson  
Dr. Rodney Fink  
Dr. Charles Smallwood  
Dr. Charles DeNure  
Dr. William D. Carlson

## Other Universities and Institutions

Angelo State University  
Boyce Thompson Institute  
Consortium for International  
Development (CID)  
Colorado River-Great Basin Consortium  
of Water Institutes and Centers (CWIC)  
Fort Hays State University  
Howard University  
Humbolt State University  
Interuniversity Consortium for  
International Social Development  
Kansas, University of  
Miami, University of  
Mid America International  
Agricultural Consortium (MIAC)  
Midwest Universities Consortium for  
International Activities  
Morehead State University  
Northern Arizona University  
Northwest Missouri State University  
( ) Southeast Consortium for International  
Development (SECID)  
Southwest Alliance for Latin  
America (SALA)  
Southwest Missouri State University  
Tufts University  
United States Department of Agriculture  
United States Department of Commerce  
University Consortium on Soils of  
the Tropics (CST)  
Virginia Institute of Marine Science,  
College of William and Mary  
Western North Carolina Consortium (WNCC)  
Wisconsin, University of, Stevens Point

Dr. Lloyd D. Vincent  
Dr. Richard H. Wellman

Dr. Bruce Anderson

Dr. Sol Rensnick  
Dr. W. W. Harris  
Dr. Roger D. Estep  
Dr. Donald W. Hendrick

Dr. Richard Parvis  
Dr. Henry L. Snyder  
Dr. Clyde J. Wingfield

Dr. Marvin Anderson

Dr. John T. Murdock  
Dr. Charles Dereckson  
Dr. Charles O. Minor  
Dr. John Beeks

Dr. William Edward Vickery

Dr. Richard H. Hancock  
Dr. John Schatz  
Dr. Stanley N. Gershoff  
Dr. Quentin West  
Dr. David Wallace

Dr. C. R. McCants

Dr. Herbert M. Austin  
Dr. Ed Chapman  
Dr. Daniel Trainer



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Volume 1

October, 1978

Number 8

## REGISTRY OF RESOURCES

The Board, at its September 28th meeting added the following universities to the Registry of Resources:

\*\* Eligible Universities on the Roster: University of Nevada, Reno.

\*\* Eligible Universities Not on the Roster: Kentucky State University.

\*\* Other Universities and Institutions: SUNY Agricultural and Technical College at Cobleskill. SUNY Agricultural and Technical College at Alfred.

\*\*\*\*\*

## STRENGTHENING PROGRAM

The Board, at its September 28 meeting, approved a paper, "Instructions to Reviewers for Evaluating Matching Formula Title XII University Strengthening Proposals." Included in the paper is a discussion of the review process, the

Cont. on p. 2, Col. 1

## NEW BOARD MEMBER

Mr. David Garst was appointed by President Carter to the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development. He was sworn in on September 28. Mr. Garst is an Agriculturalist from Coon Rapids, Iowa. He is co-owner of the Garst Company which farms 15000 acres with 6000 acres in crops, 6000 acres in pasture and 3000 acres in timber. The company is heavily involved in cattle breeding with over 4000 cows. It has one of the best production tested herds of exotic cattle in the United States. Mr. Garst also serves as Sales Manager for the Garst and Thomas Hybrid Seed Company which sells 7 percent of the seed corn and 10 percent of the grain sorghum seed planted in the United States. He is co-inventor of the Acra-Plant shoe and is involved in several other agriculturally related businesses. Mr. Garst is experienced in international trade and has traveled to Romania, Hungary and Yugoslavia. He is credited with helping to restore diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

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time schedule and the criteria to be used to evaluate each proposal. A copy of the paper has been distributed to the Title XII Representative at each university on the Roster.

Regarding the Minority Program, SECID has completed a Technical Manual to guide the development of strengthening programs and the preparation of proposals. This has been distributed to the minority universities in preparation for their Workshop in Atlanta on November 1 and 2. Deadlines for submission of minority proposals have been set.

\*\*\*\*\*

STAFF PROFILE

Dr. Donald L. Plucknett

Dr. Donald L. Plucknett joined the staff on September 1 as Deputy Executive Director. A native Nebraskan, he is Professor of Agronomy at the University of Hawaii, and is widely recognized as an authority in tropical agriculture, in the fields of weed science, tropical pastures, tropical root crops, new crops, and farming systems. From 1973-76 he served as Chief, Soil and Water Management Division, Office of Agriculture, Technical Assistance Bureau, AID, in Washington. He has served as a consultant for IADS, AID, Ford Foundation, CGIAR/TAC and private firms, and has traveled widely throughout the tropics.

In 1977 he served as Chairman of the Vegetable Farming Systems delegation to the Peoples Republic of China, under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences.

Plucknett is now serving as President of the International Society for Tropical Root Crops, Secretary of the Asian Pacific Weed Science Society and Chairman - Elect of the International Agronomy Division of the American Society of Agronomy. He is the author or co-author of more than 100 publications including numerous book chapters, and has edited or is co-author of five books in weed science and tropical root crops, including a major work, "The World's Worst Weeds; Distribution and Biology."

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JCAD MEMBERS

- \*\* Mr. Calvin Martin, Asia Bureau, AID, new appointee for 3 years.
- \*\* Mr. William Johnson, Africa Bureau, AID, new appointee for 3 years.
- \*\* Dr. James K. McDermott, Development Support Bureau, AID, new appointee for 3 years.
- \*\* Dr. Harold Robinson, Chancellor, Western Carolina University, re-appointed for 3 years.
- \*\* Dr. Linda Nelson, Professor of Family Ecology, Michigan State University, reappointed for 3 years.
- \*\* Mr. James D. Noel, Regional Director, Catholic Relief Services, reappointed for 3 years.
- \*\* Dr. John S. Robbins, Dean College of Agriculture, Washington State University, reappointed for 3 years.

\*\*\*\*\*

JRC MEMBERS

\*\* Dr. Jarvis Miller, President, Texas A&M, reappointed for 3 years.

\*\* Dr. Elmer Kiehl, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, reappointed for 3 years.

\*\* Mr. Harold Jones, Africa Bureau, AID, new appointee for 3 years.

\*\*\*\*\*

UNIVERSITY STRENGTHENING OFFICER

The Office of Title XII Coordination and University Relations in the Development Support Bureau of AID is looking for a senior institutional development specialist to be responsible for implementation of the Title XII Strengthening Program. He/she will be recruited under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act. The incumbent will work with all relevant units of the Agency, BIFAD, and the university community in the processing of proposals and administering the grants under both the matching formula and minority institution programs. For more information please contact Dr. Erven J. Long, DS/XII, Room 509 RPC, AID, Washington, D.C. 20523.

\*\*\*\*\*

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

The Development Studies Program in AID is seeking an agricultural economist for a period of one to two years under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act to teach in a program for middle level AID staff. The agricultural economist would organize and teach the agricultural and rural development program analysis and

agricultural project analysis (including farm budget analysis and farm surveys). She/he would also be available to AID officers and field missions for up to three months per year to assist in rural development program and project analysis. Contact Dr. Richard Blue Room 437, SA-14, AID Washington, D. C. 20523.

\*\*\*\*\*

STATUS OF CRSP's

Funding for the Small Ruminants CRSP was approved in late September. This is the first CRSP that has advanced to the funding and implementation stage. The University of California at Davis will be the Administrative institution for the program. Other participating universities or institutions are: California Polytechnic, Colorado State University, University of Missouri, Montana State University, North Carolina State University, Ohio State University, Texas A&M, Texas Tech, Washington State University and Winrock International.

Also, funding for the Beans and Cowpeas CRSP planning grant was authorized at the end of September. The planning grant was made to Michigan State University. The grant director will be Dr. Wayne Adams, Professor of Plant Breeding and Genetics at MSU. Dr. Don Wallace, Professor of Vegetable Crops and Plant Breeding at Cornell University, will work at Michigan State during the planning period while on sabbatical leave.

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GAMBIA

The Government of the Gambia wishes to execute a contract for the design and implementation of two simultaneous and complementary field studies of agricultural resource management in the Gambia. The objective is to provide detailed quantitative and qualitative data and analysis on critical factors affecting the development of mixed farming systems. Expression of interest are due November 15, 1978. Information can be obtained by written request from:

The Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Agriculture and  
Natural Resources  
Central Bank Building  
Buckle Street  
Banjul, The Gambia  
West Africa

or by telegram at the telegraphic  
address: Minagric Banjul.

\*\*\*\*\*

BIFAD

Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., Chairman  
Dr. Orville G. Bentley  
Mr. M. Peter McPherson  
Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro  
Dr. Gerald W. Thomas  
Mr. David Garst

Joint Committee Chairman

Dr. Frederick E. Hutchinson, JRC  
Dr. Sherwood O. Berg, JCAD

Staff

Dr. D. Woods Thomas, Executive Director  
Dr. Donald Plucknett, Deputy Director  
Ms. Caroline McGraw, Assistant Director  
Dr. Earl H. Brown, Program Leader,  
Human Resource Development  
Dr. Lon Cesal, Acting Program Leader,  
Agricultural Development  
Dr. Morris Whitaker, Agricultural  
Development Officer  
Mr. Robert Carmody, Senior Program  
Analyst  
Mr. James Dempsey, Agricultural  
Development Officer

\*\*\*\*\*



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Volume 1

November, 1978

Number 9

## STRENGTHENING PROGRAM

The Matching Formula University Strengthening Program has generated considerable interest from universities. A major benefit has already been realized in that the program has provided the incentive for many universities to analyze the international interests, capabilities and aspirations of their faculties and to begin to develop a strategy for participating in Title XII and other international food and nutrition development programs.

BIFAD has retained six consultants to evaluate all strengthening proposals postmarked by November 22, 1978. They are: Kenneth Turk, Lawrence Witt, Thadis Box, Goro Uehara, Hugh Popenoe and Abby Marlatt. The consultants will meet with Earl Brown of the BIFAD Staff on November 28, 29 and 30th for an orientation and then return home to evaluate each proposal individually.

In addition to the "Instructions to Reviewers for Evaluating Strengthening Proposals," which were sent out to all Title XII Roster Institutions, the Reviewers will be instructed to look for evidence of responsiveness to the several Congressional mandates as they evaluate the Relevance factor in the proposals. These mandates include:

1. The expansion of the involvement of women in agricultural development programs, focusing

Cont. p. 2, Col. 1

## IDENTIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF TITLE XII PROJECTS

The process by which technical assistance projects originate, are developed, approved and funded is complex. The JCAD Guidelines describe the procedure for both the Collaborative Assistance Method of contracting and the Standard University Contract. Attached is a further elaboration of this procedure based on a few months experience.

BIFAD recommends the use of the Collaborative Assistance Method as the preferred mode for all university projects other than those of very short duration and those dealing with highly specified inputs and products.

\*\*\*\*\*

## NEW PROJECT - KENYA

AID and the Government of Kenya are seeking a U.S. university or consortium of universities to provide technical assistance to support a major expansion in the enrollment of Egerton College at Njoro, near Nakuru, Rift Valley Province, Kenya. The project, Kenya Agricultural Sector Support Project (#615-0169) to be implemented in the second quarter of 1979, and ending in 1986 is designed to double Egerton's enrollment by 1984. The university will be required to: (a) provide 86 person years

Cont. p. 2, Col. 1

Cont. from p. 1. Col. 1

on LDC women having critical roles in food production and consumption, and US women having expertise relevant to assistance programs; and

2. Directing more assistance to the poor majority and the small farmer.

Overmatching - There have been questions about the situation where the university contribution to the Strengthening Program would exceed the amount of the AID matching grant (because of its formula limitations). The Agency has said that the accountability of university non-federal funds, for audit purposes, will be limited to an amount equal to the AID matching grant. University contributions which exceed the AID matching grant, and the activities they represent, may be discussed separately in the proposal. Where separation is a problem, in the interests of program integrity, it is up to the university to determine which funds are accounted for in the auditable limit.

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Cont. from p. 1. Col. 2

of teaching assistance in various agricultural disciplines; (b) arrange for 139 person years of training of Egerton faculty in the agricultural and related sciences; and (c) furnish the services of a procurement/administrative officer. Host Country Contracting will be used. AID expects to advertise this project in the Commerce Business Daily in the very near future and interested universities will have 60 days from that date to respond. Contact Morris Whitaker, BIFAD Staff (202) 632-9525 or 632-3224 for more information.

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NEW PROJECT  
SOUTHERN SUDAN MANPOWER PROJECT

A description of the project appears on page 267 of the 1979 Congressional Presentation that has been distributed to Title XII Representatives.

Copies of the Request for Technical Proposal (#80028) for the Southern Sudan Manpower Project #650-0021 can be obtained by writing:

Mr. R. Cohen  
Office of Contract Management  
CM/ROD/AFR  
Agency for International  
Development  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C. 20523

Closing Date: December 29, 1978.

\*\*\*\*\*

RURAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

The Cameroon Mission of AID is looking for a rural development officer for immediate employment. The job requires training in an agricultural science, and some experience with AID programming. French language competence is also required, but training to the necessary level of competency will be provided. The Mission is anxious to identify an individual as soon as possible. Curriculum Vitae should be sent to Jim Wedberg (AID/AFR/CAWA Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523, Tel. (202) 632-9101.

\*\*\*\*\*

HORTICULTURIST

CARE, the largest U.S. non-profit organization working overseas, is seeking a horticulturist to work in Chad on nut and citrus production, especially mango and lime. CARE prefers an experienced senior professional for a two-month period in late 1979. However, CARE will consider a recent MS graduate or a doctoral candidate to work six to nine months in Chad. Fluency in French is required. Please write or call:

Don Sanders  
CARE, Inc.  
660 First Avenue  
New York, New York 10016  
(212) 686-3110.

\*\*\*\*\*

Morris D. Whitaker joined the BIFAD staff on July 1 as an Agricultural Development Officer. Whitaker, an Associate Professor of Economics at Utah State University and a native Idahoan, has had extensive long and short term experience in international agriculture. During 1975-76 he was staff economist for the Consortium for International Development (CID) contract team, and Co-Director of the Office of Planning of the Ministry of Agriculture in La Paz, Bolivia.

During 1973-75 he was staff economist for the Utah State University contract team in La Paz, and also served as adjunct agricultural economist to the Rural Development Division of AID in Bolivia. During 1968-69 he was a Ford Foundation Research Associate in Residence at the Getulio Vargas Foundation in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He has also served as consultant to AID, the Bolivian Government, and private firms in Central and South America, and Africa.

Whitaker's principal research and teaching focus has been in resource use, and in policy and planning for Agricultural development. He is the senior author of the book The Status of Bolivian Agriculture, and the author or co-author of numerous other publications on agricultural development.

\*\*\*\*\*

NEW CONSORTIUM

Nine universities in Texas have recently formed the Agricultural Consortium of Texas (ACT). They are: Angelo State, East Texas State, Sam Houston State, Southwest Texas State, Stephen F. Austin State, Sul Ross State, Texas A&I, Texas Tech and West Texas State. Officers are: Dr. Ernest L. Harman, President, Dr. John R. Zimmerman, Vice President and Dr. Eddie Dye, Secretary Treasurer. The mailing address is ACT, P.O. 2088 Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas 77341. Phone (713) 295-6211 Ext. 2902.

\*\*\*\*\*

In a recent issue of BIFAD BRIEFS Dean Tony Cunha was listed as being from Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo. I'm sure both universities would like to claim him, but Dean Cunha is from Cal Poly, Pomona. Sorry Tony.

\*\*\*\*\*

NEW JRC MEMBER

Dr. Gerald Donovan, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Rhode Island. New appointee for 3 years.

\*\*\*\*\*

BIFAD MEETINGS

January 17	April 26
February 22	May 24
March 29	June 28

\*\*\*\*\*

BIFAD

Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., Chairman  
Dr. Orville G. Bentley  
Mr. M. Peter McPherson  
Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro  
Dr. Gerald W. Thomas  
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Ms. Caroline McGraw, Assistant Director  
Dr. Earl H. Brown, Program Leader, Human Resource Development  
Dr. Lon Cesal, Acting Program Leader, Agricultural Development  
Dr. Morris Whitaker, Agricultural Development Officer  
Mr. Robert Carmody, Senior Program Analyst

\*\*\*\*\*

GUIDELINES FOR RESPONSE TO A  
REQUEST FOR AN EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (REI)

Recent use of a Request for an Expression of Interest (REI) has shown that there is much confusion concerning what type and level of information is needed in a university response. Thus, the following guidance is provided for all parties:

A. Length and Level of Detail

An Expression of Interest should include more than just a short letter expressing interest, but should not be in the detail of a technical proposal (RFTP). The Expression of Interest Document is not the only source of information that can or should be used for selection, but at least a minimum level of information should be contained in each document. A ten page paper that responds to the selection criteria included in every REI should be sufficient for evaluation purposes. The selection criteria specify the technical inputs required for successful execution of the project and normally require a response in three general areas:

1. A description of the institution's capability to address the problem described in the REI.
2. Any related experience, whether in the country or region or in the problem area.
3. A demonstrable commitment of the university to support the project.

The responses should address the capability, experience and commitment to the particular project. General program information is available in the BIFAD office.

B. Specific Personnel Information

The response should specify within the areas set out in the selection criteria the following planning and personnel factors.

1. The design team plan and the scope of work for each member.
2. A list of candidates for the design team and their credentials.
3. A list of possible candidates for long term assignment to the project. (Since there has been no project design, the specific technical assistance slots and technical responsibilities are vague. But it is expected that at least half of the personnel needs can be estimated early in the project. The university should make its best guess for the team and present to the agency the persons or types of persons with whom they are likely to contract.)

### C. Multiple Institution Submissions

Joint Effort on the part of several agricultural institutions are encouraged when appropriate. A single institution may submit an Expression of Interest for part of the project without knowledge of other collaborators or it may submit information in response to A and B above as part of a suggested collection of institutions. In either case, a proposed plan for cooperation is necessary. However, such joint efforts must specify the division of responsibilities for the planning and personnel factors indicated in B above. Often AID will identify the need for cooperation and suggest such an effort in the REI. Even if AID does not suggest collaboration, joint efforts with a description of the cooperation would be an appropriate way to respond to an REI.



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Volume 1

February, 1979

Number 11

## COMMENDATION - D. WOODS THOMAS

At the January 17 meeting, the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development presented a commendation to Dr. D. Woods Thomas, Executive Director of BIFAD, for his outstanding contribution to furtherance of the Title XII program. The commendation, which was signed by AID Administrator Gilligan, AD Chairman Wharton, and Congressman Paul Findley of Illinois, included the following citation:

- In recognition of the magnitude and quality of his personal efforts in developing, on behalf of the Board, an effective structure and set of working relationships within the U.S. Foreign Assistance Community for furtherance of the Title XII program objectives;
- and his exemplary commitment and dedication to the process of developing the food and agricultural potential of poor countries;
- and his pioneering work on the initiatives contained in the Title XII philosophy, converting these concepts into a joint program unifying the mandate of A.I.D., the desires and needs of the developing countries, and the professional potential of the U.S. agricultural universities and related institutions.

cont. Col. 1, p.2

## THE CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION

A copy of AID's Congressional Presentation (CP) has been mailed to each institution in the Registry of Institutional Resources along with this issue of the BIFAD BRIEFS. The CP is a statutory report, required by the Foreign Assistance Act, which describes AID's worldwide program on a project by project basis, and argues the case for authorizing the appropriation of Fiscal Year 1980 (FY 80) funding for new and continuing projects and programs. The materials in the CP are those required by the Congress to perform its authorization, appropriation, and oversight functions. The CP was formally presented to Congress on January 22, 1979 and opens the annual foreign aid debate. Thus, the CP is the link between the executive branches budget process, and the legislative process.

The CP should be especially useful to universities which desire additional information about AID's current and proposed activities. The CP for FY 80 comprises nine volumes including a main volume and eight annexes. The main volume presents a comprehensive summary of the principle facets of AID's total program. The eight annexes present more detailed information about both ongoing and proposed new initiatives, with special emphasis on new or continuing projects which require authorization of FY 80 funds. Annexes I - IV describe regional and country programs in Africa,

Cont. Col. 1, p. 2

Dr. Thomas is serving under an Inter-governmental Personnel Appointment from Purdue University where he most recently held the position of Director of International Education and Research. He assumed his responsibilities as Executive Director of BIFAD in July, 1977.

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Cont. from p. 1. Col. 2

Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean; and the Near East; respectively, while Annex V describes the Agency's centrally funded activities. The same projects and programs are presented by functional account categories in Annexes VI (Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition Programs); VII (Population Planning, Health and Education, and Human Resources Programs); and VIII (Selected Development Activities and Other Appropriation Accounts). All projects which are identified in the summary tables of the CP with an asterisk (\*) are being proposed for FY 80 funding including both new and on-going projects. Projects without the asterisk are being financed from previously authorized funds and are nearing completion.

A list of FY 80 projects, which have been recommended by the Regional Work Groups of the JCAD as candidates for Title XII design and implementation, is presented elsewhere in this issue of the BRIEFS. Please note that the volume, page and number of the CP where each such project is described in detail is included as part of the list.

The main volume and Annexes I - VI of the CP have been sent to institutions in the Registry. Requests for copies of Annexes VII or VIII, the complete CP, or additional information should be made to Dr. Morris D. Whitaker of the BIFAD Staff, telephone (202) 632-9525.

\*\*\*\*\*

A tentative list of candidate Title XII projects for FY 80 is attached to this issue of BIFAD BRIEFS. The list includes projects in AID's Africa, Asia and Near East Bureaus (the list for Latin America and the Caribbean is in preparation). The projects on this list have been recommended as appropriate for involvement of U.S. agricultural universities under the Title XII amendment by JCAD's

Regional Work Groups (RWG). In practically all cases the RWGs have recommended that the collaborative assistance mode of contracting, in which institutions both design and implement projects, be utilized (the few exceptions are noted).

It should be emphasized, however, that this list of projects is tentative. Various AID Missions are currently in the process of being informed of JCAD's recommendation, and still must give their approval. Based on experience, there will be legitimate reasons for missions to disagree with JCAD in the case of some projects. Furthermore, proposed projects may be removed from consideration because of budget constraints, or other unforeseen difficulties. Finally, a few projects may be added for various reasons. Consequently, universities should view this list as preliminary and subject to change.

Universities that are interested in a particular project should file a "Documentation of Interest" form with BIFAD listing the country, project number and title, and presenting a brief statement of their interest and qualifications. For your convenience, a sample "Documentation of Interest" form is attached. Additional information on each project can be obtained from AID's Congressional Presentation (CP). The reference (volume and page number) in the CP for each candidate Title XII project is provided in the attached list. Documentations of Interest should

be sent to Drs. Lon Cesal or Morris D. Whicker, BIFAD Staff, Room 3720, AID, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523. Please use the "Documentation of Interest" form.

\*\*\*\*\*

MATCHING FORMULA  
STRENGTHENING PROGRAM

Fifty-one proposals were received from universities for Matching Formula Strengthening

Grants. Twenty-seven were rated "Needs Minor Revision," 10 were rated "Needs Major Revisions," and 14 were rated "Needs Major Revision with the suggestion that they not try to meet the January 22nd deadline, but rather that they take a slower more deliberate approach looking forward to submitting a revised proposal later in the year." The revised proposals posted on or before January 22nd are being reevaluated by the six reviewers. A report will be presented to the JRC/JCAD Work Group on Strengthening on February 11, and to JRC and JCAD on February 13th.

BIFAD will make its recommendations to AID at or shortly after its February 22nd meeting. Universities with proposals not recommended for funding will be invited to submit a revised proposal later in the year. BIFAD will sponsor workshops for interested universities on how to become involved in a strengthening program.

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MINORITY UNIVERSITY  
STRENGTHENING PROGRAMS

BIFAD, at its January meeting, announced a time schedule and a procedure for implementing the BIFAD review of Minority University Strengthening Proposals. March 15, 1979 is the first deadline for posting proposals. BIFAD will submit to AID the names of minority universities it recommends for grants on May 1, 1979. Universities not recommended for grants on May 1st may submit revised proposals on June 15, 1979. Universities may also

submit proposals for the first time on June 15, 1979. BIFAD will submit to AID a second list of minority universities it recommends for funding on August 1, 1979.

Six reviewers will be appointed by BIFAD to evaluate the proposals. Three of the six reviewers will be selected from a list of names submitted by the minority universities. The following criteria will be used:

1. Experience working for and/or with minority universities, preferably in an administrative capacity.
2. Experience in international agricultural development and an understanding of the problems of LDC's and the successes and failures of past university programs.
3. Knowledge of the organization and operation of land grant universities and an understanding of university faculties.

The other three reviewers will be selected from the six reviewers who evaluated the matching formula proposals.

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STATUS OF CRSPs

Small Ruminants - Site selection teams have been visting in three regions - Latin America, Asia and Africa, and will be meeting in California in late February with A.I.D. representatives to make final recommendations. The new AID project manager is Dr. James Oxley who replaces Dr. Ned Raun as Chief of DS/AGR Livestock Division.

Sorghum/Millet - A.I.D. has not yet made the grant to the management entity for the sorghum/millet CRSP. However, Dr. Dudley Smith, Texas A&M, has been selected as Chairman of the Interim Management Board, and Dr. Earl Leng has been selected by the Technical Committee and Management Board as Program Director. During the interim, he is

serving as a consultant to the management entity, the University of Nebraska.

BIFAD

Beans/Cowpeas - The planning grant is well underway. Teams have been formed for visitations to the LDCs and an outline of a state-of-art manual is in preparation.

Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., Chairman  
Dr. Orville G. Bentley  
Mr. David Garst  
Mr. M. Peter McPherson  
Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro  
Dr. Gerald W. Thomas

Soils Management - A.I.D. has asked North Carolina State University at Raleigh to prepare a scope of work for a planning grant on Soils Management.

Joint Committee Chairman

Dr. Frederick E. Hutchinson, JRC  
Dr. Sherwood O. Berg, JCAD

Nutrition - University of California at Berkeley has held a meeting in New Orleans with LDC representatives to secure their inputs and views on the proposed content and scope of the nutrition CRSP.

Staff

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(202) 632-0802  
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Ms. Caroline McGraw, Assistant Director  
(202) 632-1214  
Dr. Earl H. Brown, Program Leader, Human Resource Development  
(202) 632-3225  
Dr. Lon Cesal, Program Leader  
Agricultural Development  
(202) 632-3224  
Dr. Morris Whitaker, Agricultural Development Officer  
(202) 632-9525  
Mr. Robert Carmody, Senior Program Analyst  
(202) 632-3009

Fisheries/Aquaculture - The Joint Research Committee (JRC) of BIFAD is currently in the process of reviewing the recommendations contained in the planning grant report on fisheries/aquaculture.

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Address comments and Requests to  
Earl H. Brown. (202) 632-3225

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D. <u>AFRICA - Southern</u>				Location in the CP (Annex & Page)
	<u>Country/Mission</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	
e	1. Lesotho	632-0201	Agricultural Survey/ Statistics	I. 545
	2. Lesotho	632-0208	Grazing Lands Manage- ment	I. 550
	3. Malawi	612-0202	Agricultural Research	I. 559
	4. Swaziland	645-0206	Produce and Marketing	I. 587
	5. Zambia	611-0201	Agricultural and Rural Development	I. 597
E. <u>ASIA</u>				
f	1. India	306-0470	Agricultural Research and Education	II. 53
	2. Indonesia	497-0286	Small Scale Fisheries Development	II. 74
	3. Indonesia	497-0308	Local Government Training	II. 78
	4. Pakistan	391-0445	Rainfed Land and Water Management	II. 119
	5. Sri Lanka	383-0052	Paddy Storage & Process- ing	II. 160
	6. Sri Lanka	383-0055	Reforestation & Watershed Management (Title XII Design)	II. 161
	7. Sri Lanka	383-0058	Dryland Agricultural Production	II. 164
	8. Thailand	493-0294	Highland and Area Development	II. 175

LIST OF FY 80 CANDIDATE TITLE XII PROJECTS <sup>a</sup>

<u>A. AFRICA - Central and Anglophone West</u>			Location in the CP (Annex & Page)
<u>Country/Mission</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	
1. Burundi	695-0104	Land Use Survey/ Remote Sensing	I. 194
2. Burundi	695-0105	Agricultural Land Protection	I. 195
<sup>b</sup> 3. Cameroon	631-0031	Higher Education for Development	Shelf (FY 81)
4. Cameroon	631-0023	National Seed Service	I. 212
5. Cameroon	631-0022	Small Farmer Fish	I. 211
<sup>c</sup> 6. Cameroon	631-0017	Planning for Community Development	FY 79 (Cong. Notification)
7. Rwanda	696-0110	Area Development	I. 372
8. Rwanda	696-0112	Fish Culture	I. 373
<sup>d</sup> <u>B. AFRICA - Sahel and Francophone West</u>			
1. Mauritania	682-0213	Arid Lands Institute	I. 113
2. Niger	683-0234	Agricultural Sector Production Support	I. 133
<u>C. AFRICA - East</u>			
<sup>e</sup> 1. Kenya	615-0182	Rural Market Centers	I. 333
<sup>e</sup> 2. Somalia	649-0108	Central Rangelands Development	I. 393
<sup>e</sup> 3. Somalia	649-0112	Agriculture Develop- ment Systems (Nat'l. Extension and Farm Management Training)	I. 394

F. NEAR EAST

	<u>Country Mission</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Location in the CP (Annex &amp; Page)</u>
1.	Afghanistan	306-171	Irrigation Development	IV. 171
2.	Egypt	263-108	New Lands Development	IV. 39
<sup>f</sup> 3.	Egypt	263-116	Agricultural Management	IV. 44
4.	Jordan	278-240	Jordan Valley Agr. Services	IV. 71
5.	Morocco	608-145	Rangement Management Improvement	IV. 148
6.	Syria	276-031	Agricultural Research Coor.	IV. 84
<sup>e</sup> 7.	Syria	276-030	Agricultural Planning/ Analysis/Evaluation	IV. 83

<sup>a</sup> A list of candidate Title XII projects in Latin America and the Caribbean is being prepared.

<sup>b</sup> This project will be funded as a "shelf" project if funds become available. Otherwise, it will be included in the FY 81 CP.

<sup>c</sup> This project will be funded with FY 79 funds after notifying the Congress.

<sup>d</sup> French language is required.

<sup>e</sup> To be implemented under a Standard University Contract (SUC) or Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA).

<sup>f</sup> Contract mode to be determined.

DOCUMENTATION OF INTEREST AND CAPABILITY  
TO CONDUCT PROJECTS UNDER TITLE XII

(BIFAD wants to emphasize that this document is not a request for Expression of Interest or an RFTP but is a request for supplemental information to assist JCAD and the BIFAD staff in drawing up a source list for AID.)

Candidate Project:

Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Country: \_\_\_\_\_  
Project Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Potential Contractor:

Name of Institution: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title XII Officer or  
Person Responsible for  
this Documentation: \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Documentation of Interest and Capability:

1. Our Institution is interested in being considered as a:

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. Prime or Lead Contractor  
\_\_\_\_\_ b. Sub contractor - specifically in the following areas:  
i.  
ii.  
\_\_\_\_\_ c. Collaborator with other institution - specify desired partner(s):  
i.  
ii.

2. We believe our capability to work on this project can be rated as:

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. Very strong.  
\_\_\_\_\_ b. Moderately strong.  
\_\_\_\_\_ c. Adequate.

3. Please attach information that describes your institutions capacity to carry out this project.

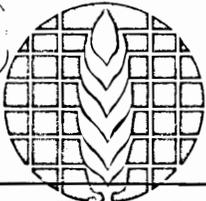
### Suggested Outline

- A. Capabilities to carry out this project.
  - 1. Administrative (organizational) capacities.
  - 2. Qualified staff available to work on this project.
  - 3. Research and training facilities.
  - 4. Other.
- B. Experience, overseas and domestic, related to this project.
- C. Commitment which your institution is willing to make to this project.
  - 1. Level of institutional commitment (President, Dean, Department Chairpersons, individual staff members).
  - 2. Willingness to develop specific capacities required for this project if not presently possessed.
  - 3. Other.
- D. Special conditions required for participation. This should include such items as critical time limitations, need for strengthening funds, etc.
- E. Other.

Return Form to:

BIFAD, Department of State  
Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523

Attn: Country Program Documentation  
of Interest and Capability



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Volume I

March, 1979

Number 1

## NEW DATE SET FOR SUBMITTING STRENGTHENING PROPOSALS - WORKSHOPS PLANNED -

BIFAD has set June 1, 1979 as the next deadline for posting matching formula strengthening proposals. All universities on the Roster which have not received a strengthening grant are invited to submit a proposal whether or not they have submitted one previously. There will be subsequent opportunities to submit proposals for future funding. It is BIFAD's desire that every university on the Roster receive a strengthening grant if it has the interest, commitment and ability to meet the criteria established for the program.

To help accomplish this, BIFAD will conduct two workshops to provide universities with a better understanding of Title XII programs, the objectives of the strengthening program and the nature of acceptable strengthening activities. It is suggested that at least two, and preferably three persons from each university attend.

One workshop will be hosted by Dr. Tony Cunha, Dean, School of Agriculture, California Polytechnic University, Pomona and will be held on April 2 and 3, 1979 at Kellogg West on the campus of Cal Poly at Pomona, California. Please call Donna Sokolinsky (714) 598-4101, as soon as possible to make hotel accommodations etc.

The other workshop will be hosted by Dr. James Dollahon, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin - River Falls and will be held on April 19 and 20,

Cont. on P. 2, Col. 1

## BIFAD RECOMMENDS FIRST UNIVERSITY STRENGTHENING GRANTS

At its February meeting, BIFAD recommended to AID that eighteen universities be awarded matching formula strengthening grants (see attached list). The first year grant requests amount to \$2,100,000 dollars. The eighteen universities have identified 2,645,000 dollars of university non-federal funds as their share of the matching program for the first year. In addition the universities will contribute all overhead expenses involved with both the AID grant and the university non-federal funds. AID has begun processing these grants and hopes to obligate funds by April 1, 1979 for as many of these grants as possible.

An additional sixteen universities have submitted proposals that are nearly actionable and they will be recommended for grants as soon as they meet all of the criteria established for the program.

Although the obligation of funds will be done annually, it is intended that each grant will have a five-year term to be extended annually to maintain a five-year planning horizon. After five years, the size of the AID grant will be set at a level not to exceed ten percent of the annual average amount of appropriate AID contracts let to the university over the most recent three years.

The purpose of the strengthening program is to create a long range environment of cooperation and joint funding between AID and each university to increase the capability of Title XII universities to

Cont. on P. 2, Col. 1

Cont. From Col. 1, Page 1

1979 on the campus of the university in River Falls, Wisconsin. Please call Mrs. Priscilla Creapo (715) 425-3784 or 425-3841 as soon as possible to make arrangements for hotel accommodations, travel from the Minneapolis Airport etc.

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Cont. From Col. 2, Page 1

participate in the Title XII development assistance programs of the United States. It is expected that strengthened capabilities in teaching, research, and advisory services will enable U.S. universities to play a major role in developing institutional and human resources skills in poor countries, in conducting and supporting research, and in rendering technical assistance in food and nutrition in less developed countries.

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#### COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY STATEMENTS

Beginning this year AID is requiring most of its field missions to prepare Country Development Strategy Statements (CDSS); these are designed to analyze the current situation and needs of a country and to lay out a strategy that will address the major problems. Each CDSS contains a 5 year budget that is supposed to be linked to the elements of the strategy outlined. The CDSS are to be updated each year. The whole CDSS process has been carefully designed so that reviews of each individual CDSS are held soon after their receipt in Washington, and response cables to the missions are sent out soon after the reviews. Reviews of more than 50 CDSS have been held this year during the months of February and March, with cables to the field going out at the end of March.

In November the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination (PPC) approached BIFAD concerning possible involvement of the university community in reviewing the agricultural and rural sector portions of the CDSS. The BIFAD staff, in consultation with the Board, the JCAD and JRC identified a multi-disciplinary team from across the country to assist in these reviews.

The consultants who took part are: Richard Arnold, Cornell University, Joe Conrad, University of Florida. Charles Francis, University of Nebraska, Richard Frederickson, Texas A&M University, Harold Heady, University of California, Glenn Johnson, Michigan State University, Everett Richardson, Colorado State University and Robert Van Reen, University of Hawaii. Mel Blase and Fred Mann of the University of Missouri have assisted the BIFAD staff in planning and coordinating the reviews.

An orientation and planning meeting for the consultant panel was held in Washington in mid-January. As the CDSS came in from the field they were mailed to the consultants for review. On February 12-17 the consultants met in Washington to discuss each CDSS individually and to prepare a written synopsis of their views. The synopses have been made available to PPC, to the regional bureaus and others for their use in the formal public reviews.

At its January meeting the BIFAD commended AID for the CDSS initiative and for the potential it holds for long-term planning and budgeting of U.S. technical assistance abroad.

A follow-up report of the CDSS review will be prepared and made available to PPC and the regional bureaus for use in planning for next year's CDSS submissions. BIFAD is pleased to have been part of this year's review and looks forward to further assistance in the future.

\*\*\*\*\*

BIFAD

Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., Chairman  
Dr. Orville G. Bentley  
Mr. David Garst  
Mr. M. Peter McPherson  
Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro  
Dr. Gerald W. Thomas

Joint Committee Chairman

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Dr. Lon Cesal, Program Leader  
Agricultural Development  
(202) 632-3224  
Dr. Morris Whitaker, Agricultural  
Development Officer  
(202) 632-9525  
Mr. Robert Carmody, Senior Program  
Analyst  
(202) 632-3009

\*\*\*\*\*

Address comments and Requests to  
Earl H. Brown. (202) 632-3225

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UNIVERSITIES RECOMMENDED BY BIFAD FOR  
MATCHING FORMULA STRENGTHENING GRANTS

FEBRUARY 22, 1979

University	AID Grant (First Year)	University Match* (First Year)	AID Business (Three-Year Ave.)
Arizona, Univ. of	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$650,000
Cornell University	100,000	139,000	**
Florida, Univ. of	103,000	103,000	1,103,000
Illinois, Univ. of	112,000	213,000	1,113,000
Iowa State University	100,000	117,000	734,000
Kentucky, Univ. of	100,000	128,000	**
Michigan State University	300,000	300,000	3,540,000
Minnesota, Univ. of	100,000	125,000	**
Missouri, Univ. of	100,000	174,000	**
Nebraska, Univ. of	100,000	124,000	**
Puerto Rico, Univ. of	100,000	185,000	952,000
Purdue University	185,000	185,000	1,850,000
Rhode Island	100,000	126,000	**
Rutgers University	100,000	127,000	**
South Dakota State Univ.	100,000	128,000	**
Tennessee, Univ. of	100,000	100,000	**
Texas Tech University	100,000	171,000	164,000
Virginia Polytechnic Inst.	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>**</u>
TOTAL	\$2,100,000	\$2,645,000	

\* These are conservative figures as universities were asked only to identify an amount of direct expenditures equal to the AID grant. Many could have identified a larger amount. Universities are contributing all overhead expenses associated with both the AID grant and the university's match.

\*\* Not reported and not required as the grant request did not exceed \$100,000.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

March 6, 1979

1. Dr. Sherwood O. Berg (Chairman)  
President  
South Dakota State University
2. Dr. John S. Robins, Dean  
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Washington State University
3. Dr. Richard Merritt  
Dean of Instruction  
Cook College  
Rutgers University
4. Dr. Harold Robinson, Chancellor  
Western Carolina University
5. Dr. James Kirkwood  
Director of Agriculture  
Fort Valley State College
6. Dr. Jackson A. Rigney, Dean  
International Programs  
North Carolina State University
7. Dr. Linda Nelson, Professor  
College of Human Ecology, Dept.  
of Family Ecology  
Michigan State University
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International Programs in Agri.  
University of Wisconsin
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Private Consultant  
Houston, Texas
11. Mr. Floyd M. Cregger, Asst. Dir.  
CARE
12. Mr. James D. Noel  
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Catholic Relief Services
13. Mr. Calvin L. Martin  
ASIA/TR - AID
14. Mr. William Johnson  
AFR/DR/ARD - AID
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17. Dr. William S. Hoofnagle  
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Assistance  
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18. Mr. William Sigler  
LA/DR - AID
19. Dr. Ken McDermott  
DS/AGR - AID
20. Dr. Russell O. Olson  
NE/TECH - AID
21. Mr. Hugh Dwelly  
SER/CM  
Room 600 PP
22. AID - Representative  
Vacant

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Ford Foundation
3. Dr. William R. Pritchard  
Univ. of California-Davis
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California State Polytechnic Univ.
5. Dr. Hugh L. Popenoe, Director  
International Programs and Sea  
Grant Institute  
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Staff, Science Ed. Admin.  
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Acting Ass't. Deputy Director  
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Ed. Admin.  
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Competition Division  
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21. Dr. Richard R. Newburg  
ASIA/TR/ARD - AID
22. AID - Representative  
Vacant



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Volume II

April, 1979

Number 2

## DR. REBECCA ROBBINS POLLAND JOINS BIFAD

Rebecca Robbins Polland, who has been active in consumer affairs during the past decade, was sworn in on March 29 as a member of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development. She becomes the second woman to serve on the board since its inception in 1975.

Polland is an Assistant Professor of Political Science at the Camden College of Arts and Science of Rutgers University, ( ) she maintains her residence in Berkeley, CA. She will serve on the board for three years.

As one of the board's seven members, Polland will be involved in programs to use the expertise and technology of the U.S. land-and sea-grant colleges and other universities to stimulate food production and improve nutrition in developing countries. The board works in close cooperation with the Agency for International Development.

A graduate of Bryn Mawr College, Polland was an economist with the National War Labor Board and with the Office of Budget and Finance and the Food Distribution Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the first food stamp program in 1943.

She later worked as a consultant for various local, state and federal governmental agencies. In 1969, she participated in a White House Conference on F( ), Nutrition and Health and in 1974 she attended the World Food Conference in Rome

Cont. p. 2, Col. 1

## BIFAD RECOMMENDS TEN UNIVERSITY STRENGTHENING GRANTS

At its March meeting, BIFAD recommended to AID that ten universities, in addition to the eighteen recommended in February, be awarded matching formula strengthening grants (see attached list). The first year grant requests of the ten universities amounts to 1,025,960 dollars. The universities have identified 1,269,908 dollars of university non-federal funds as their share of the matching program for the first year.

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## WORKSHOP PLANNED FOR MINORITY UNIVERSITIES

BIFAD will sponsor a workshop on May 14 and 15 for minority universities. The workshop will be co-hosted by North Carolina A & T and SECID. The workshop will be held on the campus of North Carolina A & T in Greensboro, North Carolina.

The purposes of the workshop are to provide universities with a better understanding of Title XII programs, the objectives of the strengthening program for minority universities and the nature of acceptable strengthening activities.

Please contact John King, SECID for details (919) 493-4551.

BIFAD has set June 15, 1979 as the next date for submitting minority university strengthening proposals.

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as an observer, advocating on behalf of Food Advocates of Berkeley a policy to meet world food obligations without threatening U.S. domestic commitments. She also was a consultant for the Ford Foundation that year, analyzing the London Nurses Exchange program. She also worked with the Department of Agriculture in its reorganization process in 1977.

Besides teaching at Rutgers, Polland has served as an assistant professor of political science at Sonoma (CA) College and as a lecturer at the California State University at Sacramento.

She holds Ph.D. and M.A. degrees in public administration and public policy from the University of California, Berkeley. She is a member of the American Political Science Association, Women's Caucus in Political Science, American Society for Public Administration and the American Association of University Professors.

She was born in Philadelphia January 11, 1922. She and her husband, Harry, have three children.

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CONGRESSMAN FINDLEY  
SPEAKS ON TITLE XII

Congressman Paul Findley co-sponsor, with Senator Humphrey, of Title XII presented his views on Title XII at the World Soybean Research Conference held at North Carolina State University on March 28.

Congressman Findley continues to be a staunch supporter of Title XII. A copy of his remarks is attached for your information.

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The American University in Cairo will offer the following summer programs in Cairo: Arabic language, Egyptology, Issues and Problems of Egypt and the Middle East and Management with a Middle Eastern focus.

Applications may be obtained from: Dean, Summer Programs, The American University in Cairo, 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017.

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BIFAD

- Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., Chairman
- Dr. Orville G. Bentley
- Mr. David Garst
- Mr. M. Peter McPherson
- Dr. Rebecca Robbins Polland
- Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro
- Dr. Gerald W. Thomas

Joint Committee Chairmen

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- Dr. Sherwood O. Berg, JCAD

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- Dr. Glen Taggart - (202) 632-7935
- Dr. Morris Whitaker - (202) 632-7935

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UNIVERSITIES RECOMMENDED BY BIFAD FOR MATCHING

FORMULA STRENGTHENING PROGRAM

March 29, 1979

University	AID Grant (First Year)	University Match* (First Year)	AID Business (Three-Year Ave.)
Delaware University of	\$100,000	\$138,000	**
Kansas State University	137,960	192,908	\$1,382,664
Maryland University of	100,000	173,000	
New Mexico State Univ.	100,000	100,000	**
Ohio State University	100,000	169,000	468,000
Oklahoma State Univ.	100,000	106,500	175,000
Texas A & M University	208,000	210,500	2,088,377
Tuskegee Institute	30,000	30,000	494,000
Vermont University of	100,000	100,000	**
Virginia State College	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>**</u>
TOTAL	\$1,025,960	\$1,269,908	

\* These are conservative figures as universities were asked only to identify an amount of direct expenditures equal to the AID grant. Many could have identified a larger amount. Universities are contributing all overhead expenses associated with both the AID grant and the University's match.

\*\* Not reported and not required as the grant request did not exceed \$100,000.

REMARKS BY CONGRESSMAN PAUL FINDLEY BEFORE THE WORLD  
SOYBEAN RESEARCH CONFERENCE II, AT NORTH CAROLINA STATE  
UNIVERSITY, RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1979

Thank you, Chancellor Thomas. It is a pleasure to be here. They tell me there is nothing like springtime in North Carolina and I can believe it. I certainly hope we have seen the end of winter. I'm sure you all heard about our terrible winter in Washington. It got so cold that the politicians were putting their hands in their own pockets!

When Dean Legates invited me to participate in your conference I jumped at the chance because it gives me the opportunity to do some missionary work.

I am here tonight to preach the gospel -- the gospel of salvation. You might call it the Gospel According to Paul. That's Paul Findley, not St. Paul, I hasten to add.

Seriously, the gospel I preach tonight is the gospel of salvation from pestilence, from famine, from malnutrition.

It is a call to duty, a call to action for a cause that embodies the greatest and deepest humanitarian commitments of Christianity, Judaism, and the Moslem faith --- feeding the hungry, helping the downtrodden, bringing light where there is darkness, hope where there is despair.

All this gospel needs is converts, witnesses, and evangelism. And the result will be an end to famine, an end to malnutrition, an end to hunger and starvation.

If that sounds like a tall order coming from a Congressman, hear me out.

The gospel I preach is famine prevention. And the way to this glorious destination is to be found in Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act, also known as the Famine Prevention Act.

Title XII offers food to a hungry world. Here is how it works, plain and simple, with all the bureaucratic language stripped away. Title XII leads to systems of education for the small farmer struggling for survival in distant fields. It holds promise that these farmers will soon begin to receive on a regular basis technical

information and guidance that will enable them to grow more food and thus have a better life for themselves and their families.

That's what Title XII is all about --- establishing a system of farmer education in each developing country which is interested, through which small farmers will receive information that will help them get better production from the resources they have at hand.

That is the essence, the key, the heart of Title XII --- a system through which the small farmer will receive information helpful in producing food.

Under Title XII, the system of education will be local -- and adapted, of course, to local needs. It will be established by the local government in cooperation with U.S. university specialists who are experienced in establishing and operating the marvelous system through which U.S. farmers get information helpful in producing food. It is self-help in the best sense of the term. The U.S. universities will help the local government build a farmer-education program durable and flexible enough to meet whatever challenges the future may bring.

The gospel of salvation that I preach teaches us that foreign assistance should emphasize dignity rather than the dole.

This gospel teaches us that it is far better for the developing countries --- the hungry nations --- if we help them help themselves, instead of creating their dependency on others.

And that gospel is the essence of Title XII which was authored by the late Senator Hubert Humphrey and me and signed into law in late 1975.

I remember the first time that I heard Senator Humphrey speak... he was in the second hour ... of a five-minute talk. It is true that Senator Humphrey's oratory is legendary. I remember someone once clocked one of his speeches at 350 words a minute ... with gusts up to 700.

Believe me when I say that I am not taking liberties with the memory of that very remarkable man. He had a great sense of humor, but he also had a great feeling of compassion for the hungry and malnourished of the world.

Hubert Humphrey was one of the most inspiring persons I have ever known and he reached a new height of eloquence at the Famine Prevention Symposium a year ago December. He was literally a dying

man and three weeks later he was gone. Despite his frailty, he spoke with great eloquence, fervor, and passion of the need for the Title XII Famine Prevention Program.

This program brings American know-how to the agriculture of developing nations, upon which three-fourths of mankind depends. It is a remarkable cooperative venture that harnesses into a working team our university system and government. It recognizes the great contributions that agricultural colleges and universities -- especially the land-grant institutions -- have made in developing America's bountiful agricultural output. Through this team work, it offers the vast educational, extension, and research resources of these institutions to help develop agriculture in lesser-developed countries.

Title XII set up the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development, generally referred to by its acronym as BIFAD, to organize this gigantic job in coordination with the Agency for International Development of the U.S. State Department.

Title XII is not a handout program. It does not dole out food to poor countries. However laudable a dole approach to food aid might be in the short term, in the long run it tends to make the recipient country subservient to the donor nation and undermines efforts by the recipient country to improve its own food production.

Title XII is designed to help developing nations help themselves to become self-sufficient, solve their own problems, and thereby strengthen their economies and give them national pride.

The key is the establishment of a system through which useful technology and know-how can be transferred to the farmers of developing nations. I don't have to tell you that soybeans and soybean products loom large in the picture of upgrading diets in those countries. Soybean meal figures prominently in high protein animal feeds. And soybean products provide protein-rich food for human consumption. Both are essential to improving diets and inevitably will be prominent in the development of agriculture through Title XII.

Our goal, our great humanitarian opportunity, is to provide developing nations a system of agricultural education similar to that provided our own farmers. In most countries the system must necessarily be elementary and basic, at the same level as were the training programs in our own land grant institutions when we were

developing from subsistence-level to productive-level farming. Our goal is to teach, to demonstrate, and thereby enable the farmer to grow two blades of grass where one grew before.

It is a process which could be described by farmers back home as "getting the hay down where the calves can get at it."

Such training, in addition to formal instruction, must include demonstration-type extension programs and adaptive research extension programs modeled to the agriculture of the particular country and its production potential.

Through the Title XII program we can share our land-grant resource with a hungry world and share it broadly.

I would be less than honest with you, however, if I did not point out that there are grave uncertainties that could threaten the future of the Title XII program.

While the program was enacted three and a half years ago, it has made only a small beginning toward the enormous goal of helping developing nations help themselves to become self-sufficient.

The time has come to give this program a much higher priority than it has been given in the Agency for International Development. Human life is literally hanging in the balance and each day's delay translates into countless deaths and debility among the world's starving and malnourished people.

There are those in the U.S. Senate who want to take an axe to the funding of this program, ignoring the fact that the Title XII program is a low-cost approach to achieving a long-lasting solution to the problem of world hunger. It has a highly favorable cost-benefit ratio and is indeed notable in that respect.

Then there is the uncertainty caused by the vacuum of administration leadership resulting from the recent resignation of AID Administrator John Gilligan. My fear is that the program will be allowed to languish without the impetus that a strong and sympathetic administrator could give it.

And there is the uncertainty of whether our land grant universities and their boards of trustees really understand the program well enough to give it the full commitment it must have to fulfill its mission.

We must develop a sense of urgency about this important program. If that sense of urgency were linked in inverse proportion to the growing despair of the world's hungry, there is no question in my

mind that the Title XII program would have the highest national priority --- both in government and on the campuses of our nation.

While I have mentioned the concern over possible Title XII budget-cutting attempts in the Senate, I am happy to say that Title XII is not without friends on that side of Capitol Hill. Senator Frank Church, Foreign Relations Committee Chairman, supports Title XII and has asked Senator George McGovern, who serves on both Foreign Relations and Agriculture Committees, to take a special oversight role in regard to Title XII's progress. I am most happy to say that Senator McGovern has given me every assurance that he is vitally interested in safeguarding the mission of Title XII.

I must frankly confess that my fervent hopes for this program have been dashed by frustrations over the time that it has taken to get this far. I am appalled by the slow pace of bureaucratic endeavors.

I have deep concern about the future of Title XII.

More emphasis must be given to the extension approach provided by the program -- an approach that will help that small farmer in a developing country help himself and his family to survive. Extension gets useful information right to the farmer in the field. That is not to say that I object to research programs encompassed by the Title XII program. There is a glamor to conducting research and its results are identifiable products in the eyes of university boards of trustees. The establishment of a local system for teaching poor farmers in another country to do a better job producing food is a slow, painstaking process -- not glamorous, not a process which often lends itself to doctoral treatises.

Yet I submit to you that it is extension training and education which puts research to work, and in my mind, research is useless unless its benefits are channeled to the farmer in the field.

I am concerned also about the natural tendency to use the consortium approach in assigning university responsibility to carrying out Title XII programs. I strongly urge in every case that a single university be given the prime contractor role with other universities available in what you could call sub-contractor roles. The consortium approach tends to diffuse responsibility and accountability, a discipline that is basic and essential to the success of any Title XII project.

I am also troubled by what I perceive will be a year of budget-cutting. Don't misunderstand me, I am not against budget-cutting -- not when budgets are pruned with prudence. This is a period of budget retrenchment, and I urge you to help me make known the fact that the Title XII Program is already a low-cost way to achieve a long-lasting solution to the problem of world hunger. It is a foreign-aid program that yields far more than the meager investment in it.

It is encouraging that the food and nutrition budgetary resources allocated to Title XII have increased and I have every hope that this trend will not be slowed. In Fiscal Year 1976, Title XII types of activities amounted to about \$100 million or 17% of the Agency for International Development's total investment in food and nutrition programs. The Title XII investment has increased each year to an estimated \$250 million or 32% of AID's total food and nutrition program in the current fiscal year. It is projected that in Fiscal 1980 the Title XII program will be about \$400 million or 56% of AID's food and nutrition program.

As of mid-March 1979, eighteen country projects whose life-of-project costs will be about \$64 million have been shaped and implemented by the review and contractor selection process carried out by the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development and the Agency for International Development.

Fifteen other country projects, with ultimate costs of \$69 million, have been approved. The process of selecting the U.S. contracting institutions is underway. Still another 19 projects, costing about \$183 million, are in an advanced planning stage and will soon be fully approved.

Let me cite a few examples to give you the flavor of Title XII:

--- The University of Wisconsin will continue its long-term work in Indonesia through a Title XII project designed to assist Bogor Agricultural University to increase its capacity to provide agricultural leaders to meet the increasing demand for well trained people in that nation's agricultural sector.

--- Also in Indonesia, Iowa State University is engaged in a collaborative effort to assist the Indonesia Department of Agriculture to upgrade its planning and administrative capacities.

--- In the Yemen Arab Republic, the University of Arizona will take the lead in a broad-based agricultural development project by introducing the U.S. land grant college concept of integrated teaching research, and extension. Initial activities will be development of Yemen's first agricultural training institution and establishment of a nationwide seed program. Two additional sub-activities of farm water management and soil fertility will be started also.

--- In the African country of Botswana, South Dakota State University is assisting the government in the creation of a locally staffed agricultural training institution at the basic and intermediate skill levels in agriculture, animal health, and community development. The immediate beneficiaries will be the 47 Botswanans trained at the school; the secondary beneficiaries will be the 298 students enrolled annually at the school; and the ultimate beneficiaries will be the rural population served by the people trained at the school as agricultural demonstrators, veterinary assistants, and assistant community development directors.

--- In Tanzania, the University of West Virginia is working with the agricultural faculty of the University of Dar-es-Salaam to improve the faculty's ability to train students in agricultural teaching, extension, management, and technical skills. About one million farm families are presently served in one way or another by agricultural extension agents. The people trained in this project will be the supervisors and trainers of extension personnel who assist farmers and villages in increasing their production and income levels

This is but a sample of the agricultural development projects now underway and many, many more need to be in place and active if we are to win the war on hunger.

If the farms of the developing nations are to become and remain effective and efficient contributors to the continued well-being of their societies and to the world, they require service by local institutions which will assure sustained modernization. This will happen only when each of these nations, in some way, creates this local capacity to provide directly to small farmers the continuous stream of essential information and adapted technology required to improve levels of agricultural production.

Dr. Clifton Wharton, chancellor of the State University of New York, is the very able chairman of the Board for International Food

and Agricultural Development. In his recent testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee he said:

"In structuring any program to attack world hunger, certain basics must be kept 'front and center.' One of these is that the productivity of resources employed on the farms of the developing countries must be increased. The farmers and their farms are the focus of ultimate action. It is only through quantum increases in the productivity of land, labor, capital, and management on these farms that the food needs of rapidly expanding populations can be met. It is only with such increases in productivity that the difficult equity problems facing much of the world's population might be approached in any meaningful way."

To that I say a fervent: "AMEN!"

The goal is not to finance agricultural research in some distant corner of the globe. The goal is to provide the world's small farmers with the know-how to rise above subsistence level production and thereby alleviate the world's hunger pains.

Believe me when I say that this approach is not dramatic. Education is a good investment but it takes time. It requires a long-term commitment . . . by the recipient nation as well as those who provide the assistance.

Keeping the Title XII program on track is not easy. Senator George McGovern and I are joined in encouragement and oversight of the Title XII program. We need your understanding and support to insure that the program will move along.

If you want to help, now is the time to "hit the sawdust trail" and preach the gospel of salvation for the world's hungry and malnourished.

Preach it in the offices of the Agency for International Development. Preach it in the halls of Congress with your Senators and Representatives. Preach it in your own state capitals and university board rooms. Preach the need for the university funds it takes to match people to the program. Preach the need of adequate federal funds to keep it going. And for our visitors here tonight from other countries, go back and preach the need for this Title XII program to your own government officials and institutions of learning.

And when you preach this gospel of salvation, remember for whom you are preaching --- for hungry millions of the world.

For the sake of humanity, I wish you well.

April 1, 1979

REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

ON

TITLE XII - FAMINE PREVENTION AND

FREEDOM FROM HUNGER

OF THE

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961

AS AMENDED

Submitted by the  
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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## I. SUMMARY

The Third Annual Report to Congress on Title XII activities focuses on accomplishments. It was a year of progress in implementing Title XII, although the processes and procedures for greater and more effective involvement of U.S. Land and Sea Grant Universities through the mechanism of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) are still evolving.

BIFAD and A.I.D. designed and have in operation a special review and selection process, unique to Title XII, for involving universities in the planning, shaping and implementing of country agricultural development projects and programs. A.I.D. has full access, for the first time in its history, to the enormous resources of outstanding talent in the university community.

Nineteen country projects, costing about \$72 million (life-of-project), have been shaped and implemented through the joint BIFAD/A.I.D. review and contractor selection process. Sixteen more projects, costing \$75 million, have been approved and contractor selection is in process. Still another nineteen projects, costing \$183 million, are in an advanced planning stage. Thus 54 projects costing a total of \$329 million have had the influence of the BIFAD/A.I.D. process.

In 1978, four additional Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs) were added to the four programs selected during the previous year. Planning grants were made for five CRSPs, and one grant in the amount of \$4.652 million was made for research on small ruminants (sheep and goats). Research on this CRSP by the twelve participating universities will begin in 1979.

Plans and procedures for the university strengthening program to enable the universities to implement current programs authorized by Title XII were developed by BIFAD and A.I.D. Fifty-one universities submitted proposals for strengthening grants and, based on peer review and evaluation, it is anticipated that first-year grants to twenty-eight of these universities will soon be made.

Title XII activities include not only those in which universities participate but also a wide range of other activities as described in the footnotes of Table 1.

In FY 1979 the mission and regionally funded programs accounted for 89 percent of the Food and Nutrition account while centrally funded programs made up eleven percent.

Host country governments continue to show keen interest in expanded U.S. participation in their agricultural development programs. This is shown by sharply-increased requests, for FY-80, for assistance in research, education and extension, and for advisory services and training in a wide range of development projects.

## II. BACKGROUND AND STRATEGY

### A. Background

The lack of an adequate supply of food is a principal concern of most people in low-income countries. Hunger and malnourishment threaten the health -- and the lives -- of hundreds of millions of people. Although movement of food, principally food grains, from surplus-producing countries to the chronically food-short countries can cover part of the food deficit, it is generally agreed that food production and distribution in the food-short countries can and must be improved.

Although there is little new land in most developing countries which can be brought under cultivation, limited research and production demonstrations strongly suggest that yields of crops and animal products in many developing countries could be greatly increased by applying improved technology and better management. The specific causes of low agricultural production and hunger in the LDCs are usually complex and solutions not easy to achieve. A.I.D. has accepted the challenge to join in the conquest of hunger and famine by engaging in a wide variety of programs that address key agricultural problems of the developing countries.

Some A.I.D.-funded agricultural programs, such as the CRSPs, support of International Agricultural Research Centers, and the University Strengthening Program, have worldwide impact and are centrally funded. Other programs are country or region-specific and are mission, or regionally, funded.

### B. Strategy

The basic objective of Title XII is explicit in its title: Famine Prevention and Freedom from Hunger. It is implemented within the framework of the "New Directions" legislation enacted by the Congress in 1973, and of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1978 which called for "programs in support of countries which pursue development strategies designed to meet basic human needs and achieve self-sustained growth with equity."

The Title XII Amendment requires that, within the guidelines of the "New Directions" and concern for meeting basic human needs, A.I.D. revise its programs to make greater use of the resources available in U.S. Land and Sea Grant and other agricultural universities.

These university resources are to be mobilized to increase the production and distribution of food and to strengthen institutional capabilities in research, education and extension in developing countries. These resources include the reservoir of technical and scientific manpower and knowledge, and the extensive capability for training at all levels in agriculture and rural development. To achieve this goal, A.I.D. has worked closely with the BIFAD and its subordinate bodies, the Joint Committee on Agricultural Development (JCAD) and the Joint Research Committee (JRC). BIFAD and the two committees, established in FY-77, have provided A.I.D. with advice and counsel, and actively participated in designing and installing special processes, unique to Title XII, for involving universities in the planning, shaping and implementing of country agricultural development programs and projects. In addition, the BIFAD and its committees have participated with A.I.D. in planning and designing innovative programs, as called for under the Title XII Amendment, such as University Strengthening and the CRSPs.

### III. MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

#### A. Allocation of Resources

Since the enactment of the Title XII Amendment, those activities defined as Title XII\* have accounted for an increasing share of the A.I.D. food and nutrition budget.

Table 1 shows that funds requested for Title XII activities in FY-78 were 57 percent more than in FY-77, 28 percent more in FY-79 than in FY-78, and the amount projected for FY-80 is 60 percent more than in FY-79. Fifty-six percent of the food and nutrition funds requested for FY-80 are for Title XII activities, as contrasted to 37, 33 and 22 percent respectively in FY-79, FY-78 and FY-77.

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\* The definition of Title XII activities, agreed between A.I.D. and BIFAD, includes food and nutrition research and technical assistance; support for international agricultural centers; institution-building in developing countries for agricultural research, education, extension and policy; and mobilization of U.S. institutions to participate in development assistance activities. Excluded from the definition are capital costs related to advisory services to developing countries. However, capital costs related to research, adaptation and application of technology, and strengthening of developing country agricultural research, education and extension institutions are included.

TABLE 1

LEVELS OF A.I.D. REQUESTS FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION FUNDS AND THEIR PROPOSED ALLOCATION <sup>1/</sup>

(\$ Millions)

	<u>FY-1976</u>		<u>FY-1977</u>		<u>FY-1978</u>		<u>FY-1979</u>		<u>FY-1980</u>	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Total Food and Nutrition	582	100	540	100	586	100	673	100	715	100
<u>Title XII</u>										
Strengthening Developing Country Institutions for Research, Teaching and Extension. <sup>2/</sup>	28		18		42		90		173	
Advisory Services to Developing Countries <sup>3/</sup>	38		50		87		95		150	
Adaptation/Application of Technology <sup>4/</sup>	4		10		23		25		30	
Strengthening U.S. Universities	--		--		--		(5.0)		(9.0)	
International Research Centers	15.590		24.6		28.0		26.6		29.8	
CRSP <sup>5/</sup>	--		0.498		4.902		9.0		13.0	
Centrally Funded Contract Research	14.410		14.902		9.706		4.4		4.4	
TOTAL Title XII Activities	100	17	118	22	195	33	250	37	400	56
Residual <sup>6/</sup>	482		422	79	391	67	423	63	315	44

<sup>1/</sup> Table does not include Title XII activities under Security Supporting Assistance.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes Related capital costs.

<sup>3/</sup> Does not include related capital costs.

<sup>4/</sup> Funds in the programs to strengthen capacities of U.S. universities in agricultural research, education, extension, development planning, administration and related areas are allocated under adaptation/application of technology.

<sup>5/</sup> Collaborative Research Support Programs

<sup>6/</sup> Includes all non-Title XII Section 103 activities (e.g., rural road construction, fertilizer production or procurement, etc.) Includes also activities closely related to Title XII such as support to build capacity at U.S. agricultural universities under Section 211(d), capital costs of advisory services to developing countries, and activities of voluntary agencies.

TABLE 2  
PROJECTS SHAPED BY TITLE XII REVIEW AND SELECTION PROCESS <sup>a</sup>

Summary by Regional Bureaus

Bureau	Contracts Signed		Projects Approved Contracts Not Signed		Projects In Advanced Planning		Totals	
	Number	Life-of-Project Cost Millions \$	Number	Life-of-Project Cost Millions \$	Number	Life-of-Project Cost Millions \$	Number	Life-of-Project Cost Millions \$
Near East <sup>d</sup>	4	17.33	4	42.40 <sup>b</sup>	5	83.70 <sup>c</sup>	13	143.43
Asia	3	23.80	2	7.40	2	25.00	7	56.20
Latin America	5	10.65	6	11.48	9	47.50	20	69.73
Africa	<u>7</u>	<u>20.18</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>13.38</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>26.40</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>59.96</u>
Totals	19	71.96	16	74.66	19	182.60	54	329.32

a. Includes host country contracts and PASAs.

b. Includes capital costs totaling \$20.0 million for Aquaculture Project in Egypt.

c. Includes capital costs totaling \$38.55 for Agricultural Mechanization Project in Egypt.

d. Activities funded by Security Supporting Assistance, but otherwise comparable to Title XII, are treated as if they were funded under Section 103 funds.

TABLE 3

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING UNDER TITLE XII PROGRAMS.

<u>Mode of Training</u>	<u>a/ FY 1977 b/</u>			<u>FY 1978</u>		
	<u>Short Term</u>	<u>Long Term</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Short Term</u>	<u>Long Term</u>	<u>Total</u>
U.S. Non-Contract <sup>c/</sup>	400	582	982	316	537	853
U.S. Contract <sup>d/</sup>	16	344	360	22	343	365
Third Country	109	279	388	142	245	387
<b>Totals</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>1,605</b>

a/ Programs not exceeding 90 days' duration

b/ Enrolled as full-time students and registered for credit

c/ Handled by AID/W training office and/or the U.S. Department of Agriculture

d/ Handled by a university contractor

The BIFAD and its committees participated actively with A.I.D. during FY-78 in the entire program and budget cycle, and in accordance with the Title XII legislation, formally made recommendations to the A.I.D. Administrator on the apportionment of funds for the Food and Nutrition Program. A.I.D. has taken the BIFAD recommendations into consideration. In some cases we have agreed with BIFAD and in other instances our positions have diverged, but we are continuing our dialogue in determining the best course of action.

B. Country Programs

1. Title XII Projects

The largest component of the Title XII Program is direct assistance to developing countries through the A.I.D. country mission programs. These programs are of two general types:

(a) building or strengthening LDC capacity in agricultural research, extension and training (REE), policy, planning and related services; and (b) providing advisory services on a wide range of agricultural and rural development subjects such as irrigation, rural credit, area development, crop and livestock production and marketing.

Requests for country projects, as shown in Table 1, in the general areas of improving developing country capabilities for research, education and extension, have increased from \$28 million in FY-76 to \$90 million in FY-79 and \$173 million in FY-80. These figures represent 5, 13 and 24 percent respectively of the Food and Nutrition Account. Projects directed at providing advisory services have increased from \$38 million in FY-76 to \$95 million in FY-79 and \$150 million in FY-80.

As of mid-March 1979, nineteen country projects, as shown in Table 2, costing about \$72 million (life-of-project), have been shaped and implemented by the joint BIFAD/A.I.D. review and contractor selection process. Sixteen more, costing about \$75 million, have been approved and the process of selecting the U.S. contracting institution(s) is underway. Still another nineteen, costing about \$183 million, are in an advanced planning stage but are not yet fully approved. These 54 projects, with a total life-of-project cost of about \$329 million, represent an annual average cost of about \$75 million. Detailed information on the 54 projects shaped by Title XII is included in Appendices A through D.

A.I.D. recognized early that training, both short-term and long-term, is a vital component of country programs and projects. In many of the very early programs, short-term training was given major emphasis with less attention to long-term training. It is now recognized that both types of training are essential and should be given important emphasis in country programs. Degree training is particularly needed in institution-building projects to train teachers,

managers, agricultural specialists and administrators. As a result of the success of A.I.D.'s training programs, higher-level U.S. training in agriculture is becoming more and more recognized by developing countries, even those heretofore oriented toward university-level training in Western Europe, as especially valuable and suited to their needs. It is also important to note that a significant amount of training also occurs in the process of carrying out various centrally-funded activities such as the CRSPs, and as components of country projects directed at strengthening LDC institutions. The benefits to the developing countries of U.S.-sponsored training in agriculture by A.I.D. and predecessor agencies probably cannot be assessed quantitatively, but the results of this training unquestionably represent a success story of significant proportions.

Table 3 shows the number of A.I.D.-funded participants in FY-77 and FY-78 in agriculture, nutrition and rural development.

Recognizing the critical importance of training to the agricultural development process, the BIFAD has established a special working group under the Joint Committee structure to focus specifically on Human Resource Development Programs under Title XII. This group, having joint representation of A.I.D. and the BIFAD, is developing a training source book which will show the different kinds of agricultural training in U.S. agricultural institutions that is available to persons from the LDCs.

Projections for FY-79 and FY-80 of mission projects falling under the Title XII classification represent only potential candidates for university implementation. They must go through the BIFAD review and recommendation process, followed by a mission decision on how the project will be planned and implemented. During the past year, BIFAD and A.I.D. have developed procedures for this joint review process to decide which of the candidate projects are best implemented in full, or in part, by U.S. agricultural universities, and for selection of universities to implement a given project. This careful matching of U.S. university expertise to the needs of the developing countries is a major element in the planning and implementation of Title XII programs and projects.

We anticipate, based on country mission projects for FY-80 projects, that more and more Title XII projects will be designed and implemented through the BIFAD/A.I.D. review and selection process.

## 2. Baseline Studies

Title XII places special emphasis on developing or strengthening developing country agricultural education, research and extension institutions, and on the more effective coordination of

these three functions. This is an important and proper emphasis. Many countries have serious deficiencies in capability in one or more of these three functions. Even where all three are reasonably adequate, they are often poorly coordinated so that farmers may not receive sound technical information, research may not be directed to local problems, or agricultural training may not be based on relevant local information.

To ascertain the adequacy of their agricultural research, education and extension capabilities, and of the coordination among these functions, BIFAD recommended, and A.I.D. agreed, that baseline studies be carried out in selected developing countries. These studies were designed to provide relatively comprehensive, country-specific information on the current state of and future requirements for assistance in the strengthening or development of research, education and extension systems. They would also provide a basis for identification of opportunities for Title XII programs.

Progress in implementing these baseline studies has been slow, for a variety of reasons. Some countries with scarce resources felt that analyses of other development needs such as roads, transportation facilities, marketing, etc., should be given higher priority. Other missions report that baseline information in research, education and extension has been or will be obtained by sector assessments and special studies in progress or planned. In other cases, U.S. programs of assistance in research, education and extension are underway and analyses of future requirements are built into those programs. In still others, requirements for this type assistance is felt to be minimal or is being met by other donors. In the meantime, as a regular part of their programming process, A.I.D. missions are developing the baseline data necessary for project development and implementation. A.I.D. and BIFAD agree that the important requirement is that sufficient information be available as a basis for programming, and that a variety of approaches to establishing such baseline information is acceptable. A.I.D. and BIFAD are now considering what if any additional information is needed, beyond the studies now being planned, as described below.

#### Ecuador

Field studies by a team from the USDA, Oklahoma State University and the University of Missouri provided for under a Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA) with the USDA were completed in November 1978. This work was done in collaboration with Ecuadorian counterparts. The draft report was submitted, reviewed by A.I.D. in December, then submitted to the Government of Ecuador for review and comment. Personnel of the Ecuadorian Ministry of

Agriculture, the U.S. study team and A.I.D. mission personnel have completed a final revision of the analyses and findings of the study. It is expected that a final report will be issued in April 1979. Follow-up projects, based upon the findings and recommendations of the study, may be developed in FY-80.

This comprehensive study required about 55 man-weeks of services, and cost approximately \$147,000 under the PASA.

#### Peru

Negotiations are underway for a team from the USDA and North Carolina State University to do a comprehensive baseline study in Peru. The team is expected to be in the field by May, and a draft report completed by September 1979. The study is expected to provide basis data and information for U.S. assistance projects in research, education and extension in FY-80.

#### Jamaica

A.I.D. is requesting technical proposals from a source list of Title XII universities provided by the BIFAD staff. It is expected that a Title XII contractor will be selected by May 1979, and field work completed by September 1979.

#### Guyana

Guyana has requested a baseline study and a team will soon visit that country to develop plans for the study.

All other USAID recipient countries in IAC have agricultural sector assessments planned, underway or completed.

#### India

It is anticipated that the Indian Government will request a high-level U.S. university team to visit their country, study and review their agricultural research and education programs, and identify areas where it would be mutually rewarding to develop cooperative programs, particularly in agricultural research.

#### Liberia

Liberia has requested that the U.S. make an assessment of food crops research and recommend specific needs in that area. A team is expected to be in the field by April 1, 1979.

Burundi

The university community was canvassed to determine interest in performing an agricultural sector assessment, but lack of French capability precluded any university from making a responsive proposal.

Lesotho

Preliminary plans have been made for an agricultural sector assessment. This will include an analysis of research, education and extension institutional capacities. It is expected that plans for the study will be developed during a visit by BIFAD and Regional Bureau staff in April 1979.

Syria

An agricultural sector assessment financed by A.I.D. is now being done jointly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, several U.S. universities and the host government. Study and appraisal of research, training and extension is an important component of this assessment.

Jordan

In early 1978, at the request of the Government of Jordan, a team of consultants made a preliminary assessment of the capabilities of existing research, teaching and extension services in the Jordan Valley and requirements for more effective organization and coordination of these services. The mission has proposed a follow-up project to assist in reorganizing these services. More complete baseline information will be assembled in developing plans for that project.

Egypt

A U.S.-funded Agricultural Development Systems Project is to create an institutional capability to plan and implement programs in research, education and extension. The project is being implemented under a collaborative assistance contract with the University of California. Considerable data were assembled in an agricultural sector study carried out in 1975-76 before planning the Agricultural Development Systems Project. Additional information was assembled in a sector study in late 1977. The University of California team will undertake additional studies to get more complete baseline information.

Yemen

The Consortium for International Development (CID)<sup>1</sup> has been selected to design and implement a long-term assistance program to the agricultural sector. The initial phase will include a study of the technical assistance needs in agricultural training, research and extension.

Tunisia

A.I.D. has developed a collaborative assistance project for strengthening research and teaching institutions. The Mid-America International Agricultural Consortium (MIAC)<sup>2</sup> has carried out the design phase which included gathering relevant baseline information on the status of agricultural research, education and, to some degree, extension. The project is scheduled to be implemented in mid-CY-79.

Morocco

A team of consultants from a university consortium in 1978 assisted in the design of a drylands agricultural development project. The team prepared a comprehensive review of Morocco's agricultural research, education and extension institutions and programs. That report provides information for a good assessment of research, education and extension capabilities in Morocco.

C. Centrally-Funded Programs

1. Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs)

Under the leadership and guidance of the JRC, A.I.D. has initiated a new Collaborative Research Support Program in accordance with specific provisions of Title XII. This has evolved carefully and slowly, with continuous interaction with the BIFAD, its Joint Research Committee and A.I.D.

Agriculture is an industry that retrogrades in the absence of a steady flow of new knowledge. Any intensive agricultural production technology, no matter how well suited, deteriorates through time as nature confronts it with new or more aggressive forms of plant and

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<sup>1/</sup> U. of Cal. at Riverside, U. of Arizona, U. of Idaho, Texas Tech U., Washington State U., Oregon State U., New Mexico State U., Colorado State U., and Utah State U.

<sup>2/</sup> The Universities of Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa State and Kansas State.

animal disease, soils erode or lose desirable chemical or physical characteristics, plant varieties lose vigor and suitability. The very low level of crop and animal yields which characterizes the developing countries is largely a result of an inadequate research base for developing and maintaining a reasonably productive technology.

One of the long-range means of assisting developing countries in solving this pervasive problem is through strengthening their agricultural research institutions. This is a major emphasis of our Title XII country programs. But research adequate to develop greatly different and more effective technologies of production, distribution and consumption in the developing countries is necessarily a large-scale enterprise. No single institution or country can do it alone.

Agricultural research scientists in all countries, including the United States, can contribute more to the solution of many of their own country's problems by working as part of an international research team than by working entirely within their own state or country. Consequently, although each such collaborative research program is directed at developing country needs and problems, the benefit to the domestic missions of the collaborating U.S. universities is such that they agree to contribute a minimum of 25 percent of the total dollar cost of each program.

In 1977, the BIFAD and A.I.D. selected four priority areas for research under the CRSP process: 1) small ruminants; 2) grain sorghum/pearl millet; 3) fisheries/aquaculture; and 4) implications of marginal nutrient deficiencies in human diet.

In 1978, the following additional areas were selected for development of CRSPs: 1) beans/cowpeas; 2) soils management; 3) basic food crops/integrated pest management; and 4) post-harvest food losses. Peanuts was added to the list in FY-79.

As shown in Table 4 below, planning grants for five CRSPs were made in FY-77 and 78, and one research grant was made in FY-78. A.I.D. expects to obligate \$9.55 million in FY-79 covering the costs of the small ruminants and grain sorghum/millet CRSPs, and planning and exploratory study grants for three other areas. The program is expected to increase in FY-80 to \$13.00 million.

TABLE 4

CRSPs Funded in FY-77 and FY-78, Programmed for  
Funding in FY-79 and Projected for Funding in FY-80

	<u>Millions \$</u>		
	<u>FY-77/78</u>	<u>FY-79</u>	<u>FY-80</u>
Small Ruminants	4.801 <sup>1/</sup>	4.0	1.50
Grain Sorghum/Pearl Millet	0.219 (planning)	5.0	2.50
Fisheries/Aquaculture	0.277 (planning)		1.75
Marginal Nutrient Deficiencies	0.220 (planning)		1.75
Beans/Cowpeas	0.250 (planning)		3.00
Soils Management		0.250 (planning)	2.00
Basic Food Crops-Integrated Pest Management		0.250 (planning)	
Post-Harvest Losses		0.050 (exploratory study)	0.25 (planning)
Peanuts			0.25 (planning)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>5.767</b>	<b>9.550</b>	<b>13.00</b>

1/ Includes \$0.149 million for planning in FY-77.

The present status of each of the research programs is described below:

Small Ruminant Animals (sheep and goats). Sheep and goats are very important sources of meat, milk and fiber for people in many developing countries. They are the best means of utilizing the scanty vegetation and browse of extensive areas of rangeland unsuited to other animals or uses. Ecologically, they are potentially destructive under improper grazing and management. Particular research problems to be addressed include diseases, feeding and nutrition, sociological aspects of sheep and goat raising, breed improvement, production systems for small farms, and herd management practices.

Planning by Research Triangle Institute of North Carolina was completed. The University of California (Davis) was selected as the management entity and a program director appointed. A grant to the management entity in the amount of \$4.652 million for 1978 and 1979 has been signed, and eleven other eligible universities and one eligible livestock center will participate in one or more segments of the research to be undertaken. Two overseas research sites have been selected, one in Brazil the other in Kenya. It is expected that two additional sites, one in the Middle East the other in Asia, will be selected.

Grain Sorghum/Pearl Millet. Grain sorghum and pearl millet are the principal food grains eaten by the world's poorest people. Highly drought- and heat-resistant, these crops are often produced on lands which are marginal or unsuited to the "higher quality" cereals such as corn, wheat and rice. Problem areas to be investigated include breeding and genetics, diseases and insects, grain quality, socio-cultural concerns, nutrition and consumption, farming systems and marketing.

Planning by the University of Missouri was completed. The University of Nebraska has been selected as the management entity and a program director appointed. Eleven other eligible universities will participate in research on one or more of the priority problem areas. Selection of research sites in the developing countries is now in progress.

Fisheries/Aquaculture. Research Development Associates of California made a survey of development needs in fisheries and aquaculture and published a report. The JRC and A.I.D. reviewed the recommendations and selected three areas as having potentials for CRSPs. The JRC is looking into university interest in these areas.

Marginal Nutrient Deficiencies. A planning grant was made to the University of California (Berkeley) to identify LDC institutional capacities in the developing countries, and U.S. institutional capabilities and interests, and to plan a CRSP.

Beans and Cowpeas. These two crops are major sources of protein in many countries of the tropics and sub-tropics. Both beans and cowpeas (*Vigna sinensis*) are important crops in the U.S. Cowpeas are grown mainly in the southern states under the common varietal names including black-eye pea, crowder pea, purple hull pea, etc.

A planning grant was made to Michigan State University to determine the state of research on these crops; to identify key problems and constraints; to document U.S. institutional capabilities; to identify institutions in the developing countries with which linkages should be developed; and to plan a CRSP.

Soil Management. In many countries, inadequate or inappropriate soil management is a major constraint to production. Following definition of the principal soil management problems which are common in the developing countries, and which can be appropriately addressed by international research, this CRSP will undertake research to develop new knowledge on how to handle these problems. A scope of work for the planning agent is being refined, and a planning grant for its execution is expected to be made this fiscal year.

Basic Food Crops-Integrated Pest Management. It is expected that a scope of work for the planning grant will be developed by A.I.D. and the JRC during FY-79.

Peanuts. Peanuts are widely grown in many of the poorer tropical and sub-tropical countries of the developing world. They are a very important source of edible oil for domestic use and export, as well as an excellent protein food for direct human consumption.

Eligible U.S. universities are being canvassed to determine the extent of their interest and capacity for participating in an international research program in peanuts in preparation for a CRSP planning grant.

Post-Harvest Losses. Discussions regarding the proposed exploratory study are in a very preliminary stage.

## 2. University Strengthening Program.

Title XII provides authority for A.I.D. to strengthen the capabilities of qualified U.S. universities in teaching, research and extension work to enable them to implement programs authorized by

Title XII. We have developed a program of grants which will match the university's investment of their own non-federal funds in strengthening activities. We expect that these grants will produce an expanded pool of technical experts, who will be more readily available than in the past to respond to requests for assistance on food, nutrition and rural development problems overseas. In addition to enhanced technical competence in the subject matter fields most needed by LDCs, these experts will have a better understanding of developing country characteristics and, therefore, of how to better apply their expertise to LDC needs. Further, these individual skills and knowledge will be fed into the knowledge base and other institutional resources of the university, producing a capability greater and more lasting than the sum of the individuals it represents.

As A.I.D. has relatively few technical experts in relation to needs, it is heavily dependent upon the U.S. agricultural universities for the specialists to carry out field programs. Moreover, as the LDCs mature, and as their development efforts focus more on improvement of small farm agriculture and general rural development, they require and request more highly-trained persons with a combination of technical competence and special ability to adapt their knowledge to the needs of LDCs. The present pool of such expertise in this country is inadequate and, unfortunately, diminishing. The Title XII university strengthening program is designed to expand the pool of U.S. experts and technical knowledge of the type required by LDCs, and to make that pool of expertise and knowledge more directly relevant to LDC application and more readily available to A.I.D. programs.

The Title XII legislation includes, by definition, the minority land-grant institutions. These seventeen agricultural colleges and one or two others who may also qualify are eligible to apply for the special minority institution preliminary strengthening program designed to expand minority participation in Title XII field activities. The minority strengthening program provides one-time, five-year grants which do not require matching funds from the university. Its purpose is to bring the minority institutions to the point where they can participate in the matching formula mode. Two minority institutions have already submitted proposals for the matching formula program.

All activities in the strengthening programs, whether funded by A.I.D. or the universities, are to strengthen the universities' capability to carry out A.I.D. foreign assistance efforts as specified by Title XII.

Under the strengthening program, universities will do such things as:

- provide U.S. graduate student training and overseas experience specifically designed to fit LDC circumstances and, therefore, future A.I.D. technical assistance requirements;

- modify U.S. university curricula to be more relevant to LDC needs by addition of new courses and/or modification of old courses, at both undergraduate and graduate levels;
- improve university administrative and organizational arrangements and policies to increase availability of faculty to A.I.D. programs;
- develop specific, technical, regional/country and problem area background and expertise;
- develop appropriate LDC language skills among the U.S. faculty members most needed in A.I.D.'s technical assistance activities and build language skills in graduate training programs to meet future manpower needs.

Since the last report to the Congress, guidelines for the preparation and submission of proposals for the matching formula and minority institution strengthening grants were prepared jointly by BIFAD and A.I.D., and published and distributed to all eligible Title XII institutions. A peer review and evaluation procedure has been developed to assist the Board in making its recommendations to the Agency regarding the award of these grants.

Of the 75 institutions which met the criteria necessary to apply for the matching formula strengthening program, 51 institutions submitted proposals within the deadline for FY-79 funding. The initial screening rated none of these as immediately actionable, 27 required minor revisions, 10 required major revisions, and 14 required major reworking. Forty-four institutions submitted revised proposals. Of these, twenty-eight have thus far been recommended by the BIFAD to A.I.D. for action at this time.

These figures reflect the fact that carefully-developed criteria have been applied rigorously to the proposals for these matching grants to insure that these strengthening programs at each university, financed in large part by the institutions themselves, will directly and effectively serve Agency and LDC needs.

There are several elements of the formula funding which limit the size and determine the life of these strengthening grants:

- a. The A.I.D. grant is always limited to matching, dollar-for-dollar, the university's contribution. (In addition, all of the campus overhead costs are borne by the university.)

b. In addition, the A.I.D. grant is limited to 10 percent of the university's level of Title XII-type contract technical assistance with A.I.D. (computed as a moving average of the previous three years) or \$100,000 for each of the first five years, whichever is greater.

c. The A.I.D. grant is limited to a maximum of \$300,000 per year in any event.

The budgetary requirements of the Strengthening Program for FY-79 and FY-80 are as follows:

first

- The/18 recommended for immediate funding: \$2.1 million, average \$117,000 each. The estimate for the remainder for this fiscal year (including Minority Grants): \$2.9 million, for a total requirement in FY-79 of \$5.0 million.

- The total requirement for FY-80 will be \$9.0 million.

### 3. International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs)

The U.S. share of support (25%) of the ten IARCs, amounting to \$29.6 million in FY-80, is funded under the Food and Nutrition Account. Support to all but two of these centers (the Asia Vegetable Research and Development Center - AVRDC, and the International Fertilizer Development Center - IFDC) is provided through the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). This is an organization of major donor representatives that coordinates funding and provides program guidance to those centers under its aegis.

The IARCs focus on applied research on problems affecting production of crops and livestock in developing countries. These centers link with national research programs of developing countries and appropriate research activities of selected institutions of developed countries in an international network of scientific activities that extends from the farm level in LDCs to research scientists throughout the world. A.I.D. and the JRC, in planning and implementing the CRSPs, work closely to avoid overlap and, more importantly, to utilize in a complementary way the resources of both the universities and the centers.

Identification of the centers, the dates of their establishment and the major research programs and accomplishments of each are shown below:

- International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Philippines, 1960 to improve rice and rice-based cropping systems. High-yielding varieties of rice, developed by IRRI and national programs, were planted in 1976-77 on about 62 million acres representing 28 percent of the total rice acreage of developing countries.

- International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Mexico, 1964, to improve corn and wheat with some research on barley and triticale (a wheat and rye cross). High-yielding varieties of wheat, developed by CIMMYT and national programs, were planted on about 73 million acres in the developing countries in 1976/77, or over 44 percent of their total wheat acreage.

- International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Nigeria, 1967, to improve cowpeas, yams, sweet potatoes, cassava, maize, rice and farming systems. Farming systems that reduce erosion and increase production have been developed. Insect and disease-resistant cowpea varieties have been identified. Higher-yielding cassava and maize have been developed and distributed, and a promising zero-tillage system for maize production has been developed.

- International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), Columbia, 1968, to improve beans, cassava, beef production, rice and maize. CIAT is working on cassava and beans in rotation with corn and on pastures and forage to increase beef production. Improved disease-resistant cassava varieties have been identified.

- International Potato Center (CIP), Peru, 1972, to improve white (Irish) potatoes. Progress has been made in developing varieties with greater resistance to climatic factors and disease. Low-cost solar dryers are under development.

- International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), India, 1972, to improve sorghum, pearl millet, pigeon peas, chickpeas, peanuts and farming systems. The major development has been the design of an improved water management system. Other accomplishments include: identification of sorghum varieties with resistance to pests and diseases, and breeding of superior pulse varieties.

- International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD), Kenya, 1974, to develop control methods for trypanosomiasis, (sleeping sickness) and theileriosis (east coast fever) in livestock. A major accomplishment has been the development of a method of growing trypanosomes outside a host animal, a significant step on the way to developing a cure for trypanosomiasis.

- Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC), Taiwan, 1971, to improve potatoes, tomatoes, soybeans, Chinese cabbage, and mungbean. AVRDC has developed an improved variety of tropical tomato which is both heat- and disease-resistant.

- International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA), Ethiopia, 1974, to support efforts of countries to improve systems for production of livestock and marketing of livestock products.

- International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA), Syria, 1976, to study farming systems in countries with Mediterranean-type and cold-winter climates. It serves as a world center for improvement of barley, lentils, chickpeas, broadbeans and forage legumes.

- West African Rice Development Association (WARDA), Liberia, 1971, as a cooperative intergovernmental regional organization aimed at increased rice production in 14 countries of the region. Emphasis is placed on importing, testing and identifying improved varieties for the region.

- International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR), Rome, 1974, to encourage and assist the collection, preservation and exchange of plant genetic material. The number of genetic resource centers working with IBPGR now number more than 50, and a computer-based classification system has been completed.

- International Fertilizer Development Center, Muscle Shoals, Alabama, 1974, to develop new and more efficient fertilizers especially for the tropics, and to develop the technology for the use of new or conventional fertilizer products in the developing countries.

IV. PROJECTION OF TITLE XII ACTIVITIES.

A. General

The Agency's projections of annual funding requirements to meet Food and Nutrition Program goals are shown in Table 5. Column A projects requirements under the Food and Nutrition Account, and Column B projects requirements for food and nutrition activities for the African Sahel region.

TABLE 5

Five-Year Projections -  
Food and Nutrition Budget Requirements  
(Millions \$)

YEAR	Food/Nutrition Account (A)		Sahel Development Program (B)	
	Total	Title XII	Total	Title XII
1980	715	400	105	50
1981*	789	450	130	70

\* Authorized amounts requested for FY-81

These estimates are for carrying out programs which are based on broadening A.I.D.'s policy commitment to reach the poor majority through people-oriented projects. Although agricultural producers at all levels may benefit from A.I.D.-assisted programs and projects, the food consumption benefits through increased production and the improved equity benefits through increased employment should extend throughout the population. A.I.D.'s agricultural policy explicitly endorses the view that equity concerns can be effectively addressed over the long run only if there is economic growth. Participation of the poor in the growth process is recognized as a fundamental requirement for improvement of their welfare.

A.I.D.'s agricultural policy also recognizes the necessity for the development of appropriate LDC agricultural institutions for research, education and extension, and for implementing programs in a well-designed policy framework which foster agricultural development, necessary for economic growth, and aim to achieve equity in the distribution and use of resources.

It is expected that U.S. universities will play increasingly important roles, under the Title XII mandate, in helping to achieve these policy objectives and program goals. It is anticipated that the proportion of funds going into Title XII will likewise increase.

#### B. Country Programs

Future financial requirements of country missions for Title XII activities are, at best, rough estimates. Selection of programs and projects is determined by many factors and conditions including the mission's appraisal of host country needs, requirements and capacity effectively to absorb resources, U.S. capability to provide the needed resources, other donor inputs and, more important, the views and desires of the host country government. However, host governments as a whole are expected to continue to show a keen interest in expanded U.S. assistance in their agricultural development programs.

#### C. Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs)

It is anticipated that during the next five years sufficient funds will be allocated to implement 18 CRSPs and to provide planning grants for three additional ones.

#### D. Centrally-Funded Contract Research

There will be a continuing need for centrally-funded contract research, even with the expansion of the CRSPs. Research which focuses on specific key problems will continue at about the same or slightly higher level. High payoff has resulted from several

of these projects. For example, a team representing two international agencies estimated that if the results of the vampire bat research in Latin America were generally applied, as has been done in Nicaragua, the savings to the livestock industry in Latin America alone would amount to \$250 million per year. The total cost of this project was only \$750,000.

#### E. University Strengthening

The Agency's intention is to establish the matching grant strengthening program as a continuing relationship with the universities as a component of Title XII activities. Each grant will be reviewed annually to assure that it is contributing to the basic objectives of expanding, improving and making more accessible the pool of expertise available for assistance programs to developing countries.

Application of the established criteria and formulae should result in the total cost of the program leveling off at slightly above the level requested for FY-80:

- the total number of institutions which can meet the requirements for participation, by virtue of their capabilities in agricultural research, teaching, extension and other attributes, may be expected not to increase greatly;

- the special program for minority institutions, which does not require matching budget contributions by the university, is limited to five years;

- after five years, the ceiling on the A.I.D. matching contribution may not exceed 10 percent of the university's volume of business with A.I.D., or \$300,000, whichever is the smaller.

This will probably reduce the A.I.D. contribution to many universities for which the 10 percent criterion is waived for the first five years.

#### F. International Research Centers

A.I.D.'s support to the Centers, amounting to \$29.6 million in FY-79, represents a significant item in the Food and Nutrition Account. Although the JRC has been in contact with the Directors of the Centers, particularly with those whose areas of work relate to the CRSPs, there has been no systematic examination of their programs. It is expected that a closer look at the Centers' programs will be undertaken next year.

V. COMMENTS OF THE BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) has been active for two and one-half years. During this period it has participated with the Agency for International Development in virtually all aspects of the U.S. foreign assistance program in food, nutrition and agricultural development. The top management level of AID has been very supportive of the Title XII program and has encouraged BIFAD's active involvement in AID's policy, budgetary, programming and implementation decisions and processes.

The Board believes that substantial progress has been made in carrying out the Congressional mandates embodied in the Title XII Amendment. AID's food, nutrition and rural development activities in the LDCs are moving in the directions suggested by Title XII, greater involvement of U.S. agricultural colleges and schools is occurring, positive steps toward strengthening of universities for participation in Title XII programs have been taken, support for collaborative research between LDC and U.S. agricultural scientists on priority problems of mutual interest has been initiated and mechanisms for BIFAD participation in the Agency's programming, policy and budgetary processes are operational. While much remains to be done, the BIFAD believes that the Title XII program is well on the way to achieving the fundamental objectives of the legislation.

Initially, the Board and its subordinate committees concentrated on developing effective working relationships with and between AID and the Universities. This involved identification of appropriate points in the AID policy and programming processes for participation of the Board and its subordinate groups; development and implementation of new Title XII programs as prescribed by the legislation; and the development of procedures and operational guidelines to carry out these activities. The Board also involved itself in continuous interaction with eligible universities towards the end of achieving broader, deeper and more effective involvement of these institutions in the AID agricultural development assistance program. Much of this has been accomplished. Most of the mechanisms for effective implementation of Title XII are in place.

Participation in these processes has constituted an intensive learning experience for BIFAD, reaching deeply into the substance of AID's food and nutrition program, the structure and operations of the Agency, and the constraints to greater impact on agricultural development in the poor nations. As a result, the Board has arrived at a series of observations relevant to each of these areas, which we believe should be shared with the Congress.

-- Investment in Physical Infrastructure and Institutional and Human Resources Development

In recent years, AID has been investing a relatively large share of its food and nutrition budget in capital transfer activities such as the creation of physical infrastructure and financing off-farm production inputs, farm credit systems and the like in the LDCs. A relatively small share of its total budget has been utilized for the specific purpose of helping develop indigenous institutional capacities to serve the agricultural education, extension, research and planning needs of these nations. The BIFAD believes that increased emphasis is warranted on projects designed specifically to develop LDC institutional capacities to train agricultural personnel; generate adapted, high-payoff agricultural technology; and disseminate technical and other information useful to farm-level decision-makers. These activities are essential to a highly-productive agricultural sector capable of contributing maximally to increased food production as well as to economic growth and development--rural and non-rural. Most of the developing nations do not have adequate institutional capacities in these areas. If our U.S. development assistance program is to contribute most effectively to the alleviation of global poverty, such programs must be given priority. The BIFAD is pleased to note that since the Title XII Amendment was enacted the Agency has been moving in this direction. It believes that this trend should continue.

Similarly, AID investment in the training of developing country nationals appears to be quite small relative to the need for well trained agriculturalists. In 1978, the Agency supported 880 degree-level candidates and 338 special trainees to study agriculture in the United States. It is commonly agreed that the most serious constraint to rational agricultural development in the developing nations is the lack of appropriately trained professionals. Those nations which have made sustained progress in agriculture have done so on the firm foundation of soundly trained agriculturalists. There is no substitute. Few LDCs have adequate indigenous capacity to train such people. Thus, there is no short-run alternative to training a relatively large number in the United States or in third countries having the capacity to do so. Taking into account the demand for trained agriculturists and those in training under other auspices, the BIFAD believes that the Agency should review its agricultural participant training programs, country-by-country, to determine what additional training investments should be made.

BIFAD believes that the U.S. objectives of increased food production, improved nutrition and sustained agricultural development in the developing nations would be greatly enhanced by allocating a much higher proportion of the AID food and nutrition budget to institutional and human resource development activities. This conclusion is based on two factors. First, there is empirical evidence that returns

to investment in institutional and human resource development activities tend to be substantially greater than in the case of capital transfer (infrastructure) activities. Secondly, the U.S. given the expertise of its Title XII and similar institutions, has a significant comparative advantage, relative to other donor organizations, in human and institutional resource development. Indeed, there exists a number of other assistance organizations created for the specific purpose of providing the capital needs of LDCs for physical infrastructure.

-- Research and Development

Agricultural progress, both at home and abroad, has demonstrated that technical change is the primary source of increased resource productivity, higher rural incomes and the potential for improved income distribution patterns. Technical change flows principally from research. Virtually all physical/biological agricultural technology, while potentially relevant to the LDCs, must be adapted to local circumstances.

Most of the developing nations, particularly the poorest, do not have the trained researchers and the institutional capacity to materially expand research in the near to mid-term. The United States has at its command a massive agglomeration of problem-oriented agricultural research workers. The International Agricultural Research Centers are conducting applied research on problems affecting production of crops and livestock in the developing countries. They have established working relationships with research and extension programs in both developing and developed countries. The result is the nucleus of an international network of scientific activities that extends from the farm level in LDCs to research scientists throughout the world. The potential for increasing agricultural productivity and rural incomes in the LDCs through the further mobilization of all of these resources to work on critical agricultural problems is tremendous. This is the conviction which lead the BIFAD to emphasize the development and implementation of the Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) to serve as a "bridge" between the location-specific information needs of LDC farmers and the scientific reservoir of the U.S. and international research institutions. This new program is still in its infancy. However, it has the potential of being one of the more productive of our efforts to assist the LDCs in their development process. The Board believes that this program should be given every opportunity to evolve and demonstrate its true value. In addition, the Board believes that there is a continuing need for sharply targeted research on short-run specific problems and that the Collaborative Research Support Program should not be taken as a substitute for these more narrowly focused--but highly productive--contract research efforts.

Exclusive of the International Agricultural Research Centers, AID's annual investment in centrally-funded agricultural research has averaged about \$15 million over the FY-76 - FY-80 period. This is slightly less than 2.5 percent of AID's total investment in the food and nutrition program. Given the critical need for significant technical breakthroughs in agriculture in the LDCs, the Board is convinced that the United States could have an enormously significant impact on food production and development abroad by increasing its agricultural research investment either through additional funding or through reallocation of funds from other activities.

-- AID Professional Staffing

Agricultural development is a highly technical business. The BIFAD concurs with the AID policy of utilizing outside organizations (universities, U.S. government agencies, and the private sector) in the conduct of its programs. However, the Agency must, of necessity, retain much of the initiative and responsibility for interacting with host country agricultural officials, identifying opportunities for U.S. interventions in LDC agricultural sectors, establishing priorities, and structuring the total rural development assistance program. Technically, these key decisions, and the programs which derive from them, can be no better than the professional inputs which they receive. This is a serious paucity of in-house AID staff having professional backgrounds, experience and competence in the agricultural and closely related sciences. Many of the staff currently in AID in these fields are either relatively inexperienced or near retirement age. The situation will become even more severe with the recent decision concerning the mandatory retirement of foreign service officers who are 60 years or more in age. BIFAD has serious concerns, given this situation, relative to the technical adequacy of the AID food, nutrition and agricultural development programs. The Board believes that AID should greatly expand the number of agriculturalists on its staff and elevate their role and position in the Agency's decision-making hierarchy. In addition, the Board believes that AID should develop innovative means by which the universities can be given more scope in designing and implementing the agricultural development programs of the Agency.

-- Procurement Methods and Procedures

One of the barriers to full achievement of a true partnership between AID and the universities in foreign agricultural development work is the procurement process (methods, instruments, policies and practices) available to and used by the Agency. These procedures tend to inhibit AID's access to university resources, preclude quick response to Agency needs by universities and militate against certainty of long-term involvement which universities need in order to develop the

specific expertise and mobilize the professional resources required. New and innovative approaches are needed and several are under consideration by AID and the BIFAD. Considerable attention should be given to this matter in the future.

The specter of worldwide poverty continues. The self-interest of the United States in contributing to the solution of this global problem becomes increasingly clear with the growing recognition of the world's finite energy supplies, environmental degradation, rapid population growth and the impact of these phenomena on our own economic and political well-being.

The alleviation of poverty must begin with the creation of a highly productive LDC agriculture. The United States has much to contribute in this arena. The Board believes that substantial increases in budgetary allocations to AID's food, nutrition and agricultural development programs would redound to our national self-interest. The budget for these programs has increased from \$582 million in FY 1976 to a requested \$715 million requested in FY 1980. In nominal terms, this is an average annual increase over the period of about 5.7 percent. Given the general levels of inflation over this same period and the even sharper increases in the cost of foreign assistance work, the annual U.S. investment in foreign agricultural development programs, in real terms, has declined. The funds which the U.S. allocates to these programs are quite small relative to the magnitude of the problem and the importance of its resolution to U.S. national and international objectives. The BIFAD believes that the increase requested by the President in AID's food and nutrition budget is justified.

Country	University, Consortium or Other Contractor	Project	Implementation <sup>c</sup> Mode	Date Contracted	Life-of- Proj. Funding <sup>b</sup> Millions \$	Duration of Proj.
<b>A. <u>Projects for which Contracts have been Signed</u></b>						
Haiti 0076	USDA	Integrated Resource Management	PASA		3.647	5 years
Domin. Repub. 0117	USDA	Agricultural Planning	PASA		1.350	5 years
Peru	USDA/NC State	Baseline Study	PASA		0.135	6 months
Ecuador	USDA/Okla. State	Baseline Study	PASA		0.115	6 months
Guatemala 0255	Michigan State	Small Farmer Divers. Systems	CA	2/79	5.0 (L) .4 (G)	5 years
<b>B. <u>Projects Approved but Contracts not Signed</u></b>						
Haiti 0092		Agric. Devel. Support	SU		0.540	5 years
Haiti 0099		Intersectorial Devel.	PASA/SU/PSC		1.450	5 years
ROCAP 0083		Small Farmer Prod. Systems	SU		6.964	5 years
Guatemala 0249		Integrated Area Devel. Studies	SU		0.498	3 years
Honduras 0139		Agri. Research	SU		1.914	5 years
Jamaica		Baseline Study	SU		0.110	6 months

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PROJECTS SHAPED BY TITLE XII REVIEW AND SELECTION PROCESS

Country	University, Consortium or Other Contractor	Project	Implementation Mode	Date Contracted	Life-of- Proj. Funding Millions \$	Duration of Proj.
<b>C. <u>Projects in Advanced Planning Stage</u></b>						
Panama 0180		Applied Agri. Res.			0.50 (G) 1.50 (L)	5 years
Peru 0712		Agri. Research, Extension & Education			2.20 (G) 9.00 (L)	6 years
Ecuador 0012		Tech. Access for Small Farmers			4.00 (L)	4 years
Regional 0575	Miss. State U.	Seed Technology	CA		3.00	6 years
Regional 0586		Soc. & Econ. Criteria for Agri. Research	CA		0.405	4 years
Honduras 0150		Agri. Sector II			4.00 17.70 (L)	6 years
E. Caribbean 0017		Improved Agri. Exten.	CA		1.70	5 years
Jamaica 0001		Agri. Planning	SU		2.00	5 years
Paraguay 0118		Minifundio Crop Intensification	SU		1.50	3 years

a. Includes host country contracts

b. Loan funding (L) is for general support including contracts with Latin American institutions, capital costs and salaries.

c. Standard University Contract (SU), Collaborative Assistance (CA), PASA, or other Contract.

## NEAR EAST BUREAU

PROJECTS SHAPED BY TITLE XII REVIEW AND SELECTION PROCESS <sup>a</sup>

Country	University, Consortium or Other Contractor	Project	Implementation Mode <sup>b</sup>	Date Contracted	Life of Proj. Funding Millions \$	Duration of Proj.
<b>A. <u>Projects for which Contracts have been Signed</u></b>						
Egypt 041	U. of CA.	Agri.Dev. Systems	CA	9/77	11.0	5 years
Tunisia 304	MIAC	Agri.Tech.Transfer	CA	2/78	3.57	3 years
Syria 020	USDA & Univ.	Agri.Sector Study	PASA	5/78	2.0	1.5 years
Portugal 001	U. of Rhode Is.	Univ.Inst. of Azores	CA	'77	0.759	3.0 years
<b>B. <u>Projects Approved but Contracts or PASAs not Signed</u></b>						
Egypt 064		Aquaculture <sup>c</sup>	Open bidding		27.50	4 years
Egypt 027		Rice Research	SU		8.195	5 years
Morocco 136		Dryland Applied Res.	SU		4.50	4 years
Syria 020		Land Classif. & Soil Survey	Open bidding		2.20	4 years
<b>C. <u>Projects in Advanced Planning Stage</u></b>						
Egypt 031		Agri.Mechanization <sup>d</sup>	Open bidding		44.0	3 years
Egypt 095		Agri.Coop Marketing	OPG <sup>g</sup>		4.00	4 years
Egypt 070	CID	Major Cereals	CA	10/78 <sup>e</sup>	8.50	5 years
Syria 003	U. of Neb.	Agri. Education	CA	1/78 <sup>e</sup>	7.20	4 years
Yemen 052	CID	Agri.Devel.Support <sup>f</sup>	CA	11/78 <sup>e</sup>	20.00	5 years

<sup>a</sup>. Includes host country contracts; <sup>b</sup>. Standard University Contract (SU), Collaborative Assistance (CA), PASA or other contract; <sup>c</sup>. Includes \$20.0 million for capital costs; <sup>d</sup>. Includes \$38.55 for capital costs; <sup>e</sup>. Contract for project design; <sup>f</sup>. Includes capital costs; <sup>g</sup>. Operational grant.

Country	University, Consortium or Other Contractor	Project	Implementation Mode <sup>b/</sup>	Date Contracted	Life of Proj. Funding Millions \$	Duration of Proj.
<u>A. Projects for which Contracts or PASAs have been Signed</u>						
Burundi 0102	Auburn	Highland Fisheries Development	SU	1978	1.45	3 years
Mali 0203	USDA	Central Vet. Lab.	PASA	1977	10.3	4 years
Niger 0213	Mich. State	Applied Agri. Res.	SU	1978	4.0	5 years
Chad 0201	CID	Range & Livestock Development	SU	1977	1.5	5 years
Lesotho 0065	Wash. State U.	Farming Systems Research	CA	1978	8.278	5 years
Tanzania 0135	U. of W. Va.	Agric. Education & Extension	SU	1978	0.85	3 years
Botswana 0074	S. Dakota State	Agri. Training School	SU	1978	4.0	5 years
<u>B. Projects which have been Approved but Contracts not Signed</u>						
Chad 0002		Agri. Instit. Devel.	SU		3.5	5 years
Ethiopia 0179		Upper Didesa Devel.	SU		2.4	5 years
Ethiopia 0193		South Gemu Gofa Area, Ext. II	SU		2.2	5 years
Niger		Range and Livestock	CA		5.28	5 years

AFRICA BUREAUPROJECTS SHAPED BY TITLE XII REVIEW AND SELECTION PROCESS

<u>Country</u>	<u>University, Consortium or Other Contractor</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Implementation Mode</u>	<u>Date Contracted</u>	<u>Life-of- Proj. Funding Millions \$</u>	<u>Duration of Proj.</u>
<u>C. Projects in Advanced Planning Stage</u>						
Cameroon 0013		National Cereals Res. & Exten.	SU		6.00	3 years
Ethiopia 0208		Agric. Planning, Analysis & Eval.	CA		2.00	2 years
Mali 0210		Operation Haute Vallée	SU		18.395	4 years

a. Includes host country contracts.

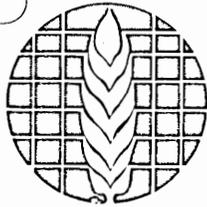
b. Standard University Contract (SU), Collaborative Assistance (CA), PASA or other contract.

ASIA BUREAUPROJECTS SHAPED BY TITLE XII REVIEW AND SELECTION PROCESS<sup>a</sup>

<u>Country</u>	<u>University, Consortium or Other Contractor</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Implementation Mode</u>	<u>Date Contracted</u>	<u>Life of Proj. Funding Millions \$</u>	<u>Duration of Proj.</u>
<b>A. <u>Projects for which Contracts have been Signed.</u></b>						
Indonesia 0290	U. of Wisconsin	Graduate Agri. School	CA	'79	6.50	5 years
Indonesia 0293	Washington State Univ.	Eastern Island Agri. Education	CA	'79	7.50	5 years
Philippines 0302	Kansas State U.	Integ. Agri. Produc. & Marketing	SU	'77	9.80	5 years
<b>B. <u>Projects Approved but Contracts or PASAs not Signed.</u></b>						
Nepal 0132	S.E. Consortium for Int. Dev.	Resource Conservation & Utilization	CA		6.00	6 years
Philippines 0322	Texas A&M U.	Fresh Water Fisheries Development	CA		1.40	3 years
<b>C. <u>Projects in Advanced Planning Stage.</u></b>						
India 0470		Agri. Res. & Educ.			20.00	5 years
South Pacific 0267	U. of Hawaii	So. Pac. Island Agric. Development	CA		5.00	6 years

a. Includes host country contracts

b. Standard University Contract (SU), Collaborative Assistance (CA), PASA, or other Contract.



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Volume II

May/June, 1979

Number 3

## STATUS OF CRSP'S

- \*\* Sorghum/Millet - The project implementation action document (PIO/T) has been approved. The Grant document is being prepared for transmittal to the University of Nebraska, the management entity. The AID project manager is Dr. Robert Jackson.
- \* Small Ruminants - The Technical Committee has identified four primary LDC site locations: Morocco, Indonesia, Brazil and possibly Kenya. Secondary research sites include Nigeria, Peru, Turkey and Pakistan for future possible linkages. The Board of Institutional Representatives reviewed final proposals and budgets at Denver on May 10'th. The Management Entity, University of California (Davis), will be developing agreements for the primary site linkages within the next two months.
- \*\* Beans/Cowpeas - Constraint Identification Teams of three persons each to Latin America, West Africa and East Africa are expected to have completed their tours by June 1, 1979. An interim report of the planning entity (Michigan State University) will be available in early June. Requests for research proposals from institutions which had earlier expressed interest were due May 15'th.
- \*\* Peanuts - A letter to eligible institutions requesting expressions of

Cont. p. 2, Col. 1

## ISTC PLANNING CROSSES ANOTHER HURDLE

On May 1'st, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (SFRC) reported out the foreign aid bill. Included within the bill is the title pertaining to the Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (ISTC).

Only two SFRC amendments were included with the ISTC portion of the bill. Both are consistent with the planning that has taken place so far for the Institute. One requires that a system for the evaluation of the ISTC's work be developed within the first six months of its existence. The other, serves to strengthen the Institute's Advisory Council further, by requiring that the Director turn to the Council for advice on broad program matters before undertaking significant steps -- providing that the Council responds expeditiously.

Previously, on April 10'th, the foreign aid bill passed the House of Representatives. The bill, formally known as the International Development Cooperation Act, received a direct challenge from the floor of the House to the title authorizing the Institute. This move was defeated by a sizeable 236-136 majority, and the ISTC was passed on to the Senate. The bill will probably receive floor action in the Senate in early June, thus completing the authorization process.

Cont. p. 2, Col. 2

interest for participation in the planning activity will be sent out the week of May 21, 1979.

\*\* Marginal Nutrient Deficiencies - The Steering Committee will be meeting in late May in Minneapolis to consider and review research proposals from interested universities. AID's contract with the Planning Entity, University of California (Berkeley) is being extended 3 months to the end of September to complete the planning process. It is hoped that recommendations on the research plan for a CRSP will be accomplished by early September.

\*\* Fisheries/Aquaculture - A letter to eligible institutions requesting interest in the formulation of the research agenda on Pond Dynamics will be sent out in early June. A consultant group will be meeting with JRC members and AID staff to further develop research needs on Post Harvest Captured Food Loss Reduction. A workshop on Stock Assessment research is being planned for mid-September at the University of Rhode Island. Invitations will be extended to key scientists and LDC participants at a later date. Proceedings of the workshop will be available to interested persons shortly afterward.

\*\* Soils Management - North Carolina State University has accepted the grant for planning the CRSP. Procedures for arranging contacts with appropriate LDC's are being developed. North Carolina and AID representatives will be participating in the worldwide meeting on Soils Constraints at the International Rice Research Institute on June 4 - 8, 1979.

Elmer Kiehl

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In the meantime, the appropriations sub-committees continue to move toward decisions on the level of appropriations for the Institute, and the foreign aid program generally. Final action on the appropriations bill may extend into July and August.

The substance of the ISTC program remains relatively unchanged except that the House Foreign Affairs Committee (HFAC) inserted several amendments reaffirming the major emphasis which the Committee wants to see given to the problems of the poor in developing countries by the Institute and other components of the U.S. development assistance program.

Concurrently with the consideration of the foreign aid bill, Congress is evaluating the President's Reorganization Plan for international development assistance. This Plan calls for the creation of the International Development Cooperation Administration (IDCA). IDCA would serve as a small policy making, and program and budget review body for ISTC, A.I.D., and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC). However, each of these semi-autonomous sister organizations would retain responsibility for its own personnel, and the program and budget processes in accordance with its respective legislative mandate.

The distinctive features of the ISTC are its strong, Presidentially appointed Advisory Council, one-third of whose 25-person membership would consist of individuals from developing countries, and up to five designated from U.S. government agencies. Developing country specialists would

Cont. p. 3 Col. 2

BIFAD RECOMMENDS

THREE MORE STRENGTHENING GRANTS

Cont. from p. 2, Col. 2

BIFAD, at its April meeting, recommended to AID that the following universities be awarded matching formula strengthening grants: Auburn University: First Year AID Grant \$100,000; First Year University Match\* \$100,000; Three-Year Average of AID Business \$600,000; University of Maine: First Year AID Grant \$100,000; First Year University Match\* \$100,000; Three-Year Average of AID Business \*\*; North Carolina State University: First Year AID Grant \$100,000; First Year University Match\* \$100,000; Three-Year Average of AID Business \$800,000.

This brings the number of universities recommended for matching formula strengthening grants to thirty-one. AID is in the process of evaluating the proposals and expects to fund, in the near future, all grants it approves.

Eighty representatives from thirty-six universities attended the three workshops on strengthening that were conducted by BIFAD in April and May. June 1, 1979 is the next deadline for posting matching formula strengthening proposals. June 15, 1979 is the next deadline for minority universities to submit non-matching strengthening proposals.

\* These are conservative figures as universities were asked only to identify an amount of direct expenditures equal to the AID grant. Many could have identified a larger amount. Universities are contributing all overhead expenses associated with both the AID grant and the University's match.

\*\* Not reported and not required as the grant request did not exceed \$100,000.

also fill a portion of the ISTC professional positions, and serve as external reviewers of program. The majority of the professional staff would be on short-term, non-career appointments. This will serve to reinforce the ISTC capability to bring the most up-to-date and relevant scientific and technical judgments to bear as it seeks to help develop in-country capacities to perform science and technology R and D, and give support to the carrying out of such R and D. ISTC would implement its program through contracts and grants, the majority of which funds would be expended in developing countries. The inputs of developing country specialists will figure prominently in the setting of Institute priorities and the design and carrying out of Institute activities.

It is anticipated that, upon final favorable action by Congress, the ISTC will come into being with the 1980 Fiscal Year, on October 1, 1979. Further information may be obtained by contacting:

The Director  
Institute for Scientific and  
Technological Cooperation/  
Planning Office  
Rm. 3019, New Executive Office Bldg.  
Washington, D.C. 20500  
Telephone: (202)395-3984

Nick Luykz

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## SOURCE BOOK ON

### EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

The Work Group on Training of the Joint Committee on Agricultural Development (JCAD) is in the process of preparing a Source Book identifying post-secondary programs in Agriculture, Home Economics, Nutrition and Natural Resources (including fisheries and aquaculture) offered by the institutions on BIFAD's Registry of Resources that are relevant to Title XII programs. The book will be designed to provide easy access to information concerning, not only degree programs in these fields, but also short-term non-degree training programs one week or more in duration. Seminars, workshops, and short courses will be included, provided their international agricultural development component is substantial enough to make them useful to U.S. students preparing for careers in that field or to prospective students from less developed countries.

This source book will be made available as a reference to AID missions in less developed countries, as well as appropriate international offices involved with training and education programs in the United States. It will be for the use of foreign students, teachers, and professionals planning to come to the United States to participate in academic programs related to international agricultural development, including special courses in particular fields, short courses for specialists, and courses organized especially for foreign citizens.

The Source Book is being compiled by Rutgers University under the direction of Dr. Richard Merritt, utilizing data collected by AASCU, USDA, ECOP, RICOP, AUSUDIAP and the Home Economics Commission. Rutgers and AID are both contributing to the cost of the project.

Cont. p. 5, Col. 1

### HELP WANTED

Senior, highly qualified personnel are being sought to work for the Agency for International Development under the Inter-Governmental Personnel Act (IPA). The Agency has several vacancies open in the Office of Agriculture, Bureau for Development Support, for interested scientists employed by universities or state agencies who desire to work for two to four years on problems of the developing countries. The following skill categories are needed:

- Agricultural Economist - General
- Agricultural Economist - Marketing
- Plant Protection
- Food Storage and Handling - Post Harvest Food Losses
- Veterinary Medicine - tropical diseases and pests
- Livestock Production - animal nutrition
- Water Management - on-farm water use
- Roots and Tubers Production
- Fisheries and Aquaculture
- Tropical Soils Management

The positions are all located in Washington, D.C., but extensive traveling in the U.S. and in the less developed countries is required.

The candidates should have a Master's degree as a minimum (a Ph.D. is preferable), and at least five years of experience working in his/her discipline, some in a less developed country. Capability in French or Spanish would be helpful.

Cont. p. 5, Col. 2

Cont. from p. 4, Col. 1

Members of the Work Group on Training are:  
Richard Merritt, chairman, Lowell Watts,  
Ken McDermott, Burleigh Webb, Tony Cunha  
and Earl Brown.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### RESEARCH DIRECTOR

IICA is presently implementing an AID grant in three Latin American nations to develop and test the feasibility and impact of small farmer oriented crop credit insurance programs. A director for the economic research component who is fluent in Spanish is being sought. The project will last for four years. Send resumes or requests for information to Nelson Maurice, Agricultural Insurance Specialist, LAC/DR 2242 NS, USAID, Washington, D.C. 20523. Telephone: (202) 632-8126.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### SENEGAL LIVESTOCK PROJECT

The Government of Senegal, under financing from AID, plans to extend the livestock production activities of the parastatal agency SODESP (Societe pour le Developpement de la Zone Sylvo-Pastorale) and is requesting submission of prequalification data from interested U.S. universities and firms to allow preparation of a short list of prequalified firms who will be invited to submit proposals.

The purpose is to improve production of cattle and sheep through a system for modernizing the cow-calf operations of traditional herders and to develop a comprehensive program for balanced management of water, rangeland and forestry resources.

Cont. p. 5, Col. 2

Cont. from p. 4, Col. 2

For further information, call (703) 235-8952 or write to:

Dr. Dean F. Peterson, Director  
Office of Agriculture  
Bureau for Development Support  
Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523

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Cont. from p. 5, Col. 1

In order to provide the project with baseline data and to continuously monitor and evaluate on-going activities, a research and monitoring unit will be established.

The contractor should be able to provide 21 person years (including 12 person months for short term specialists) of technical services over a five-year period. The technical services required fall under two different headings. The prospective contractor may bid on either or both categories.

The personnel requirements are as follows:

1. Technical Assistance Group (U.S. Nationals)
  - a. one Livestock Management Extension Specialist (Chief of Party)
  - b. one Range Management Specialist
  - c. one Agricultural Economist
2. Research Group
  - a. one Social Anthropologist (U.S. National)
  - b. one Sociologist/Anthropologist (Senegalese National)
  - c. five to ten Research Associates (Senegalese Nationals)

Cont. p. 6, Col. 1

Short-term services of a specialist in Forest Management will be required from the organization acquiring the Technical Assistance Group contract. The organization awarded the contract for the Research Group will be required to provide short-term consulting services by specialists in land tenure systems and law.

Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., Chairman  
Dr. Orivlle G. Bentley  
Mr. David Garst  
Mr. M. Peter McPherson  
Dr. Rebecca Robbins Polland  
Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro  
Dr. Gerald W. Thomas

Joint Committee Chairmen

Dr. Frederick E. Hutchinson, JRC  
Dr. Sherwood O. Berg, JCAD

Staff

It is planned to issue the request for proposals to prequalified firms and institutions in July. Financing is already available and work is to begin on or about October 1, 1979.

Dr. D. Woods Thomas - (202) 632-7937  
Ms. Marie Barnwell - (202) 632-2276  
Dr. Earl H. Brown - (202) 632-7935  
Mr. Robert Carmody - (202) 632-3009  
Dr. Lon Cesal - (202) 632-7935  
Dr. Elmer Kiehl - (202) 632-9583  
Ms. Caroline D. McGraw - (202) 632-7937  
Dr. Donald Plucknett - (202) 632-7937  
Mr. Lamar Robert - (202) 632-7937  
Dr. Glen Taggart - (202) 632-7935  
Dr. Morris Whitaker - (202) 632-7935

It is anticipated that the contract will be of a cost plus fixed fee type with either one U.S. firm or institution, a joint venture with more than one U.S. firm or institution or a joint venture between a U.S. firm(s) or institution(s) and a Senegalese firm. The source and origin of the services under this contract are to be U.S. or Senegalese. The contract will be issued by the Senegalese Government.

\*\*\*\*\*

Interested universities are invited to submit prequalification data including AID form SF-255 for consideration. In the case of joint ventures the qualifications of all participating firms must be submitted. The necessary forms may be obtained from AFR/DR/SFWAP, Department of State Room 2646, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523. Prequalification data is to be mailed to USAID/Senegal, Dakar ID, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523, marked AIR POUCH, ATTENTION: SODESP Project. Submissions must be post-marked prior to July 15, 1979 in order to be considered.

Requests for Proposals will be sent only to prequalified firms and universities.

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Volume II

July-August, 1979

Number 4

## BENNET TO HEAD AID

AID's new Administrator will be Douglas J. Bennet, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations since 1977. Bennet, 41, began his federal career in 1963 as an Assistant Economic Advisor with the Agency's Mission in India. At that post, he was assigned as special assistant to Ambassador Chester Bowles. In 1966 he left the State Department to complete his doctorate in history at Harvard University.

The next year he became an assistant to Vice President Humphrey. Two years later Bennet joined Senator Thomas Eagleton's staff as administrative assistant and moved to Senator Abraham Ribicoff's office in the same capacity in 1973. He served as staff director of the Senate Budget Committee from 1974 to 1977.

\*\*\*\*\*

## EXPERIENCE PROGRAM

AID and BIFAD have agreed on a policy of using at least one staff member with little or no LDC experience from Title XII institutions on appropriate short term technical assistance teams. Assignments may include assistance in the preparation or analysis of:

- Country Development Strategy Statements
- Project Identification Documents
- Project Papers

Cont. P. 2, Col. 1

## RIGNEY REPLACES BERG ON JCAD

Dr. Jack Rigney, North Carolina State University, has been named by BIFAD and AID to chair the Joint Committee on Agricultural Development (JCAD). Dr. Rigney replaces Dr. Sherwood O. Berg, President of South Dakota State University, who has served as Chairman of JCAD since its inception. Dr. Berg asked to be relieved of the chair; however, he will remain on JCAD until his three-year term has been completed.

Dr. Rigney outlined a number of activities which will demand attention from JCAD in the next 12 months. They are listed below and he requests JCAD members and others to submit any additions which should be considered and to indicate the order of priority with which these should be addressed.

1. Generate understanding and enthusiasm for Title XII at the Mission and host country level. This has been initiated with recent RWG team visits, but must be intensified.
2. Find ways to make the best talents in the U.S. university community available for Title XII activities. Much of this will be on short term assignments and repeated involvement. New mechanisms will be required to identify this talent and to make it easier for them to participate in technical assistance.

Cont. P. 2, Col. 1

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Cont. from P. 1, Col. 1

- Evaluation of Projects
- Technical Evaluations
- Teaching Assignments
- Research and Other Studies

The purpose is to expand the human resource base of faculty and staff with relevant LDC experience by providing international experience under the guidance of one or more internationally experienced professionals working on Title XII projects.

Funding for these assignments will be flexible. Some assignments may be funded entirely from the university's strengthening grant. Others may be funded entirely from specific AID project funds.

JCAD will work with AID to implement this policy and to coordinate it with the development of the Registry of Resources and the Strengthening Program.

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Cont. from P. 1, Col. 2

3. Find better ways to match host country needs with U.S. university capability and interest. The Registry of Resources approach is inadequate and the process deserves improvement. It was a good first start, but experience of the past two years suggests the need for better definition of Title XII institutional interest and capability.

4. Find better ways to use the talents of JCAD's membership. This probably means utilizing more work groups to perform basic staff work and using the chairmen of the various groups as a sort of "Executive Committee." This could free considerable time of members for more productive work and perhaps require only quarterly meetings of the full JCAD.

5. Coordinate Strengthening Grant activities in the U.S. universities with LDC needs. A clearing house of knowledge of what is happening in the strengthening grants and where this can be used in the field will greatly enhance the efficiency of operations.

6. Clarify the problems and issues of Title XII participation under host country contracts. Great difficulty has been encountered in implementing Title XII programs under host country contracts indicating a need to eliminate that form of funding or to modify the policies and procedures used.

7. Develop mechanisms for coordinating host country and Mission funded research to centrally funded research. Host countries are eager to have greater access to centrally funded research, especially when they do not have a formal involvement.

8. Find ways to get essential baseline type information as a basis for identifying priority activities in institution building under Title XII.

9. Improve communications with the Congress and the university community. JCAD now has policies, procedures and programs identified that can and should put an end to the three-year period of disenchantment and frustration. We need to begin to communicate this to our constituencies.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

BIFAD and A.I.D. wish to inform the university community on policy recommendations made by 35 U.S. university women on women in development, and on AID's responses to these recommendations (see attached). The 35 women were participants in a workshop on women in development sponsored by A.I.D. and BIFAD during August 1978. A.I.D. responses were prepared with the participation and concurrence of BIFAD, and were approved by the Acting Administrator, Robert H. Nooter, on June 20, 1979.

One of the recommendations concerned evaluation of the design of projects (Project Implementation Document, or P.I.D., see I-3 of paper), for evidence that women's issues in host countries have been adequately addressed. A.I.D. recently commissioned a survey of available literature on evaluations done on projects designed to benefit women. The survey covered literature on projects sponsored by A.I.D. and other donors. It is preliminary to a more comprehensive study of efforts to assist women in development. A report of the survey, dated May 11, 1979, by Focus International Incorporated, lists projects identified and provides some analytical information. The report is available at A.I.D.'s Bureau for Planning and Program Coordination and A.I.D.'s Office of Women in Development.

\*\*\*\*\*

BIFAD RECOMMENDS MORE STRENGTHENING GRANTS

BIFAD has recommended to AID that four minority universities be awarded non-matching strengthening grants and that eleven universities be awarded matching formula strengthening grants.

The first four minority universities recommended for a \$500,000 strengthening

grant over a five-year period are:

- Alabama A and M
- Lincoln University
- North Carolina A and T
- Virginia State College

The eleven universities recommended for matching formula strengthening grants and the first year grant requests are:

- California State Univ.-Fresno \$ 88,152
- California State Poly, Pomona 100,000
- Colorado State University 163,333
- Hawaii, University 100,000
- Louisiana State University 100,000
- Montana State University 100,000
- Sam Houston University 100,000
- Southern Illinois University 100,000
- Utah State University 164,495
- Washington State University 100,000
- Wisconsin, Univ. of-River Falls 99,875

This brings the number of universities recommended for matching formula strengthening grants to forty-two. AID has approved and funded 33 matching formula grants. It is in the process of evaluating the remaining 9 matching formula proposals and the 4 minority university non-matching proposals.

\*\*\*\*\*

REGISTRY OF RESOURCES

STATUS OF CRSP'S

BIFAD has added two more universities to the Registry of Resources. The University of Kansas has been added to the category of eligible universities not on the Roster. Tennessee Technological University has been added to the category of other institutions on the Registry.

Attached is a list of all institutions and the Title XII Representatives currently on the Registry of Resources.

Please let us know if our records are in error or if any changes should be made.

\*\*\*\*\*

POSITION AVAILABLE

Cook College, Rutgers University is seeking a Director of International Food and Agriculture Programs. Interested persons should contact:

Dr. B. L. Pollack  
P.O. Box 231  
Dept. of Horticulture and Forestry  
Cook College, Rutgers University  
New Brunswick, N.J. 08903

\*\*\*\*\*

GREATHOUSE NAMED V.P.

Dr. T. R. Greathouse has been named Vice President for International Affairs at Texas A and M University. Dr. Greathouse will be responsible for all Texas A&M programs overseas, all institutional relations with state, national, federal or foreign agencies regarding involvement abroad, and all university services offered to international students, faculty and staff.

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\* Fisheries/Aquaculture - A request for indication of interest in participation in developing CRSP on Aquaculture (Pond Dynamics) has been sent to eligible institutions. A response is requested by September 15th.

\* Peanuts - Representatives of sixteen universities attended a planning meeting in Atlanta on June 28'th for the purpose of discussing elements of a CRSP Planning Grant and to recommend institutions to JRC/BIFAD/AID for implementing a Planning Grant. BIFAD at its July 26'th meeting recommended to AID that the University of Georgia be considered the Planning Entity.

\* Integrated Crop Protection - A planning meeting of representatives of interested eligible institutions is scheduled for 8:00 a.m. August 2 at the Ramada Inn (airport), St. Louis for the purpose of discussing the elements of a CRSP on Integrated Crop Protection and to nominate institutions for consideration as the planning entity.

\* Soil Management - P. A. Sanchez and John Nicholaides have sent a status report to each Title XII representative at U.S. Eligible Institutions along with a solicitation for assistance in the assessment phase of this grant. It is hoped that scientists at each institution will respond by August 10'th specifically on the identification of priority soil management research areas to alleviate soils constraints in developing countries.

\* Beans/Cowpeas - On June 11'th, the Bean/Cowpea CRSP planning entity, Michigan State University (MSU) made their interim report to the JRC. They reported that 43 U.S. institutions, representing 231 scientists, had originally expressed an interest in participating in the CRSP. As of the first peer review panel meeting held

June 25-26, 66 proposals from 26 different institutions had been received by MSU. Based upon the review and evaluation of these proposals, MSU submitted to JRC their first recommendation for participating institutions at the July JRC meeting. Preparation of a draft CRSP program is in progress.

\* Marginal Nutrient Deficiencies - The Steering Group met on May 24-25 in Minneapolis for evaluation of proposals following earlier peer review evaluations. Recommendations on elements of a draft CRSP program were submitted to JRC on July 10 for consideration and recommendation to BIFAD

\* All Ruminants - A definitive program plan is being developed following refinement of specific overseas site plans and the establishment of appropriate "scientist to scientist" contacts in project design.

\* Sorghum/Millet - A grant document supporting Sorghum Millet CRSP is being reviewed by the University of Nebraska, the Management Entity.

Elmer Kiehl  
\*\*\*\*\*

BIFAD STAFF CHANGES

Dr. Earl H. Brown has accepted the position as Dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Maryland, College Park. Dr. Brown has been on the BIFAD staff since January 1978 under a two-year IPA arrangement with Cornell

University where he was a professor of agricultural economics and Associate Director of Instruction.

Dr. Lon Cesal has returned to the International Economics Division in the Economic, Statistics and Cooperative Service in the U.S.D.A. Dr. Cesal has been on the staff since August, 1977 under a RASA arrangement with U.S.D.A.

Ms. Carol McGraw has moved to Maine where she will attend the University of Maine at Orono. Ms. McGraw had worked for AID for fifteen years prior to joining the staff in October 1978.

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BIFAD

- Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., Chairman
- Dr. Orville G. Bentley
- Mr. David Garst
- Mr. M. Peter McPherson
- Dr. Rebecca Robbins Pollard
- Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro
- Dr. Gerald W. Thomas

JOINT COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

- Dr. Frederick E. Hutchinson, JRC
- Dr. Jack Rigney, JCAD

STAFF

- Dr. D. Woods Thomas - (202) 632-7937
- Ms. Marie Barnwell - (202) 632-2276
- Mr. Robert Carmody - (202) 632-3009
- Dr. Elmer Kiehl - (202) 632-9583
- Dr. Donald Plucknett - (202) 632-7937
- Mr. Lamar Robert - (202) 632-7936
- Dr. Glen Taggart - (202) 632-7935
- Dr. Morris Whitaker - (202) 632-7935

\*\*\*\*\*

A.I.D.'S RESPONSE TO POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED  
BY THE MEMBERS OF THE WORKSHOP ON WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT  
TO A.I.D. AND THE BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND  
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (BIFAD)

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I. The A.I.D. Policy Determination Paper 60 (PD-60) of September 1974, entitled "Integration of Women into National Economies, be fully implemented."

Because of the general interest in the subject of women in development, the Administrator of the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) periodically asked for reports from bureaus on actions being taken to implement the Agency's policy (A.I.D. Policy Directive 60) on integrating women into development roles in A.I.D. programs. Recent responses indicated that priority emphasis is being given to the implementation of the policy. A.I.D. is now in the process of carrying out relevant measures recommended by the participants of the 1978 Workshop on Women in Development, as discussed herein.

1. "A.I.D. Policy Handbook 1, Part IV, 'Sector Policies,'" should be amended to include Section 5, 'Women in Development Efforts.'"

A.I.D. policy instruction, "Integration of Women Into National Economies" in Section 5, Part IV, Handbook I, which became effective July 7, 1975, is explicit in requiring recognition of women in development roles, and in requiring consideration of how the capacities of women can be more fully utilized in the design and implementation of each A.I.D.-supported project or program.

2. "A.I.D. Policy Handbook, Part I, Appendix 4A, "Social Soundness Analysis Guidelines" (Tab E) should be revised to require inclusion of baseline data on women and children. It should also include an assessment of the potential impact of the program on the family unit."

A.I.D. is in the process of amending the Social Soundness Analysis Guidelines, first issued in 1975, to include a requirement that the analyses take into account the potential impact of projects and programs on the traditional roles of women and children, as well as the role of the entire family unit within their community and in their society. This and other major changes will be included in a revision which is expected to be completed before the end of this fiscal year.

A.I.D. also has a general policy of encouraging expansion and improvement of host countries' economic and social data base both nationally and in key priority areas to the extent resources permit. This also applies to the support or encouragement of information and data collection by the countries themselves as well as by international organizations on the role and status of women and children to the extent feasible.

3. "Evidence that women's issues in host countries have been adequately addressed should be one criterion for evaluation of PIDs."

A.I.D. policy instructions in Section 5, Part IV, Handbook 1, require bureaus and missions to consider how the capacities of women can be more fully and effectively utilized in the design and implementation of each A.I.D.-supported project or program, and to analyze the problems and discuss possible remedial actions in all plans or proposals.

4. "Evidence that Women in Title XII Eligible Universities Participate in Formulating Grants and Collaborative Research Support Proposals."

A.I.D. endorses university and BIFAD initiatives with universities in involving women and minority faculty members in the preparation of proposals for strengthening grants and for collaborative research support grants. However, evidence that women in Title XII universities participate in the formulation of such proposals cannot be considered as one of the criteria for the evaluation of such proposals. A.I.D. is utilizing various means to inform universities of its policy of "Integration of Women Into National Economies" (Section 5, Part IV, Handbook 1) for their consideration in planning overseas activities under A.I.D. contracts and grants.

5. "An official Women in Development Review Board should be established in each host country for the purpose of assuring that all A.I.D. projects address and respond to the needs of women in agriculture and rural development."

A.I.D. cannot require host governments to establish "Women in Development Review Boards," but A.I.D. missions were advised, through Handbook I, Section 5, "to assist LDCs, if requested, and within A.I.D. resource limitations, to establish or strengthen government and non-government national women's organizations and independent groups which promote the integration of women into the development process and, thus, improve chances for contributing to regional, national and international programs."

6. A.I.D. should initiate regional training conferences which would:

a. Improve dissemination of information about contributions of women to the development process and the impact of social and economic change on women;

b. Contribute to the creation of collaborative communication networks among universities on a regional or consortium basis;

c. Facilitate university understanding of changes in AID/BIFAD policies, structures and priorities for Title XII implementation.

A.I.D. affirms its support for improving the dissemination of information to and communication with universities on all aspects of Title XII, including specifically the role of women in development. Appropriate means for bringing this about, including the possibility of holding regional workshops, are being considered by A.I.D. and BIFAD.

II. "The total contribution of women to agricultural production, storage and distribution be documented systematically and made available to program planners."

A.I.D. encourages and supports the collection of improved data on the roles of women in development. Also, A.I.D. requires an analysis of the potential impact on the traditional roles of women and benefits to women in project and program proposal documents. However, A.I.D. cannot systematically document the total contribution of women to agricultural production, storage and distribution, as such data are often not available in many LDCs.

III. "Development programs include strategies for improving women's skills and abilities to participate actively in the total development process through projects aimed specifically at increasing quantity and quality of family food supply and family income."

This recommendation is in keeping with A.I.D.'s policy. Improving the quantity and quality of family food supply is the major goal of Title XII. Improving incomes is implicit in A.I.D.'s emphasis on growth with equity for low-income target groups.

A.I.D. has an overall collaboration policy, part of which is to utilize the knowledge of host country nationals in project design, research, implementation and evaluation of development activities and to help strengthen their capacities.

IV. "Programs be designed to facilitate the transition of all members (men, women and children) of the target population from dependence on assistance to independence and self-help at the grassroots level."

This recommendation continues to be the basic objective of U.S. assistance programs.

V. "The social, cultural and psychological impacts on the target population be given greater emphasis in design and implementation of programs."

In recent years, A.I.D. has given special attention to these aspects through direct hire and contracting of experienced social scientists, whether Americans or country nationals, to work in the field and in Washington. As noted under recommendation 2, the amended Social Soundness Guidelines will give greater emphasis on impact upon women.

VI. "Nutrition be designated as a primary program area of equal importance with sectors such as agriculture and health."

The importance of improving nutrition levels of people in less developed countries is recognized under the "New Directions" legislation of FY-73. This has led to emphasis upon creating adequate awareness, developing professional and institutional competence to deal with the nutrition problem, and building of nutrition elements into multi-disciplinary programs. Such programs include health, agriculture, rural development, formal and non-formal education, social services, and others.

VII. "All evaluations assess the effects of the project on nutrition, health and social factors as well as on agricultural production."

A.I.D. finds that this recommendation would be impractical and costly to implement and with doubtful results. A.I.D. favors evaluation of impacts on nutrition, health and social factors of agricultural production projects when these form significant components of the project purpose and design.

VIII. "A.I.D./BIFAD seek to expand representation of disciplines and of qualified women on the Board and its committees, the Joint Research Committee (JRC) and the Joint Committee on Agricultural Development (JCAD)."

A.I.D. agrees in principle with the recommendation. Two of the seven BIFAD members are women. The JRC and the JCAD each has a woman member. A.I.D. will continue to cooperate with the Board to increase qualified women membership of the joint committees and to maintain a proper mix of disciplines on the three bodies.

IX. "All eligible universities have a Title XII committee composed of women and men representing a wide range of disciplines."

While sensing the probable usefulness to many universities of having the type of committee recommended, A.I.D. recognizes that the decision rests with each university. A.I.D. will commend to the BIFAD its consideration as to what, if any, organizational arrangements it wishes to suggest to universities.

Universities and Title XII Representatives Included in  
the Registry of Institutional Resources

Eligible Universities on the Roster - List A

Alabama A&M University  
Alaska, University of  
Alcorn State University  
Arizona, University of  
Arkansas, University of  
Auburn University  
California State Poly. University (Pomona)  
California State Poly. University (San Luis Obispo)  
California State University (Fresno)  
California, University of, Berkeley  
California, University of, Davis  
California, University of, Riverside  
Clemson University  
Colorado State University  
Connecticut, University of  
Cornell University  
Delaware, University of  
Florida A&M University  
Florida, University of  
Fort Valley State College  
Georgia, University of  
Hawaii, University of  
Idaho, University of  
Illinois, University of  
Iowa State University  
Kansas State University  
Kentucky, University of  
Lincoln University  
Louisiana State University  
Louisiana Tech University  
Maine, University of  
Maryland, University of  
Massachusetts, University of  
Massachusetts Inst. of Tech.  
Michigan State University  
Minnesota, University of

Dr. C. W. Williams  
Dr. James Drew  
Dr. J. A. Morris  
Dr. W. G. Matlock  
Dr. James E. Martin  
Dr. R. Dennis Rouse  
Dr. Tony J. Cunha  
  
Dr. Howard C. Brown  
Dr. Charles Smallwood  
Dr. Ray Smith  
Dr. Fredric W. Hill  
Dr. Mack Dugger  
Dr. Luther P. Anderson  
Dr. George Dennison  
Dr. Edwin J. Kersting  
Dr. Joseph F. Metz  
Dr. Charles Pleass  
Dr. Clifton F. Savoy  
Dr. Hugh L. Popenoe  
Dr. James I. Kirkwood  
Dr. Darl E. Snyder  
Dr. Kenneth K. Otagaki  
Dr. Richard D. Gibb  
Dr. William N. Thompson  
Dr. W. Robert Parks  
Dr. Roger Mitchell  
Dr. H. F. Massey  
Dr. Edward M. Wilson  
Dr. J. Norman Efferson  
Dr. John Murad  
Dr. Kenneth Wing  
Dr. John Moore  
Dr. Gilbert Mottla  
Dr. Eugene Skolnikoff  
Dr. James Anderson  
Dr. William F. Hueg, Jr.

Eligible Universities on the Roster (Cont.)

Mississippi State University  
Missouri, University of  
Montana State University  
Murray State University  
Nebraska, University of  
Nevada, University of - Reno  
New Hampshire, University of  
New Mexico State University  
North Carolina State A&T University  
North Carolina State University  
North Dakota State University  
Ohio State University  
Oklahoma State University  
Oregon State University  
Penn State University  
Prairie View A&M University  
Puerto Rico, University of  
Purdue University  
Rhode Island, University of  
Rutgers University  
Sam Houston State University  
South Dakota State University  
Southern Illinois University  
Southern University  
Southwestern Louisiana University  
Tennessee State University  
Tennessee, University of  
Texas A&M University  
Texas Tech University  
Tuskegee Institute  
Utah State University  
Vermont, University of  
Virginia Poly. Inst. & SU  
Virginia State College  
Washington State University  
Washington, University of  
Western Kentucky University  
West Virginia University  
Wisconsin, University of, Madison  
Wisconsin, University of, River Falls

Dr. Louis N. Wise  
Dr. George Smith  
Dr. Lark Carter  
Dr. James T. Thompson  
Dr. Robert W. Kleis  
Dr. Grant Seals  
Dr. Lincoln Pierce  
Dr. Harold R. Matteson  
Dr. William Reed  
Dr. J. L. Apple  
Dr. Kenneth A. Gilles  
Dr. Arthur E. Adams  
Dr. Hugh Rouk  
Dr. John Byrne  
Dr. James M. Beattie  
Dr. Freddie L. Richards  
Dr. Martiniano Gonzalez  
Dr. T. Kelley White  
Dr. Gerald A. Donovan  
Dr. Grant Walton  
Dr. Eddie L. Dye  
Dr. J. W. McCarty  
Dr. Charles Klasek  
Dr. T. T. Williams  
Dr. Darryl L. Felder  
Dr. Frederick S. Humphries  
Dr. Webster Pendergrass  
Dr. T. R. Greathouse  
Dr. H. E. Dregne  
Dr. B. D. Mayberry  
Dr. Boyd Wennegren  
Dr. Thomas W. Dowe  
Dr. Howard Massey  
Dr. Huey Battle  
Dr. Glenn Terrell, Jr.  
Dr. John R. Hogness  
Dr. Edmund E. Hegen  
Dr. Rodger D. Yeager  
Dr. Glenn Pound  
Dr. James Dollohon

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Eligible Universities not on the Roster (List B-1)

Arizona State University  
 Arkansas State University  
 Arkansas, University of, Pine Bluff  
 California State University, Chico  
 Colorado, University of  
 Delaware State College  
 East Texas State University  
 Guam, University of  
 Illinois State University  
 Kansas, University of  
 Kentucky State University  
 Langston University  
 Maryland, University of, Eastern Shore  
 Michigan, University of  
 Northeast Louisiana University  
 South Carolina State College  
 Stephen F. Austin State University  
 SUNY/Cornell Sea Grant  
 Texas A&I University  
 Virgin Island, College of  
 Western Carolina University  
 Western Illinois University  
 West Texas State University  
 Wisconsin, University of, Platteville  
 Wyoming, University of

Dr. Paige Mulhollan  
 Dr. Leo Duclos  
 Dr. Herman B. Smith, Jr.  
 Dr. Elden Zicker  
 Dr. R. Curtis Johnson  
 Dr. Eva Adams  
 Dr. John Zimmerman  
 Dr. Roy Tsuda  
 Dr. George Forgey  
 Dr. Cecil Miskel  
 Dr. Donald Blake  
 Dr. Steve Latimer  
 Dr. Dennis Ignasias  
 Dr. Alfred Beeton  
 Dr. J. L. Cason  
 Dr. M. Maceo Nance, Jr.  
 Dr. Thomas H. Stanley  
 Dr. Donald Squires  
 Dr. Irwin Dyer  
 Dr. Darshan Padda  
 Dr. John Manock  
 Dr. Rodney Fink  
 Dr. Ronald Thomason  
 Dr. Charles DeNure  
 Dr. Harold Tuma

July 27, 1979

Other Universities and Institutions (List B-2)

Angelo State University  
 Boyce Thompson Institute  
 California, University of, Irvine  
 Consortium for International  
 Development (CID)  
 Colorado River-Great Basin Consortium  
 of Water Institutes and Centers (CWIC)  
 Department of Commerce (NOAA)  
 Fort Hays State University  
 Howard University  
 Humbolt State University  
 Interuniversity Consortium for  
 International Social Development  
 Miami, University of  
 Mid-American International  
 Agricultural Consortium (MIAC)  
 Midwest Universities Consortium for  
 International Activities  
 Morehead State University  
 N. Carolina State-Univ. Consortium on Soils  
 Northern Arizona University  
 Northwest Missouri State University  
 Southeast Consortium for International  
 Development (SECID)  
 Southwest Alliance for Latin America (SALA)  
 Southwest Missouri State University  
 SUNY Agricultural and Technical College  
 at Alfred, New York  
 SUNY Agricultural and Technical College  
 at Canton, New York  
 SUNY Agricultural and Technical College  
 at Cobleskill, New York  
 SUNY Agricultural and Technical College  
 at Delhi, New York  
 SUNY Agricultural and Technical College  
 at Farmingdale, New York  
 SUNY Agricultural and Technical College  
 at Morrisville, New York  
 Tennessee Technological Univ.  
 Tufts University  
 Virginia Institute of Marine Science  
 Washington University  
 Western North Carolina Consortium  
 West Piedmont Community College  
 University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point  
 University of Wisconsin, STOUT

Dr. Leon Holland  
 Dr. Richard H. Wellman  
 Dr. Grover Stephens  
  
 Dr. Bruce Anderson  
  
 Dr. Sol Resnick  
 Mr. David H. Wallace  
 Dr. Jim Rice  
 Dr. Roger D. Estep  
 Dr. Donald W. Hendrick  
  
 Dr. Richard Parvis  
 Dr. F. Williams  
  
 Dr. Marvin Anderson  
  
 Dr. John T. Murdock  
 Dr. Morris Norfleet  
 Dr. C. B. McCants  
 Dr. Charles O. Minor  
 Dr. John Beeks  
  
 Dr. William E. Vickery  
 Dr. Richard H. Hancock  
 Dr. Howard Matthews  
  
 Dr. David H. Huntington  
  
 Dr. Earl W. MacArthur  
  
 Dr. Walton A. Brown  
  
 Dr. Seldon M. Kruger  
  
 Dr. Janet Carnesi  
  
 Dr. Donald G. Butcher  
 Dr. Arliss L. Roaden  
 Dr. Stanley N. Gershoff  
 Dr. Herbert M. Austin  
 Dr. Janet Carnesi  
  
 Dr. Ed Chapman  
 Dr. Daniel Trainer  
 Mr. Edwin Young

July 27, 1979



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Volume II

October/ November, 1979

Number 5

## NASULGC - TITLE XII WORKSHOP

On Wednesday, November 28, 1979 from 8:30 a.m. thru 1:00 p.m. the International Affairs Office of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC) and BIFAD's JCAD are jointly sponsoring a Title XII workshop. The meeting will be held at the Sheraton Hotel immediately following NASULGC's regular meeting. Its purpose is to reinforce and strengthen linkages between the AID program and the university community. We encourage all Title XII officers and those carrying on Title XII work at the universities to come to the workshop. The program is as follows:

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 8:30 a.m. | Chairman - J. A. Rigney   |
| 8:40      | Review of the Strengthening Grant Programs, CRSP's and Other Developments in Title XII - D. Woods Thomas, Executive Director of BIFAD |
| 9:10      | New Development in Technical Assistance - Eugene "Tony" Babb, Deputy Assistant Administrator Development Support Bureau, AID          |
| 9:30      | Integration of Women into the Development Process - Kathleen Cloud - Director, Women and Food Information Networks                    |
| 9:45      | Discussion  |
| 10:00     | Coffee  |

## NEW BIFAD MEETING FORMAT

The BIFAD and IDCA, at the October 25, 1979 meeting, jointly announced a new format and schedule for future meetings (see Attachment I). The announcement, which was developed by BIFAD and IDCA, was based upon the Board's formal recommendations on modified roles and relationships between BIFAD, its JRC, JCAD, and Staff, and the reorganized foreign assistance community including IDCA, AID, and ISTC, which were presented to IDCA at the September 27, 1979 Board meeting. The principal recommendations were that BIFAD work directly with IDCA, JCAD with AID, and JRC with ISTC.

The new meeting format follows these basic recommendations. In the future, BIFAD will meet with IDCA three times per year, with special meetings to be held as needed (e.g. on BIFAD's budget recommendations). The official participants will include: the Director, or the Deputy Director of IDCA; the Administrator or the Deputy Administrator of AID; the Director or the Deputy Director of ISTC; the Undersecretary for International Affairs and Commodity Programs of USDA, or the Deputy Undersecretary; the Director, Office of International Fisheries Affairs of NOAA; the BIFAD; the Chairman of the JCAD, and of JRC; and the Executive Director of the BIFAD.

The JCAD will meet with the AID on a bi-monthly basis for two days with meeting dates falling on months other than when the BIFAD meets with IDCA. Special meetings will also be held as needed. On the first day the JCAD will meet as a full committee as it has in the past.

Cont. from p. 1 Col. 1

10:15 a.m. Regional Policies and  
Trends in Bilateral  
Assistance Programs

Africa - William Johnson  
Asia - Don Plucknett  
Latin America - John  
Balis  
Near East - Keith  
Sherper

12:30 Discussion

1:00 Adjourn

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Cont. from p. 1 Col. 2

(The Regional Work Groups of JCAD and other standing work groups will continue to meet as necessary). On the second day, an Executive Committee of the JCAD will meet with the senior management of AID to make recommendations on and discuss policy issues germane to the bilateral country program. In this meeting, the JCAD will be filling, in part, the role previously played by BIFAD. The official government participants for the JCAD-AID meeting will include: a representative of IDCA (at the pleasure of the Director); the Administrator, or the Deputy Administrator of AID; the Assistant Administrators of AID's various Bureaus or their representatives; AID's Regional Bureau agriculturalists; a representative of ISTC (at the pleasure of the Director); the Director of USDA's OICD; and the Chief of NOAA's International Fisheries Development and Service Division.

No format for JRC's meeting with the proposed ISTC was announced pending the outcome of Congressional action on the foreign aid appropriation. However, the joint announcement did indicate that if ISTC is not brought into being, it is expected that JRC would continue to meet with AID, with selected

JRC members joining JCAD's Executive Committee for the second day meeting with AID.

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### Strengthening Grant Proposals

Strengthening Grant proposals are currently being received from eligible universities with a deadline of May 15, 1980 in order to be considered for FY'80 funding. Both revisions of proposals which have been returned, and new proposals are being accepted. Proposals will be processed, and then evaluated by the peer reviewers as they are received. Universities will be notified of the results of the review within a few weeks thereafter. It should be made clear that the level of funding available for additional grants, as well as for the continuation of existing grants, is uncertain since the appropriations process has not yet been completed. Hopefully, there will be sufficient funding for all proposals that meet BIFAD and AID's rigorous evaluation criteria.

Forty-two Matching Formula Grants and 4 Minority Institution Grants were made in FY 1979. (See Attachment II for characterization of the various strengthening grants.) Annual reports on these grants are due six months prior to the termination of the first funding period, and guidelines for reporting are being prepared. Guidelines for Travel under Title XII strengthening Grants are also being developed. Both sets of guidelines soon will be sent to all grant recipients. Regional Title XII Seminars are tentatively scheduled for late January. It is expected that the administration of and reporting on Strengthening Grants will be discussed in Part II of the proposed Seminars. (See "Regional Title XII Seminars" on page 6 of this issue for a more complete discussion of the proposed seminars).

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## STATUS OF CRSP'S

### Sorghum/Millet

Sub-grant documents have been executed between six of the eight institutions participating in this CRSP. Funding agreements for 21 projects at six institutions have been completed. An additional 20 projects under the CRSP are in final clearance process.

INTSORMIL Program Director at University of Nebraska is Dr. Earl R. Leng (402/472-6032). AID Project Manager is Dr. Robert Jackson (703/235-2318).

### Peanuts

As of this date the planning grant to the planning entity, The University of Georgia, awaits approval of the FY 1980 budget. The Planning Project Director is Dr. C. R. Jackson (404/228-7263). AID Project Manager is Dr. John Yohe (703/235-1497).

### Beans/Cowpeas

The Developing Country Advisory Committee met on October 25-26 for the purpose of designating priority constraint areas and determining how these constraint areas can be organized in an overall CRSP program plan. The planning entity staff will make a presentation at November JRC meeting with recommendations on a tentative program plan and of potential participating institutions. Following consideration of the JRC, an initial CRSP program plan will be designed, with proposals from participating institutions. The planning entity staff includes Dr. Wayne Adams and Dr. Pat Barnes McConell (517/355-2234). The AID Project Manager is Dr. John Yohe (703/235-1497).

### Tropical Soil Management

The assessment phase of the planning process has been completed. Solicitation for proposals for participation in

the Soil Management CRSP has been announced by North Carolina State (the planning Entity) and are due by December 17. These will be used as guides for matching the interests of potential collaborating institutions in the LDC's compatible with program objectives. Coordinators for the Soil Management CRSP are Dr. P. A. Sanchez and Dr. J. J. Nicholaidis (919/737-2838). AID Project Manager is Dr. John Malcolm (703/235-8877).

### Aquaculture

The JRC work group, chaired by Dr. Hugh Popenoe, has reviewed a large number of proposals in response to the July 13th solicitation for proposals. JRC will be considering procedures for further steps at the next meeting of the committee. The proceedings of the Workshop, held at the University of Rhode Island September 17-19, are presently in draft and will be available on request in the near future. Staff is also awaiting a report of the consultative group on Post-Capture Losses. The AID Project Manager is Dr. Richard Neal (703/235-8993).

### Marginal Nutrient Deficiencies

Key to the development of this CRSP is the host country and institutional clearances now in progress. A meeting of technical personnel from U.S. and LDC institutions for the purpose of developing the outline of the CRSP with appropriate linkages is scheduled for December 13-14 at Berkeley, California. The Project Director for the planning entity is Dr. Doris Calloway (915/415-1037). Dr. Samuel Kahn serves as AID Project Manager (703/235-8926).

### Integrated Crop Protection

The grant to the planning entity, Purdue University, was approved on August 24, 1979. Planning entity Project Director is Dr. John Paschke (317/494-8501). The AID Project Manager is Dr. Carroll W. Collier (703/235-8886).

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## RWG MISSION VISITS

Earlier this year representatives of the Regional Work Groups visited several AID missions. These visits were the first in what is to be an ongoing program of direct BIFAD/mission contacts through on site visits by RWG members. The general objectives of the visits are:

- a. to discuss with host country and mission personnel the institutional resources available from Title XII universities;
- b. To jointly review present and planned Title XII and related development activities and projects; and
- c. To help define short and long term requirements for technical assistance to be provided through U.S. agricultural universities.

The visits represent an opportunity for missions and host country governments to learn about Title XII and for BIFAD and the universities to learn first hand of the needs of specific countries and missions.

A schedule of the Country/Mission visits, team members, and proposed trips for the future are presented in Attachment III.

Some selected comments and observations from the reports of the various RWG teams are now presented to illustrate the varied findings of the teams:

### --Language capability:

"A common concern is the lack of French speaking professionals..."

### --Young Professionals

"A generally accepted premise was that ... young professionals could perform better under a university contract, with backstopping from

departments, than under a private contractor."

### --Graduate Students

"At least some AID staff believe that university contracts should include the use of U.S. graduate students who could be rotated in and out of the country to carry out specific research projects under high-level professional supervision from U.S. institutions."

### --Bureaucracy

"... universities have a cumbersome bureaucracy which makes contracting procedures difficult and most professors overseas are more interested in producing publications than providing technical assistance."

### --"Off the Street"

"The statement was made that several universities have manned their contracts primarily from other sources."

### --Short term help

"The most urgent needs of the Missions and host countries is for the services of the most competent individuals in the Title XII institutions. In general, these professionals are not needed for two years; rather they are required for periods of two weeks to three months ... for repetitive assignment on the same project over a period of several years. The major adjustment needed ... is an appropriate agreement with his home institution which makes him available on terms that are conducive to his enthusiastic participation."

### --Expressions of Interest

"Missions observed that Statements of Interest are highly variable and incomplete. Curricula vitae do not reflect practical experience and other information about individuals nominated for projects sufficient to provide a basis for a rational selection process."

If you would like a copy of the RWG reports for specific regions, write to:

Editor, BIFAD BRIEFS  
Board for Int'l. Food and  
Agricultural Development  
Department of State  
Int'l. Development Cooperation  
Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20523

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### BASELINE STUDIES

As many of you know a baseline study of education, extension and research institutions in Ecuador was completed and has been issued in Spanish and English. Frank Baker, Dean of Agriculture at Oklahoma State, was the U.S. leader of the group. The report has been compiled by Ecuadorian and AID Officials and is now being used as one of the basic documents to plan and develop projects for the improvement of production and distribution of agricultural commodities in Ecuador. The AID mission has requested BIFAD support in helping conceptualize and plan programs for future agricultural and rural development.

A baseline study in Peru is on the verge of completion. In Peru the integration of the American team, led by Dr. Arthur Coutu of North Carolina State, with the Peruvian team in assessing the issues problems and programs and in writing the report was highly effective. The report should be published within a short period of time.

Another study in Jamaica is in process. The team is headed by Dr. Kurt Anshel of the University of Kentucky. The team spent several months in Jamaica and is now deliberating its findings and preparing its report. It is anticipated that the report will be published in the near future.

A fourth baseline study in Guyana is in the planning stages. The country has decided to have the study undertaken and the documentation is being prepared. It is hoped that the University to undertake the study will be identified and the team constituted by the first of the year.

Finally, a baseline study was recently completed in Yemen by the Consortium for International Development (CID) under the leadership of the University of Arizona. This baseline study was carried out as an integral part of the design of a long term Title XII project. The project paper is expected to be completed in November, 1979, and plans for implementation are underway.

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### U.S. - MEXICO MEETING ON SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COLLABORATION IN AGRICULTURE

As a follow-up activity of the U.S. - Mexican Mixed Commission a meeting relating to science-technology collaboration in agriculture was held in Saltillo, Mexico September 10-13. The meeting was co-sponsored by BIFAD and the USDA. The U.S. delegation was headed by Dr. Alex Mercure, Assistant Secretary for Rural Development (USDA). The meeting provided opportunity to review research already underway, to define new areas of work, to explore possibilities for cooperation and to identify interested institutions and persons. The areas of discussion were the following: (1) new crops arid and tropical; (2) improving the management of arid and semi-arid lands and controlling desertification; (3) resources conservation; (4) improving the productivity of livestock and conventional crops; and (5) training scientific and education exchanges.

The conference suggested future meeting dates and possibilities for productive science/technology collaboration in the near future. Further meetings are tentatively scheduled as follows: (1)

screening of new crops and information systems November 10-11 El Paso; (2) guayule, genetics and agronomics, November 13-16 El Paso; and (3) productivity of livestock and conventional crops, New Mexico State University November 13-16. A number of other collaborative activities are scheduled for early 1980. Mexico will also send a delegation to consult with BIFAD and ISEC to determine further opportunities in collaboration in training activities.

Persons interested in information on US/Mexican Science Collaboration should contact Roger Neetz, U.S. Department of Agriculture (202/447-5937) or Dr. Elmer Kiehl (202/632-7937).

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#### REGIONAL TITLE XII SEMINARS

AID's Regional Bureaus and the JCAD are planning on holding Title XII Seminars in the Far West, the Mid West, and the East in late January, 1980. Part I of these seminars will focus on the conceptualization and implementation of country programs, and Part II on the administration of the Strengthening Grant program. A joint AID - JCAD committee is developing the agenda and arranging for meeting sites. Details will be announced in the next issue of the BRIEFS.

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#### MIDDLE EAST TRAINING

AT

#### THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN CAIRO

Since staff of many American Universities participating in BIFAD programs will be working in and dealing with the Middle East, The American University in Cairo (AUC) wishes to announce to them its regular and special area studies programs.

For sixty years Americans have developed their understanding of the Middle East at AUC. The most publicized program for Americans has been the center for Arabic Study Abroad, operated for more than a decade by AUC with Office of Education support for the principal Middle East Centers of American universities. In addition AUC regularly offers other Arabic language programs and a range of area courses in politics, economics, sociology, anthropology, history, art and literature.

As an institution with a deep interest in the development problems of Egypt, and as a way of encouraging American institutions to contribute the development of the area, AUC announces its willingness to offer a specific orientation course to fit the particular needs of BIFAD participants interested in working in the Middle East. In such a program, AUC's Center for the Application of Science and Technology to Desert Development could arrange contacts with key people in Egyptian agriculture and organize appropriate field trips as a supplement to regular studies. The center could also provide a program on desert development.

The American University in Cairo, established in 1919, is a private independent university located in the heart of downtown Cairo, the chief city and, traditionally the cultural center of the Arab World. Living and studying in such a setting can provide "hands on experience" in cultural understanding. Work at the University is usually transferrable for credit at universities in the United States.

For further information on regular courses offered in the fall and spring term, in the summer term, or the possibility of tailoring a special program for needs of faculty in BIFAD programs in the Middle East, please contact MOLLY BARTLETT, THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN CAIRO, 2330 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D.C., 20008 - Telephone 202/797-7370.

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Mr. M. Peter McPherson  
Dr. Rebecca Robbins Polland  
Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro  
Dr. Gerald W. Thomas

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Editorial Note: The BIFAD BRIEFS was  
not published in September 1979.

Tentative BIFAD Meeting Dates

<u>Month</u>	<u>BIFAD</u>	<u>J.R.C.</u>	<u>J.C.A.D</u>
November 1979		November 13-14	November 13-14
December 1979	December 21	December 11-12	None
January 1980		January 8-9	January 8-9
February 1980	February 14	February 12-13	None
March 1980		March 11-12	March 11-12
April 1980	April 18	April 8-9	None
May 1980		May 13-14	May 13-14
June 1980		June 10-11	None
July 1980		July 8-9	July 8-9
August 1980	August 21	August 12-13	None
September 1980		September 9-10	September 9-10

Information Items

NASULGC/JCAD - November 28, 1979 - 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.  
 Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D.C.

Regional Seminars (Workshops) - Title XII - Last week of January 1980  
 (Tentative)

Characterization of Strengthening Grants  
and a  
Statistical Summary

Attached are two lists characterizing the 46 Title XII University Strengthening Grants funded in FY 79. Forty-two are "Matching" grants and four are "Non-Matching" grants to minority universities.

Some universities chose to concentrate their strengthening program in one or two subject areas, and others focused on a specific type problem or methodological issue which cut across several subject areas. This we have tried to characterize briefly in the "Principal Subject Focus" column (Attachment A). (In virtually no case, however, are the strengthening activities of these universities entirely limited to this concentration or focus.) Other institutions emphasize broad institutional strengthening, mobilization of total university resources relevant to Title XII, or development of several selected areas. These we characterize as "General."

Similarly, some universities plan to concentrate on an area or limited number of countries as listed in the table.

With regard to foreign language involvement, where more than one language is indicated, the principal language is underscored.

The Statistical Summary (Attachment B) lists AID and the universities' contributions for the first year and for the five year total grant period. This summary also indicates the universities' planned overseas activities as a percentage of total program (AID plus university contribution) for the first year and for the five-year program. The overall percentage for overseas contributions for the 42 "Matching" grants is 21% for the first year and also, coincidentally, 21%, for the five-year program. The overall percentage in the case of the four minority "Non-Matching" grants is 24% for the first year and 23% for the total five-year program.

This category of activities includes foreign travel and per diem, sabbaticals, visiting scholars from LDCs, training of LDC graduate students in U.S. institutions and of U.S. students in LDC institutions, including thesis research and similar expenditures.

It must be noted, however, that these figures are approximate estimates of overseas expenditures due to the fact that some AID and university funds for the items listed above are not specifically spelled out in the strengthening grant budgets, therefore making it difficult to distinguish overseas from domestic funds.

The data listed in the table substantially understates the university contributions. A random sample of 10 universities indicates the overhead contribution is about 30% of total direct costs of the AID plus university program contribution. Also, many universities indicate substantial corollary activities to be linked directly to but not counted as part of the strengthening program.

Erven J. Long

11/5/79

CHARACTERIZATION OF STRENGTHENING GRANTS

ATTACHMENT "A"

University	Principal Subject (Focus)	Regional Focus	Countries Mentioned	Activity or Disciplinary Areas	Foreign Language, if any (Major Emphasis Underscored)
U. of Arizona	Agr. production systems for arid climates, Women in Development	Mid East N. Africa	Sahelian countries	Agr. & nutrition tech.; range mgt.; animal prod. systems; small scale agr. prod. systems; WID in food production;	<u>French</u> <u>Arabic</u>
Auburn U.	Aquaculture	Worldwide	Indonesia, Egypt Sudan, Philippines Jamaica, Colombia Burundi	Aquaculture; economics, appropriate technology in inland fisheries and aquaculture, marketing, project planning and design	
Cal. St. U. (Fresno)	Shifts from arid to irrigation agric.; grape production	Africa Near East Asia	Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines	Agr. prod.; farm mgt.; irrigation tech.; viticulture-enology; food science & nutrition; rural development; institution building;	
Cal. St. U. (Pomona)	Large animals, Semen management, Sewage utilization	Africa Latin America	Tanzania; Bolivia, Mexico	Semen research & art. insemination tech. for small ruminants; nutrition; drip irrigation; meat tech. & beef cattle mgt.; pest mgt.;	<u>French</u> <u>Spanish</u>
Colorado St. U.	Arid and Semi-Arid Areas	Africa, Near East, Latin America	Nigeria, Pakistan, Kenya, Brazil, Venezuela, Peru, Egypt, Lesotho	Soil & water mgt.; crop & livestock prod. systems; rural development; eco. development planning; food science & nut.;	French
Cornell U.	Interdisciplinary methodology	Latin America Caribbean	Mexico, Ecuador	International agriculture; rural development; nutrition;	
U. of Delaware	General	C. America	Haiti, Jamaica, Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Dom. Republic	Fisheries & aquaculture; post harvest preservation & processing; human resources; anthropology; agriculture; milk goat management	Spanish
U. of Florida	Tropical agriculture	Latin America Africa, Asia		Technical assistance (research; technology transfer); agricultural production; urban and rural development	<u>French</u> <u>Spanish</u>

University	Principal Subject (Focus)	Regional Focus	Countries Mentioned	Activity or Disciplinary Areas	Foreign Language, if any (Major Emphasis Underscored)
U. of Hawaii	Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources	Asia	Philippines Indonesia	Rural dev.; women in dev.; crop protection/soils; tropical agr. research & dev. systems; nutrition; small farm operations; animal health; engr. tech.;	
U. of Illinois	General	Africa Asia Latin America		Crop protection & soils; animals & animal health; human nutrition; engineering tech.; rural social sciences; extension communication & adult education	<u>Spanish</u> french
Iowa St. U.	General	W. Africa Far East W. So. America Cent. America	India, Philippines, Costa Rica, Ghana, Egypt, Thailand, Indonesia	Rural dev.; rural social sciences; mgt. of family resources; food prod.; appropriate technology development & transfer	Spanish
Kansas St. U.	Farming Systems Methodology	East Africa Near East	Sri Lanka, Morocco, Tunisia, Kenya, Afghanistan	Farming systems research; nutrition; faculty development; curriculum development; institutional dev.;	<u>French</u> Spanish
U. of Kentucky	Minimum and no-tillage agriculture; Project Mgt. Methodology	Caribbean Africa Asia Latin America	Ghana	Farming systems improvement (no-tillage) project analysis, design & evaluation; research & development programs	
Louisiana St. U.	Rice (emphasés small farm, marketing)	Latin America Asia Africa	Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guyana, Thailand, Brazil Philippines	Agriculture; rural development; rice prod.; agr. economics; agr. engr.; irrigation; entomology; plant pathology; agr. res., teaching & extension; marketing	French
U. of Maine (Orono)	General	Latin America French speaking Africa		Small farming systems; fisheries & aquaculture; human nutrition; food; health; rural development	<u>French</u> <u>Spanish</u>
U. of Maryland	General	South Asia Africa		Agr. marketing systems; livestock production systems; crop production systems; rural development; policy analysis & planning	

University	Principal Subject (Focus)	Regional Focus	Countries Mentioned	Activity or Disciplinary Areas	Foreign Language, if any (Major Emphasis Underscored)
Michigan St. U.	General	Africa Asia Latin America	Sierra Leone, Nepal, Panama, Swaziland, Sahel, Dom. Rep., Thailand	Food crop production; livestock production; agr. marketing systems; rural development; policy analysis and planning;	French
U. of Minnesota	General	N. & W. Africa Latin America		Agr. dev. plng.; agr. educ.; social impacts of dev. programs; nutrition policy analysis & plng. & public health; rural & small farm dev.;	French
U. of Missouri- (Columbia)	Family centered approaches to agriculture and rural development	Fr. W. Africa Near East Asia Latin America		Food; health; nutrition; agri- cultural and rural development	French Spanish      Arabic
Montana St. U.	General	None	Specific	Land, soil & water mgt.; integrated farm production systems; human nutrition & food utilization; rural development	
U. of Nebraska (Lincoln)	Agric. & rural dev. in areas of marginal rainfall	Africa	Egypt, Niger Yemen, Sudan	Crop tech. & prod. systems; range & livestock prod. systems; engr. & nat. resource mgt.; human resources dev.; eco. & mgt.	Spanish      French Farsi Arabic
New Mexico St.	Rangeland Agric.	Arid & semi- arid Africa Near East Latin America		Rangeland mgt.; animals & food; eco. & social systems of people who depend on rangeland resources	
N. C. State	Understanding technology transfer, adaptation & use under severe capital constraints	Latin America	Colombia, Peru	Small family farm; agricultural res. & extension; tech. transfer; prog. linkages w/domestic inst.; int'l. centers & LDC nat'l. res. programs	
Ohio St. U.	General	Latin America E. Africa Asia	India	Agr. prod. (crops/livestock); agr. mkt. systems; rural dev.; WID; nut.; rur. employment; credit services; farm prod. storage, processing, distribution;	Spanish      Portuguese & E. Afr. languages

University	Principal Subject (Focus)	Regional Focus	Countries Mentioned	Activity or Disciplinary Areas	Foreign Language, if any (Major Emphasis Underscored)
Oklahoma St. U.	General	Africa Asia Latin America		Human nutrition; engineering agr.; marketing; tropical crops & soils - food production & distribution; storage	<u>French</u> <u>Spanish</u>
U. of Puerto Rico	Tropical Agric., Aquaculture	Central America Caribbean	El Salvador, Costa Rica, Dom. Rep., Venezuela, Haiti, Panama	Agr. economics; food crop prod.; agr. engr.; nutrition; animal prod.; farm mgt. & mkt.; aquaculture prod.; rural dev.; rural sociology;	<u>Spanish</u>
Purdue U.	General	LA, Asia Central W. Africa Near East	Brazil, Afghanistan India	Agr. prod.; sociology, anthropology; research, extension & training; nut.; fisheries & aquaculture; tillage systems; livestock mgt.;	<u>French</u>
U. of Rhode Island	Fisheries, General	Central & So. America		Teaching, res. & extension in marine science & tech. areas - esp. fisheries; food science, human nutrition & dietetics; rur. dev.; policy anal. & plng.	
Rutgers	General	E & W Africa Caribbean Central America	Nigeria, Puerto Rico,	Human nut.; small farmers & villages extension info.; anthropology; agr./econ. mkt.; food sciences; food prod. (agronomy & horticulture)	<u>French</u> <u>Spanish</u>
Sam Houston St.	Development of specific action models for LDC use	Asia Africa	Indonesia, Nigeria Malaysia	Agr. delivery systems; small farmers development; rural development; agr. policy analysis & planning; agr. inst. of education; nutrition;	
So. Dakota St.	General	S. Africa	Botswana	International agriculture; nutrition; rural development	<u>French</u> <u>Spanish</u>
So. Illinois - (Carbondale)	General	Latin America Africa Asia	Nepal Brazil Caribbean	Fish prod. systems; animal prod. systems; plant production systems; agr. & rural development;	

University	Principal Subject (Focus)	Regional Focus	Countries Mentioned	Activity or Disciplinary Areas	Foreign Language, if any (Major Emphasis Underscored)
U. of Tennessee	Information systems for small farm families	Latin America Africa Asia		Agr. economics; rural sociology; small farm development	<u>French</u> <u>Spanish</u>
Texas A & M	Interdisciplinary Systems Model approach to agr. prod. & hum. nut.	Africa Near East Asia Latin America	Philippines, Peru, Mexico Colombia	Rural development; WID; small farmer food prod.; nutrition; agricultural production	<u>Spanish</u> French Portuguese
Texas Tech.	Arid & semi-arid agriculture	N. Africa Mid East Latin America	Sahel	Human nutrition; crop & livestock prod.; rur. dev. in arid & semi-arid regions; range management; water management	<u>French</u> <u>Spanish</u>
Tuskegee	General	Africa Asia Latin America		Food and nutritional sciences; cultural awareness	French
Utah St. U.	General	Near East, Asia Latin America	Bolivia, Honduras, Peru, Yemen, Venezuela, Tanzania	Food crop & animal prod. & mkt. systems; irrigated & dryland farming; forestry, range & watershed prod. & mgt.; human & animal nutrition;	<u>French</u> <u>Spanish</u>
U. of Vermont	General	Africa Near East Latin America	Mexico, Pakistan, Malaysia, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Nigeria, Venezuela	Human & animal nutrition; rural sociology; rural livestock technology; sociological economics; language & cultural awareness	
Va. Polytechnic Institute	Nutrition focused food production	Latin America Africa Asia	Brazil, Guatemala, Haiti, Nigeria, Philippines, Uruguay, Venezuela	Nutrition, food production, social sciences	<u>French</u> <u>Portuguese</u> <u>Spanish</u>
Va. State U.	Agricultural Credit for African farmers	Africa W. Africa	Kenya, Liberia, Ghana	Agricultural credit	French

University	Principal Subject (Focus)	Regional Focus	Countries Mentioned	Activity or Disciplinary Areas	Foreign Language, if any (Major Emphasis Underscored)
Washington St. U.	General	C. & S. Amer. Mid & Far East Africa	Jordan, Lesotho, W. Sudan	Land water use planning & mgt.; livestock prod. & mkt.; agronomy; soils, eco.; engr.; food, nutrition, and rural development	<u>Arabic</u> <u>French</u> <u>Spanish</u>
U. of Wisc. - River Falls	Vocational agric. at secondary school & adult level	Africa Latin America Asia	Tanzania, Bolivia, Nigeria, Thailand, Ecuador	Food science & nutrition; agr. educ. & extension; agr. engr.; animal & dairy science; horticulture; agronomy; agr. & applied economics;	<u>French</u> <u>Spanish</u>

MINORITIES (NON - MATCHING)

Alabama A&M	General	W. Africa S. & SE Asia	Nigeria, Ghana	Food & nutrition; soils & agronomy; extension and rural development;	<u>French</u> <u>Spanish</u> <u>Swahili</u>
Lincoln U.	Human nutrition, Small farm systems	Africa Caribbean	Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast	Human nutrition; animal production efficiency; small farm production systems;	French
N. Carolina A&T	Small farm tech. & marketing analysis for rur. dev.	W., E. & So. Africa Caribbean		Appropriate agr. technology; teaching, research, extension, & advisory service programs in Agr., Home Economics; food; nutrition; rural development;	French
Va. St. U.	Economics of agricultural & rural development	Africa	Ghana, Liberia, Kenya, Jamaica, Guyana	Eco. research in agr. & rur. development; strengthen production/mgt. capacity including small agr. bus. units; food & nutrition; marketing distribution;	French

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

ATTACHMENT "B"

UNIVERSITY	Budget Contributions 1st year			Budget Contributions 5 years			% Overseas Contributions	
	AID	Univ	Total	AID	Univ.	Total	1st-year	5-years
U. of Arizona	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$1,000,000	15%	41%
Auburn U.	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$1,000,000	3%	2%
Cal St. U. (Fresno)	\$ 88,152	\$ 88,152	\$176,304	\$ 463,347	\$ 463,347	\$ 926,694	39%	37%
Cal. St. U. (Pomona)	\$ 92,590	\$101,094	\$193,684	\$ 437,780	\$ 507,540	\$ 945,320	12%	11%
Colorado St. U.	\$163,333	\$165,992	\$329,325	\$ 816,665	\$ 933,037	\$1,749,702	28%	22%
Cornell U.	\$100,000	\$138,986	\$238,986	\$ 500,000	\$ 815,376	\$1,315,376	67%	67%
U. of Delaware	\$100,000	\$138,700	\$238,700	\$ 470,000	\$ 589,700	\$1,059,700	26%	29%
U. of Florida	\$100,000	\$102,956	\$202,956	\$ 500,000	\$ 529,560	\$1,029,560	41%	40%
U. of Hawaii	\$100,000	\$136,000	\$236,000	\$ 500,000	\$1,224,000	\$1,724,000	10%	6%
U. of Illinois	\$112,000	\$213,000	\$325,000	\$ 560,000	\$1,065,000	\$1,625,000	8%	8%
Iowa State U.	\$100,000	\$117,109	\$217,109	\$ 500,000	\$ 635,485	\$1,135,485	22%	18%

UNIVERSITY	Budget Contributions 1st year			Budget Contributions 5 years			% Overseas Contributions	
	AID	Univ	Total	AID	Univ.	Total	1st-year	5-years
Kansas St. U.	\$137,600	\$165,429	\$303,029	\$688,000	\$ 910,778	\$1,598,778	16%	15%
U. of Kentucky	\$100,000	\$128,423	\$228,423	\$500,000	\$ 695,623	\$1,195,623	23%	24%
Louisiana St. U.	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$500,000	\$ 500,000	\$1,000,000	5%	5%
U. of Maine (Orono)	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$500,000	\$ 500,000	\$1,000,000	28%	32%
U. of Maryland	\$100,000	\$173,600	\$273,600	\$500,000	\$1,501,643	\$2,001,643	21%	16%
Michigan St. U.	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$600,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,759,980	\$3,259,980	11%	12%
U. of Minnesota	\$100,000	\$125,000	\$225,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 635,000	\$1,135,000	13%	14%
U. of Missouri (Columbia)	\$100,000	\$174,200	\$274,200	\$ 500,000	\$ 871,000	\$1,371,000	8%	9%
Montana St. U.	\$100,000	\$100,063	\$200,063	\$ 500,000	\$ 503,438	\$1,003,438	48%	52%
U. of Nebraska	\$100,000	\$124,000	\$224,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 715,000	\$1,215,000	39%	35%
New Mexico St.	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 551,992	\$1,051,992	11%	11%

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

UNIVERSITY	Budget Contributions 1st year			Budget Contributions 5 years			% Overseas Contributions	
	AID	Univ	Total	AID	Univ.	Total	1st-year	5-years
No. Carolina St.	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$1,000,000	10%	10%
Ohio St. U.	\$100,000	\$169,000	\$269,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 845,000	\$1,345,000	20%	33%
Oklahoma St. U.	\$100,000	\$106,511	\$206,511	\$ 500,000	\$ 536,911	\$1,036,911	28%	27%
U. of Puerto Rico (Mayaguez)	\$100,000	\$185,032	\$285,032	\$ 500,000	\$1,120,048	\$1,620,048	12%	15%
Purdue U.	\$185,000	\$185,000	\$370,000	\$ 925,000	\$ 970,000	\$1,895,000	21%	21%
U. of Rhode Island	\$ 99,375	\$126,175	\$225,550	\$ 496,875	\$ 758,346	\$1,255,221	6%	11%
Rutgers	\$100,000	\$136,727	\$236,727	\$ 500,000	\$1,344,939	\$1,844,939	2%	1%
Sam Houston St. U.	\$100,000	\$105,619	\$205,619	\$ 500,000	\$ 574,868	\$1,074,868	38%	36%
So. Dakota St.	\$100,000	\$127,890	\$227,890	\$ 500,000	\$ 703,735	\$1,203,735	25%	25%
So. Illinois U. (Carbondale)	\$100,000	\$116,230	\$216,230	\$ 500,000	\$ 671,128	\$1,171,128	11%	10%
U. of Tennessee	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 554,800	\$1,054,800	23%	17%

UNIVERSITY	Budget Contributions 1st year			Budget Contributions 5 years			% Overseas Contributions	
	AID	Univ	Total	AID	Univ.	Total	1st-year	5-years
Texas A&M	\$208,028	\$210,528	\$418,556	\$1,040,000	\$1,052,500	\$2,092,500	12%	12%
Texas Tech	\$100,000	\$153,139	\$253,139	\$ 500,000	\$ 821,949	\$1,321,949	17%	14%
Tuskegee	\$ 29,550	\$ 30,700	\$ 60,250	\$ 151,709	\$ 154,578	\$ 306,287	-	15%
Utah St. U.	\$164,495	\$165,507	\$330,002	\$ 822,475	\$ 951,421	\$1,773,896	10%	11%
U. of Vermont	\$ 99,731	\$101,248	\$200,979	\$ 498,655	\$ 796,078	\$1,294,733	31%	26%
Va. Poly. Inst.	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 586,660	\$1,086,660	26%	24%
Va. State U.	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$100,000	\$ 282,396	\$ 282,396	\$ 564,792	36%	29%
Washington St. U.	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$1,000,000	16%	16%
U. of Wisconsin (River Falls)	\$ 99,875	\$ 99,970	\$199,845	\$ 449,445	\$ 520,561	\$1,020,006	14%	17%

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

(MINORITIES - NON-MATCHING)

UNIVERSITY	Budget Contributions 1st year			Budget Contributions 5 years			% Overseas Contributions	
	AID	Univ	Total	AID	Univ.	Total	1st-year	5-years
Alabama A&M	\$103,128		\$103,128	\$500,000		\$500,000	33%	24%
Lincoln U.	\$ 79,773		\$ 79,773	\$500,000		\$500,000	17%	21%
No. Carolina A&T	\$101,800		\$101,800	\$500,000		\$500,000	26%	30%
Va. St. U.	\$150,000		\$150,000	\$500,000		\$500,000	21%	17%

Attachment III. Country/Mission Visits and  
Team Members

Country/MissionsTeam MembersAsia

Pakistan, Thailand,  
Philippines, Nepal,  
Papua New Guinea  
(March 23 - April 24, 1979)

Dr. Lon Cesa1, BIFAD Staff  
Dr. Elmer Kiehl, University  
of Missouri  
Mr. Cal Martin, AID/ASIA  
Dr. Jackson Rigney, JCAD and  
North Carolina State University

Africa

Senegal, Mali,  
Cameroon, Ivory Coast  
(April 18 - May 3, 1979)

Mr. Quincy Benbow, AFR/DR/ARD  
Dr. James I. Kirkwood, JCAD and  
Fort Valley State College  
Dr. Hugh Popenoe, JRC and  
University of Florida

Kenya, Somalia,  
Tanzania, Sudan  
(Sept. 30- Oct. 21, 1979)

Dr. Douglas Butchart, AFR/DR  
Charles French, DS/XII  
Peter Koffsky, USDA  
Dr. Lowell Watts, JCAD and  
Colorado State University

Latin America/Caribbean

Guatemala, Costa Rica,  
Panama  
(May 9 - 23, 1979)

Mr. Richard Hughes, LAC/DR  
Mr. Peter McPherson, Member of  
BIFAD  
Dr. John Murdock, JCAD and  
MUCIA  
Dr. Morris Whitaker, BIFAD Staff

Dominican Republic,  
Haiti  
(August 3 - 8, 1979)

Mr. Richard Hughes, LAC/DR  
Dr. Richard Merritt, JCAD and  
Rutgers University  
Dr. Hugh Popenoe, JRC and  
University of Florida  
Dr. H.F. Robinson, JCAD and  
Western Carolina University

Bolivia, Peru, Colombia  
(January 1980)

(To be determined)

Near East

(Visits to be planned at November 13, 1979 RWG meeting)



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

VOLUME II

DECEMBER, 1979

NUMBER 6

## SOME PARTING THOUGHTS

BY

D. WOODS THOMAS

As many of you know, I will be leaving the BIFAD Staff in early January to return to Purdue. I take this opportunity to share with you some of my reflections on the Title/XII BIFAD initiative during its first three years.

First and foremost, I am more convinced than ever that the Title XII Amendment is "on target." This Congressional guidance to AID and the universities relative to what the nature and substance of our bilateral agricultural development assistance program ought to be speaks quite accurately to the priority needs of agriculture in the developing nations. It also clearly identifies the comparative advantages which the United States has in participating in this important work. When completely implemented, the Title XII program will make unique and highly significant contributions to acceleration of development in the LDC's.

A considerable amount of progress in the implementation of Title XII has taken place. The BIFAD and its Joint Committees are effectively established as integral parts of our U.S. budgetary, policy and programmatic decision-making processes. A substantial number of Title XII country projects involving Title XII institutions are in place; numerous others are in process. The Collaborative Research Support Program is a reality and should grow systematically in the future. The university strengthening Grant Program has been approved and grants made to a relatively

Cont. p. 2 Col. 1

## STAFF PROFILE

Dr. Elmer R. Kiehl succeeds Dr. D. Woods Thomas as Executive Director of BIFAD effective January 1, 1980.

Dr. Kiehl, former Dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Missouri, has been active in national and international programs relating to food and agriculture. He holds a doctorate from Harvard University with emphasis in food marketing systems and economic development. He served as chairman of the initial NASULGC committee relating to the development of Title XII and represented that Association at the World Food Conference at Rome in November 1974.

In addition to serving NASULGC's Division of Agriculture in various roles he also served on their International Affairs, and Energy and Environmental Committees. He also served as Co-Chairman of International Science and Education Council (1974 - 79).

Dr. Kiehl was Chairman of the Council of US Universities for Rural Development in India (1967 - 69) and was a member of Ford Foundation's Consultancy in India. He also has served in various roles to international agencies in Asia, Africa and in Latin America.

Dr. Kiehl was appointed by President Kennedy to the National Agricultural Advisory Commission (1964 - 65); by President Johnson to the National Commission on Food Marketing (1964 - 65) and by President Ford to the National Advisory Committee

Cont. p. 2 Col. 2

Cont. from p. 1 Col. 1

large number of eligible universities. It is expected that this activity will expand in the years ahead. Understanding of the nature, scope and promise of Title XII has improved on many fronts--in the universities, in AID Washington and in the LDC's. Significantly, it is clear that the Title XII initiative has resulted in a great deal of positive, internal "soul searching" by the universities vis-a-vis their individual roles and commitments to international agricultural development work.

While all of this is to the good, much remains to be done. We must, in my judgement, continue to work closely with our colleagues in IDCA, AID, the Congress and the developing countries to "tilt" our portfolio of agricultural development investments in directions which will increase the impact of limited resources on agricultural and rural development in the LDC's. I believe that the human resource development and institution building directions suggested by Title XII and continuously reinforced by the BIFAD, are appropriate ones. Substantial improvement in the ways and means of engaging universities in Title XII programs and projects has been achieved with the Collaborative Assistance Mode of contracting, the grant formats for Strengthening Grants and CRSP's, and the adoption of a process of "matching" university capabilities and interests to country-level projects. However, there exist additional opportunities in the grant, contract, cooperative agreements arena to improve AID/university/host country working relationships. These need to be pursued vigorously.

Additionally, the task of attaining broad-based understanding of such things as the agricultural development process, role of universities in this process, the contributions of research to development and the high payoffs usually associated with expanding human resource capabilities

through education and training, is far from complete. We must, I believe, continue to work on these matters on a variety of fronts. In our own university community we must continuously work toward greater understanding of the importance and urgency of the work to be done under Title XII. Excellence in performance must be our prime objective.

Finally, let me take this opportunity to pass along my personal thanks and appreciation for the truly outstanding contributions of the many, many dedicated people who have worked with us during the past three years--past and present members of the BIFAD and Staff and the JRC and JCAD; our partners in AID; our friends in the Congress; the USDA and NOAA; the Foundations and PVO's; and, of course, our university community colleagues. Your help and support have been of immeasurable value.

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Cont. from p. 1 Col. 2

for Trade Negotiations, Trade Act of 1974 (1976 - 78).

He was a charter member of BIFAD's Joint Research Committee, and is presently serving as Chief, Research Division, BIFAD Staff.

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REGIONAL TITLE XII SEMINARS

Purpose

Three regional Title XII seminars are being jointly developed by the BIFAD and AID. Two principal and interrelated topics will be discussed in each regional seminar. The first topic is the evolving linkage, being developed under the Title XII amendment, between AID's rural sector program and U.S. agricultural universities. The focus will be on various aspects of AID's country program including: conceptual basis; organization; programming process and requisite documentation; contracting modes; technical support to missions; and opportunities for U.S. agricultural university involvement under Title XII.

The second principal topic to be discussed at the regional seminars is strengthening grants. A part of the program will be devoted to consideration of the administration of the grants including procedures for travel and reporting, and concerns and problems associated with implementation of various components of the grants. Also, assistance and guidance will be provided to universities that are in the process of applying for grants.

A more detailed program will be presented in the January BRIEFS.

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Region/Date

Hotel/Meeting Site

Local Arrangements  
Pre-Registration

East  
January 21-22

Park Central Hotel  
705 18th St. N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006  
(Near State Department  
No Courtesy Car)

Dr. John Moore  
Attention: Donna Walther  
Room 1118 - Simons Hall  
University of Maryland  
College Park, MD 20742  
Tel. (301)454-3702

Mid-West  
January 28-29

St. Louis Hilton Inn  
10330 Natural Bridge Rd.  
St. Louis, MO 63134  
(Near Airport - Courtesy Car)

Dr. J. Wendell McKinsey  
Associate Dean  
Univ. of Missouri  
Columbia, MO 65202  
Tel. (314) 887-7667

West  
January 30-31

Hotel Utah  
Main at South Temple  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111  
(Courtesy Car)

Ms. Evelyn Telford  
Title XII Regional Seminar  
Consortium for Int'l.  
Development  
P.O. Box A  
Logan, Utah 84321  
Tel. (804)753-2801

Participants

All Title XII officers, or their representatives, should attend one of the regional seminars. Deans and Department Chairmen, Directors of International programs, and other university administrators (such as contract officers) may also wish to attend, depending on the degree of their involvement in administering and managing AID contracts, or strengthening grants.

The seminar will be presented by AID personnel and BIFAD Staff, assisted by selected university representatives and JCAD members. Seminars are being held on a regional basis in order to provide increased opportunity for two-way communication. The format, in each case, will be structured so that university participants will have maximum opportunity for dialogue with BIFAD staff and our AID colleagues.

Pre-Registration

Blocks of 40 rooms have been tentatively reserved at each of the hotel/meeting sites listed above. Pre-registration will be required by January 4, 1980 for the East, and by January 10, for the Mid-West and West in order to reserve your room. Please fill out the attached pre-registration form (Attachment A) and mail to the local arrangements chairperson for the regional seminar, you wish to attend (local chairpersons addresses are listed above). Once again, it is imperative that we receive your pre-registration form by January 4, 1980 for the East and January 10, 1980 for the Mid-West and West. This will assure reservation of your room, and permit us to reserve additional rooms, if needed.

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TITLE XII SESSIONS GAIN HIGH INTEREST AT NASULGC MEETINGS

Sessions on BIFAD and Title XII activities were of high interest during the Annual Meeting of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges held in Washington November 25-28.

Highlighting the sessions were addresses by Thomas Ehrlich (Attachment B), new Director of the International Development Cooperation Agency (IDCA) and Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr. (Attachment C), Chancellor of the State University of New York, and chairman of BIFAD; updating sessions on BIFAD with D. Woods Thomas, Executive Director, and Board Members; and a Title XII Discussion Session featuring AID Regional Bureau and Development Support Bureau representatives.

Of special note:

\* IDCA Director Ehrlich announced the establishment of a new international energy training program for developing countries. The program will support long-term training in science and engineering fields related to energy, offering fellowships ranging from internships to doctoral-level studies, with heavy emphasis on existing master's degree programs. The first students are expected to be enrolled by September 1981.

Ehrlich called for a strengthening of the partnership in international development between the federal government and state universities and land-grant colleges. He said U.S. institutions will need to enroll more students from developing countries and initiate new curricula, especially in emerging fields such as energy-sector management and renewable-energy technology. Research on new energy technology will have to take into account the circumstances in developing countries, he said. "The enormity of the task of the transition to a post-petroleum era requires our best minds and effort in cooperation with their counterparts in the Third World," said Ehrlich.

"The permanent solution to agricultural self-reliance in developing nations requires institution building in those countries more than short-term projects," BIFAD Chairman Wharton told the Association. He defined institution building as strengthening the capacity of a nation to integrate its systems of education, research, delivery mechanisms and planning and policy formulation.

More emphasis on institution building is the principal recommendation of BIFAD, said Wharton, but it may be necessary for federal assistance resources to be reallocated from other uses to carry out this objective. Of the \$338 million requested for Title XII in the FY 1980 budget request, only 51 percent is for institution building in the LDC's.

Some 135 U.S. colleges and universities have been identified by BIFAD for participation in overseas programs. To date, some 50 projects in 33 nations with life of project funding totalling \$264 million are being carried out by 23 different universities and five consortia.

Considerable progress has been made in other areas, noted Wharton, including the strengthening grant program designed to increase the capability of U.S. agricultural universities to serve abroad. The dollar for dollar matching of the federal grants by the universities shows their deep commitment to the program, he said. Thus far, 42 matching formula grants have been made, totalling approximately \$4.6 million, while another 13 grants are under consideration for 1980.

Wharton noted slow but growing success in the Collaborative Research Support Programs. Under these projects, U.S. schools provide at least a 25 percent match of federal funds in non-federal dollars. He listed research projects in all ruminants, sorghum and millet, fisheries and aquaculture, human nutrition

and soil management that are being implemented or are in planning.

"A great deal of progress under somewhat difficult circumstances has been made," Wharton told NASULGC, "and much remains to be done."

An update session on Title XII programs with a question and answer period was co-sponsored by the Associations' Council of Administrative Heads of Agriculture and the International Affairs Committee. Assisting were Board members Rebecca Polland, Rutgers University; Orville Bentley, University of Illinois; Peter McPherson, Washington, D.C. lawyer; and the two committee chairmen, Fred Hutchinson, University of Maine; and Jackson Rigney, North Carolina State University.

A Title XII Discussion Session was held for all university Title XII officers with presentations by D. Woods Thomas, Tony Babb, AID Deputy Assistant Administrator in the Development Support Bureau, and AID Regional Bureau representatives. Dr. Jackson Rigney of North Carolina State University, JCAD Chairman, served as leader of the panel which discussed regional outlooks on budget projections and future program strategy. Representing the regions were: William Johnson, Africa; Keith Sherper, Near East; John Balis, Latin America; and Dave Lundberg, Asia.

The need to develop a close working partnership between universities and AID missions was urged by Babb. He criticized the collaborative research support program for becoming too complex and trying to do too much. "Keep the program simple and direct," he urged the universities, "and don't lose the involvement of the mission directors."

Most regional reports indicated that about 1/3 of the projects in their areas are now being implemented in the field by Title XII universities. Those universities

interested in further information on a country by country basis of future strategy statements were asked to contact regional mission offices.

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IPA OPPORTUNITIES  
WITH BIFAD

BIFAD invites applications from agricultural faculty members for employment with the BIFAD Staff under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (IPA). Under this act A.I.D. may contract with universities for detail of personnel for periods up to two years. In this arrangement, the individual serves on a reimbursable detail, whereby the university continues to pay the salary and benefits to the employee, and A.I.D. reimburses the university.

The salary level is determined for an annual period, either on the basis of 12 months of employment, or 9 months employment prorated over a 12 month period. Fees for consulting authorized by the university and received during the period of employment may be considered in negotiating the agreement on salary level.

For an IPA detail of one year or more, travel and moving expenses are authorized for the individual and family. Also, temporary lodging allowance is authorized for the first month in Washington and the first month on return to campus in lieu of per diem. The allowance is based on actual receipted expenditures for lodging and food up to a prescribed limit, which declines on a graduated scale after the first ten days.

For a term of IPA reimbursable detail of less than one year, per diem is authorized to the individual in lieu of moving

expenses. Per diem is authorized at the prescribed area rate (currently \$50 per day in Washington D.C.) for the first 30 days; at 50% of this rate for the next 90 days; and at 25% of the rate for the balance of the time, not to exceed one year. No allowance is made for moving family and household effects for assignments of less than one year.

Positions for which applications are invited are in the following areas of Title XII functions: institutional and human resources development; LDC development assistance programs in agriculture, rural development and nutrition. In all of these functional areas, the focus of the work is to carry out the Title XII mandate of increasing and making more effective use of the science and technology available in U.S. land grant and other agricultural universities for solving food production, distribution and consumption problems in LDC's.

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PRIORITY LIST OF NEW CRSP'S

The following seven CRSP's have been recommended to AID by BIFAD as the next CRSP's to be activated:

1. Roots and tubers (planning).
2. Post-harvest food losses (exploratory).
3. Small farm systems (exploratory).
4. Animal diseases (planning).
5. Large ruminants (planning).
6. Vegetables (exploratory).
7. Alternate energy sources (exploratory).

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BIFAD

Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., Chairman  
Dr. Orville G. Bentley  
Mr. David Garst  
Mr. M. Peter McPherson  
Dr. Rebecca Robbins Pollard  
Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro  
Dr. Gerald W. Thomas

\*\*\*\*\*

JOINT COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Dr. Frederick E. Hutchinson, JRC  
Dr. Jackson Rigney, JCAD

\*\*\*\*\*

STAFF

Dr. D. Woods Thomas - (202) 632-7937  
Ms. Marie Barnwell - (202) 632-2276  
Mr. Fred Johnson - (202) 632-7938  
Dr. Frank Madden - (202) 632-3009  
Dr. Elmer Kiehl - (202) 632-7938  
Dr. Glen Taggart - (202) 632-7935  
Dr. Morris Whitaker - (202) 632-7935

\*\*\*\*\*

PRE-REGISTRATION FORM

Deadline for receipt: East - January 4, 1980  
Mid-West - January 10, 1980  
West - January 10, 1980

Name (s) \_\_\_\_\_

Institution \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

I (we) will attend the following regional Title XII Seminar:  
(please check appropriate boxes and mail to appropriate local arrangements chairperson)

1.  East, January 21-22, 1980      Dr. John Moore  
    Park Central Hotel                      Attention: Donna Walther  
    705 18th St. N.W.                      Room 1118 - Simons Hall  
    Washington, D.C. 20006                University of Maryland  
    please reserve                      College Park, MD  
     Single \$36                      Tel. (301) 454-3807  
     Double \$44

Credit Card (name and number) \_\_\_\_\_  
(for late arrival)

2.  Mid-West, January 28-29, 1980      Dr. J. Wendell McKinsey  
    St. Louis Hilton                      Associate Dean  
    10330 Natural Bridge Rd.              College of Agriculture  
    St. Louis, MO 63134                  2-69 Agriculture Building  
    (Near Airport - Courtesy Car)        U. of Missouri, Columbia  
    please reserve                      Columbia, MO 65202  
     Single \$37                      Tel. (314) 882-7667  
     Double \$45

Credit Card (name and number) \_\_\_\_\_  
(for late arrival)

3.  West, January 28-29, 1980              Ms. Evelyn Telford  
    Hotel Utah                              Title XII Regional Seminar  
    Main at South Temple                  Consortium for Int'l. Development  
    Salt Lake City, Utah                  P.O. Box A  
    (Downtown - Courtesy Car)            Logan, Utah 84321  
    please reserve                      Tel. (801) 753-2801  
     Single \$36 - 45  
     Double \$44 - 53

Credit Card (name and number) \_\_\_\_\_  
(for late arrival)

"THE UNITED STATES AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:  
APPROACHING COMMON ISSUES"

BY

THOMAS EHRLICH

DIRECTOR

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

BEFORE

COUNCIL OF PRESIDENTS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE UNIVERSITIES

AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

WASHINGTON, D.C.

NOVEMBER 27, 1979

IT IS A PLEASURE TO BE HERE TODAY. I AM HONORED TO SPEAK BEFORE THE REPRESENTATIVES OF INSTITUTIONS THAT HAVE PLAYED A VITAL ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS COUNTRY AND MANY OTHER NATIONS AS WELL. MY HOPE TODAY IS TO UNDERScore MY COMMITMENT TO A PARTNERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND STATE UNIVERSITIES AND LAND GRANT COLLEGES, AND TO SUGGEST SOME OF THE WAYS IN WHICH THAT PARTNERSHIP CAN BE STRENGTHENED, USING THE ENERGY FIELD AS AN EXAMPLE.

YOUR INSTITUTIONS HAVE BEEN A MAJOR FORCE IN INCREASING AMERICAN AND GLOBAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SINCE THE LAST PART OF THE 19TH CENTURY. THEY DESERVE MUCH OF THE CREDIT FOR OUR COUNTRY'S ABILITY NOT ONLY TO FEED ITS OWN CITIZENS, BUT ALSO TO SERVE AS THE GRANARY OF THE WORLD. YOUR UNIVERSITIES HAVE MADE POWERFUL CONTRIBUTIONS, NOT ONLY IN EDUCATING STUDENTS, BUT ALSO IN SPONSORING INNOVATIVE RESEARCH AND, THROUGH UNIQUE EXTENSION SERVICES, IN APPLYING ITS BENEFITS TO COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

OUR SYSTEM OF STATE UNIVERSITIES AND LAND GRANT COLLEGES IS A PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT ASSET TO THE DEVELOPING NATIONS OF THE WORLD, WHERE MORE THAN 75% OF THE WORLD'S PEOPLE -- OVER THREE BILLION HUMAN BEINGS -- LIVE. FAR TOO MANY PEOPLE IN THESE COUNTRIES EXIST IN CONDITIONS OF ABJECT POVERTY.

MORE THAN A BILLION ARE CONTINUALLY HUNGRY AND MALNOURISHED. MORE THAN 700 MILLION PERSONS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ARE ILLITERATE. TWO AND A HALF BILLION DO NOT HAVE ADEQUATE HEALTH CARE.

WE SHOULD ALL BE PROUD OF THE THIRTY-YEAR HISTORY OF COOPERATION BETWEEN YOUR UNIVERSITIES AND THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND ITS PREDECESSORS. RESEARCH EXTENSION SERVICES AND TRAINING FACILITIES PLANNED AND IMPLEMENTED BY YOUR UNIVERSITIES-IN COLLABORATION WITH YOUR COLLEAGUES ABROAD-HAVE HELPED DEVELOP VITAL TECHNOLOGY AND SERVICES FOR POOR FAMILIES IN THE THIRD WORLD. MANY OF THE LEADERS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE IN THE THIRD WORLD WERE EDUCATED IN UNIVERSITIES REPRESENTED HERE TODAY. THE U.S. GOVERNMENT RELIES HEAVILY ON YOU FOR THE EXPERTISE AND TRAINING TO MANAGE MANY OF OUR ASSISTANCE EFFORTS.

IN 1975, CONGRESS REAFFIRMED THE VITAL ROLE OF U. S. UNIVERSITIES IN ALLEVIATING WORLD HUNGER BY PASSING TITLE XII OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT. THE TITLE MANDATES AID TO UTILIZE THE SKILLS AND EXPERIENCE OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES. IT GOES ON TO PROVIDE MEANS FOR STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITIES OF AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES TO ASSIST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN INCREASING THEIR FOOD PRODUCTION.

AS A FORMER UNIVERSITY DEAN, I UNDERSTAND THE IMPORTANCE OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN PLANNING, BUILDING AND MAINTAINING

SPECIALIZED CAPABILITIES. CONCERNS ARE INCREASINGLY EXPRESSED IN SOME QUARTERS HOWEVER, THAT FOREIGN AID FUNDS MAY MERELY SUBSIDIZE AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES, AND NOT GO TO SIGNIFICANTLY MEET THE PRESSING DEVELOPMENT NEEDS OF POOR COUNTRIES. THESE CONCERNS ARISE WHEN THERE IS A PERCEPTION THAT DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUNDS ARE NOT BEING USED DIRECTLY TO ADDRESS THE BASIC HUMAN NEEDS OF PEOPLE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. OUR EFFORTS SHOULD BE AND WILL BE CAREFULLY SCRUTINIZED, ESPECIALLY IN TIMES OF FISCAL RESTRAINT. THE ULTIMATE SUCCESS OF THOSE EFFORTS REST ON OUR ABILITY TO DEAL WITH THE CHALLENGE REPRESENTED IN THESE QUESTIONS. YOUR UNIVERSITIES, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, AND ESPECIALLY, POOR PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, HAVE AN ENORMOUS STAKE IN ENSURING THAT OUR COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS ARE IMPLEMENTED IN THE MOST EFFECTIVE MANNER POSSIBLE, AND THAT THEY ARE CAREFULLY AND FULLY EXPLAINED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

U. S. INTERESTS ARE AT STAKE IN A WIDE RANGE OF PROBLEMS THAT FOREIGN ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE ADDRESSES. OUR OWN PROSPERITY AND SECURITY, TO A LARGE EXTENT, WILL DEPEND ON HOW EFFECTIVELY WE ASSIST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN ADVANCING THEIR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND MEETING THE BASIC NEEDS OF THEIR CITIZENS.

OUR FOREIGN AID SERVES BOTH THE DEVELOPMENT ASPIRATIONS OF THE THIRD WORLD AND U. S. INTERESTS - IN THREE FUNDAMENTAL WAYS.

FIRST, OUR HISTORICAL VALUES AND BELIEFS PROVIDE A HUMANITARIAN BASIS FOR OUR EFFORTS TO HELP ALLEVIATE WORLD POVERTY. AS A FREE PEOPLE WITH ONE OF THE HIGHEST STANDARDS OF LIVING IN THE WORLD, WE MUST RESPOND TO THE STAGGERING PICTURE OF WORLD HUNGER, POVERTY, ILLITERACY, UNEMPLOYMENT AND DISEASE, AND THE MISERY THAT THESE WORDS REPRESENT IN HUMAN TERMS.

SECOND, WE HAVE VITAL GLOBAL INTERESTS THAT REQUIRE COLLABORATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. THESE INCLUDE THE NEED TO CONTROL WORLD POPULATION GROWTH AND THE NEED TO BETTER MANAGE THE WORLD'S DETERIORATING NATURAL RESOURCE BASE. THE PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRATIC VALUES VITALLY DEPENDS ON OUR COOPERATION WITH THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES. DEVELOPING COUNTRIES CANNOT ADEQUATELY RESPOND TO THESE CHALLENGES WITHOUT OUR ASSISTANCE.

THIRD, FOREIGN AID SERVES OUR ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INTERESTS. THIRD WORLD DEVELOPMENT MEANS MORE TRADE AND MORE JOBS FOR AMERICANS.

--THE NON-OIL-EXPORTING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ARE A MAJOR-- AND THE FASTEST GROWING -- MARKET FOR U.S. GOODS. THEY ALREADY BUY OVER ONE THIRD OF OUR EXPORTS -- THE SAME SHARE AS FOR EUROPE AND THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES COMBINED. ONE OUT OF EVERY THREE ACRES OF AMERICAN FARMLAND PRODUCES FOOD FOR EXPORT, MUCH OF IT TO THE THIRD WORLD. 1.2 MILLION AMERICAN MANUFACTURING JOBS NOW DEPEND ON EXPORTS TO THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

--THE U. S. IS INCREASINGLY DEPENDENT ON THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES FOR ESSENTIAL RAW MATERIALS VITAL TO OUR ECONOMY AND SECURITY. WE IMPORT FROM DEVELOPING NATIONS 85% OF THE BAUXITE REQUIRED FOR ALUMINUM PRODUCTS. WE OBTAIN 93% OF OUR TIN FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. THE IMPORTANCE OF OIL IMPORTS FROM THE THIRD WORLD HAS BEEN REPEATEDLY, ALMOST BITTERLY, BROUGHT HOME TO US. I WILL FOCUS ON ENERGY A BIT LATER IN MY REMARKS.

--OUR COUNTRY EARNED MORE THAN \$16 BILLION FROM OUR DIRECT INVESTMENTS IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD IN 1978. LAST YEAR U. S. FIRMS INVESTED NEARLY \$6 BILLION IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD.

--OUR ECONOMY ALSO BENEFITS SUBSTANTIALLY FROM AID DOLLARS SPENT HERE TO BUY COMMODITIES AND SERVICES. FOR EVERY DOLLAR WE HAVE PAID INTO THE WORLD BANK, FOR EXAMPLE, ABOUT \$2 HAS BEEN SPENT IN THE U. S. ECONOMY.

A DEVELOPING COUNTRY'S COMMITMENT TO ITS EQUITABLE GROWTH IS THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR IN DETERMINING ITS OWN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. BASIC POLICIES CONCERNING TRADE, INVESTMENT, COMMODITIES AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER HAVE AN ENORMOUS IMPACT ON THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS. BUT EXTERNAL AID ALSO PLAYS A VITAL ROLE, AND THIS WILL CONTINUE FOR THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE. EARLIER THIS MONTH I VISITED BANGLADESH, THAILAND, AND INDONESIA, AND SAW HOW IMPORTANT THE PROGRAMS OF AID, THE MULTILATERAL BANKS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ARE TO THE DEVELOPMENT GOALS OF THESE COUNTRIES. THE PROBLEMS ARE ENORMOUS -- I FOUND

THE PRESSURES OF OVERPOPULATION IN DACCA FRIGHTENING, FOR EXAMPLE. EVERY AID PROGRAM, OF COURSE, CAN BE STRENGTHENED. BUT THEY ARE MAKING A MAJOR CONTRIBUTION.

WORLD PEACE AND SECURITY INTERESTS ARE SERVED BY FOREIGN AID BECAUSE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ARE KEY PARTICIPANTS IN THE QUEST FOR PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES, REGIONAL STABILITY, ARMS RESTRAINT AND NONPROLIFERATION, AND OTHER BASIC FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES. GOOD RELATIONS WITH DEVELOPING NATIONS ARE ESSENTIAL IN A WIDE RANGE OF AREAS THAT AFFECT OUR SECURITY.

HUMAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS PROMOTED BY EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT MITIGATES AGAINST CONFLICT RESULTING FROM POVERTY, INEQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES, AND DENIGRATION OF BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS. THE WORDS OF POPE JOHN THE TWENTY-THIRD COME TO MIND: "IN A WORLD OF CONSTANT WANT THERE IS NO PEACE..."

THE UNITED STATES HAS COMMITTED SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNTS OF FOREIGN AID OVER THE PAST YEARS -- ACTING BILATERALLY AND THROUGH MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. BUT, SINCE 1975 OUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AS A SHARE OF U. S. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT HAVE BEEN ONLY ABOUT ONE QUARTER OF ONE PERCENT. THIS YEAR THE FIGURE IS LESS THAN THAT: .22%; WHICH RANKS THE U. S. 13TH OUT OF 17 MAJOR DONOR COUNTRIES. ALL FOREIGN ECONOMIC AID AMOUNTS TO ONLY ABOUT 1% OF OUR NATIONAL BUDGET: \$7.3 BILLION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979. GIVEN THE IMPORTANCE OF U. S. INTERESTS AT STAKE, A MAJOR PRIORITY OF ALL OUR EFFORTS MUST BE TO SEEK SUPPORT

THROUGHOUT THIS COUNTRY FOR STRONGER DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE EFFORTS IN THE FUTURE.

AN IMPORTANT STEP IN THAT DIRECTION CAME EARLIER THIS FALL WHEN THE NEW IDCA WAS ESTABLISHED. THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY, WHICH CAME INTO BEING ON OCTOBER 1ST OF THIS YEAR, PLAYS THE CENTRAL ROLE IN U. S. DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE EFFORTS. IT IS PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR FORMULATING U. S. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES FOR THE PRESIDENT, AND FOR SERVING AS HIS PRINCIPAL SPOKESMAN ON THOSE MATTERS.

AS THE PRINCIPAL ADVISOR TO THE PRESIDENT ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, IDCA MUST INSURE THAT OUR VARIED BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS ARE COORDINATED, EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE. THE AGENCY JUST PREPARED THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE BUDGET, AND WILL PRESENT IT NEXT YEAR TO THE CONGRESS AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

THE COMPONENT PARTS OF IDCA INCLUDE THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, THE OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION, AND -- IF APPROVED BY CONGRESS -- A NEW INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION. IDCA'S CONCERN AND RESPONSIBILITY IS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, AND FROM THIS PERSPECTIVE IT SHARES WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN THE U.N. SYSTEM; WITH THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RESPONSIBILITY FOR U. S. PARTICIPATION IN THE MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS; AND WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

THE DIRECTION OF THE U. S. FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM.

FINALLY, THE NEW AGENCY HAS BEEN MANDATED BY THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS TO INSURE THAT OUR ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH DEVELOPING NATIONS ARE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE FULL RANGE OF U. S. INTERNATIONAL POLICIES, INCLUDING TRADE, COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS, AND FINANCIAL MATTERS.

IN SHORT, IDCA HAS A BROAD RANGE OF RESPONSIBILITIES THAT EXTEND BEYOND U. S. BILATERAL ASSISTANCE. THE AGENCY SHOULD LEAD THE WAY IN ANALYZING AND UNDERSTANDING THE FULL COMPLEXITY OF U. S. ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH DEVELOPING NATIONS, AND PROVIDE ADVICE ON THE DEVELOPMENT ASPECTS OF THESE RELATIONSHIPS. IN THAT ROLE, WE NEED YOUR HELP--WE NEED THE PARTNERSHIP OF YOUR INSTITUTION IN MANY AREAS, JUST AS IT EXISTS IN AGRICULTURE. LET ME USE ENERGY AS AN EXAMPLE.

AMONG DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS, NONE IS MORE CHALLENGING THAN ENERGY. MANY UNIVERSITIES -- AND MANY OF YOU, THEIR LEADERS -- HAVE ALREADY BECOME INVOLVED IN THE COMPLEX ISSUES THAT THE DYNAMICS OF ENERGY HAVE THRUST ON US. ENERGY CONCERNS ARE PLAINLY GLOBAL. DOMESTIC SOLUTIONS ALONE CANNOT ADEQUATELY DEAL WITH OUR OWN ENERGY PROBLEMS. THE ENORMITY OF THE TASK OF THE TRANSITION TO A POST-PETROLEUM ERA REQUIRES OUR BEST MINDS AND EFFORTS IN COOPERATION WITH THEIR COUNTERPARTS IN THE THIRD WORLD.

AS EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEKS HAVE MADE INCREASINGLY CLEAR, THE TOTALITY OF OUR RELATIONS WITH THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IS INTERWOVEN WITH ENERGY ECONOMICS.

--MORE THAN ONE HALF OF WORLD OIL PRODUCTION IS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

--NINE OUT OF EVERY TEN BARRELS ENTERING THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET COME FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

--DEVELOPING COUNTRIES CURRENTLY USE ABOUT 1/6TH OF THE WORLD'S OIL, A FIGURE LIKELY TO APPROACH ONE-QUARTER WITHIN A DECADE.

THE OIL-IMPORTING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN HIT VERY HARD BY PETROLEUM PRICE RISES. EXPENSIVE IMPORTED FUEL IS EXACERBATING BALANCE OF TRADE PROBLEMS. MANY COUNTRIES ARE POSTPONING NEEDED INVESTMENT PROJECTS, HOLDING DOWN THE GROWTH OF ESSENTIAL SOCIAL SERVICES, AND GOING MORE HEAVILY INTO DEBT. STAGFLATION AND THE DANGERS OF PROTECTIONISM IN INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES, AS WELL AS THE OVERALL SLOWER OECD GROWTH, HAVE SERIOUSLY AFFECTED MOST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' DEMAND FOR COMMERCIAL ENERGY IS LIKELY TO DOUBLE BY 1990. MANY OF THESE ECONOMIES ARE ENTERING ENERGY-INTENSIVE PHASES OF GROWTH, MUCH AS WE DID DURING THE LAST CENTURY.

WHAT IS TOO-OFTEN NOT UNDERSTOOD, OR OVERLOOKED, IS THAT MOST OF THE PEOPLE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES RELY ON SO-CALLED "TRADITIONAL" FUELS FOR THEIR DIRECT ENERGY NEEDS. IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE THIRD WORLD, BETWEEN 80% AND 90% OF NON-ANIMATE ENERGY IS PROVIDED BY WOOD, CHARCOAL AND CROP AND ANIMAL WASTES, AS WELL AS SIMPLE FORMS OF SOLAR, WATER AND WIND ENERGY. GROWING POPULATIONS ARE STRAINING THESE SUPPLIES. FIREWOOD SHORTAGES ARE ESPECIALLY SERIOUS. THE EVER-DEMANDING SEARCH FOR FIREWOOD DIVERTS VILLAGERS FROM AGRICULTURAL TASKS AND DENUDES THE LANDSCAPE, CAUSING WIDESPREAD SOIL EROSION. THE SHORTAGES OF WOOD LEAVES PEOPLE WITHOUT FUEL TO COOK AND BOIL WATER FOR HEALTH NEEDS. A FEW EXAMPLES OF HOW SERIOUS IS THE FIREWOOD CRISIS:

--AT CURRENT RATES OF DEPLETION, THE WORLD'S TROPICAL FORESTS -- WHICH ARE MOSTLY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES -- WILL DISAPPEAR IN ONLY 60 YEARS.

--AT LEAST 12 COUNTRIES WITH A COMBINED POPULATION OF ABOUT 150 MILLION PEOPLE ARE CURRENTLY USING FUELWOOD IN EXCESS OF SUSTAINABLE YIELDS.

--THE PACE AT WHICH THE FIREWOOD CRISIS IS EXPANDING, AND THE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE IT PORTENDS PRESENT A CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER TO FUTURE GENERATIONS THROUGHOUT THE PLANET.

POLICY MAKERS AND PLANERS IN THE THIRD WORLD ARE NOW PAYING MUCH MORE ATTENTION TO ENERGY PROBLEMS THAN IN THE PAST, JUST AS WE ARE. VIRTUALLY ALL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HAVE BEGUN TO TAKE CONCRETE STEPS TO MANAGE THEIR ENERGY SECTORS MORE EFFICIENTLY. THESE STEPS INCLUDE MORE RATIONAL ENERGY PRICES, EXPANDING INVESTMENT IN DOMESTIC ENERGY RESOURCES, ORGANIZING ENERGY MINISTRIES, AND FUNDING RESEARCH ON LOCALLY SUITABLE ENERGY TECHNIQUES.

IT IS ALSO BECOMING INCREASINGLY CLEAR, HOWEVER, THAT FOREIGN ASSISTANCE IS NEEDED TO EXPEDITE THIS PROCESS. RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR ENERGY SECTORS IS LIMITED BY:

- LACK OF BASIC KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR OWN RESOURCES;
- LACK OF APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY;
- LACK OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES; AND
- LACK OF ADEQUATELY TRAINED PERSONNEL.

MOREOVER, MOST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ARE JUST BEGINNING SYSTEMATIC ENERGY PLANNING. MUCH OF WHAT MUST BE DONE WILL BE NEW, EXPERIMENTAL AND INNOVATIVE. AS A NEW AND GROWING AREA OF MAJOR CONCERN, IDCA IS MAKING ENERGY A PRIORITY AREA OF FOCUS. TODAY, I WANT TO SHARE WITH YOU SOME OF THE ACTIONS THAT ARE UNDERWAY.

AT BOTH THE BONN AND TOKYO SUMMITS, THE U. S. AND OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES AGREED TO INCREASE AID FOR ENERGY CONSERVATION AND SUPPLY. PRESIDENT CARTER HAS EMPHASIZED THE U. S. COMMITMENT

TO INCREASED ENERGY ASSISTANCE. I REITERATE THAT PLEDGE TO YOU. THE UNITED STATES WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPORT VIGOROUSLY BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL PROGRAMS FOR BALANCED ENERGY DEVELOPMENT.

--WITH STRONG U. S. BACKING, THE WORLD BANK RECENTLY APPROVED A MAJOR NEW LENDING PROGRAM FOR PETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS, AND COAL PROJECTS. WE ANTICIPATE THAT LENDING WILL RISE TO AN ANNUAL LEVEL OF \$1.5 BILLION BY 1983.

--WE ARE FURTHER URGING THE WORLD BANK TO TAKE A MORE ACTIVE ROLE IN COORDINATING THE ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS OF BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL AGENCIES, ESPECIALLY IN THE AREAS OF RENEWABLE ENERGY.

--WE WILL CONTINUE TO ENCOURAGE ALL MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS TO CONSIDER EXPANDING THEIR ENERGY PROGRAMS. THIS PROCESS HAS BEGUN AT THE ASIAN AND INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANKS, AND WE ARE ENCOURAGED THAT THE WORLD BANK IS NOW PREPARING A POLICY STATEMENT ON RENEWABLE ENERGY.

--THE U. S. STRONGLY SUPPORTS THE PLANNED 1981 U.N. CONFERENCE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY. PREPARATIONS ARE UNDERWAY FOR ACTIVE U. S. PARTICIPATION AT ALL LEVELS OF ACTIVITY, INCLUDING HELPING LDCs WITH THEIR OWN CONFERENCE PREPARATIONS.

--THE U.S. IS CURRENTLY FUNDING, ON A BILATERAL BASIS, A SUBSTANTIAL RANGE OF ASSISTANCE PROJECTS IN THE ENERGY FIELD.

-THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND AID HAVE UNDERTAKEN ENERGY SECTOR ASSESSMENTS IN EGYPT, PERU, INDONESIA, PORTUGAL AND ARGENTINA. THESE EFFORTS, UNDERTAKEN IN COLLABORATION WITH THOSE GOVERNMENTS, ESTABLISH AN ESSENTIAL DATA BASE FOR PLANNING.

-A PEACE CORPS ENERGY PROGRAM HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED TO STRENGTHEN ENERGY-RELATED VOLUNTEER TRAINING, IDENTIFY RURAL ENERGY NEEDS AND DEVELOP VILLAGE-LEVEL ENERGY PROJECTS. I ANTICIPATE THAT SUCH VOLUNTEER EFFORTS WILL BECOME AN INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT PART OF OUR ENERGY ASSISTANCE.

-AID'S FUNDING FOR PILOT ENERGY PROJECTS IN RURAL AREAS HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED IN THE PAST TWO YEARS.

-WE ARE TAKING STEPS TO INSURE THAT ENERGY CONCERNS AND NEEDS ARE INTEGRATED AS A MATTER OF STANDARD PROCEDURE INTO ALL RURAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROJECTS THAT THE U.S. SUPPORTS.

THE LACK OF PROPERLY TRAINED, TECHNICAL MANPOWER IS A SERIOUS CONSTRAINT TO ACCELERATED AND DIVERSIFIED ENERGY PRODUCTION IN THE THIRD WORLD. AID IS ALREADY FUNDING SEVERAL TRAINING PROGRAMS RELATED TO ENERGY. TWO ARE AT

YOUR MEMBER INSTITUTIONS: A COURSE IN ENERGY SECTOR MANAGEMENT AT THE STONEYBROOK CAMPUS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK (SUNY), AND A COURSE ON ALTERNATE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA. I AM CONVINCED THAT MUCH MORE CAN, AND SHOULD BE, DONE.

RECOGNIZING THAT THE U.S. HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ASSET WE HAVE FOR TRANSFERRING TECHNICAL SKILLS, I AM PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE TO YOU THAT WE ARE PREPARING A NEW PROGRAM TO PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR LONG-TERM TRAINING IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING FIELDS RELATED TO ENERGY. THE PROGRAM WILL OFFER FELLOWSHIPS FOR TRAINING RANGING FROM INTERNSHIPS TO DOCTORAL-LEVEL STUDIES, WITH HEAVY EMPHASIS ON EXISTING MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAMS. I HOPE THAT BY SEPTEMBER 1981, THE FIRST STUDENTS WILL HAVE ENROLLED, MANY OF THEM AT YOUR INSTITUTIONS. THIS COULD EVENTUALLY BECOME ONE OF THE LARGEST SINGLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAMS EVER UNDERTAKEN BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FOR PEOPLE FROM DEVELOPING NATIONS.

AGAINST THIS BACKGROUND, I UNDERScore THE IMPORTANT ROLE THAT YOU AND YOUR INSTITUTIONS CAN PLAY IN THE ENERGY AREA, AND IN OTHER DEVELOPMENT SECTORS AS WELL. TRAINING PROGRAMS RELEVANT TO THE THIRD WORLD NEED TO BE EXPANDED. THERE WILL BE A NEED TO ABSORB MORE STUDENTS. THERE IS A NEED FOR NEW CURRICULA, ESPECIALLY IN EMERGING FIELDS SUCH AS ENERGY SECTOR MANAGEMENT AND RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES. SIMILARLY,

RESEARCH ON NEW ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES WILL HAVE TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT DEVELOPING COUNTRY CIRCUMSTANCES.

A STRONG PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES AND UNIVERSITIES IS ESSENTIAL GIVEN THE TASK BEFORE US. DEVELOPMENT IS A TAXING AND OFTEN DISCOURAGING PROCESS. IT WILL BE EVEN MORE DIFFICULT IN THE FUTURE. OUR COMMITMENT TO THIRD WORLD DEVELOPMENT WILL REQUIRE EVEN MORE SACRIFICE AND DEDICATION. BUT NO EFFORT IS MORE WORTHWHILE IN TERMS OF THE WORLD'S FUTURE AND THE FUTURE WELL-BEING OF OUR CHILDREN.

JUST TWO YEARS AGO, SENATOR HUBERT HUMPHREY, WHO FIRST PROPOSED THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY, SPOKE AT THE FAMINE PREVENTION SYMPOSIUM. IT WAS HIS FINAL PUBLIC SPEECH. HIS WORDS APPLY TODAY AS THEY DID TWO YEARS AGO.

SO, AS I SAID, IT IS APPROPRIATE FOR THESE INSTITUTIONS WHICH ARE IN TITLE XII -- THAT HAVE SUCH A RESPONSIBILITY -- BEGIN TO PLAY A VITAL AND INTEGRAL ROLE IN THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTRIES AROUND THIS PLANET. BUT, MAY I SAY TO MY FRIENDS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS THAT ARE HERE TODAY -- IT WON'T WORK IF WE JUST HAVE TO COME KNOCKING AT YOUR DOOR. WE HAVE TO JOIN HANDS. YOU MAY HAVE TO KNOCK AT OUR DOOR OR WE AT YOUR'S, BUT MORE IMPORTANTLY WE HAVE TO UNDERSTAND WE CAN HELP EACH OTHER....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION.

The Title XII Program  
-- A Status Report from BIFAD

Primary Goals:

- . Provide increased, long-term support for the application of science to solve the food, nutrition and agricultural development problems of the developing countries.
- . Assist LDC's to develop and strengthen the capabilities of their institutions serving agriculture so that they become self-reliant in producing and disseminating a permanent flow of new technical knowledge for the small farm sector.
- . Achieve sustained modernization of agriculture and rural life for the poor majority in the LDC's.

Secondary Goals:

- . Harnessing the professional, scientific and technological resources of U.S. universities to assist in strengthening indigenous agricultural institutions in the LDC's.
- . Sharing the experience and knowledge of U.S. agricultural universities upon which U.S. agricultural success was built.

Program Components:

1. Strengthening LDC Institutions

- . Country projects aimed at expanding LDC capabilities in teaching, research, extension and related services.
- . Baseline studies evaluating status of teaching, research and extension capacities in each LDC.
- . Developing planning, coordination and administration.
- . Training of LDC nationals.

2. Advisory Services to LDC Nations

- . Technical Support to Missions/countries (long-term contracts with Title XII universities to provide recurring short-term and other advisory services).
- . Short-term advisors for evaluating AID programs.

- . Short-term advisors for developing AID's central and country programs (for preparation of background material, PID's, PP's, etc.).
- . Other non-institution building development projects in the LDC's.

3. Adaptation and Application of Technology

- . Transferring and adapting technology to the LDC nations.
- . Programs to strengthen and facilitate involvement of U.S. universities (matched by U.S. university funds).

4. Collaborative Research Support Program

- . Multiple U.S. university attack on high priority, neglected research problems of LDC's in collaboration with LDC institutions. (Partial matching with U.S. university funds.)
- . Active CRSP's: Small Ruminants; Sorghum/Millet.
- . CRSP's in Initial Planning Stage: Aquacultures; Integrated Crop Protection; peanuts.
- . CRSP's in Advanced Planning: Marginal Nutrient Deficiencies; Beans/Cowpeas; Tropical Soil Management.

Organizational Means:

- . Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD).
  - 7 members appointed by President (4 from Title XII eligible universities).
  - BIFAD Executive Director and support staff.
  - Monthly meeting with IDCA, AID, USDA, Sea Grant.
- . Joint Committee on Agricultural Development
  - members from U.S. universities, AID, other federal agencies, etc.
  - Bi-monthly meeting with AID.

-- 206 LDC projects reviewed/recommended.

. Joint Research Committee

-- members from U.S. universities, AID, other federal agencies, etc.

-- 2 active CRSP's (Life of project funding of \$42.8 million including approximately a 40% university match).

-- 3 CRSP's in advanced planning stage.

-- 3 CRSP's in initial planning stage.

-- Monthly meeting with AID.

. Roster/Registry of Agricultural Colleges and Universities.

-- 76 eligible universities on the Roster.

-- 26 eligible universities not on the Roster.

-- 33 other institutions with some capability.

-- 135 total institutions on the Registry.

Special Activities:

- . Assist and participate in preparation of the annual AID budget for food, nutrition, agriculture and rural development.
- . Review of 49 Country Development Strategy Statements (prepared by missions to outline AID's Program strategy in the next five years).
- . Review and comment on agriculture policy statements and strategy.
- . Advise on ISNAR, CGIAR, etc.
- . Hold Title XII Seminars as necessary for Title XII Universities and AID.
- . Travel to selected AID Missions/Countries to explore opportunities for major Title XII programs.

BIFAD-AID BUDGET REQUEST  
FY 1980

<u>Title XII Activities</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Strengthening Institutions in LDC's (Teaching, Research & Extension)	\$175	51.8
Advisory Services to LDC's	120	35.5
Adaptation & Application of Technology (21) Strengthening U.S. institutions <sup>a</sup> ( 9)	30	8.9
Collaborative Research Program <sup>a</sup>	<u>13</u>	<u>3.8</u>
Total Title XII	<u>\$338</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Other Title XII Type Programs:		
International Research Centers	\$ 29.8	
Centrally Funded Contract Research	\$ 4.4	

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<sup>a</sup> Matching dollars from U.S. universities are not included in these totals. Except for Minority institutions, strengthening grants are matched at least dollar for dollar. CRSP grants are matched not less than 25% by participating institutions.

AID PROJECTS SHAPED BY THE TITLE XII  
REVIEW AND SELECTION PROCESS

A = Projects for which contracts or PASA's have been signed  
 B = Projects approved but contracts or PASA's not signed <sup>a</sup>  
 C = Projects in the advanced planning stage <sup>a,b</sup>

	A	B	C	Total
1. Life of Project Funding (\$ Millions)	264.1	460.1	363.5	N/A
2. Average Annual Funding (all projects)	59.4	N/A	N/A	A N/A
3. Average Funding per project per year (\$ Millions)	1.2	1.4	1.8	N/A
4. Average Project Duration (years)	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4
5. Number of Projects	50	109	47	206
6. Number of LDC's Represented	33	48	31	51
7. Number of Different Universities Represented	23	5	7	29
8. Number of Different Consortia Represented	5	3	2	6
9. Number of Projects to be implemented by U.S. Dept. of Agriculture under a Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA)	16	7	2	25

10. Number of Projects to be implemented using Collaborative Assistance Mode (CAM) of contracting	12	29	18	58
11. Number of Projects to be implemented using the Standard University Contract (SUC) Mode of contracting	22	52	20	94

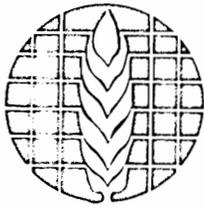
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<sup>a</sup> Information on project funding, project duration, type of contract, and implementing Title XII institutions is not available for all projects in categories B and C. In addition, some of the projects in these two categories are not now funded and some may never be funded. Therefore, all averages are approximations.

<sup>b</sup> Some of these projects may not be approved because of funding limitations, political crisis, etc., and some may be implemented by non-Title XII institutions.

UNIVERSITY STRENGTHENING GRANTS

	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Five Year Total</u>
1. AID Funding (Matching & Minority)	\$5,000,000	\$25,102,058
a. Matching Formula Strengthening Grants (No matching)	4,565,299	23,102,058
b. Minority Institution Strengthening Grants (Non-matching)	434,701	2,000,000
2. University Fund Contribution	5,461,980	30,184,706
3. Total (AID & University)	10,461,980	55,286,764
4. Number of universities awarded Strengthening Grants		
a. Matching Formula Strengthening Grants:	42	
b. Minority Institution Strengthening Grants:	4	
5. Number of Strengthening Grant applications anticipated during FY 80		
a. Matching Formula Strengthening Grants:	11	
b. Minority Institution Strengthening Grants:	7	



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

VOLUME III

January-February-March, 1980

NUMBER 1

## BOARD SWEARING-IN CEREMONIES

The current and continuing BIFAD Board Chairman, Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., will be sworn in on March 27, 1980. Dr. Wharton is Chancellor, State University of New York. Also sworn in on that date will be Dr. E. T. York, Chancellor, State University System of Florida; Dr. Harold F. Robinson, Chancellor, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, North Carolina; and Dr. C. Peter McGrath (pronounced "McGraw"), President and Professor of Political Science, University of Minnesota.

The three new Board members will replace Dr. Orville G. Bentley, Dr. Gerald W. Thomas, and Mr. M. Peter McPherson.

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## REGIONAL TITLE XII SEMINARS

Three regional Title XII seminars were held in January and February of this year with a four-fold purpose:

- Develop closer links among AID, BIFAD, and Title XII universities;
- Help Title XII institutions implement their strengthening grants, and to assist others prepare proposals for strengthening grants;
- Acquaint Title XII universities with a perspective of how AID functions - especially in developing and implementing country programs with Title XII universities as contractors; and

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## REGIONAL TITLE XII SEMINARS (Cont'd)

- Solicit feedback and focus on issues for for future BIFAD considerations.

The seminars are the outcome of a request from AID's Technical Program Committee on Agriculture (TPCA) as a follow-up to the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC) Title XII Workshop held last November.

AID's Title XII Coordination-University Relations Office of the Development Support Bureau also suggested the seminar as an opportune arena to discuss implementing and reporting requirements on strengthening grants.

BIFAD Deputy Director Dr. Morris Whitaker served as chairman of the seminars with AID Regional Bureau and Development Support Bureau personnel and JCAD officials contributing.

The seminars, held in Washington D.C. Jan. 21-23; St. Louis, Missouri, Jan. 28-30; and Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 30 - Feb. 1; focused on the same principal topics - AID's Rural Sector Program and Title XII Universities; and the Development and Administration of Strengthening Grants.

(See Seminars - page 2)

SEMINARS (Cont'd)

Regarding AID's Rural Sector program, the "Nature of AID" was discussed. Information was provided on AID's organization, mandate, policies for agricultural development and its programming process.

Other sessions focused on the instruments being utilized under the aegis of the Title XII amendment for linking U.S. agricultural universities with AID country program demands - with special emphasis on the acquisition of Title XII institutional resources.

Specific project opportunities in AID's various regional bureaus were presented by AID personnel. Finally, university representatives participated in a panel discussion on constraints to increased university involvement in international programs.

Regarding the Implementation and Administration of Strengthening Grants, reporting and travel were discussed with universities that had strengthening grants. Likewise, the preparation of proposals for strengthening grants was discussed with institutions that have not received grants.

Also, case studies were presented on actual experiences in implementing a strengthening grant by university representatives, and university professionals made formal presentations on proposed travel and reporting on country programs. (For a list of those presenting and making case studies and formal panel presentations, see Attachment "A".)

At least 136 people representing 68 Title XII universities and 10 other institutions or universities attended the seminars. (See Attachment "B")

Dr. Whitaker said the seminars were useful to the participants, as judged by the responses and discussion generated during the sessions, breaks and evening hours, from the tremendous "stay ability" of the participants at the tail end of the conference, and from subsequent phone calls and letters.

He also said the BIFAD Staff and AID are planning to sponsor and present similar seminars in the future, and already has received suggestions from some of the participants.

The BIFAD Staff wishes to express special appreciation to the university participants, and our AID colleagues, who contributed significantly to the general success of the seminars.

Arrangements for the seminars were handled by local universities and consortia. Special thanks are due to Dean Earl Brown and Ms. Donna Walther, University of Maryland for local arrangements in the East; and to Dr. William Levine, Southeast Consortium for International Development (SECID), for meeting rooms and coffee and doughnuts during breaks. Arrangements in the Mid-West were under the capable direction of Dean J. Wendell McKinsey, University of Missouri-Columbia, assisted by Ms. Judy Guieselmen. The Midamerican International Agricultural Consortium (MIAC) - Dr. Marvin Anderson, and Midwestern University Consortium for International Agriculture (MUCIA) - Dr. John Murdock, shared the cost of refreshments and meeting rooms. Ms. Evelyn Telford, Consortium for International Development (CID), handled the local arrangements in the West, and CID (Dr. Bernie Henre) provided meeting rooms and refreshments. Once again thank you all for your support.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Women and Development activities within the Title XII system continue to expand and intensify as universities seek to build their capacities in this area. MUCIA sponsored a Women and Development conference last spring for women from member institutions, and SECID had a similar conference last fall. The University of Nebraska had a university-wide conference on the topic in late January, 1980, and a number of other institutions plan such meetings this year. In addition, a number of universities including Hawaii, Nebraska, Arizona, and Texas A&M have funded part-time women and development coordinators from their strengthening grant funds. Other methods for enhancing university capacity in this area were discussed at the Regional Title XII Seminars held January 21 - February 1 of this year.

The University of Arizona received an AID grant to develop a Women and Food Communications Network. Under the aegis of AID's Women in Development Office, this Network is to serve as an on-going information and communication resource for people with professional interest in the integration of women in agricultural and rural development. Ms. Kathleen Cloud, who was the project director for a previously AID funded training workshop on The Role of Women in Title XII, is also the director of the Network. (A copy of the Network's function is included as Attachment "C".)

As one of her early efforts, Ms. Cloud surveyed the needs of various AID offices for contractor capacities in the area of women and agricultural development. She presented some other findings to the Title XII Officers at the NASULGC meeting in Washington last November.

A copy of her speech is included as Attachment "D".

Also attached is a copy of the WID Bibliography (Attachment "E") and Resource List (Attachment "F") distributed at the meeting.

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INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH  
INSTITUTE - A REPORT

IFPRI Deputy Director Peter Oram, in his commentary entitled, "The Investment Tripod: Infrastructure, Technology, and Training," says that increased capital investment, additional investment in infrastructure, and an increase in human capital is needed in order to prevent food deficits in low income countries.

Dr. Oram said that if all three factors are not present in equality, "the whole fails."

Citing IFPRI research, Dr. Oram said that the growth rates to be achieved in food production should fall between 3-4 percent per year to prevent massive food deficits in low-income countries, and for this growth rate to be achieved, "a substantial increase in capital investment is essential." Likewise increased investment in research is needed to help provide the necessary improved technology for effective use of other capital investments.

The bulk of increased capital should be used for expansion and improvement of agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation drainage, electrification in Asia, land settlement, roads, and soil conservation in Africa and Latin America, Dr. Oram said. He added that a broader view of investment to increase land productivity should include resource surveys, disease control, transportation and water supply, and fuelwood plantations.

Dr. Oram also noted that much of the failure of past infrastructural investment was because of (1) the "lack of viable agricultural technology appropriate to the agroclimatic and socioeconomic environment," and

(See IFPRI Report - page 4)

## IFPRI Report (Cont'd)

(2) "lack of trained manpower." He added that these causes should not be overlooked when planning the total investment package.

There is a large demand for trained manpower which, in many cases, is a greater constraint on successful research and development than the lack of money. Dr. Oram went on to say that neither national governments nor development assistance agencies have adequately confronted the human factor for greater knowledge and skills. He mentioned that this constraint does not apply only to research and extension, but encompasses the development services and institutions as well.

In the 1970s, he added, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) system was developed to help alleviate this imbalance. Later, it was recognized, that international centers alone are insufficient, major technological gaps will remain, "and investment in international research will be frustrated unless national research capabilities can be improved and expanded," Oram said.

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### STAFF PROFILES

#### Mr. William F. Johnson

Mr. William F. Johnson, Agricultural Economist, was detailed to the BIFAD Staff in September, 1979 from AID's Development Support Bureau (DSB), Office of Title XII Coordination and University Relations.

He joined DSB in 1975 following his evacuation from Saigon, Vietnam.

While in DSB, Mr. Johnson served as agricultural economist. He assisted in developing Title XII legislation, and in establishing and initiating operations of BIFAD, the joint committees, and staff, following passage of the Title XII legislation in December, 1975.

Mr. Johnson was officially transferred to the BIFAD Staff on January 1, 1980. He serves as agricultural economist and assists the Executive-Director in efforts to expand the organization and to resolve policy issues affecting Title XII programs and operations of BIFAD. He serves as Federal Officer for JRC and provides support to Collaborative Research Support Programs, and to JCAD on country programs in Africa and elsewhere as needed.

Mr. Johnson attended the University of Tennessee and received a B.S. degree in Engineering from the University of Oklahoma in 1940. He received an M.P.A. degree from Harvard University in 1952 where he majored in agricultural and development economics under the late Professor John D. Black and Professor John K. Galbraith.

Mr. Johnson joined A.I.D. and its predecessor organization in 1961, and has served as agricultural economic advisor to ministries of agriculture in: Liberia (1961-65), where he also served as the A.I.D. Mission Food and Agricultural Officer; Tunisia (1965-66 and 1971-73); and Vietnam (1973-75). His previous assignments in Washington have been as agricultural economist with the East Asia Bureau (1967-69), and the Agricultural Division of the former Technical Assistance Bureau (1969-71), where he also headed the program staff and served as Special Assistant to the Director.

(See Staff Profiles - page 5)

STAFF PROFILES (Cont'd)

Other U.S. Government experience has been with the Department of Defense in military government and civil affairs in the rehabilitation of the Japanese agricultural economy (1947-51), where he was cited for outstanding services by the Supreme Commander. He also served with the Office of Price Stabilization in Washington in 1952.

He was with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations in Rome and in Saudi Arabia as agricultural economic advisor and Chief of FAO Mission (1952-55).

Between tours with the U.S. Government, Mr. Johnson was with private industry in New York (1954-61), as economist and Director of Research and Development with the Sterling Forest Corporation of the City Investing Company in land and natural resource development and utilization.

Mr. Johnson was a 1st. Lt. in the Field Artillery in Italy during World War II, and was trained as a military government officer for the Far East at the Army's Military Government School at the University of Virginia.

Mr. Johnson has had training and considerable experience in using the French and Italian languages in his professional work, and holds high proficiency ratings in both languages from the Foreign Service Institute. He also speaks Japanese and German.

Mr. Johnson has had considerable experience as a lecturer and writer, and has made public appearances on TV and radio. He is the author of several AID publications on agricultural development.

\*\*\*\*\*

Dr. Frank H. Madden

Dr. Frank H. Madden joined the BIFAD Staff as the Federal Officer for the Joint Committee on Agricultural Development in October, 1979. He worked previously in the Title XII Coordination and University Relations Office as an Agricultural Development Officer where he performed numerous tasks related to BIFAD since August, 1978.

Dr. Madden was the AID Project Manager for the Bahamas Agricultural Research Training and Development Project (BARTAD) located on North Andros Island, Bahamas (1974-78). While in the Bahamas, he had the responsibility for directing a broad, mixed-farming system program involving livestock and crops. He was also the American Embassy representative for planning, implementing, constructing, and supervising all the research, training and development activities on Andros Island.

In 1943 Dr. Madden received his D.V.M. degree from Middlesex University, College of Veterinary Medicine, Waltham, Mass., and in 1961 received his M.S. in Veterinary Public Health from the University of Minnesota. He has served as an A.I.D. veterinary advisor in Ethiopia and South Vietnam where he emphasized the planning, implementation and coordination of disease diagnosis, animal vaccines, and animal health programs.

While in Ethiopia (1966-1970), Dr. Madden developed and implemented the Pre-JP15 Rinderpest (viral intestinal disease) campaign in which one and a half million cattle were vaccinated against Rinderpest in eight months.

(See Staff Profiles - page 6)

STAFF PROFILES (Cont'd)

In addition, Dr. Madden has provided professional counseling and guidance on animal health problems to AID/Washington, Regional Bureaus and AID Missions in Mali and Indonesia.

His veterinary skills are not limited to overseas work. He was the county veterinarian in Decatur, Illinois from 1956-61. He was in the Epidemiology Unit of the U.S. Navy from 1943-1945 in Boston, Mass., and had a private practice in Streator, Illinois (1945-55) consisting of diagnosis, treatment, preventive vaccination, hospitalization and surgery of cattle, swine, horses, sheep, dogs, and cats.

\*\*\*\*\*

Mr. James L. Booman

Mr. James L. Booman joined the BIFAD Staff as a Foreign Affairs Specialist in March, 1980. He has a B.S. degree in Horticulture from Colorado State University in 1977 and is currently completing his M.S. in Horticulture at the University of Maryland.

Mr. Booman is on a 90-day student-internship agreement with the University of Maryland and will assist with the development of a system design and data base collection for a computerized file on the Registry of Institutional Resources.

At the University of Maryland, Mr. Booman was a teaching and research assistant in the field of vegetable production in 1978-80. He was a summer agent in Horticulture at the Denver Cooperative Extension Office in 1977.

His interests are in the utilization of under-exploited crops such as the winged-bean. Other interests are Plant Pathology and Biometrics.

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Mrs. Mary T. Lester

Mrs. Mary T. Lester joined the BIFAD Staff as Editor of the BIFAD Briefs in February, 1980.

Mrs. Lester received her Journalism degree from George Washington University in 1978 and has been working in the Title XII Coordination and University Relations Office since its inception, as well as serving as Program Assistant for the Bahamas Agricultural Research Training and Development Project since 1974.

Also, she has traveled to the Bahamas to attend and report on the Hi-Level meetings held at the Agricultural Research Station on San Andros, Island.

In the Title XII Office, Mrs. Lester analyzed proposals from over 50 U.S. universities for grants to strengthen their capabilities for overseas work and prepared reports which were presented at the BIFAD meetings, and subsequently published in the BIFAD Briefs. The reports identified plans for the universities to strengthen their capabilities in French, Spanish, and other foreign languages; summarized strengthening programs for each university by areas of scientific discipline, specialization in agricultural development, and by country focus.

Mrs. Lester assisted in organizing and preparing documents for the three-week Women in Development Workshop/Seminar held in Washington, D.C. in August, 1978. She also wrote an article on the outcome of the seminar for AID's Front Lines.

\*\*\*\*\*

BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Tentative Meeting Dates

for

1980

BIFAD

J.R.C.

J.C.A.D.

March 27 - BIFAD/AID  
(National Science Foundation  
Room 540)

April 24 - BIFAD/IDCA  
(Pan American Health Bldg.  
Rm. B - Second Floor)

May 22 - BIFAD/AID  
(Rm. 1107 - New State)

June 26 - BIFAD/AID  
(Rm. 1107 - New State)

July - No Meeting

August 21 - BIFAD/IDCA

September 25 - BIFAD/AID

October 23 - BIFAD/IDCA

November 19 - BIFAD/AID  
(Atlanta, Ga. - NASULGC)

December - No Meeting

Revised March 7, 1980  
Frank H. Madden  
BIFAD/S

March 10 - 11

April 8 - 9

May 12 - 13

June 10 - 11

July 14 - 15

August 12 - 13

September 8 - 9

October 14 - 15

November 12 - 13

December 9 - 10

## LATIN AMERICA TRIP

BIFAD Board member-designee Dr. E. T. York will head a presidential mission on Agricultural Development in Central America and the Caribbean to explore new development opportunities and strategies in food and nutrition in countries which can best reflect agricultural development problems and potentials of Latin America. Consideration also will be given to the more important countries of the region from political and economic standpoints.

Mr. David Garst, BIFAD Board member, plans to accompany Dr. York on this mission. Mr. Garst brings to the mission team the knowledge and perspective of an operating farmer and livestock producer. Also, he is concerned with producing and/or marketing both hybrid seed and fertilizers, which will add an additional important dimension to the team.

The itinerary calls for two-weeks (April 13-26) in Central America, visiting Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, and possibly Nicaragua. They also plan two weeks (May 11-25) in the Caribbean visiting the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Barbados and possibly Jamaica.

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## ICRISAT'S NEW MEMBER

Dr. F. E. Hutchinson has been appointed to the Governing Board of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT). He began serving on the Board in December, 1979, and replaced the late Dr. Wynne Thorne.

Dr. Hutchinson is Vice President for Research and Public Services at the University of Maine. He also serves as Chairman of the Joint Research Committee of BIFAD.

Honorary societies to which Dr. Hutchinson has been elected are the American Institute of Chemists and American Men of Science. He is mentioned in Marquis' "Who's Who in Science" and "Who's Who in America." He received the Outstanding Teacher Award in 1971 from the Northeast Chapter of the American Society of Agronomy.

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## TITLE XII SOURCE BOOK

Ms. Jean Brand, former USDA State-Regional Information program leader, is organizing the Title XII Source Book for the BIFAD Staff.

The Source Book details educational and training resources in Agriculture, Home Economics, and Natural Resources at Title XII Registry Institutions. This information should be useful to prospective LDC students, AID Missions, and to those helping to plan the student's study programs.

The Source Book is in seven volumes and will be made available as soon as possible.

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BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

BIFAD BOARD

Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., - Chairman

Dr. Orville G. Bentley  
Dr. Gerald W. Thomas  
Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro  
Mr. David Garst  
Mr. M. Peter McPherson  
Dr. Rebecca Robbins Pollard

JOINT COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Dr. Frederick E. Hutchinson - Joint Research Committee  
Dr. Jackson Rigney - Joint Committee on Agricultural Development

BIFAD STAFF

Dr. Elmer R. Kiehl, Executive Director - (202)632-7937  
Dr. Morris Whitaker, Deputy Director - (202)632-7937  
Dr. Glen Taggart, Chief, Inst. and  
Human Resources Development - (202)632-7936  
Dr. Frank Madden, Federal Officer - (202)632-3009  
Mr. Fred Johnson, Agricultural Econ. - (202)632-7935  
Mr. Jiryis Oweis, Agricultural Econ. - (202)632-3009  
Mr. James Booman, Foreign Affairs  
Specialist - (202)632-7925  
Ms. Mary Lester, Editor, BIFAD Briefs - (202)632-7935  
Ms. Marie Barnwell, Admin. Officer - (202)632-2276

NOTE

This BIFAD Briefs includes the first three months of 1980. The next issue is scheduled for April-May, 1980. You are encouraged to submit articles of interest on BIFAD-Title XII and related activities to the Editor, Ms. Mary Lester, Rm. 2244NS, Washington, D.C. 20523, telephone (202)632-7935. For information regarding the Briefs, please contact the editor.

CASE STUDY PRESENTATIONS

<u>REGION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>INSTITUTIONS</u>
*	Dr. Earl Brown	University of Maryland
East	Dr. H. F. Massey	University of Kentucky
East	Dr. Irving Wyeth	Michigan State University
East	Dr. Art Coutu	North Carolina State
East	Dr. Joseph F. Metz	Cornell University
East	Dr. Howard Massey	Va. Polytechnic Inst. & State U.
Midwest	Dr. Edward M. Wilson	Lincoln University
Midwest	Dr. James Dollahan	University of Wisconsin
Midwest	Dr. William Thompson	University of Illinois
Midwest	Dr. J. Wendell McKinsey	University of Missouri-Columbia
Midwest	Dr. James Collom	Purdue University
West	Dr. Pamela Horne	Texas A&M University
West	Dr. W. G. Matlock	University of Arizona
West	Dr. Lark Carter	Montana State University
West	Dr. Williams R. Thomas	Colorado State University
West	Dr. Bruce Anderson	Consortium for International Development

\*East, West, and Midwest

FORMAL PRESENTATIONS

<u>REGION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>INSTITUTIONS</u>
East	Harold Matteson	New Mexico State University
East	William Reed	North Carolina A&T
East	Malcolm Purvis	University of Minnesota
East	Albert M. Smith	University of Vermont
Midwest	D. Woods Thomas	Purdue University
Midwest	Robert Kleis	University of Nebraska
Midwest	Rouse Caffey	Louisiana State University
Midwest	David O. Hansen	Ohio State University
West	Lowell Watts	Colorado State University
West	Marinus Van Elswyk	California State University - Fresno
West	E. Boyd Wennergren	Utah State University
West	Ludwig Eisgruber	Oregon State University

Title XII Regional Seminar

Attachment "B"

List of Attendees

BIFAD STAFF AND AID

Earl H. Brown  
Elmer R. Kiehl  
Glen L. Taggart  
Morris D. Whitaker

AID/BIFAD  
AID/BIFAD  
AID/BIFAD  
AID/BIFAD

William H. Johnson  
David Lundberg  
Curtis Barker  
Erven J. Long  
John Balis

AID/AFR/DR  
AID/ASIA/TR/ARD  
AID/DS/XII  
AID/DS/XII  
AID/LA/DR

Keith Sherper  
Ain Kivimae  
Mort Darvin  
Hugh Dwelley

AID/NE/TECH  
AID/PPC  
AID/SER/CM  
AID/SER/CM

PARTICIPANTS

W. Gerald Matlock  
Lloyd H. Lamouri  
David Walfield  
Marian W. Baldy  
John R. Shields

Arizona, University of  
California Poly, San Luis Obispo  
California Poly, San Luis Obispo  
California State University, Chico  
California State University, Fresno

M. Van Elswyk, Jr.  
Fredric W. Hill  
Bill Pritchard  
Galen E. Frank  
Hugh E. Henderson

California State University, Fresno  
California, University of, Davis  
California, University of, Davis  
Colorado State University, Ft. Collins  
Colorado State University, Ft. Collins

Linda A. Roselius  
William R. Thomas  
Bruce H. Anderson  
Dernie Henri  
James H. Wood

Colorado State University, Ft. Collins  
Colorado State University, Ft. Collins  
Consortium for International Development  
Consortium for International Development  
Consortium for International Development

Kenneth A. Laurence  
Lark P. Carter  
John E. Kelly  
George R. Dawson  
Arnold B. Nelson

Idaho, University of, Moscow, ID  
Montana State University  
New Hampshire, University of  
New Mexico State University  
New Mexico State University

Ralph B. Turner  
William S. Abbott  
Hugh F. Rouk  
Ludwig M. Eisgruber  
Harvey L. Moore

New Mexico State University  
Oklahoma State University  
Oklahoma State University  
Oregon State University  
Oregon State University

Rebecca R. Pollard  
Jim Dooley  
Pamela S. Horne  
Linda J. Nickelson  
Harold E. Dregne

Rutgers University and BIFAD  
Texas A & M University  
Texas A & M University  
Texas A & M University  
Texas Tech University

Boyd Wennergren  
Mack Johnson

Utah State University  
Washington State University

Title XII Regional Seminar

Attachment "B"

List of Attendees

BIFAD Staff and AID

Elmer R. Kiehl	AID/BIFAD
Glen L. Taggart	AID/BIFAD
Morris D. Whitaker	AID/BIFAD
William H. Johnson	AID/AFR
David Lundberg	AID/ASIA/TR/ARD
Erven J. Long	AID/DS/XII
Charles French	AID/DS/XII
Curtis Barker	AID/DS/XII
John Balis	AID/LAC/DR/RD
Keith Sherper	AID/NE/TECH/AD
Ain H. Kivimae	AID/PPC
Francis J. Moncada	AID/SER/CM
Mort Darvin	AID/SER/CM
Hugh Dwelley	AID/SER/CM

PARTICIPANTS

Susan M. Goncarovs	A.A.S.C.U.
Irene Spero	A.A.S.C.U.
B. Onuma Okezie	Alabama A & M University
Robert T. Allen	Arkansas, University of, Fayetteville
Wayne Shell	Auburn University, Auburn, Ala.
John P. Brand	Connecticut, University of
Stephanie Orringer	Connecticut, University of, Storrs
Joseph F. Metz, Jr.	Cornell University
Darl E. Snyder	Georgia, University of
William R. Furtick	Hawaii University of, Manoa
Thomas F. Kelly	ISEC, Department of Agriculture/NASULGC
H. F. Massey	Kentucky, University of
Lewis E. Clark	Maine, University of
Jag Joshi	Maryland, University of, Eastern Shore
Michael J. Loftus	Maryland, University of, Eastern Shore
Nancie L. Gonzalez	Maryland, University of
Earl H. Brown	Maryland, University of, College Park
William Tunis	Massachusetts, University of
Amelia Leiss	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Irving R. Wyeth	Michigan State University

PARTICIPANTS (Cont.)

EAST - WASHINGTON, D.C.

Paul Roberts  
Malcolm Purvis  
Jim Cowan  
Susanne Meeks  
Margaret Fahs

Michigan State University  
Minnesota, University of  
NASULGC  
NASULGC  
NASULGC

Lewis R. Holland  
Harold Matteson  
Burleigh C. Webb  
William E. Reed  
J. Lawrence Apple

New Mexico State University  
New Mexico State University  
North Carolina A & T State University  
North Carolina A & T State University  
North Carolina State University

Arthur Coutu  
Robert H. McAlexander  
D. Richard Smith  
Philip Logan  
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Purdue University  
Rhode Island, University of  
Rutgers University, New Burnswick, N.J.

Kailash Mathur  
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William T. Levine  
John King  
Varvara Horner

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South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S.C.  
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SECID  
SECID

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Danald G. Butcher  
William Grolli  
George Waldman  
Jonathan Fisher

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USDA/ISEC  
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P. Howard Massey, Jr.  
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Richard A. Jensen

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Virginia Poly Inst. & State University  
Virginia State University, Petersburg  
Western Carolina University  
Wisconsin, University of, Riverfalls

Title XII Regional Seminar

List of Attendees

BIFAD Staff and AID

Earl H. Brown	AID/BIFAD
David Garst	AID/BIFAD
Elmer R. Kiehl	AID/BIFAD
Glen Taggart	AID/BIFAD
Morris Whitaker	AID/BIFAD
William H. Johnson	AID/AFR/DR
Dave Lundberg	AID/ASIA/TR/ARD
Curtis Barker	AID/DS/XII
Erven Long	AID/DS/XII
John Balis	AID/LA/DR
Keith Sherper	AID/NE/TECH
Ain Kivimae	AID/PPC
Mort Darvin	AID/SER/CM
Hugh Dwelley	AID/SER/CM

PARTICIPANTS

Robert Brown	Illinois, University of
Richard Dierks	Illinois, University of
W. N. Thompson	Illinois, University of
Vincent West	Illinois, University of
Barbara Yates	Illinois, University of
John McAteer	Illinois, University of
Marvin Anderson	Iowa State University/MIAC
Richard Hasbrook	Iowa State University
J. T. Scott	Iowa State University
Vernon Larson	Kansas State University
Harold Benson	Kentucky State University
D. F. Blake	Kentucky State University
John Chavis	Lincoln University
James Garnes	Lincoln University
Mort Neufville	Lincoln University
Addison Williams	Lincoln University
Edward Wilson (Ted)	Lincoln University
Rouse Caffey	Louisiana State University
Hal B. Barker	Louisiana Tech University
Stuart Bullion	Minnesota, University of

PARTICIPANTS (Cont.)

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Charles Cramer  
Douglas Ensminger

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Mississippi State University  
Missouri, University of  
Missouri, University of  
Missouri, University of

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W. Pfander  
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Missouri, University of  
Missouri, University of  
Missouri, University of  
Murray State University

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Dean Lancaster  
Carl Mueller  
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North Dakota State University

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Bill Ross  
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Virginia State University  
Washington University  
Wisconsin, University of, River Falls  
Wisconsin, University of



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

ATTACHMENT "C"

ARID LANDS NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS  
211 ALUMNI BUILDING  
(602) 626-1717

The Women and Food Communication Network is funded by a grant from AID's Women and Development Office to the Arid Land's Natural Resource Committee of the University of Arizona. The Network has two major objectives. The first is to expand the network of people with professional interest in women and development issues. The second is to serve as an on-going information and communication resource for people with professional interest in this area.

In order to expand this network, and to encourage women to seek out involvement in international food related development, a series of brief information sheets on the purposes, organizational structure, and current activities of both Title XII and AID's Women and Development Office are being developed. Distribution of these information sheets and other appropriate information is proceeding through a wide range of professional networks within agriculture, nutrition, the social sciences and extension. Networking efforts also include contact within and between women's caucuses in professional associations to assist them in developing interdisciplinary approaches to the issue. As these efforts go forward, an expanding list of women with the technical skills relevant to participation in international food, nutrition and development work is being developed. These names are then included in communication activities of the network.

In this way, the network will serve as an information and communication resource for a constantly increasing number of people with professional interest in this area. A series of newsletters and information packets are being sent to network participants. They include information on the progress of women and development policies and guidelines, resources and publications of interest, current research, and accounts of successful strategies, as well as news of Title XII activities of particular interest to women. Some of these mailings also include query sheets for participant feedback.

For further information or to be included in the network, contact: Kathleen Cloud, Project Director, Women and Food Communication Network, 24 Peabody Terrace, Cambridge, Mass. 02138; (617) 547-7529.

**THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN  
IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**

by

**Kathleen Cloud**

**University of Arizona**

**Director, Women and Food Communication Network**

**An address given to TITLE XII Officers at  
the Annual Meeting of the National Association  
of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges**

**November 28, 1979**

The integration of women into development is a concept that is relatively new in the development dialogue, and, as an idea, it seems to have generated at least as much heat as light. I'd like to spend my time today trying to make the idea a little clearer by talking about some practical issues involved in agricultural development. There are really two elements of the idea of the integration of women into development. AID Policy, for example, says that women are to be integrated both as agents and as beneficiaries into the development process. Because these two elements are not always clearly stated in discussions of the issue, I'd like to take a moment to do this before moving forward.

The first element--the idea of women as agents of development--speaks to the issue of women's involvement in the system at every level: the necessity of including professional women on teams and in projects, of involving local women in the planning, the delivery, and the evaluation of programs. The expectation underlying this is that, if you do involve women as agents, there is a better chance that the impact of development on women will be beneficial. And that is the second element in the process: development must seek to benefit women equally with men. There is an increasing body of data indicating that projects may inadvertently make things worse for women at the same time as they are making them better for at least some men. This differential impact occurs because project designers do not understand the local economy; they don't understand who does what, who controls which resources. Because of this, they may deprive women of important sources of income, or undermine their role in that culture.

This issue is particularly important because we now understand that, according to the best estimates, approximately one third of the world's households are female-headed, either

de facto or de jure. These female-headed households may be the result of death, of desertion, of migration, or simply of local custom. However they occur, these rural women are working to survive, they're working for survival for themselves and for their families. It's very important that we do not inadvertently make their task harder.

Because the issue is so important for project planning, I would like to talk for a moment about differences in sex roles and control of resources in more traditional cultures.

The idea of separate spheres of work for men and for women is prevalent in most traditional societies. These separate spheres are not always the same; what is women's work in one society may be men's work in another. This is an important point for us to remember as Americans coming from a highly technical, modernized agriculture that evolved from a particular set of cultural traditions, at a particular moment in history. There will be both commonalities and differences between ways cultures divide up their tasks between men and women, and it is important in working within a culture to have some understanding of the ways in which their sex/role division of labor and responsibility is the same as ours and the ways in which it is different. Fortunately, there are some generalizations that can be made across cultures that make our task somewhat easier.

Child care is almost universally a woman's responsibility, as is the care of the health of family members. Care for the old, the sick, and the dying is primarily a female responsibility throughout most of the world. Food processing and distribution at the family level is also usually a female responsibility; this responsibility often includes the collection of cooking fuel, either firewood or manure, as well as the procuring of the domestic water supply. Most importantly for Title XII, in many cultures women are also responsible for some parts of the food production system. A study

by two male sociologists, of data on 1,110 societies, concluded that women produced 44% of the food supply in that group of societies. The percentage of total food supply produced by women seems to vary systematically by region, and it is probably highest in Africa, where the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa estimates that 70% of the food production is done by women.

However, in almost every culture women are actively engaged in some forms of food production; most often they are responsible for vegetable production from gardens and for the smaller animals such as goats, pigs, rabbits, and chickens. They may also be responsible for gathering substantial amounts of food from wild sources. Men in each culture have responsibilities that complement those of the women: they may be responsible for clearing the fields, for plowing with draft animals, for the care of larger livestock, and for hunting, as well as for the defense of society. In some cases, cereal production may be done by one sex: for example, swamp rice in Africa is often done by women, and oasis wheat by men. But more often these crops are divided up, with men doing some of the tasks in the production cycle, while women perform others. For example, with millet in many African cultures, the men may plow or make holes with a stick, women select seed and plant it; both men and women weed, and both participate in the harvesting--women do the threshing and the pounding into flour.

There is a similar division of labor with cattle among the nomads: young men care for the cattle most of the time, moving them fairly far away from the family for water and for pasturage; women care for pregnant and lactating cows and calves near camp, they influence how many calves survive because they control how much of the milk goes to calves and how much to the family. Women are not just ignorant laborers; they have very important roles in controlling production, both through seed selection and through the care of calves.

In Southeast Asia women are likely to control planting decisions because they are responsible for marketing, and they know what sells. This is true to a large degree in Africa also. Other regions have different patterns of the sex/role division of labor, but together the work of men and women in traditional pre-industrial societies formed a relatively efficient system of food production and distribution.

Today many of the lesser-developed countries are just beginning the transition from traditional food systems to more modern systems, and thus they still have a strong tradition of sex/role division of labor and responsibility, particularly at the village level. In many of these societies it is still considered inappropriate for men--particularly strange men--to teach women, or to interact with them in any way. Thus, the introduction of new ideas or new techniques must pass from woman to woman, or they will not pass freely. In these societies it is important that women receive information and packages of technical inputs to improve food production activities that are their responsibility through culturally appropriate channels.

There has been a strong tendency to solve this problem by delivering all training and assistance to men, on the assumption that men will train their wives; this might be called the "Trickle-Over Theory." Thus, improved seed and new methods of treating seed with fungicide may be introduced to men in a culture where women have the responsibility for seed selection, seed storage, and planting. "Trickle-Over" sounds reasonable, until you think of our own extension system, if it had only male agents training farm men in canning, so that they could go home and train their wives!

This kind of "Trickle-Over" strategy is often a result of the fact that the sex/role division of labor and responsibility that provided a balanced food production system at the village level are not reflected either in the Technical

Assistance Institutions working in these countries or in the government ministries that are the colonial heritage of the developing countries themselves.

In those developed--and developing--countries, the further one moves from the home and the village, the less the women participate in public decision-making roles. Most formal decision-making power is lodged in male bureaucracies; women's priorities and women's points of view tend to be given less attention--not through malice, but through the very structure of the decision-making process. Thus, whatever is seen as women's work in a culture has tended to have less priority when competing for scarce technical resources. If firewood-collection is a female responsibility, then a country can be in danger of deforestation before the government realizes it has a problem. If the provision of family drinking water is a female responsibility, then clean drinking water may remain a low rural Development priority until it can be clearly demonstrated that the economic cost of the resulting poor health is not good Development economics.

As Development has proceeded over the past 25 years, the entire Development community has begun to understand the enormous cost of ignoring women's roles in rural areas. Particularly since the publication of Boserup's The Role of Women in Economic Development in 1970, the need for a more balanced view of Technical Assistance priorities has become clearer. The inefficiency generated by superimposing a single-sex bureaucracy on a dual-sex food system is becoming clearer all the time.

An international consensus is emerging more and more strongly that the question is no longer WHETHER to do something about women's roles in agricultural Development; the questions now revolve around WHAT to do and HOW to do it. Activities are taking place internationally, through the U.N. system, as well as through developing country governments

and the donor community. Each of the four Regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations now has a Center of Women and Development, and each Center has facilitated the Development of a regional plan for the integration of women in development, for International Women's Decade. These Centers also provide a range of research, training, and documentation services to their regions.

Among developing countries there has been an effort to institutionalize governmental Commissions on the Role of Women in Development. Many L.D.C.'s now have such Commissions, and many more are in the process of developing them. Such efforts are particularly valuable in giving the donor community a clearer reading of the views of host-countrywomen themselves. Some countries are improving their extension-type programs, so that women are responsible for delivering services and information to other women. Women are beginning to be sent to agricultural schools in large numbers, in countries as different as Taiwan and Tunisia. Co-ops are being formed to help women with credit, and tools for the improvement of their traditional crops, in countries such as Kenya and Upper Volta. The donor community has responded both by developing guidelines for the integration of women into development and by increasing the flow of resources to address this issue. USAID has been under Congressional mandate to assist the integration of women into the development of national economies, since the passage of the Percy Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974. As many of you are aware, last year's AID budget contained a Congressional requirement that \$10,000,000 be allocated to projects that meet very strict criteria of benefits to women.

One result of the increasing attention to the role of women in agricultural development has been a growing effective demand for project design and implementation capability in this area. As part of a report commissioned by the Development Support Bureau this summer, I interviewed a number of

Assistant Administrators and Agricultural Design Officers about what Women in Development capacities they would most want to have available from Title XII contractors. Everyone I interviewed had very concrete needs in this area, and uncertainty as to where the capacity to meet these needs might exist. Among the capacities they were interested in finding was the ability to deliver agricultural inputs to women, particularly in Moslem cultures. Asia Bureau expressed a need for help with nutrition planning; the Mission Director interviewed cited a specific need for women in development experts to serve on teams working on the development and transfer of appropriate technology and tools for rural areas. Needs were also expressed by a number of AID offices for people or institutions with the capacity to train contractors on WID issues, to improve their project design and implementation in these areas. All Bureaus expressed the need for a generalized technical assistance capability, to design and implement large-scale agricultural development programs that would impact favorably on both men and women, that would not generate the kind of differential impact that has been so extensively documented in recent literature.

All of these areas are areas where the American universities represented by Title XII have the potential of enormous comparative advantage; neither the donor agencies, the international agricultural Centers, nor private contractors can command such a range of necessary resources in the social sciences and extension, as well as in agriculture. The Title XII institutions contain the greatest reservoir of expertise in the world to bring to bear on the problems of the integration of women in agricultural development. The lives of many people will be affected by how well we use this capacity.

Given this understanding, I would like to make some suggestions to you about what you might do on your local campuses to prepare yourselves to address these issues.

First, if you have not already begun to do so, it would be helpful to begin to roster the women on your own campuses who have relevant expertise: women in home economics, in extension, in the social sciences, in agriculture. It's important to involve developing-country women who may be on your local campuses as well as American women. Second, you can assist the women on your campus in forming a network with some kind of a consistent focus--a seminar, a workshop, a conference, where they can exchange information, resources, and ideas, and begin to actively focus on the problems specific to the work that your institutions are likely to do in development. If your institution has a regional focus, they can begin to focus on the situation of women in that region; if your institution has a crop focus, or a particular technical capacity, women on your campus can begin to explore the role of women in those areas.

The third thing that can be done is to begin to collect and to bank documentation of the roles of women in the regions where your university works, and to have this documentation available to anyone in the university community who is interested in doing Development work. I have brought with me today, to share with you, two bibliographies that do outline a number of documents and resources in this area. The Women in Development Office of AID has prepared a handout of documents that they distribute free of charge, and I have an announcement of the kinds of documentations and resources that are available through the Women and Food network that relate specifically to agricultural development issues.

Fourth, I would encourage you to assist the women on your campus to connect with regional and national networks that are in formation. Some of these networks are working through individual disciplines--for example, Women in Agronomy and Women in Animal Sciences had their first disciplinary meetings at the National Conference this summer--

other networks are forming through consortia. The Women and Food network itself is attempting to assist women in finding appropriate networks; we are trying to coordinate and refer people to others with similar interests, and make people aware of the resources that exist in this area.

All these suggestions are directed to developing the capacity to field teams that will relate to the roles and needs of both women and men in the agricultural economies of the developing countries.

I would like to close my comments to you by reading a portion of the Women and Food Resolution of the FAO World Food Conference in 1974:

Recognizing that rural women in the Developing world account for at least 50% of food production, the Conference calls on all governments to involve women fully in the decision-making machinery for Food Production and Nutrition policies, as part of total Development strategy; calls on all governments to include in their plans provision for education and training for women, on an equal basis with men, in food production and agricultural technology, in marketing and distribution techniques, as well as in consumer and nutrition information; calls on all governments to provide equal rights and responsibilities for men and for women, in order that the energy, the talent, and ability of women can be fully utilized, in partnership with men, in the battle against world hunger.

OFFICE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT  
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE - Room 3243  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523

The Office of Women in Development has a Resource Center which distributes some 100 publications. These are mostly current WID reports, brochures, conference proceedings, research reports, and project papers, from AID as well as from other institutions. These publications cover a variety of topics involving rural women and agriculture, food, nutrition, appropriate technology, and rural development, and are available to anyone working on the issue of women in development or interested in further information. The following items may be ordered from the WID Resource Center:

- Appropriate Technology for African Women, by Marilyn Carr (a practical handbook done for UNECA on labor saving technologies for women, 1978)
  
- Audio Cassette Listening Forum, by Joyce Stanely and A. Lundeen (report of an A.I.D women's participatory project in two Tanzanian villages which involved the use of tape cassette recorders, 1978)
  
- Credit for Rural Women: Some Facts and Lessons, by Mayra Buvinic, J. Sebstad, and S. Zeidenstein (some guidelines for improving rural women's access to credit, 1979)
  
- Draft Declaration of Principles (from UN FAO World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, section on the Integration of Women in Rural Development from the Programme of Action, 1979)
  
- International Conference on Women and Food (report of a WID sponsored conference held at the University of Arizona, on the role of women in meeting basic food and water needs in developing countries, 1978)
  
- Non Formal Education Exchange, by the Institute for International Studies in Education, Michigan State University (a quarterly newsletter focusing on women in development, back issues include "Generating Income Through Group Action", "Women and Development", "New Roles for Health Workers")
  
- Profile of Bangladeshi Women, by S. Algami (report done for AID on women's roles and status, legal and social, in rural areas, 1977)

- New Technologies for Food Chain Activities: The Imperative of Equity for Women, by Irene Tinker (on the need to acknowledge that over half of agricultural labor in the LDCs is provided by women, 1979)
- Simple Technologies for Rural Women in Bangladesh, by Elizabeth O'Kelly (UNICEF handbook detailing basic tools and simple machinery suitable for use around the home, in post-harvest activities, and in gathering water, 1977)
- Small Scale Rural Food Processing Industry in Northern Nigeria, by Emmy Simmons (economic viability and self-employment pattern of the small scale food processor, 1975)
- Study of Income Generating Activities for Farm Women (done by the Agrarian Research and Training Institute in collaboration with the Farm Women's Agricultural Extension Project, a 5 village study of women in Sri Lanka, with insights on farming, household work, unemployment, and underemployment, 1978)
- Women in Development, Background Papers for the U.S. Delegation to the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, by Elsa Chaney, E. Simmons, Kathy Staudt (prepared for FAO Rome Conference, 1979)
- Women in Development, Program Concerns in Francophone Sahel, Report of AID/WID workshop held in Bobo Dioulasso, Upper Volta (recommendations for action and improved programming, French version available, 1979)
- Women in National Development in Ghana, prepared for USAID/Ghana (review of existing literature, women as traders and small-scale farmers, education, voluntary women's organizations, 1975)
- Women in Forestry, A Programming Guide, by Marilyn Hoskins (ideas on how women can be included in programming community participation in forestry, with analysis of problems and issues, 1979)
- Women in Migration: A Third World Focus, by the International Center for Research on Women (patterns, economic aspects, and policy implications of why women migrate, 1979)
- Women-Headed Households: The Ignored Factor in Development Planning, by the International Center for Research on Women (portrayal of women

who are heads of household in developing societies as a very special group among the poor worthy of the full attention of policy makers; case study of female households in Caribbean, 1978)

World Plan of Action (for the UN Decade for Women, adopted at Mexico City International Women's Year Conference, lists worldwide goals for women in areas of education, employment, and health. Available in Spanish and French as well, 1975)

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These books may be purchased directly from the publisher:

- \* Third World Women Speak Out, by Perdita Huston (interviews with village women in six developing countries: Egypt, Sudan, Kenya, Tunisia, Mexico, Sri Lanka, on their basic needs, impact of development and change, health and birth control, 1979)

Order from: the Overseas Development Council, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D. C. 20036 (cost: \$4.95)

- \* Women's Role in Economic Development, by Ester Boserup (considered the classic book on women in development. A comprehensive analysis of women's participation in the labor force in Asia, Latin America and Africa under rural, urban, and transitional economic labor systems, 1974)

Order from: Griffin Books, St. Martin's Press, Inc. 175 Fifth Ave. New York, N.Y. 10010 (cost: \$4.95)

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NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

UNIVERSITY: \_\_\_\_\_

AREAS OF INTEREST: \_\_\_\_\_

## WOMEN AND FOOD COMMUNICATION NETWORK

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENTRESOURCE LIST

November, 1979

A. DOCUMENTATION

This list of documents concerning women's roles in agricultural development is not exhaustive. Rather, major works in the field are included, together with other materials that indicate the types of information available.

# indicates major document; \* indicates items available upon request from AID's Women and Development Office, 3243 State Department; Washington, D.C. 20023; o indicates documents available from Women and Food Communication Network, 24 Peabody Terrace, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

1. Landmark Books

#Boserup, Ester. Woman's Role in Economic Development. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1970.

#Boulding, Elise. Women in the Twentieth Century World. New York: Halsted Press, 1977.

#Dixon, Ruth. Rural Women at Work. New York: John Hopkins Press, 1978.

2. Conference Reports and Proceedings

\*#International Conference on Women and Food. University of Arizona-Tucson, January 8-11, 1978.

#Wellesley Editorial Committee. Women in Development: The Complexities of Change. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1977.

#Report of Wingspread Workshop on Women in Development. In cooperation with Johnson Foundation, Wellesley College, Racine, Wisconsin. June, 1976.

3. Policy and Position Statements on Women in Development

o#Percy Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973 - Public Law 93-189, 93rd Congress, 5, 1443, December 17, 1973.

o#AID Policy Determination Paper 60. September, 1974.

o#Policy Recommendations on the Role of Women in Title XII. Participants in the workshop/seminar on the Role of Women in Title XII. Washington. August, 1978.

o#AID Response to the Policy Recommendations on the Role of Women in Title XII. BIFAD Briefs. Washington, D.C. August, 1979.

Report on Women and Development. Submitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations, 45. US Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, August 1978. AID. Washington, D.C.

\*#World Plan of Action-International Women's Decade.

#Regional Plans of Action-International Women's Decade.  
Available from regional ECA Centers (see list).

Guidelines on the Integration of Women in Development.  
United Nations Development Programme, February, 1977.

Summary of the Asia Foundation's Work with Women. Asia Foundation document, March-April, 1974.

4. General Research Summaries on Issues Related to Women in Development.

Birdsall, Nancy and William P. McGreerey. The Second Sex in the Third World: Is Female Poverty a Development Issue? Paper prepared for the International Center for Research on Women's Policy Roundtable, Washington, D.C., June, 1978.

\*Buvinic, Mayra and Nadia H. Youssef. Women-headed Households: The Ignored Factor in Development Planning. Report prepared by the International Center for Research on Women, March, 1978.

#Buvinic, Mayra. Women and World Development: An Annotated Bibliography. Published by the Overseas Development Council under the auspices of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), March, 1976.

\*Fischer, John L. "The Tucson Model - An Illustrative Developing Country Strategy for Meeting Basic Food/Nutrition Needs." Proceedings of the Conference on Women and Food. University of Arizona, January 8-11, 1978.

Protein - Calorie Advisory Group. Women in Food Production, Food Handling and Nutrition with Special Emphasis on Africa. PCAG of the United Nations System, June, 1977.

#Rihani, May. Development as if Women Mattered: An Annotated Bibliography with a Third World Focus. Overseas Development Council, Washington, D.C., 1978.

Rosaldo, Michelle Zimbalist and Louise Lamphere. Women, Culture, and Society. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1974.

#Tinker, Irene and Michele Bo Bransen. Women and World Development: Anthology of Essays on Selected Issues. Overseas Development Council under the auspices of AAAS, April, 1976.

5. Background Information on Status/Roles of Women in Development (Specific Regions and Countries).

\*Development Assistance for Ghana 1976-1980. Agency for International Development (AID) Document, April 1975.

#Pala, Achola O. African Women in Rural Development: Research Trends and Priorities. Overseas Liaison Committee, American Council on Education. OLC Paper No. 12. December, 1976.

Sakala, Carol. South Asian Women: A Reference Guide and Research Bibliography. Milwood, New Jersey: KTO Press. 1979.

\*Sex Roles in Food Production and Food Distribution Systems in the Sahel. In Proceedings of the Tucson Conference on Women and Food. University of Arizona, January 8-11, 1978.

Simmons, Emily B. Economic Research on Women in Rural Development in Northern Nigeria. Overseas Liaison Committee, American Council on Education. OLC Paper No. 10, September, 1976.

The Status of Thai Women in Two Rural Areas. A survey report by the National Council of Women in Thailand and the faculty of Social Administration of Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand. September, 1977.

6. Resources for Reaching Rural Women through Adaptive Technology and Communication

\*Carr, Marilyn. Appropriate Technology for African Women. United Nations, 1978.

\*International Directory of Women's Development Organizations, AID/Washington, D.C., 1977.

McDowell, James (Ed.). Village Technology in Eastern Africa. Nairobi, Kenya: UNICEF Eastern Africa Regional Office, 1976.

\*O'Kelley, Elizabeth. Simple Technologies for Rural Women in Bangladesh. UNICEF, Women's Development Programme, 1977.

7. Advancement for Women in Management and Administration.

Hennig, Margaret and Ann Jardine. The Managerial Woman. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1976.

Kreps, Juanita M. Women and the American Economy: A Look to the 1980's. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1976.

Safilios-Rothschild, Constantia. Women and Social Policy. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1974.

oRowe, Mary. The Mentoring Framework. Cambridge, 1979.

B. INFORMATION CENTERS FOR WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

1. United Nations Regional Economic Commission

UN Regional Plans of Action for International Women's Decade are available upon request from these Centers.

African Training and Research Center for Women. ECA, Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Economic Commission for Latin America. Women and Development Center, Casilla 179-D, Santiago, Chile.

Economic Commission for Western Asia, P.O. Box 4656, Beirut, Lebanon.

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Center for Women and Development, Rajadamnern Ave., Bangkok, Thailand.

2. American Centers for Women and Development

International Center for Research on Women; 1010 16th Street, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Secretariat for Women and Development. New Transcentury Foundation. 1789 Columbia Road NW; Washington, D.C. 20009.

C. NEWSLETTERS

Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World. P. O. Box 11-4080; Beirut, Lebanon.

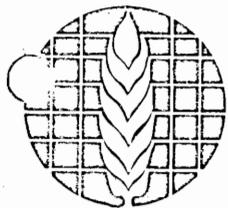
Asian Women (affiliated publication of Asian Woman's Institute). In care of Lucknow Publishing House; Lucknow, India.

Pacific Women's Resource Center. P. O. Box 534; Suva, Fiji.

African Women's Center. ECA. Box 3001; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Bulletin of United Nations Decade for Women. Branch for the Advancement of Women, CSDHA/IESA-Division for Social and Economic Information/DPI; 1 United Nations Plaza; New York, N.Y. 10017, USA.

Note: This resource list was developed by the Women and Development Committee of the University of Hawaii, and revised by Kathleen Cloud, University of Arizona. Copies can be obtained from the Women and Food Communication Network.



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

VOLUME III

April - May, 1980

NUMBER 2

## NEW BIFAD APPOINTMENTS

BIFAD had three new members sworn in on March 27, 1980. Dr. Clifton R. Wharton was sworn in also for a second term as the continuing BIFAD Chairman.

The three new Board members are: Dr. C. Peter Magrath (pronounced "McGraw"), President of the University of Minnesota and Professor of Political Science; Dr. H. F. Robinson, Chancellor, Western Carolina University; and Dr. E. T. York, Chancellor State University System of Florida.

Dr. C. Peter Magrath holds a doctorate in Government from Cornell University (1962), and has interest and has specialized in the fields of American constitutional law and history, Supreme Court operations, international affairs, higher education involving administration and leadership, public policy and financing.

He held the position of President and Professor of Political Science at the State University of New York-Binghamton (1972-74).

In his four-year career with University of Nebraska-Lincoln (1968-72) he served as Dean, College of Arts and Sciences; Professor of Political Sciences; Dean of Faculties; Interim Chancellor and Vice President; and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs.

While at Brown University (1961-68), Magrath was faculty chairman of a Student Conduct Advisory Committee that made recommendations on student conduct issues and faculty roles on disciplinary cases, which were well received by all concerned.

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## NEW BIFAD APPOINTMENTS CON'T.

He also served in other capacities such as Associate Dean of the Graduate School, and Professor and Instructor of Political Sciences.

Magrath has numerous national, political, professional, and educational involvements including being a member of the Blue Ribbon Task Force for Women's Equity - American Association of University Women; research committee member of the Association of American Universities; Midwestern Universities Consortium for International Activities; American Political Science Association; and the Organization of American Historians.

He is the author of four books and numerous publications concerning American government, constitutional history, and the operation of the Supreme Court.

Dr. H. F. Robinson, who was a member of BIFAD's Joint Committee on Agricultural Development, brings to the Board his professional experience in genetics and plant breeding.

Washington, D. C. 20523

(See Appointments - page 2)

Appointments Con't.

He was Provost and Professor of Biological Sciences and Professor of Statistics at Purdue University (1971-74); Vice Chancellor, University System of Georgia and Professor of Biology, Georgia Institute of Technology; Professor of Statistics, Georgia State University; Professor of Genetics, University of Georgia; and Professor Microbiology, Medical College of Georgia (1968-71).

Robinson was appointed by President Johnson as Executive Director, of the President's Science Advisory Committee Panel on the World Food Supply in 1966-67.

In a 23-year career with North Carolina State University, Robinson served in such positions as member of the Department of Experimental Statistics (1945-58), Department Head and Professor of Genetics and Experimental Statistics (1958-62), Director of the Institute of Biological Sciences and Assistant Director of Agricultural Experiment Station (1962-65); and Administrative Dean of Research (1965-68).

He has an extremely broad history of memberships in agricultural, nutritional, educational, and health organizations and associations such as The Planning Committee on World Food, Health, and Population - National Academy of Sciences - National Science Foundation; North Carolina State Panel of the Nation Identification Program for the Advancement of Women in Higher Education Administration; and the Organization Study Group of the Executive Committee of the Joint Council on Food and Agricultural Sciences.

Dr. E. T. York has worked extensively in the International Agricultural Development field, and was formerly the Vice President for Agricultural Affairs at the University of Florida (1963-73). He received his Ph.D. from Cornell University in (1949), and attended George Washington University Law College (1957-59).

While at U.S.D.A. (1961-63) he was the Administrator of a nation-wide extension program. He was appointed by President Kennedy to the President's Commission on Vocational Education. He held other memberships in the National Food for Peace Council, National Freedom from Hunger Committee, Advisory Board, National Agricultural Extension Center for Advanced Study, and Board of Directors, Federal Crop Insurance Corp.

At Auburn University (1959-61) he was the Director of the State-wide Cooperation Extension Service and Chairman for the Alabama Rural Areas Development Committee.

He was the Eastern Director of the American Potash Institute (1956-59) where he was responsible for market development work throughout the U.S. and in many foreign countries.

York was Professor and Chairman of the Agronomy Department at North Carolina State University in 1949-56.

York has had at least 26 regional, national, and international appointments and assignments. To name a few, he was a member of the Board of Directors, Southern Interstate Nuclear Board; U.S. representative on a tripartite (U.S., United Kingdom, and Canada) economic development mission in British Honduras; and a member of the Special Committee of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges to study U.S. international development programs.

He was appointed by President Nixon to the Board of Directors and Planning Committee of the National Center for Voluntary Action. Recently, he was appointed by President Carter to head a presidential mission on agricultural development in Central America and the Caribbean.

He is a member of professional organizations such as the American Association for Advancement of Science, American Society

(See Appointments - page 3)

APPOINTMENTS CON'T.

of Agronomy, and the International Society of Soil Science.

York has received over 38 honors or special recognition awards in his career including the Gamma Sigma Delta Honor Society of Agriculture's International Award for distinguished service.

He is the author of over 100 papers published in scientific, educational and technical journals, books, and popular publications. Also, he has had speaking invitations at some 40 universities in the United States and foreign countries.

Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr. is the current Chancellor, State University of New York. Previously, he was President and Professor of Economics at Michigan State University (1970-78).

While serving as BIFAD Chairman, he was appointed by President Carter as a member of the Presidential Commission on World Hunger. In 1969, he was a member of Governor Nelson Rockefeller's presidential mission to Latin America.

He is an economist, educator, and foreign policy expert. He holds an M.A. and Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Chicago, and an M.A. in International Affairs from John Hopkins University.

He holds directorships with The Ford Motor Company, Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Wharton served as Visiting Professor Stanford University (1964-65); and he held several positions at the Agricultural Development Council (1957-69) including Associate, Southeast Asia; Director, American Universities Research Program; and Vice President.

He was an Economics Research Associate at the University of Chicago (1953-57). He headed the reports and analysis departments of the American Interantional Association for Economic and Social Development - Latin America - 1948-53.

Wharton has received eleven honorary degrees from such institutions as the University of Michigan, Columbia University, John Hopkins University, Georgetown University, Oakland University, Wayne State University, and City College of New York.

Wharton is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the National Academy of Education, the Council of Foreign Relations, and numerous professional organizations and associations.

He was written extensively on the problems of development, and has contributed to many professional journals. He is editor of the book, Subsistence Agriculture and Economic Development and co-author of Patterns for Lifelong Learning.

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CERTIFICATES OF APPRECIATION -  
PARTING COMMENTS  
RETIRED BOARD MEMBERS

Certificates of Appreciation were presented to retiring Board members Mr. M. Peter McPherson, Dr. Orville G. Bentley, and Dr. Gerald W. Thomas at the March BIFAD meeting by Mr. Guy Erb, Deputy Director International Development Cooperation Agency (IDCA).

The retiring Board members have summarized their thoughts quite succintly as to what BIFAD has done, what BIFAD's potential is, and what they perceive BIFAD must be instrumental in accomplishing:

"I am convinced that BIFAD must aggressively use the tool provided by the CDSS review. I know of no other method by which BIFAD can get into the country programs where most of AID's monies will continue to go. I also urge BIFAD to continue to push

(See Parting Comments - page 4)

PARTING COMMENTS CONT'D

for mechanisms to increase the number of agriculture professionals, e.g., joint appointments."

M. Peter McPherson

"It was an honor to have been one of the "charter" members of BIFAD.

The basic thrust of the Title XII amendment was to provide a mechanism for greater involvement of universities, especially colleges of agriculture, in food and agricultural technical assistance programs. The philosophy behind the act is sound and it merits continued support from government and the university community alike. Conceptually Title XII draws on the long successful experiences of the land-grant universities in developing research and education programs, including extension education in support of U.S. agriculture and rural development. Title XII also recognizes the vast resources and expertise that can be found on the university campus and the importance of mobilizing these resources in our national efforts to share scientific know-how and technology with less developed nations. Title XII puts together ideas that grew out of experiences, some successful and others not so, dating back over three decades. Personally as a longtime proponent of strong internationally oriented programs in colleges of agriculture, I believe that Title XII and BIFAD represent a milestone for the continued growth of a worthwhile educational goal.

Over its brief history BIFAD has made a great deal of progress. The establishment of a "Title XII staff," development of rosters of universities, the creation of functional joint research and development committees, and the mobilization of university-based research talent focused on major projects all illustrate the scope and the extent of the activities BIFAD has promoted over the past three and a half years.

Equally important, though, has been the forum that BIFAD meetings have provided for discussions of technical assistance and the posture our country should take in utilizing the vast resources as a means of helping developing nations to improve their food supplies and to encourage economic development in the agricultural sector. Mobilizing and delivering technical assistance are complex tasks and it is thus understandable that at times progress has been slow. Difficult policy and operational problems require time to find worthwhile solutions. I am sure that under the able leadership of Dr. Wharton the Board will continue to address itself to major issues to the end that strengthened capabilities in the technical assistance areas will result. An important component of these future developments will be the emergence of truly cooperative efforts involving drawing on the capabilities of federal agencies and university-based expertise."

Orville G. Bentley

"As a member of the first BIFAD, I have watched the process of implementation of Title XII with both frustration and enthusiasm. The purposes of Title XII are laudatory but the time frame for increasing world food supplies is so critical that we must get about the job with more dispatch. While much progress has been made in the past three years, the machinery for implementation is still too complicated and the process too slow. The challenge to double food production in 20 years will require all of the cooperation possible from the dedicated personnel of AID as well as those in the university community. I am convinced that the Title XII legislation is sound, that the goals are worth the effort, and that the new Board, with the help of a capable staff, will move aggressively toward the elimination of world hunger."

Gerald W. Thomas

THE BIFAD STAFF GROWS!

Jiryis S. Oweis is detailed to the BIFAD Staff to work mainly on Africa Country Programs. He has been in AID's Bureau for Intragovernmental and International Affairs Office as an agricultural economist since 1976.

He holds a doctorate in Economics from the University of Utah (1970) and an M.S. degree in Agricultural Economics from the University of Wisconsin-Madison (1962).

Oweis's government experience spans 18 years as an agricultural economists with USDA (1962-70) and with AID's Policy and Program Coordination Bureau (1971-72). He served as international economist in AID's Office of Development Planning - Africa Bureau (1972-76).

Oweis has a good knowledge of French and speaks Arabic fluently.

His academic experience has consisted of teaching at the King Hussein High School in Amman, Jordan (1951-53); he has done student teaching at the University of Wisconsin - Platteville (1956-57); and he was an economics instructor at the University of Utah (1965-70).

He received USDA's Superior Service Award in 1966, and he has numerous publications to his credit on a variety of agricultural and economic topics.

John C. Rothberg joined the BIFAD Staff in March, 1980 as the new Assistant Director for Operations.

Since 1978, Rothberg was on the Staff of the Inter-Agency Development Coordination Committee (DCC).

However, most of his AID experience has been with the Latin America Bureau as Assistant Director for Social and Civic Development (1975-77); Assistant Director for Multilateral/Bilateral Foreign Assistance Coordination (1971-75); Special Assistant to the Director, Office of Development Programs (1968-71); and Chief Regional and Multilateral Activities Division in 1966.

Rothberg was an AID representative to the conference on Ecological Aspects of International Development in 1968. He served as executive secretary in the Office of Science and Technology, Executive Office of the President (1966-68). His other government service has included working for the Department of State as a member of the multilateral policy planning staff (1962-63); and working for the Department of Defense as Special Assistant to N.A.T.O. (1960-62), staff Assistant in the Office of Foreign Programs (1958-60), and Executive Trainee (1957-58).

Rothberg has participated in numerous civic organizations in Alexandria, Virginia such as chairman, Inter-Faith Task Force on Hunger (1975-77); and president, John Adams Middle School P.T.A. (1973-75). He also served in different capacities with the Alexandria Council on Human Relations.

Robert G. Huesmann is detailed to the BIFAD Staff after serving as Mission Director in Yemen. He serves as Director of Country Programs and began his duties in March of this year.

He has a Bachelors Degree in Accounting from the University of Minnesota (1950); and a Masters Degree in Public and International Affairs from the University of Pittsburgh (1965). He did graduate work in agricultural economics and related

(See Huesmann - page 6)

HUESMANN CON'T.

agricultural geographical studies relevant to small farm economics at the University of Maryland (1976-77).

His overseas AID experience is extensive consisting of: Assistant Director Uganda and Tanzania (1971-74); Program Officer, Nigeria (1967-71); Assistant Desk Officer, Guinea, Liberia (1965-67); and Auditor Budget and Accounting Officer in the Somalia Republic (1961-63).

Huesmann served in the AID/W in the Africa Bureau (1974-76) as the Director, Office of Development Planning.

In the private sector, Huesmann served as an auditor in a Chicago - based C.P.A. firm.

Dr. Alan David Redding was detailed to the BIFAD Staff in March to work in the Country Programs Division. Previously, he worked in AID's Program Policy Bureau as Chief, Financial Analysis Division.

Mr. Redding's education and experience heavily favor economics as attested by a B.A. in Economics from UCLA (1948); M.A. from Columbia University (1950); and a Ph.D. in Economics from Columbia University in 1958.

He served as AID's senior economic adviser in Turkey and the Philippines, where one financial change he proposed and negotiated led to additional Turkish foreign-exchange earnings of \$7 billion from this source during 1964-76.

Also as senior economic adviser in Paris, he represented the Organization for the Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD's) Development

Assistance Committee (DAC) in over 40 international meetings, and arranged DAC meetings on development problems such as export promotion and creation of a soft-loan fund for the African Development Bank.

In 1976-77 Redding negotiated, in the U.S.'s behalf, at several of the "North-South" meetings in Paris and on evaluation trips to Asia and Central America in 1978.

While on leave from AID (1978-79) he was a "Visiting Scholar" at UCLA and USC, and served briefly as a UN expert on lesser developed country exports.

In earlier positions, Redding directed economic planning and research for AID's East Asia Bureau, supervised the research of at least 50 U.S. Information Agency personnel; and became USIA's chief adviser on communist affairs. He prepared a major report on the Soviet economy for the Joint & Economic Committee of Congress (GPO, 1957); served as staff economist and Soviet affairs specialist for the RAND Corporation (Santa Monica, California) and the Council on Foreign Relations (NYC).

He has numerous articles and publications to his credit on economic studies, growth, employment, and distribution. He also wrote an AID policy Handbook: "A Summary for AID Executives," in 1975.

Dr. Kenneth K. Otagaki, former Director of International Agricultural Programs, University of Hawaii, joined the BIFAD staff in April. He is on a one-year Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) assignment between BIFAD and the University of Hawaii and will be assisting in the country programs.

Otagaki received his Ph.D. in Nutrition from the University of California-Davis and his M.S. degree in Animal Science from Iowa State University.

(See Otagaki - page 7)

OTAGAKI CON'T.

For nine years (1954-63), he taught and conducted research and published extensively in the field of agricultural by-product utilization by livestock. In 1963, Otagaki was appointed Chairman, Board of Agriculture and Director, Department of Agriculture for the State of Hawaii. He rejoined the University of Hawaii in 1971 as Director of International Agricultural Programs.

In addition to his academic and administrative experiences in the international field, Otagaki participated in overseas agricultural development activities as a consultant to Iran, Brazil, Mexico, Fiji, Western Samoa, and Okinawa. He led two agricultural study tours to the Peoples' Republic of China before and after U.S./China normalization.

He is an active member of the American Institute of Nutrition (AIN), Association of U.S. Universities Directors of International Agricultural Programs (AUSUDIAP), and other professional organizations.

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STRENGTHENING GRANT PROGRAM

Four new strengthening grants were recommended by BIFAD to AID for funding.

Two of the strengthening grants are for minority institutions:

- The University of Maryland, Eastern Shore and
- The Florida A&M University at Tallahassee.

And two are matching strengthening grants for:

- The University of Idaho, and
- The University of Wisconsin-Madison

Funds for the strengthening grants are contingent upon availability.

ATTENTION STRENGTHENING GRANT RECIPIENTS!

The Guidelines for University Reporting on Title XII Matching Formula Strengthening Grants were sent to all recipient institutions March 25, 1980. These Guidelines will be useful to minority institution grant recipients, except for those portions dealing with the matching element. For further information or for extra copies of the Guidelines, please contact Dr. Erven J. Long, AID/DS/XII, Rm. 309 RPC, Washington, D.C. 20523.

STRENGTHENING GRANT TRAVEL

AID/DS/XII Office has issued a travel form (Attachment "A") which should be used in requesting clearance for travel under the strengthening grant program. Letters requesting such clearance may have additional background information as well. However, when cables are drafted to the Missions, it is essential to have the information on the form extracted for quick reference. AID/DS/XII Office cannot process Mission clearance until the Host-Country contacts have agreed to the travel and confirmed the dates requested (see particularly Item 4. on the form).

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Ms. Kathleen Cloud, Director of the Women and Food Communications Network, gave a report at the March BIFAD Meeting on "The Integration of Women in Title XII." She highlighted some significant changes that have proved helpful to women in development:

(See WID - page 8)

WID CON'T.

- The United Nations system has produced training centers on women;
- The Percy Amendment legislation calling for particular attention to be given to those projects, programs, and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of foreign countries;
- AID, BIFAD and the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges endorsing the policy recommendations of the WID XII Workshop held in August, 1978;
- University women are working on Strengthening Grant Programs;
- University women are working on Collaborative Research Support Programs - (Millet and Nutrition); and women serving on the Yemen and Indonesian agricultural sector planning teams;
- The Women and Food Communications Network is established;
- Numerous regional seminars and workshops have begun on women in development - (MUCIA and SECID consortiums have held conferences; and
- More women have been appointed to the JRC and JCAD Committees.

Ms. Cloud also emphasized the need to expand the BIFAD Task Force on women in development to include representatives from AID's Development Support Bureau and AID's/Regional Bureaus. In this way, Cloud said, ideas can surface as to what AID perceives it wants the universities to develop in the area of women in development activities.

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NUTRITION CRSP

The proposed plan for a Nutrition Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP), submitted by the University of California-Berkeley, was approved by the Board. The University was extended two months to permit completion of negotiations with participating LDC institutions.

The CRSP proposes to study the effects of marginal nutrition deficiencies in human diets in five functional areas: (1) reproduction potential, (2) susceptibility to diseases, (3) work performance, (4) cognitive and sensory ability, and (5) social and behavioral abilities.

The plan calls for starting the program in three countries:

- Purdue University - Egypt
- University of Connecticut - Mexico, and
- University of California-Berkeley - Kenya.

A site in Mexico has been approved by that country. Formal approval by the other two countries has not been received, although it is expected.

The possibility of having a similar project undertaken in the United States under the National Institute of Health or foundation funding will be explored.

Plans for a fourth and possibly fifth sites to include rice, roots and tubers were discussed. These additional sites will depend on availability of funding.

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BIFAD-FUTURE ROLES

Chairman Wharton renewed the Working Group on Alternative Future Roles of BIFAD at the March 27, BIFAD Meeting. Wharton also

(See Future-Roles - page 9)

FUTURE ROLES CON'T.

reappointed as chairman, Quentin West, Special Assistant for International Scientific and Technical Cooperation (USDA) as well as BIFAD member Dr. Rebecca Polland.

With the retirement of Board member M. Peter McPherson, Dr. E. T. York was appointed as the second Board member on the Working Group.

The Working Group is charged with developing a list of BIFAD priorities that will be reviewed at BIFAD meetings. Three areas of current concern are:

- 1) Initiation of conferences and agreements to Middle Income Countries,
- 2) Contracting for AID agricultural surveys, and
- 3) International Development Training.

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JRC & JCAD NOMINEES

The BIFAD plans to recommend to AID Administrator Douglas Bennet for concurrence six new Joint Research Committee (JRC) members and seven new Joint Committee on Agricultural Development (JCAD) members.

Chairman Wharton said that in selecting the nominees, efforts were made to secure a wide diversity of people including their education/disciplines, experience, overseas experience, age, race and sex. He said this procedure "has lead to a set of useful membership on the committees."

The nominees for JRC are:

- Dr. Handy Williamson, Jr., Director, Cooperative Research and Extension, Tennessee State University;

- Dr. Adrienne Germain, Program Officer, Office of Vice President Ford Foundation;
- Dr. Richard F. Holland, Vice President, DEKALB Agricultural Research, Inc., Axtell, Texas;
- Dr. George Cooper, Dean, School of Applied Sciences, Tuskegee Institute;
- Dr. John Ehrenreich, Dean, College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Management, University of Idaho; and
- Dr. Barbara Underwood, Associate Professor of Nutrition, Massachusetts, Institute of Technology

JRC Chairman Fred Hutchinson, whose term expires in July, 1980, was asked to remain in his position to bring continuity to membership and because of pending critical issues facing JRC.

The JCAD nominees include:

- Dr. W. T. Richie, Interim Dean, School of Agriculture, Virginia State Univ.;
- Dr. J. Clark Ballard, Vice Pres., Extension and Continuing Education, Utah State University
- Dr. Nancie Gonzalez, Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, University of Maryland;
- Dr. Richard Jensen, Assistant Dean, College of Agriculture & International Programs, University of Wisconsin-River Falls;
- Dr. Francille Firebaugh, Associate Dean, College of Agriculture and Home Economics, Ohio State Univ.;
- Dr. Angel Gomez, Assistant Director, Cooperative Extension, New Mexico State University; and
- Mr. M. Peter McPherson, retired BIFAD member, Attorney, VORYS, SATER, SEYMOUR and PEASE, Washington, D.C.

(See Nominees - page 10)

NOMINEES CON'T.

If concurrence is received from AID Administrator Bennet, all appointments will be effective July, 1980.

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COLLABORATIVE ASSISTANCE METHOD OF CONTRACTING

The Board endorsed as "a very useful step" an amendment to AID's Policy Determination 65 (PD-65), calling for a "post design mobilization" option to help alleviate the delays between the project design and project implementation phase of a contract.

AID's procurement regulations specify a continuing collaborative relationship from the project design phase to the project completion phase. However, continuity is often lost and project activities suffer inordinate delays (often 12-18 months) because of the time lag between the two phases.

P.D. #65 provides for a contract for the design and another for the completion phase of projects.

The amendment to the PD calls for the "post design mobilization" option (attached to the project design phase contract) to be used for interim funding of the two phases when:

- "There is a strong probability that the project will be implemented;
- The delay between design completion and implementation will be significant;
- There is a need to have continuing AID, host country, and contractor collaboration between the two phases; and
- There is a need to mobilize resources (personnel and materials) in advance of implementation to reduce implementation delay and maintain momentum."

In addition to the proposed amendment, AID's Contract Management Office issued a notice to the Missions informing contract officers of the authority to continue a collaborative relationship during the interim period while PD-65 is being revised. In effect, the Collaborative Assistance Method contractor is allowed to initiate preliminary technical services, make administrative and logistical arrangements for future contract personnel, and even procure commodities before the implementation contract is finalized. All such efforts are contingent upon approval of the contract parties - (i.e. AID or host country). To the extent possible, anticipated needs should be planned for and included in the Project Identification Document (PID).

In discussions regarding funding for the "post design mobilization" option, two approaches were considered: (1) using Program Development and Support funds or (2) authorizing a limited project effort at the time of PID approval.

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION (FYI)

APRIL BIFAD MEETING CANCELLATION

The April BIFAD Board meeting was cancelled due to the lack of a Quorum of Board members committed to previous pressing engagements. The next scheduled meeting is May 22, 1980.

Every effort will be made to adhere to the remaining schedule.

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CAPITAL FORMATION

BIFAD member David Garst presented a speech in February at the Population Food Fund Conference in Philadelphia.

(See Formation - page 11)

In his speech he suggested that if we are to reach the goal of slower or zero population growth . . . and higher living standards for all mankind, "we must improve the world's food supply, environment, education and economic well being at a much faster rate than population growth."

We can achieve this goal, Garst said, through capital formation --- "through commerce, industry, and education." He went on to say that, "if the world contracts only for those capital inputs with a fast pay out, it can achieve its goal of higher living standards for everyone by the turn of century."

Copies of Mr. Garst's speech are available by contacting his office, 320 - 4th Avenue, Coon Rapids, Iowa 50058.

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Colorado State University has established an International School for Economic Development Studies that engages in educational, research, and technical assistance activities in areas relating to economic and agricultural development in developing nations.

This school was established with part of CSU's Strengthening Grant funds from AID.

The education programs are basically designed to serve non-degree training needs of government officials, from less developed countries such as agricultural and irrigation engineers, agricultural scientists, economists, administrators, projects managers, and other officers directly responsible for designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating development programs.

Some subject areas are listed below:

- Economic planning and project evaluation;
- Rural Development
- Agricultural Sector Planning;
- Evaluation and Improvement of Farming Systems;
- Agricultural and Economic Development Policy;
- Land Water Resources in Economic Development;
- Agri-Business, Cooperatives and Marketing;
- Farm Management; and
- Computer Applications (including Data Management Systems).

Several subjects are offered as a variety of optional programs as well. For further information, contact the:

Director, International School for Economic Development Studies  
C-313 Andrew G. Clark Building  
Colorado State University  
Fort Collins, Colorado U.S.A. 80523

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AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY

Technical Services Bulletins on Agricultural Technology for Developing Countries are available to you upon request from The Agency for International Development - Development Support Bureau, Office of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20523.

Some topics available are: "Guidelines for Improving Livestock Production on Rangelands," "Controlling Vampire Bats," "Increasing Food Production with Emphasis on High Protein Crops," "Improving Farm Production in Tropical and Sub-Tropical Regions of Limited Rainfall," and "Cutthroat Flumes for Water Measurement (on-farm irrigation systems)."

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT  
WORKSHOPS/SEMINARS

Utah State University held a workshop May 1-3, entitled "Work of Rural Women Across the World."

Proposed WID Workshops:

- "The Northeast Regional Workshop on Women in Development" held at the University of Maine - Orono, Maine - August 3-8, 1980.
- IDCA/BIFAD/WID Seminar - October 22, 1980.

Dr. Mary Carras and Dr. Sheila Cosminsky are developing plans for a "Northeast Consortium on Women in Development." Anyone interested in participating, please contact them at Rutgers University, Camden Campus, Camden, New Jersey 08102.

Dr. Carras is a political scientist whose specialty is in Asian studies and women. Her telephone number is (609)757-6084. Dr. Cosminsky is a nutritionist and anthropologist and is Chairperson of the Anthropology Department. She can be reached on (609)757-1766.

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MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

In order to keep the BIFAD BRIEFS mailing list current and for you to receive your copies, please submit in writing any changes to the Editor, AID/BIFAD, Rm. 2246 N.S., Washington, D.C. 20523.

Likewise, you are encouraged to submit any articles on AID/BIFAD/XII related activities to the Editor.

The next issue of the BIFAD BRIEFS is scheduled for June, 1980.

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BIFAD BOARD

- Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., - Chairman
- Dr. C. Peter Magrath
- Dr. E. T. York
- Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro
- Mr. David Garst
- Dr. H. F. Robinson
- Dr. Rebecca Robbins Polland

\*\*\*\*\*

JOINT COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

- Dr. Frederick E. Hutchinson - Joint Research Committee
- Dr. Jackson Rigney - Joint Committee on Agricultural Development

\*\*\*\*\*

BIFAD STAFF

- Dr. Elmer R. Kiehl, Executive Director - (202)632-7937
- Dr. Morris Whitaker, Deputy Director - (202)632-7937
- Dr. Glen Taggart, Chief, Inst. and Human Resources Development - (202)632-7936
- Dr. Frank Madden, Federal Officer - (202)632-3009
- Mr. Fred Johnson, Agricultural Economist - (202)632-7935
- Mr. Jiryis Oweis, Agricultural Economist - (202)632-3009
- Mr. James Booman, Foreign Affairs Specialist - (202)632-7935
- Ms. Mary Lester, Editor, BIFAD BRIEFS - (202)632-3009
- Ms. Marie Barnwell, Admin. Officer - (202)632-2276
- Dr. Kenneth K. Otagaki, Agriculture Officer - (202)632-9525
- Dr. Alan David Redding, Int'l. Economist - (202)632-7935
- Mr. Robert G. Huesmann, Chief, Country Programs Division - (202)632-7939
- Mr. John C. Rothberg, Ass't. Dir. of Operations - (202)632-7937

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INFORMATION REQUIRED TO OBTAIN MISSION/COUNTRY CLEARANCE  
FOR TRAVEL UNDER TITLE XII STRENGTHENING PROGRAM

1. Name of Traveler(s) (and Institution):
  
2. Country(ies) & City(ies) to be Visited:
  
3. Dates of Travel (arrivals, departures):
  
4. Name of Host Country Person(s) (and affiliation) who has agreed  
to receive traveler on above dates:
  
5. Purpose of Visit (include Subject Matter Area and relate to  
Strengthening Program):

6. Date Submitted: \_\_\_\_\_ By: \_\_\_\_\_

Return to: Project Officer, Strengthening Program, DS/XII, A.I.D.,  
Washington, D.C. 20523, at least 30 days prior to travel.



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

VOLUME III

June, 1980

NUMBER 3

## MARKET SIGNAL: SMALL FARM SYSTEMS RESEARCH

There is a marked increase in the number of new AID projects containing significant elements of small farm systems research. BIFAD Staff is concerned that there may not be sufficient established resources in the Title XII institutions to meet this requirement, and suggest two ways of coping with the demand, at least in the short run.

Most of the small farm systems research projects call for detailed micro-analysis of existing typical small farm/farm household operations, plus on-farm trials of technological variations which have the possibility of relieving constraints in the existing systems. Projects generally emphasize examination and analysis of actual on-the-farm systems not just at experiment stations; and the full range of crops and livestock grown, not a single commodity approach. The research requires micro-economic capacity; the most relevant discipline is probably farm management. However, the comprehensive approach clearly requires social science skills and sound agronomic inputs as well, in an ordered, multi disciplinary context.

While BIFAD's Registry of Institutional Resources includes some institutions with farming systems strengths, the Registry is not sufficiently detailed to indicate whether an institution's competence/experience are in the specific kind

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### SMALL FARM SYSTEMS RESEARCH CON'T.

of analysis described above. Also, given the increasing interest in this subject, more of the professional community may now be involved in it than were at the time the data were compiled for the present Registry. We would therefore appreciate receiving current information from Registry institutions regarding the nature and extent of their present capacity for, and interest in, small farm systems research. Information such as the names of faculty, nature of their relevant experience and publications,

(See Farm Systems Research - page 2)

FARM SYSTEMS RESEARCH CON'T.

location of overseas experience, and availability for overseas assignments (specify short-or-long term) would be helpful. Assuming that AID's emphasis on small farm systems research continues, it should also prove useful for the Title XII community to take short-term steps to increase its capacity in this area. One possible way to do this might be to prepare a course specifically for the purpose of giving faculty the additional background necessary to organize and carry out such research. Presumably such a course could be organized by one or more of the institutions with established capability in this field. Inputs from the several relevant disciplines would be required, and this may imply an approach using faculty resources from more than one institution.

Responses and comments on the above from interested institutions may be sent to Dr. Glen Taggart, BIFAD/S, Room 2246, Agency for International Development, Washinton, D.C. 20523.

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JOINT RESEARCH COMMITTEE MEETING

The Joint Research Committee (JRC) held its thirty-second meeting at the University of Florida, Gainesville, April 8-9, 1980, where the major topic was the impact of the energy crisis on agriculture, both in the U.S. and LDC's. Dr. Hugh Popenoe, Director of International Programs, International Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) and other faculty members reported on the problem as it affects Florida and LDC agriculture. The tropical agriculture of Florida has a close relationship with agriculture of many of its neighboring countries, as well as those in other parts of the world. Dr. K. R. Tefertiller,

Vice-President, Agricultural Affairs, IFAS, reported that the situation in Florida's agriculture is acute because of the impact of energy and related costs. For these reasons, he said, intensive-energy technology being utilized in Florida will likely have to shift to lower energy utilization modes. Florida's legislature made a special grant of \$11 million to the university to increase its research to develop low-energy technology in Agriculture and Food systems. The University is working on both biological and engineering approaches.

The JRC is continuing to review priority needs for additional research on the problem. Some of the work at Florida may be relevant to a broader collaborative effort for application to LDC's.

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MANAGEMENT ENTITY FOR BEANS/COWPEAS CRSP

The Planning Grant group and representatives from ten Title XII institutions met April 28 in Chicago and recommended Michigan State University to JRC, BIFAD, and AID as the management entity for the Beans/Cowpeas CRSP.

A proposed structure for the management entity for this Collaborative Research Support Program was discussed. This proposal provides for a five-person board of directors taken from participating Title XII institutions.

Representatives from the University of Georgia, Cornell University, the University of Nebraska, and the University of Wisconsin-Madison, were recommended for the five-person board, along with Michigan State University.

The management entity proposal will be reviewed by JRC and AID in the course of considering the research program.

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## MUCIA SEMINAR

Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities Inc. (MUCIA) held a seminar in Madison, Wisconsin on May 1 and 2 with the overall objective to study ways to strengthen career potentials in international development assistance activities.

There were several factors mentioned which hamper participation in international development assistance activities. Constraints such as tighter budgets and staff ceilings have decreased the flexibility of staff assignments. Also, departments risk losing positions which are not filled by permanent staff. Another factor is federal contracting procedures for overseas staff which have traditionally provided little flexibility in staff assignments.

Recommendations and conclusions regarding these factors are to be discussed as an Agenda item at the June 26 BIFAD meeting in Washington.

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## TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO MISSIONS

AID Administrator Douglas Bennet has sent a priority cable to AID Missions outlining how Title XII institutions might provide agricultural and rural development Technical Support to Missions (TSM) - a further step toward the concept of linking individual institutions with specific AID Missions.

This proposal or concept, (TSM), endorsed by BIFAD and its subcommittee the Joint Committee for Agricultural Development, envisions a mission-managed contract arrangement focusing on a long-term commitment to one country, but does not provide an exclusive source for services. These

services could include: sector analysis; sub-sector analysis and feasibility studies; specialized background studies or research; assistance with CDSS's; short-term consultation with Missions and host governments for programs and projects; in-country training; project evaluations; special technical consulting; and assistance in project planning. Feedback from the proposal was requested by May 30 or earlier.

TSM was created because of the generally recognized shortage of experienced, professional agricultural and rural development officers both in AID/W and the Missions, and the need to develop a pool of professionals who would be readily available to Missions and cooperating governments with specialized and country specific knowledge.

Title XII agricultural universities represent one source of agricultural expertise but their existing contract arrangements may not provide the needed services with the desired long-term commitment and continuity and knowledge of a particular country and culture.

The contract mechanism of TSM would have the following possible characteristics:

- A 3-5 year renewable agreement between a mission and university with task funding as determined by program need;
- Possible contract core funding for coordination /management purposes. Universities with strengthening grants chosen for this program would be asked to identify strengthening grant resources to enhance and maintain their knowledge of the particular country's culture, language and development problems;

(See TSM - page 4)

TSM CON'T.

- Institutions selected would have existing capacities and staff for the major subject areas. However, institutions will have some latitude to subcontract for staff other universities, PVO's, and private industry with necessary expertise not available in their own institutions;
- Agreements would probably be negotiated by AID/W with Mission assistance. Service Orders would be placed and managed directly by the Mission; and
- If TSM agreements are carefully drawn, they will not preclude the same institution's eligibility for project implementation.

Comments on the TSM concept as outlined above and specific suggestions for application overseas would be appreciated. They should be addressed to Mr. Shane MacCarthy, DAA/DS, Rm. 513 SA-18, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523. Please send a copy to Country Programs Division, BIFAD Staff, Rm. 2246 NS, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523.

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ATTENTION TITLE XII OFFICERS

What's Going on At Your Campuses This Month? And the Next? What's going on in Women in Development, Strengthening Grants and Title XII projects, courses in international agriculture, etc.?

PLEASE let us know so we can let you know what everyone else is doing!

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WE NEED YOUR HELP!

For a variety of reasons, the names of the primary contacts for Title XII business seem to change over time. We ask for your help in maintaining and updating this list. We are therefore asking each Title XII institution to supply the BIFAD Staff (Attention: Mary Lester) with the name, address and phone number of the following individuals:

- 1) The Title XII Representative;
- 2) The person in charge of the Strengthening Program; and
- 3) The Business Officer handling the Strengthening Grant.

In some cases, 1) and 2) above will be the same person. When any of these assignments change, please inform the BIFAD Staff.

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OPPORTUNITIES IN AID'S FISCAL YEAR 1981 PROGRAM

(October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981)

BIFAD/Staff has sent to all Title XII Officers a copy of AID's FY 1981 Congressional Presentation (CP). Annex VI of the CP contains one-page descriptions of each new or continuing project to be funded from the Foreign Assistance Act, Section 103 (Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition) funds in FY 1981. Annex VIII contains the same data for the same types of projects to be financed from the Sahel Development Fund (pp. 263-368) and the Economic Support Fund (pp. 385-445). The same projects are included in the regional Annexes I-IV, along with all other projects, e.g., health, education, etc.

New projects to be funded in FY 1981 are identified as "New" in the box just under the Project Title on each Activity Data Sheet.

Title XII Officers may wish to study the new FY 1981 Project Activity Sheets for new projects in which they might be

(See Programs - page 5)

PROGRAMS CON'T.

interested in participating, either as a single institution or in a cooperative arrangement with one or more other institutions.

BIFAD Staff would appreciate knowing of your interest in any of these new projects. (All Title XII Officers have been furnished a supply of "Documentation of Interest and Capability" forms for this purpose.)

It will be evident from the project descriptions that not all agriculture, rural development or nutrition projects will be designated as Title XII nor will they all be suitable for exclusive university participation.

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REQUEST FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST - PLEASE RESPOND!

and the BIFAD Staff urge that Title XII institutions provide a brief response, if negative, as soon as it is known on Requests for Expressions of Interest or Proposal (RFEI or RFTP) regarding an AID Title XII project. While negative responses are not always requested in the RFEI document, it would be helpful to AID and BIFAD Staff if institutions which plan not to submit an expression of interest, provide AID (the specific contact person is listed in RFEI document) with a brief response.

There have been a number of instances recently in which it has been necessary to contact several Title XII institutions by telephone to ascertain whether or not they were planning to respond to the RFEI request. The reason for contacting the institutions is that they frequently do not respond when they are not interested in projects.

If a response is known, AID and BIFAD Staff will be able to anticipate and to cope better with situations in which

there is a prospect that no or few and unsatisfactory responses will be received, thus delaying program implementation.

It would be equally useful to know at an early point that an institution plans to respond positively.

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A PARTIAL LIST OF FY-81 CANDIDATE TITLE XII PROJECTS IN AFRICA

Senegal: Agricultural Research & Planning Project # (685-0223)

The goal of this project is to increase the capacity of the Government of Senegal to more effectively plan and evaluate agricultural development policies and projects by strengthening the macro-economic and farming system components of the new decentralized agricultural research program now being implemented. This five-year project will be implemented by the socio-economic research department of the Institute of Agricultural Research. A.I.D. will provide a team of technicians and finance the training of at least ten Senegalese in the U.S.

Swaziland: Cropping System Research & Extension Project # (645-0212)

This project will focus on improving and expanding the capacity of the Government's research and extension programs to develop and extend cropping systems recommendations relevant to the economic needs of small farmers. The five year project will provide six advisors to design and implement cropping systems research upon which to base appropriate recommendation to small holders producing field and horticultural crops. Preliminary plans also call for two advisors in agricultural information and two lecturers (agronomy and animal science) at the College of Agriculture. Swazi participants will be selected and

PROJECTS IN AFRICA CON'T.

sent outside the country for training in agricultural research, extension training and agricultural information.

Tanzania: Farming System Research  
Project # (621-0156)

This major project will assist the Tanzania agricultural research network to establish a multidisciplinary and coordinated capability in basic, applied, and adaptive research to serve the needs of small farmers. This is initially a five year project and involves long-term services of 25 technicians and training of about 50 Tanzanians. The project will continue basic and applied research started in 1973 in maize, sorghum, millet, legumes, rice and tuber crops; and will establish adaptive research teams to work in specific agri-ecological zone where farmers have common problems, resource endowments and share common crop and livestock practices.

Zambia: Agricultural Research & Extension  
Project # (611-0201)

The purpose of this five year project is to develop the necessary human resources and administrative capacity in agricultural research and extension which are required to accelerate the growth of small holder production. Efforts will center around strengthening and reinforcing the agricultural research capacity of the Ministry to Agriculture and Water Development and increasing the effectiveness of extension service in transferring agricultural technology to traditional and emerging farmers in a practical and productive manner. The U.S. technical team will include six specialists (two plant breeders for soybeans and groundnuts, an agronomist, farm systems analyst, an agricultural information officer, and a training specialist) and about 8 person/years of short-term consultants. The project

also proposes to train approximately 50 Zambians in various crop research and extension specialists at U.S. and other institutions in third countries.

Institutions having capability and interest in participating in any of the above projects should send Documentation of Interest and Capability forms to BIFAD, Country Programs Division, Rm. 2246, NS Washington, D.C. 20523.

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COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY STATEMENTS

JCAD has taken part in the process of reviewing AID's Fiscal Year 1982-86 Country Development Strategy Statements. Rather than to review all CDSS's, as was done last year by a committee formed for that purpose, CDSS's for selected countries were studied by personnel from Title XII Universities which had relevant experience in those countries.

Their comments were incorporated into the AID/Washington review process and several of the University representatives in fact attended the review meetings in Washington. The tentative conclusion is that this years' JCAD review process had some advantages in respect to depth of coverage on fewer CDSS's, although uniform standards were more difficult to maintain than was the case last year. However, successful the ex post review process has been, the objective of involving the Title XII institutions in the early stages of strategy formulation in the field is still to be realized. BIFAD and AID staff are working on some specific mechanisms for accomplishing this on a continuing basis.

These should be in place for some countries in time for preparation of the FY 83/87 CDSS's.

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JOINT RESEARCH COMMITTEE (JRC) PERSONNEL

nominee Dr. Adrienne Germain regretfully announced to BIFAD that she would be unable to join the JRC Committee at this time. Citing a substantial increase in her staff duties at the Ford Foundation, Dr. Germain indicated she would not be able to devote the attention necessary to the Committee's activities and demands. She does hope, however, to keep abreast of the Committee's activities as they relate to her professional interests.

A new nominee for her position has not been named.

BIFAD regrets JRC Chairman Fred Hutchinson's term of appointment will expire July 1, 1980. Chairman Hutchinson has done an outstanding job in providing vigorous and creative leadership to the JRC in pioneering new program concepts in the Collaborative Search Support Programs involving agricultural universities with AID, JRC institutions and international agricultural research centers. He will be missed on the Committee, but we look forward to continued relationships in Title XII programs.

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FYI  
THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION  
ON WORLD HUNGER

The Presidential Commission on World Hunger in its Report to the President states as its major recommendation "that the United States Government make the elimination of hunger the primary focus of its relationships with the developing countries, beginning with the decade of the 1980s."

The 251-page Report examines world hunger - its causes, its dimensions, its future implications, and an attainable path

toward its resolution.

In regard to Title XII activities, the Commission notes that a far greater commitment of funds, qualified personnel, and a broader concept of international cooperation "will be required before U.S. institutions of research and higher learning can maximize their potential contribution to the war on hunger."

The Commission emphasizes that "U.S. colleges, universities and research facilities provide a unique reservoir of scientific talent that can help Third World nations attain their own development and nutritional goals", and that this is "one particular area of technical assistance where the United States could play a significantly greater role." However the Commission concludes that "overall, very little progress has been made thus far in redirecting U.S. research capabilities toward the food and nutrition problems facing the developing countries" for three underlying reasons:

"First, Government support for non-military research has actually declined precipitously in the last decade, despite assumptions to the contrary.

A Second, issue concerns the failure to recognize the long-term commitment required to facilitate the shift of our best scientific talent to developing countries." The Report when on to say that "One can not expect meaningful results to occur if American scientists, working with their counterparts in developing nation settings, are not given adequate time and funding guarantees to establish and carry through their collaborative research efforts."

A third reason involves the structural and institutional biases of U.S. research which do not necessarily coincide with the research needs of the food-priority

(See World Hunger - page 8)

WORLD HUNGER CON'T.

countries of the developing world.

"The Commission recommends increased Federal, State and university funding for internationally oriented research on food and nutrition, and a corresponding commitment to redirect U.S. scientific talent toward the food and development problems of the developing countries through programs designed to help create or strengthen indigenous agriculture and research institutions in those countries."

"Research alone will not be sufficient," the Commission says, "A self-reliant food system in each developing country requires a set of local institutions which which can continually address the ever, changing issues and problems of food and nutrition. Each developing country must ultimately achieve the capability of self-reliant problem-solving and knowledge delivery to farmers and the poor majority."

Also, "the Commission commends BIFAD's efforts to establish the Collaborative Research Support Program, and advises the continuation and expansion of such grants, as well as their extension to additional institutions beyond the land-grant complex."

The Commission went on to say that "it urges Title XII institutions to supplement their already strong production orientation with far greater attention to issues of food consumption, distribution and demand. U.S. universities must also give full consideration to the international experience of faculty and staff within their institutional structures of incentives and promotions."

Copies of the Report (Stock No. 041-002-00015-8) are available by writing the Superintendent of Documents, U.S.

Government Printing Office, Washinton, D.C. 20402, or by calling (202)703-3238. The cost is \$6.

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CORRECTION

The article on new BIFAD Staff in the April-May issue of BIFAD BRIEFS, inadvertently omitted the education background of John C. Rothberg, Assistant Director of Operations. He earned his B.A. at Amherst College in 1953, majoring in Political Science; was a Fulbright Scholar at the University of London; and received a master's degree in public administration at Harvard University in 1957. In 1978 he completed the intensive Economics Course at the Foreign Service Institute.

Also, Rothberg was Executive Secretary not of the Science and Technology, but of the International Technical Cooperation and Assistance Panel of the President's Science Advisory Committee. He was not Special Assistant to NATO, but Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary General of NATO for Scientific Affairs.

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SPANISH COURSE-UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY

Utah State University's International Irrigation Center is offering a course, in Spanish, "focusing on the transfer of irrigation know-how to the small farmer." The course will be given August 18 - September 31, 1980 to professional individuals in the irrigation field interested in conveying their knowledge to the small farmer. Interested persons should contact: Dr. José F. Alfaro, International Irrigation Center, Utah State University, Department of Agricultural and Irrigation Engineering, Logan, Utah 84322, UMC 41, telephone (801)750-2785 or 2787.

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BIFAD

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- Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro
- Dr. David Garst
- Dr. Rebecca Robbins Polland
- Dr. H. F. Robinson
- Dr. C. Peter Magrath
- Dr. E. T. York

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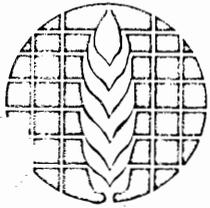
JOINT COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

- Dr. Frederick E. Hutchinson - Joint  
Research Committee
- Dr. Jackson Rigney - Joint Committee  
on Agricultural Development

\*\*\*\*\*

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

VOLUME III

July, 1980

NUMBER 4

## 1890 WORKSHOP

North Carolina A&T State University hosted a workshop on June 18, 1980, to explore ways to effectively link the 1890 institutions' resources with AID's international development requirements. This linkage would be at various levels of participation, under current AID and university administrative policies for international activities.

Twenty-eight participants, including members of the BIFAD staff, AID's Contract Office, AID's Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, the Director of the Office for the Advancement of Public Negro Colleges, and nine of the sixteen 1890 institutions were represented at the one-day workshop.

North Carolina A&T Chancellor, Dr. L.C. Dowdy set the tone of the meeting indicating his institution has a deep interest and commitment to international programs as attested by faculty and staff involvement with LDCs. Likewise, NC A&T has a strengthening grant to enhance its institutional capabilities over the next five years.

The agenda included such topics as:

- (1) Title XII objectives, BIFAD and its subcommittees (JRC and JCAD);

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## 1890 WORKSHOP (CONT'D)

- (2) Overview of annual reports of strengthening grants;
- (3) Country programs and 1890 institutions; and
- (4) AID contract documentation and procedures.

Key points covered during the meeting focused on the following:

- Awareness of the relationship between AID/W to the institution, AID/W to Mission, AID/W to U.S. Congress, and AID/W to LDC;

(See Workshop - Page 2)

WORKSHOP (CONT'D)

- Intention of Title XII programs to "...facilitate the utilization of U.S. universities and other eligible institutions to be effectively and qualitatively involved in partnership with AID on both short and long-term basis...";
- BIFAD with its subordinate committees (JRC and JCAD) as part of AID structure "...participating in planning, development, and implementation; initiating recommendations for and monitoring of Sec. 297 activities covered under Title XII; and other duties as described in Sec. 298(c), (d), and (e); and also serving as a support arm of IDCA;
- Strengthening Grants: (1) how could funds be used most effectively to provide learning experiences for new faculty; (2) finite resources of universities' capabilities to meet needs of developing countries; (3) hands-on experiential mode; (4) U.S. universities as autonomous/private sector, strengthening grants provide opportunity for U.S. institutions to "do their own thing"; (5) catch words - experience, involvement, commitment, implementation, recognition;
- Source of where/what opportunities are available for development projects: Congressional Presentations, AID/W Regional Bureaus, Regional Bureau desk officers, Commerce Business Daily, and personal contacts;
- Sharing cultural and technical resources through visiting scholars;
- Profile of a "good" Title XII officer;
- Scheme of AID budget development process, including critical points for identifying opportunities for university participation; and
- AID mode of selection of Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) contractors.

Two conclusions were reached at the workshop: (1) Follow-up on issues raised at the meeting and communicate them to AID and 1890 decision makers for possible implementation; and (2) Establish an 1890 ad-hoc task force charged with recommending and prioritizing the issues surfaced at the June 18 meeting.

Earlier, AID agreed to form a working group to develop specific means of increasing 1890 participation in AID programs. This group is expected to interface with the 1890 ad-hoc task force.

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IMPORTANT ! -  
FOR "GOOD" TITLE XII OFFICERS

BIFAD Staff wishes to remind Title XII Officers that there is an established procedure for institutions to advise of their interest in participating in specific AID-financed projects. The procedure requires that the institution provide to BIFAD Staff the information specified on the Documentation of Interest and Capability form. The institution's interest will be conveyed to AID's Project Committee at the appropriate time in the contracting process.

All Title XII Officers should have a supply of Documentation of Interest and Capability forms on hand. One is reproduced in this issue of BIFAD Briefs, and can be copied to provide a supply.

As noted in the last issue, AID's Congressional Presentation is the key document to be reviewed first in determining an institution's interest in agriculture, rural development, and nutrition projects.

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CEREALS RESEARCH PROJECT - NIGER

Cereals research project in Niger planned for FY 1981 funding, incorporates some innovative features which should make it especially interesting to Title XII institutions. The project will be implemented using the collaborative mode, i.e. the same institution(s) will design and implement the project.

The purpose of the project is to improve the capability of the Niger national agricultural research organization (INRAN) to identify and test improved cereal varieties and production practices for specific major crop zones of the country. (Millet accounts for about 70 percent of Niger's cereal production, sorghum is also grown.)

Preliminary plans call for 30 scholarships (B.S., M.S. and Ph.D.) for Nigerians. For those taking graduate degrees, provision would be made for dissertation research to be done in Niger. Also, some research grants will be provided for U.S. graduate students.

Plans also call for three, long-term (4 years) technicians: one agronomist, one agricultural economist (farming systems analysis), and one agricultural research planner. A range of shorter term consultancies (16 person-months) is also planned.

These technicians will require French language capability at the S-3 level. If technicians with S-3 capability are not available initially, the collaborative mode provides some flexibility for doing language training during the period between design and conclusion of the contract for implementation.

The contract for project design is expected to be signed late FY 80 or early in FY 81, and the target date for arrival of long-term technicians in the field is April 1, 1981.

While the project now proposed deals mainly with cereals, it is possible that the scale and scope of cooperation with INRAN will expand over time, making the project an attractive opportunity.

Title XII Officers at institutions interested in participating in the Niger cereals project should send the attached Documentation of Interest and Capability form to BIFAD, Country Programs Division, Room 2246NS, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523.

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TECHNICAL SERVICES  
TO  
MISSIONS - TANZANIA

The AID Mission in Tanzania expressed interest in establishing university linkages under the Technical Support to Missions (TSM) concept. They have identified probable-initial needs as follows:

- (1) assistance in developing a food strategy with the Government of Tanzania (GOT) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for the next five-year plan, and
- (2) assistance in analysis and design of a rural resource activity including involvement of the faculty of agriculture at Morogoro.

(See TSM Tanzania - Page 4)

TSM TANZANIA (CONT'D)

Access to the following skills are noted as desirable: macro and micro agricultural economics, crop and livestock research, agricultural education and training, marketing and agri-business, and agricultural policy. The Mission also notes they will require support from institutions familiar with arid/semi-arid and low and high elevation tropical agriculture. The Mission has no firm position regarding the use of a single institution, existing consortium, or especially developed consortium; but has a preference for a single institutional link. Also, the Mission has not identified the detail of expected annual consultancy/analysis service. This will be developed as the next phases of the proposal are addressed.

Interested institutions should also note that while several universities already work in Tanzania, as well as a private firm in rural development, the Mission has a completely open mind and welcomes institutions new to Tanzania. The Mission hopes, over time, to establish through this system several senior-acknowledged, recognized experts who can have the regard and respect of the GOT's ministries of Agriculture, Plans, and Finance.

Title XII Officers at institutions interested in participating in the Tanzania TSM project should use the attached Documentation of Interest and Capability form and notify BIFAD, Country Programs Division, Room 2246NS, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523.

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MALI AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION  
OFFICERS' TRAINING

The AID Mission in Mali asked BIFAD to prepare a list of Title XII institutions capable and interested in providing technical assistance for an agricultural extension agent training program. Funds have been approved and allocated for the project. A five-person team is needed: an agricultural education administration specialist (team leader), a specialist in agricultural education curriculum development, and three agricultural education instructors, the latter to serve as senior faculty members at three training centers at Samanko (Bamako), Same, and M'Pessoba. Although the documentation refers to agricultural education, the subject matter is more relevant to extension education.

The Mission asks that the team leader arrive about November 1, 1980, the curriculum person January 1, 1981, and the instructors March 1, 1981. (The training centers open May 1, 1981.) All persons must have French language capability at the S-3, R-3 level, minimum. The Mission regards speaking ability in French as especially important. The Mission also might consider sharing the cost of language training.

Title XII Officers at institutions interested in participating in this project should use the standard documentation of interest form and notify BIFAD, Country Programs Division, Room 2246NS, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523.

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INTERNATIONAL ROLE -  
COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE

The following article is reprinted from the Delmarva Farmer of May 27, 1980.

"A larger international role for colleges of agriculture at the University of Maryland and certain other land-grant universities could significantly ease the problem of world hunger.

With both educational and research capabilities, their faculty members are problem-oriented—they are good both at identifying needs and developing practical methods for solving problems.

So says Dr. Earl H. Brown, dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Maryland in College Park. Dr. Brown testified May 15 in Washington, D.C., before the House appropriations subcommittee on foreign affairs, chaired by Congressman Clarence D. Long (D-2nd district), Maryland's senior House member.

The hearing was conducted to hear outside witnesses in support of proposed fiscal year 1981 appropriations for foreign assistance and related agencies. Maryland's Dean Brown had been invited to testify on behalf of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, and the University of Maryland.

In his prepared statement for last week's hearing on Capitol Hill, Dr. Brown called attention to the fact that the problem of world hunger and malnutrition is still very serious—especially in the less-developed countries where population is increasing rapidly.

'There is considerable evidence that the world's food system is not working well,' he said, 'and food production

(in the less-developed countries) must be increased to avoid large-scale malnutrition and starvation.

'Some countries will have to double their available food supply by the year 2000 just to maintain per capita food consumption (at current levels),' he declared. 'If one adds to this the problem of malnutrition resulting from nutritionally unbalanced diets, the combined problems are staggering.'

Dr. Brown said he agrees with the President's Commission on World Hunger that the United States should make elimination of world hunger the primary focus of its relationships with developing nations. Here are the main reasons:

- We have a unique capability to be of assistance, and therefore a moral responsibility to do so;
- Increased agricultural productivity in Third World nations will lead to increased trade as their purchasing power builds up;
- Alleviating hunger and malnutrition problems can help to insure world peace.

Zeroing in on the role of the University of Maryland, Dr. Brown noted that its College of Agriculture lies next-door to the nation's capital and virtually adjacent to the world-renown Beltsville Agricultural Research Center of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

He declared that the university needs to expand its international dimensions in the realm of agriculture for under-developed countries.

(See International Role - Page 6)

INTERNATIONAL ROLE (CONT'D)

Dr. Brown noted that the College of Agriculture's international dimension could be enhanced by 'having more foreign students in our classes and having professors travel and work in foreign countries.'

He also called for international additions to the University of Maryland libraries and altering content of courses to give better understanding of agriculture, problems and cultures in other nations.

Dr. Brown commented that 'it is reasonable and legitimate for the citizens of a state to support an expansion of the international dimension of their state university to the extent that it enriches domestic teaching, research and extension programs for the benefit of its citizens.

'(But) it is not realistic to expect the citizens of a state to subsidize a foreign teaching program, provide technical assistance, or help to build and develop foreign institutions that are not of direct benefit to the state. This is more legitimately a national responsibility and should be supported with federal funds.'

The Maryland spokesman believes that the best results will be achieved through a cooperative program between the Agency for International Development and U.S. colleges of agriculture with both state and federal funding of a long-term nature.

Furthermore, educational institutions - like the University of Maryland - which have had limited experience in international agriculture, need special help to get started.

Continuation of a program to strengthen U.S. universities in this regard - under Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1975-is absolutely essential, Dr. Brown declared.

He emphasized that colleges of agriculture and their faculty members can be most useful in helping the less-developed countries develop and strengthen their own capacity to educate their citizens and conduct research to solve their local problems.

Dr. Brown came to Maryland on Aug. 15, 1979, after 1½ years as a U.S. program leader with the Board of International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD), which operated in conjunction with the Agency for International Development in the U.S. Department of State.

Prior to that, he had been associate director for instruction in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., since 1972."

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JOINT RESEARCH COMMITTEE  
CHAIRMEN

Outgoing JRC Chairman Frederick Hutchinson was presented a commendation by BIFAD Chairman Clifton Wharton at the June 26 BIFAD meeting. Chairman Wharton highlighted the vital service and accomplishments Hutchinson has made for the JRC and BIFAD as a whole.

Chairman Wharton also **nominated** Dr. William R. Pritchard as the new JRC Chairman. He has been a member of the JRC since July, 1979 and his term of office will expire July 1, 1981.

(See Chairmen - Page 7)

CHAIRMEN (CONT'D)

Pritchard is the Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California - Davis as well as the Coordinator, University of California (Systemwide) International Agricultural Programs. He has a Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota and a J.D. from the University of Indiana.

Pritchard has an extensive background in international experience and has at least 100 publications to his credit involving the veterinary sciences.

He is a member of numerous professional societies and has been a consultant to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Department of Defense, the Pan American Health Organization, and the Rockefeller Foundation. He is also a current member of the Food and Agriculture Organization/World Health Organization (FAO/WHO) Expert Panel on Veterinary Education.

Pritchard has numerous awards and honors including the Honorary Doctor of Science from Kansas State University and the Mark W. Allam Lecturer, American College of Veterinary Surgeons.

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JCAD REGIONAL  
WORK GROUP MEMBERS

The Regional Work Groups (RWGs) of the Joint Committee for Agricultural Development (JCAD) are reconstituted to incorporate the new membership for 1980-81 as follows:

<u>AFRICA</u>	<u>ORG.</u>
J. Clark Ballard (Chr)	Univ.
William Johnson (Co-Chr)	AID
W. T. Ritchie	Univ.
Robert Huesmann	BIFAD/S
F. M. Cregger	PVO
James Black	USDA
J. K. McDermott	DSB/AID
Handy Williamson	JRC

<u>ASIA</u>	<u>ORG.</u>
Nancie Gonzalez (Chr)	Univ.
Dave Lundberg (Co-Chr)	AID
Richard Jenssen	Univ.
Frank Madden	BIFAD/S
Jerry Hammond	USDA
Gilbert Corey	DSB/AID
Hugh Popenoe	JRC

<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>	<u>ORG.</u>
M. Peter McPherson (Chr)	PVO
Blair Allen (Co-Chr)	AID
Linda Nelson	Univ.
Angel Gomez	Univ.
Jiryis Owéis	BIFAD/S
Don Ferguson	USDA
Bill Rogers	DSB/AID
Tony Cunha	JRC

<u>NEAR EAST</u>	<u>ORG.</u>
John Robins (Chr)	Univ.
Keith Sherper (Co-Chr)	AID
Francille Firebaugh	Univ.
James Noel	PVO
Kenneth Laurent	USDA
Morris Whitaker	BIFAD/S
John Day	DSB/AID
George Cooper	JRC

The Asia RWG will meet on July 14, 1980, and will convene at 9:30 a.m. in Room 216, Rosslyn Plaza Bldg., 1601 N. Kent St., Rosslyn, Virginia. (Mr. Don Plucknett, A.I.D. Federal Designee for this meeting can be contacted at (703)235-8870.)

The Africa RWG will meet on July 14, 1980, and will convene at 9:30 a.m. in Room 2941 New State Department Building. (Mr. William Johnson, A.I.D. Federal Designee for this meeting can be contacted at (202)632-0196.)

(SEE RWGs - Page 8)

JCAD RWGs (CONT'D)

The Near East RWG will meet on July 14, 1980, and will convene at 9:30 a.m. in Room 6484 New State Department Building. (Mr. Keith Sherper, A.I.D. Federal Designee for this meeting can be contacted at (202)632-9256.)

The Latin America RWG will meet on July 21, 1980, and will convene at 9:30 a.m. in Room 2242 New State Department Building. (Mr. Blair Allen, A.I.D. Federal Designee for this meeting can be contacted at (202)632-8126.)

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RIR PRETESTS BEGIN IN JULY

A draft questionnaire for the Registry of Institutional Resources (RIR) will undergo intensive study over the next five months to effectively update program information files on Title XII institutions.

Pretest of the questionnaire will be in cooperation with at least eight universities. This effort is in response to a recurring concern by many university representatives that AID project planners had insufficient information on universities' capabilities. Consequently, BIFAD and its committees recommended that the RIR be updated and be designed to be more comprehensive in content.

After intensive review, a revised questionnaire will be released in January, 1981 to Title XII universities for completion and submission.

The draft questionnaire is the first stage in the redesign of the RIR. Plans are in progress to computerize the RIR files and to establish a resource center in AID/Washington.

Automation and information specialists from the USDA Current Research Information System, the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, and the National Technical Information Service were consulted in preparation of the draft questionnaire.

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INTERNATIONAL DAY

"Cambell Hall Goes International for a Day," held May 2 at Ohio State University, highlighted the topic, "Women, Families, and Work" with Ms. Perdita Huston, author of Third World Women Speak Out and regional director for the Peace Corps as the keynote speaker.

The one-day program, sponsored under OSU's strengthening grant, offered various information on opportunities available to faculty and students through OSU's international studies (including international programs for Home Economics); a panel discussion, "Opportunities for International Service and Study;" foreign graduate students sharing their family life experiences in their countries; and background, purposes and activities of specific governmental international agencies as well as a description of the strengthening grant program under Title XII.

Subsequent meetings on implications for future international activities at OSU were held by school departments, and student organizations discussed ways for future involvement in such activities.

Other speakers on the program included: Dr. Francille Firebaugh, OSU Director, School of Home Economics; Dr. David Hansen, OSU Assistant Coordinator of International Affairs and Assistant Professor of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology;

(See International Day - Page 9)

INTERNATIONAL DAY (CONT'D)

Dr. Wanda Montgomery, Associate Professor of Home Economics at Bowling Green State University; and Ms. Patricia Liddle, Coordinator of OSU Study Abroad Program.

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AID PROCUREMENT NOTICES

Most universities are aware that Federal regulations require AID to publish certain types of intended procurement, including some contracts, in the Commerce Business Daily (CBD). While some educational institution contractors are selected by other means, a significant amount of procurement of interest to the university community is published in the CBD.

Universities interested in the broad range of AID (and other Federal) program requirements should subscribe to the CBD. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The cost is \$1.05 per year via first class mail (recommended), \$80 per year second class. Six month subscriptions are \$60 and \$45 respectively.

Title XII Officers and Directors of International Programs should have access to the CBD. The cost burden might be alleviated somewhat by sharing with other interested departments.

\*\*\*\*\*

BIFAD

Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., - Chairman  
Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro  
Mr. David Garst  
Dr. Rebecca Robbins Pollard  
Dr. H. F. Robinson  
Dr. C. Peter Magrath  
Dr. E. T. York

\*\*\*\*\*

JOINT COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Dr. William R. Pritchard - Joint Research Committee  
Dr. Jackson Rigney - Joint Committee on Agricultural Development

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BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Tentative Meeting Dates

for

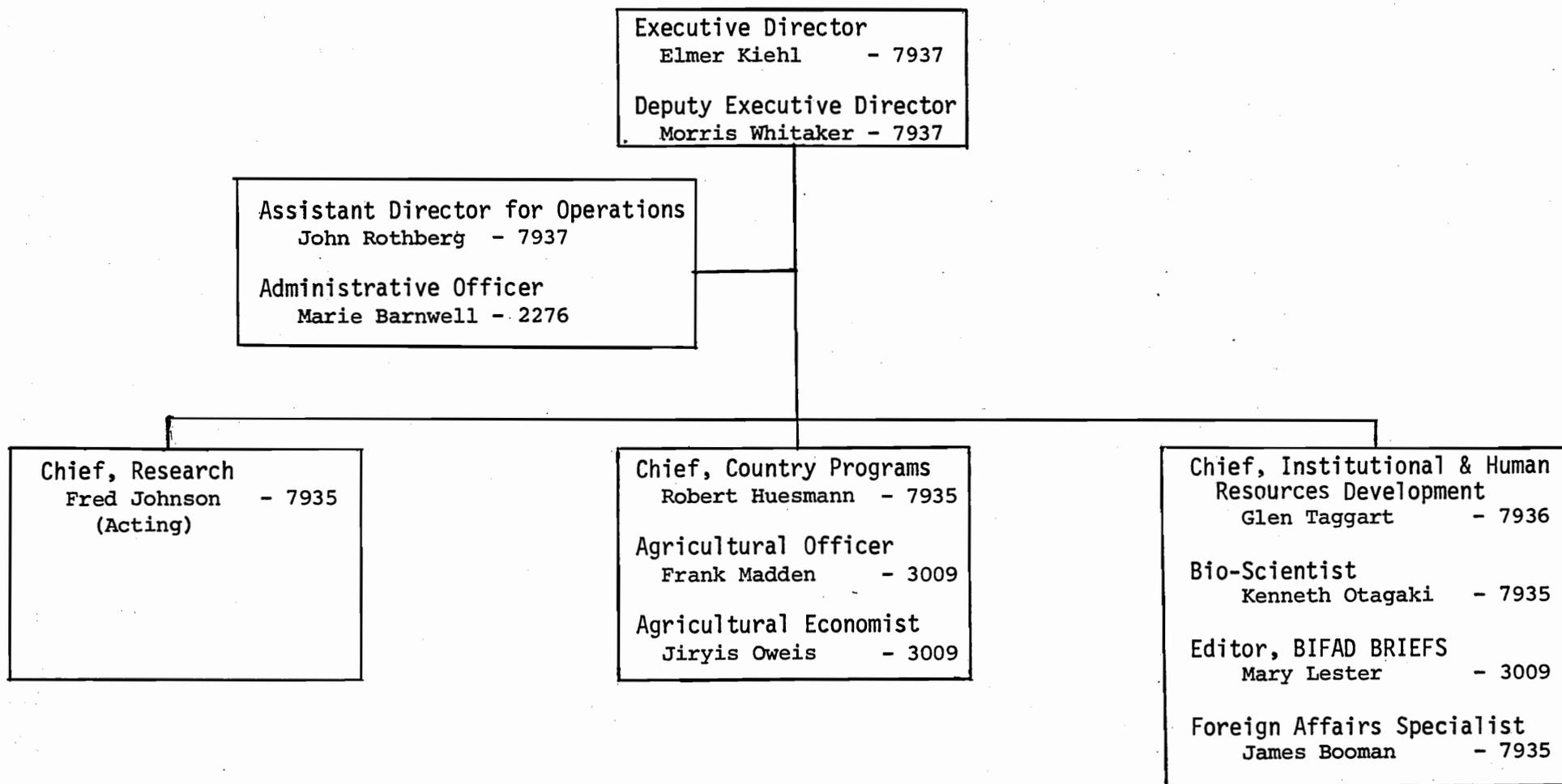
1980 and 1981

<u>BIFAD</u>	<u>J.R.C.</u>	<u>J.C.A.D.</u>
July - No Meeting		
August 21 - IDCA/AID (Invitation to BIFAD Bd)	August 12 - 13	August 11 - 12
September 25 - BIFAD/AID		
October 23 - BIFAD/IDCA	October 14 - 15	October 14 - 15
November 21 - BIFAD/AID		
December - No Meeting	December 9 - 10	December 8 - 9
<u>1981</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1981</u>
January 22 - BIFAD/--		
February 26 - BIFAD/--	February 10 - 11	February 9 - 10
March 26 - BIFAD/--		
April 23 - BIFAD/--	April 14 - 15	April 13 - 14
May 28 - BIFAD/--		
June 25 - BIFAD/--	June 9 - 10	June 8 - 9
July 1, 1980		

BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

BIFAD STAFF ORGANIZATION

(Telephones: Dial 202-632 and number indicated below for respective staff members)



DOCUMENTATION OF INTEREST AND CAPABILITY  
TO CONDUCT PROJECTS UNDER TITLE XII

(BIFAD wants to emphasize that this document is not a request for Expression of Interest or an RFTP but is a request for supplemental information to assist JCAD and the BIFAD staff in drawing up a source list for AID.)

Candidate Project:

Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Country: \_\_\_\_\_  
Project Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Potential Contractor:

Name of Institution: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title XII Officer or  
Person Responsible for  
this Documentation: \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Documentation of Interest and Capability:

1. Our Institution is interested in being considered as a:

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. Prime or Lead Contractor  
\_\_\_\_\_ b. Sub contractor - specifically in the following areas:  
i.  
ii.  
\_\_\_\_\_ c. Collaborator with other institution - specify desired partner(s):  
i.  
ii.

2. We believe our capability to work on this project can be rated as:

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. Very strong.  
\_\_\_\_\_ b. Moderately strong.  
\_\_\_\_\_ c. Adequate.

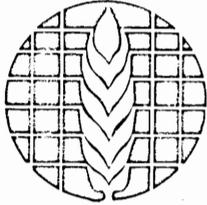
3. Please attach information that describes your institutions capacity to carry out this project.

### Suggested Outline

- A. Capabilities to carry out this project.
  - 1. Administrative (organizational) capacities.
  - 2. Qualified staff available to work on this project.
  - 3. Research and training facilities.
  - 4. Other.
- B. Experience, overseas and domestic, related to this project.
- C. Commitment which your institution is willing to make to this project.
  - 1. Level of institutional commitment (President, Dean, Department Chairpersons, individual staff members).
  - 2. Willingness to develop specific capacities required for this project if not presently possessed.
  - 3. Other.
- D. Special conditions required for participation. This should include such items as critical time limitations, need for strengthening funds, etc.
- E. Other.

Return Form to:

BIFAD, Country Programs Division,  
Room 2246NS, Agency for International  
Development, Washington, D.C. 20523



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

VOLUME III

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1980

NUMBER 5

## A BOARD MEMBER'S PERSPECTIVE

by Johnnie Watts Prothro

These comments are directed toward universities that have been awarded strengthening grants and other institutions interested in becoming involved in the dual challenge of (1) contributing to an improved quality of life for people in developing countries, and (2) providing students and faculties with international experiences as a part of the educational process.

Two messages are sent. There is a need to involve a larger number of young, tenure-track faculty persons in activities with the goal of maximizing the investment during the strengthening phase and hence generating long term benefits from the investment. While the BIFAD BRIEFS is mailed directly to the International Officer at Title XII Universities, it is hoped that a system has been developed for circulating the publication locally on the campuses. Assuming this process is occurring, the responsibility for involving more young scientists in strengthening activities is twofold: International Officers may initiate the invitation to inexperienced individuals who are well-trained in their various disciplines; and secondly, young interested scientists lacking previous experience in foreign assistance programs can ini-

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tiate the participation. Either we will do this or the future will show a lack of foresight on the part of the present planners.

As an adjunct to the point made above, the trend toward deletion of the foreign language requirement as an obligatory aspect of graduate education must be recognized. In the case of students who are introduced to international programs during the research phase of their academic programs, consideration might be given to counseling these students on an individual basis to take a foreign language as a part of formal education.

The second message pertains to the fact that the Title XII Amendment of the 1975 International Development Food Assistance

(See Perspective - Page 2)

PERSPECTIVE CON'T.

Act addresses the fields of agriculture, food, nutrition and rural development, while the thrust in implementation has been mainly in agriculture and rural development. No one can disagree that when sustained hunger and recurrent famine characterize a population, quantity takes precedence over the quality of the food supply. While the amendment addresses nutrition as well as food, visibility of the former is microscopic. The nutrition CRSP that was recently approved by BIFAD represents a step in the direction of the amendment; it addresses that segment of the population that is marginally (in contrast to severely) malnourished. Several assessments of the nutritional status of populations in developing countries have already been made; what is lacking in most instances is follow-up. I am suggesting that several universities with strengthening grants and interested nutrition faculties form a cluster to examine the data base, develop plans that include personnel from both the country missions and the developing countries, and formulate recommendations for nutrition programs in specific sites. While funding of the outcome of such an effort cannot be sustained by strengthening funds, the planning is appropriate and is suggested for your consideration.

Both messages are applicable to the Washington scene as well as to the university community. With Title XII strengthening grants, you can influence the change. I urge you to do so.

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RESPONSE TIME  
FOR AID PROPOSALS

BIFAD Staff has been informed by AID/Washington contract staff that it is now standard procedure to give at least 45 days for firms and institutions to respond to AID requests for proposals. In the case of educational institutions,

contracting officers will usually add an additional 15 days, making the response period 60 days, if this does not unduly delay program implementation.

We have also been informed by the Contract Office that if a university wishes to submit a proposal for a project but is not able to do so within the period stipulated, the university may request an extension from the contracting officer. The extension should be requested as far in advance of the stipulated date as possible.

As indicated previously in the BIFAD BRIEFS, we strongly recommend that universities which are invited to submit proposals but which do not plan to do so, advise AID to that effect, with a copy to BIFAD's Country Programs Division.

In a recent case, a Title XII officer sent a negative response, also indicating specifically why the institution chose not to participate in a project. We found this very helpful in explaining to the Agency what was in this instance a general lack of interest. We believe this sort of explanation would be very useful to us in the future in commenting on AID project proposals and in achieving the optimum matching of university resources with AID requirements. BIFAD staff would therefore appreciate receiving such explanations, formally or informally, whether they are relevant to the project at hand, the country involved, or are internal to the university.

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RESPONSE  
(A message from the Editor)

The response from you has been tremendous as to the request for:

- (1) The name of the Title XII Representative;
- (2) The person in charge of the strengthening programs; and
- (3) The business officer handling the strengthening grants.

(See Response - page 3)

RESPONSE CON'T.

However, there are still a few of you who have not submitted these names. Please do so as soon as possible.

Your response not only keeps the BIFAD BRIEFS mailing list up-to-date, but also enables the BIFAD Staff to keep a good working relationship with those involved in the Strengthening Grant program.

Likewise - you're doing great! Keep those "What's going on?" articles coming on Title XII related campus activities, and PLEASE SEND THE BIFAD BRIEFS to the various departments at your university.

CEQ - GLOBAL 2000 REPORT

The President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) recently released a report saying "U.S. Government projections show that unless the nations of the world act quickly and decisively to change current policies, life for most of the world's people will be more difficult and more precarious in the year 2000 than it is today."

The report says that "if present trends continue, the world in 2000 will be more crowded, more polluted, less stable ecologically, and more vulnerable to disruption than the world we live in now.

"For hundreds of millions of the desperately poor, the outlook for food and other necessities of life will be no better," the report says. "For many it will be worse."

The President said the report's projections "can and should be timely warnings which will alert the nations of the world to the need for vigorous, determined action, at both the national and international levels."

The report notes, however, that the conditions depicted are "likely to develop" if no changes are made in public policies around the world.

The President said he is appointing a Presidential Task Force on Global Resources and Environment to develop recommendations for strengthening and improving federal efforts to deal with these problems.

Also, the President directed the State Department to arrange an international meeting of environmental and economic experts in Washington next year to discuss the questions of population, natural resources, environment, and economic development. He also directed the State Department to "raise the issues and problems identified in the Global 2000 report in all appropriate international meetings," and said he would raise them himself as well.

The CEQ report also points out that "the United States is placing increased emphasis on natural resource management and environmental protection in its foreign aid programs, and has instituted an international effort to gain agreement on a comprehensive program to encourage conservation and wise management of forests."

Copies of the report are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock numbers and prices are:

Vol. I, The Summary Report,	
S/N-04-011-0037-8	\$3.50
Vol. II, The Technical Report	
S/N-04-011-0038-6	\$13.00
Vol. III, The Government's	
Global Model	
S/N-04-011-0051-3	\$8.00

The report is also available from Pengamon, Press, Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523.

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TAX RELIEF - OVERSEAS U.S. WORKERS

The following is reprinted from the NASULGC newlsetter, dated July 3, 1980.

"The Senate Finance Committee held hearings on June 26 on three bills that would offer broader relief provisions to Americans working overseas than a previously reported bill limited to charitable organizations. The earlier version, which allows a \$20,000 exclusion in lieu of excess foreign living costs deductions, was attached to an omnibus tax bill in March which has yet to reach the Senate floor for a vote.

Hearings were held on a S. 2814 introduced by Senator Charles Mathias (R-MD) on June 11, and S. 2283 introduced February 21 by Senator John Chaffee (R-RI), which offer a flat \$50,000 exclusion to all U.S. workers overseas. In addition, the Mathias bill would retain cost of living deductions in Section 913 for housing, education and travel. The Chaffee bill would also include the housing differential, and increase the exclusion to \$65,000 after residing two years overseas. A third bill, offered by Senator Jepson (R-IA), excludes all income earned overseas.

Witnesses from the business community strongly supported the bills which they said were needed to keep the U.S. presence abroad competitive. The Treasury Department expressed doubt of the impact of the tax changes and said that a report analyzing the latest tax returns would be available shortly.

Action on any of these bills is expected to be tied to the politics of other tax cut measures. However, the first version would be retroactive to 1979 returns; the later bills would probably not apply until 1981."

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

The Northeastern Title XII Women in Development Workshop, held August 3-8 at the University of Maine - Orono, has as its goal to increase the number of U.S. women professionals interested in international food and agricultural development.

To help in achieving these goals, the women participants identified the following 12 recommendations as critical points in enabling them to realize the goal of integrating women into the development process as agents and beneficiaries:

- "1. That IDCA be requested to add two additional IPA slots to the BIFAD Staff and that these slots be filled by a qualified woman agricultural scientist and a qualified woman social scientist.
2. That BIFAD strongly urge that all Title XII institutions appoint interdisciplinary campus Title XII Committees which include women. We see this as essential to providing a consistent, visible mechanism for actualizing the intent of Title XII.
3. That BIFAD develop a monitoring system to report on the expenditure of strengthening grant funds in each university on Women in Development projects.
4. That as frequently as possible Project Identification Documents (PIDs), Project Papers (PPs), project evaluations, Country Development Strategy Statements (CDSSs) and other AID documents include data on the possible impact of proposed activities on women.
5. That all proposals be reviewed and approved by an interdisciplinary Title XII Committee which includes women, prior to submission, in order to determine the impact of the project on women.

(See WID Workshop - page 5)

WID WORKSHOP CON'T.

6. That Title XII officers be supplied with updated information regarding the impact assessment procedures of AID in regard to Women in Development.
7. That the Women in Development budget of AID be substantially increased and that the office be more adequately staffed.
8. That AID and USDA each appoint at least one qualified woman to BIFAD's Joint Committee on Agricultural Development (JCAD).
9. That IDCA and USDA each appoint at least one qualified woman to BIFAD's Joint Research Committee (JRC).
10. That Title XII committees share responsibility for the dissemination of Title XII information on campuses.
11. That all Title XII Strengthening Grants and CRSPs be required to have at least one qualified woman participate in all stages of the design.
12. That JCAD request the assistance of qualified women scientists in the review of Country Development Strategy Statements."

The Workshop also established a Northeast Council for Women in Development. This Council is to "serve as a resource, capable of assisting in linking university resources in achieving the aims of the Percy Amendment - to integrate women into United States funded activities for development assistance."

Also, this council was established "to enable women to extend their resources through cooperation."

The Workshop was funded by six universities from their Strengthening Grant funds. These universities included: The University of Maryland, the University of Delaware, the University of Rhode Island, the University of Maine, Rutgers University, and Cornell University. AID's Women in Development Office also funded a portion of the Workshop.

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JOINT RESEARCH COMMITTEE

A recent Joint Research Committee (JRC) meeting included a day and a half workshop with the primary purpose of reviewing and evaluating experiences in planning, organizational structure, management, and implementation of the Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP). Evaluation of these experiences concentrated on improving and strengthening the entire set of processes for future CRSP activities.

The Workshop concluded:

"It was generally agreed among the participants that the workshop was successful in establishing a useful benchmark for future CRSP activities. Experiences, both positive and negative, were candidly discussed. Good progress has been made in reviewing planning and implementation procedures which have been utilized up to this point."

The BIFAD Staff is reviewing specific recommendations with AID for improving the planning, organizing, and implementing of CRSPs. A report on these will be made in the future.

Following the workshop, the regular JRC business meeting approved the plan for a CRSP on Management of Tropical Soils which was proposed by the University of North Carolina. The next step in this program is the selection of universities to participate in the CRSP and the selection of a management entity.

The JRC also approved Michigan State University to serve as the management entity for the Beans and Cowpeas CRSP.

In another action, the Committee accepted the report of Oregon State University recommending staging the development of the aquaculture CRSP into three planning phases.

These actions are subject to final approval by AID.

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JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Michigan State University is seeking applications for a Program Coordinator for the AID-funded Beans/Cowpeas Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP).

The CRSP attempts to address hunger and malnutrition problems through collaborative research between U.S. scientists and their counterparts in Africa and Latin America. The goal of the CRSP is to increase the production and consumption of beans and cowpeas as an important major source of protein.

Qualifications for the Program Coordinator position include a doctorate, preferably in an agricultural science with a broad multi-disciplinary academic/research background. Also, significant experience in research, program development and research management is a qualifying factor as well as prior employment in a land-grant university or similar internationally-oriented organization.

The position is non-tenured and the salary negotiable. Interested applicants should indicate starting availability and send a resume with three references to:

The Beans/Cowpeas CRSP  
Planning Office  
c/o Dr. Pat Barnes-McConnell  
Dept. Crop & Soil Sciences  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, Michigan 48824  
Telephone: (517) 355-4693

Deadline for applications is September 15, 1980.

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GUINEAU-BISSAU RICE PRODUCTION  
PROJECT 655-0009

This four-year project will provide small farm families with the necessary technology, equipment and materials, and organization to enable them to increase rice production. The project will finance: agricultural land development, the delivery of agricultural inputs, extension agent training and other technical training, management training, and other institution building activities, pilot type improvements, and the means to generate sufficient reliable data of all types to plan for future development in other areas of the region. AID will provide two key long term technicians and other short term consultants.

While not designated as a "Title XII" project, it has some elements which may be attractive to universities wishing to expand their international programs.

The contractor for this project will be selected through open procurement competition. For further details you may contact Glenn Slocum (202) 632-7886.

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

TITLE XII STRENGTHENING GRANT CONFERENCE

Texas A&M University is sponsoring its first annual Strengthening Grant Conference on September 18-19, 1980. The conference, entitled "Preparing the University Community for International Development" will serve to facilitate university involvement in Title XII goals and participation in development assistance efforts.

Issues addressed will include aquaculture, small farmers, women in development, public and private management, and the role

(See Conference - page 7)

CONFERENCE CON'T.

of AID, Title XIII, and private foundations.

Conference attendance is open to anyone interested. No registration fee is required. For further information contact: Dr. Pamela Swan Horne, Strengthening Grant Administrator, International Programs Office, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843. Telephone (713) 845-4821.

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INTERNATIONAL TRAINING STUDY

Drs. Darrell F. Fienup and Harold M. Riley have completed a study entitled "Training Agricultural Economists for Work in International Development". The study, done under the sponsorship of the American Agricultural Economics Association (AAEA), was funded by AID.

Major objectives of the study were to (1) evaluate the training of agricultural economists from developing countries in U.S. universities, (2) assess the status and continuing needs of the agricultural economics profession in LDCs, and (3) determine the opportunities and problems of young U.S. professionals working in international development.

Dr. Fienup is a professor in the Department of Agricultural Economics at Michigan State University and served as project director of the International Committee of the AAEA. Dr. Riley served as chairperson of the International Committee of AAEA.

Copies of the study are available from the Agricultural Development Council, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10010. The cost is \$2.00.

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EXCHANGE AGREEMENTS

Fourteen Chinese forestry and agriculture faculty plan to study at the University of Idaho this fall.

Under an exchange agreement with the People's Republic of China and the University of Idaho, the Chinese faculty will study and conduct research in the College of Forestry, Wildlife, and Range Sciences, the Colleges of Agriculture, Business, and Mines and Earth Resources.

Presently, several University of Idaho faculty in the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences are conducting courses in Chinese Forestry institutions. And, future trips to China are planned to observe logging and wood utilization operations by UI faculty.

U.I.'s College of Forestry also has an exchange program agreement with COHDEFOR, the Honduran Corporation for Forestry. Nine Honduran students are now studying various forestry specialties at U.I. under this agreement. More are expected to begin studies this fall.

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FISHERIES INSTITUTE

The 33rd Annual Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI) will be held in San Jose, Costa Rica, November 9-14, 1980.

Under the sponsorship of the University of Miami, Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, sessions will include topics on (1) spiny lobster fisheries, and (2) the effects of petroleum hydrocarbons on semi-tropical fishery resources, including their effects on associated forage organisms of the food chains.

In addition, CONICIT, Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Cientificas Y Tecnologicas de Costa Rica, plans field trips to

(See Fisheries - page 8)

## FISHERIES CON'T

their new marine laboratory at Punto Morales, the National University at Heredia, the University of Costa Rica, and other sites of interest. Also, CONICIT will provide simultaneous translations in Spanish and English at all meetings.

For information write: James B. Higman, Executive Director, GCFI, 4600 Rickenbacker Causeway, Miami, Florida 33149; phone (305) 350-7533.

\*\*\*\*\*

## TSM

Technical Support to Missions (TSM), the proposed concept which would link universities with individual missions, is rapidly moving into phase two.

The idea of linking individual American institutions with specific LDCs has long been a goal of the Title XII programs. (It was described in the June, 1980 issue of BIFAD BRIEFS, and in a cable from Administrator Douglas Bennet to all AID Missions.)

Twenty-nine missions responded to the Administrator's cable, a number of whom evidenced considerable interest in the TSM concept. AID's TSM project manager, Shane MacCarthy, reviewed the cable responses with the agricultural chiefs of the four regional bureaus. As a result of this process, it was decided that the TSM concept would initially be tried in four countries: Mali/Mauritania, Tanzania, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica. Subsequently, meetings have been held between the agriculture chiefs from the AFR and LAC Bureaus and the respective JCAD Regional Work Groups. A "linkage" process, seeking interested institutions for the identified missions, was determined at that time.

## Tanzania

The following is an expanded version of the information contained in last month's BIFAD BRIEFS:

"The A.I.D. Mission to Tanzania has evidenced interest in establishing university linkages under the TSM concept. They have identified probable initial needs in design of a rural resource support program, including involvement of the faculty of agriculture at Morogoro and other Tanzanian institutions responsible for technical and professional support to local agrarian reform and rural development efforts. Access to the following skills are noted as desirable: agricultural economics, soil conservation and land improvement, agricultural engineering, crops and livestock research, agricultural education, extension and training, marketing and agri-business and agricultural policy. The mission further notes that they will require institutional support from institutions with familiarity with arid/semi-arid and both low and high elevation tropical agriculture. The mission would require a minimum of six person-months in technical and professional services per year. Detailed scope of work will be developed as next phases of proposal are addressed. The mission hopes, over time, to establish through the TSM, a long term relationship between selected American institutions and the Faculty of Agriculture at Morogoro."

Universities who are interested in participating in the Tanzania TSM project should submit a Documentation of Interest and Capability form that was attached to the July, 1980 BIFAD BRIEFS.

In collaboration with the Tanzania Mission, a source list of candidate TSM universities will be prepared by the BIFAD Office. When

TSM CONT'D.

the scope of work, selection criteria, and funding arrangements have been finalized, these universities will be sent a formal request for proposals (RFP). The Tanzania Mission anticipates that the criteria for selecting a TSM contractor will place appropriate weight on those universities which submit proposals indicating collaboration with an 1890 institution.

Mali/Mauritania

Specifics will be announced in a future issue of BIFAD BRIEFS.

Latin America

The two LAC Missions identified as possible participants in TSM (Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic) were each queried for a "listing of universities which have had a positive work history in their respective LDCs."

The Missions have responded and this listing of universities will be augmented, if appropriate, by BIFAD in preparing the source list of institutions to be invited to make proposals.

Meanwhile, all institutions are invited to submit information which describes the university's capability of responding to the expressed TSM needs of either Costa Rica or the Dominican Republic. The Documentation of Interest form can be used for this purpose. It should be noted that the Missions' prior identification of institutions does not foreclose the opportunity for other universities to be included in the selection process. Keep in mind, however, that the "previous positive work history" criterion will be given considerable weight by IAC.

The Missions now are drafting a detailed scope of work which will be part of the RFP furnished to the universities on the source list prepared as the result of the above process.

Costa Rica

The following types of assistance have been identified by the San Jose Mission:

"Assistance in CDSS Preparation, particularly the preparation of detailed profiles of target groups and area; assistance in preparing studies for agro-industrial projects and alternative crop enterprises; and finally, periodic assistance in the technical assessment of progress and problems under ongoing loans."

Dominican Republic

Although the Santo Domingo Mission has yet to provide specific information regarding the types of services it needs, universities which are interested in providing TSM services to the Santo Domingo Mission may still submit Documentation of Interest forms at this time.

All Documentation of Interest forms should be mailed not later than September 30, 1980 to BIFAD, Country Programs Division, Room 2246 NS, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523.

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BIFAD

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Dr. Jackson Rigney - Joint Committee  
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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

VOLUME III

OCTOBER, 1980

NUMBER 6

## A BOARD MEMBER'S PERSPECTIVE INSTITUTION BUILDING VS. COMMODITY AND CREDIT TRANSFERS

by DAVID GARST

The BIFAD is required, in the Title XII Amendment to recommend the apportionment of funds for the U.S. development assistance program in food and agriculture. In prior years, the Board has pointed out that AID was allocating too much of our limited resources to commodity and credit transfers, and too little to institutional and human resource development activities. A case in point is the AID program in Bangladesh and India. In its budget presentation to the Congress earlier this year, AID requested \$129 million in fiscal year 1981 for fertilizer transfers, and \$13 million for agricultural credit in these two countries. Life-of-project funding is proposed to be \$350 million for fertilizer and \$160 million for credit.

As a U.S. agri-businessman with interests in fertilizer distribution and banking, and as the only member of BIFAD who has no direct connection with U.S. land grant universities, it may appear strange that I opt for more institution building, research, and participant training ... and much less or no commodity and/or credit transfers.

The economic efficiency of large transfers of fertilizer and concess-

Agency for International Development

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sionary credit is questionable when compared to the alternatives. The \$510 million proposed for the two fertilizer and two credit programs in India and Bangladesh could be spent more effectively on a variety of other programs for which additional funding is not available.

Building and strengthening institutions and human resources is the place to start. AID best illustrates this. AID is responsible for transferring U.S. agricultural technology to LDC's. AID's annual budget for this purpose is currently well over \$600 million. Yet out of its total of about 4,000 employees, AID has less than 200 -- 5% trained agriculturalists. It is largely because of this fact that wasteful  
Washington, D. C. 20523

(See Perspective - page 2)

PERSPECTIVE CON'T.

commodity and credit transfers are suggested instead of more efficient, profitable, and long-term technology transfers.

Just think, with an expenditure of only \$5 million -- one percent of the money proposed for fertilizer and credit in India and Bangladesh -- every AID mission could be staffed with a trained agriculturalist as a Title XII officer. These funds could also employ the necessary support staff at BIFAD-Washington to link these officers to the agricultural university system.

The remaining funds could then be invested in a variety of projects with higher payouts. These include: 1) increasing the AID budget for bilateral research projects including CRSPs; 2) increasing investment in participant training programs; 3) increasing funds for institution building; and 4) developing much stronger linkages between agricultural institutions in LDC's, U.S. land grant universities and the international network of agricultural science.

AID's justification of the economic efficiency of large transfers of fertilizer and credit is questionable. An AID memorandum on this subject states "For every ton of fertilizer not supplied in response to farmer demand, the consequence is an increased food grain import of between 1 and 3 metric tons. Consequently, a 'savings' by reducing the amount of fertilizer supplied is more than offset by the need to import food grains -- mostly from the United States."

The U.S. uses approximately 10 million metric tons of nitrogen (N) to produce 280 million tons of grain. Even if the nitrogen is responsible for only one-half the crop and represents only one-half the total nutrients used, the return of grain to fertilizer is 7 to 1,

compared to the expected increase of only 2 to 1 in Bangladesh.

This suggests that the Bangladesh fertilizer transfer is terribly inefficient because it does not address a "package approach" to agricultural technology nor does it address the most limiting factors of production.

There is no use in providing crops with abundant nutrients if the plants lack the genetic potential to use the nutrients efficiently... and this is even more true when other equally limiting, cost-cutting, yield-increasing techniques are not in use. The limiting factor of yield potential can best be solved by research ... and this applies to all limiting factors not now in use.

There also are other good reasons for reducing commodity and credit transfers. When limiting factors of production are addressed, returns to cost are very great -- often 5 or 10 to 1. This provides both a big return to farmers ... and a fair profit to input suppliers. Programs designed to make inputs less expensive and more accessible often do so at the expense of private sector profits. These are needed to provide high quality inputs on a sustained basis and the technical services to make them pay.

Subsidies which reduce economic incentives often destroy rather than build this very important private sector agri-business infrastructure that is so important to a healthy, sustained and growing agricultural economy. Present shortages are human resources and institutional infrastructure not fertilizer or credit.

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STRENGTHENING GRANT REPORT

The BIFAD Staff compiled a summary report based on the interim reports received from 42 of the 50 universities with Strengthening Grants. Four reports are due in the

(See Reports - page 3)

REPORTS CON'T.

near future. The final four are the new strengthening grants recently awarded to the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the University of Idaho, Florida A&M at Tallahassee, and the University of Maryland-Eastern Shore. Their reporting period is approximately in one year.

The summary report notes that the universities are on target as to program focuses on the needs of developing countries in food and agricultural development.

Areas highlighted in the reports included:

1. Arid and semi-arid range and livestock management and livestock production systems;
2. inland fisheries and aquaculture;
3. foods and nutrition of the under-privileged;
4. technology delivery systems for labor intensive/low capital/high output production and marketing;
5. food-energy-nutrition research;
6. small farmer marketing and farming systems; and
7. agricultural credit for small farmers.

The universities are placing greater emphasis on specific geographic areas such as Latin America, Sahelian West Africa, Yemen, Egypt, and the humid tropic areas.

The report went on to say that women in development programs are taking shape as an important component in international programs such as appointment of WID administrators, WID committees, and workshops across the country.

number of universities, the report says, "have placed considerable effort

to develop 'new' or 'inexperienced' faculty and graduate students through assistantships, project and travel support, cross-cultural and language training, and participation in relevant seminars, workshops and meetings."

Likewise, some universities have developed courses and graduate programs geared to specific LDC needs (i.e. courses in inland fisheries for Latin America and the Caribbean; and credit for the small farmers in Africa).

The report also noted university library facilities have been enhanced with appropriate international reference material and documents, staff support, and funding.

Since this report is not inclusive of all universities with strengthening grants, a more detailed report will be given as an agenda item at the NASULGC meeting in Atlanta, Georgia in November.

Those interested in the report should contact their Title XII representative after the November NASULGC meeting.

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SECOND NATIONAL WID SEMINAR

Plans are in process for the Second National Title XII Women In Development Workshop/Seminar to be held in Washington, D.C. October 19-23, 1980, aimed at improving the use of women as agents of development within Title XII.

Title XII Officers were sent participant application forms requesting them to nominate and send one person from their respective campuses. This person should have present or potential responsibility for the integration of women into development activities.

Workshop objectives are to: 1) exchange successful strategies for the integration of university women into Title XII activi-

(See Seminar - page 4)

SEMINAR CON'T.

ties and 2) discuss AID's needs for women and development expertise with AID Bureau personnel and AID's Women in Development Office. The Workshop will culminate with the BIFAD/IDCA meeting on Thursday, Oct. 23, 1980 where policy presentations will serve to deepen the understanding of costs and benefits to women of the development process.

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TITLE XII NASULGC  
WORLD HUNGER COMMISSION SYMPOSIA

Seven Title XII Universities plan to hold symposia on the World Hunger Commission Report in the near future.

The purpose of the symposia is to share the findings of the World Hunger Commission with the university community as well as to provide a public education opportunity for community, congressional, state and local leaders to be more aware of the world food problem and the recommendations of the Commission.

An initial meeting to discuss format, dates, and financial arrangements was held on Sept. 17, 1980 in St. Louis, Missouri with participants from AID, BIFAD, the Commission on World Hunger, NASULGC, and the seven pilot institutions - Washington State, Utah State, Purdue, Univ. of Missouri, Michigan State, New Mexico State, and Tennessee State.

Please note, however, that other universities and extension services are urged to sponsor such a symposium. If your institution has such an interest it should contact Dr. Glen Taggart of the BIFAD Staff for details and assistance.

AID's Administrator and Deputy Administrator also plan to participate and

support this public education effort.

BIFAD Briefs will inform you of dates for the symposia as soon as they are made available.

BIFAD Staff notes that it has a limited number of copies, available upon request, of the abridged version of the Report of the Presidential Commission on World Hunger.

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P D & E WORKSHOP

AID is sponsoring a one-week seminar, on Project Design and Evaluation (PD&E).

The seminar will describe and discuss in some detail the systems utilized by AID to design and subsequently evaluate projects. Participants are exposed to some of the working procedures of AID and the essential concepts of project design and analytical methodologies with the "logical framework" as the central referent. Participants then are given the opportunity to exercise their knowledge and skills by developing and analyzing project case situations, as team members of small working groups.

PD & E is open to staff in international organizations and governments of developing countries, as well as others (i.e., AID contractors, PVO's, PASA/RSSA) who have AID program/project design and/or evaluation responsibilities.

Seminar participation, however, gives first preference to AID staff and is required for all AID staff who have responsibilities for program management, project design, implementation and/or evaluation.

If you are interested, please send a letter with the name of your institution, address, phone number, date of seminar requested (please limit your participants to two per seminar) to: Ms. Jean Stevens, Agency for International Development, PM/TD/MD, Rm. 495, SA-14, Washington, D.C. 20523, phone

(See Workshop - page 5)

WORKSHOP CON'T.

(703) 235-9082.

The course is free, but participants must pay for their travel and per diem expenses.

COURSE DATES:

November 3-7, 1980      June 15-19, 1981  
January 19-23, 1981    July 13-17, 1981  
March 23-27, 1981     Sept. 14-18, 1981  
May 25-29, 1981

Application letters must be in to Ms. Stevens at least three weeks before the seminar begins.

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BIFAD MEETING CHANGE

The BIFAD Meeting scheduled for November 21, 1980, has been changed to December 5, 1980. The next BIFAD meeting is October 23.

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BIFAD STAFF NEWS

(RETIREMENTS AND NEW PERSONNEL)

BIFAD Staff has had two retirements in August, Dr. Alan David Redding and Dr. Frank H. Madden. We here at BIFAD will miss their enormous contribution to the Title XII effort.

And, with the retirement of Dr. Madden, Ms. Doris L. Dawson, joined the BIFAD Staff to continue some of the duties and services Dr. Madden provided the Board and JCAD.

Ms. Dawson is a Program Operations Assistant who previously worked for the Women in Development, Private Voluntary Organizations, and Human Rights Initiatives Programs in AID's Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean.

DR. JAMES M. NIELSON

Dr. James M. Nielson joins the BIFAD Staff as the chief of the Research Division.

He was the previous deputy director for Joint Planning and Evaluation, Science and Education Administration at USDA. While at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, he held other positions such as acting director of Science and Education, and deputy assistant secretary for Conservation, Research and Education.

Nielson has broad experience with the university community as he was the director, Agricultural Research Center at Washington State University, and chairman, Department of Agricultural Economics. He was an assistant, associate and professor of Agricultural Economics at Michigan State University. And, at Kansas State University he was associate country agricultural agent.

He completed his graduate work at Harvard University under the supervision of the late professor John D. Black. He was awarded a Carnegie fellowship for outstanding extension personnel.

Nielson served as chairman, Executive Board, Washington Farm Electrification Committee. He has been a member of the Board of Directors, National Livestock Marketing Institute and the Western Farmers Association. Also, he has held the positions of president and vice president of the American Agricultural Economics Association, and he was the editor of the American Journal of Agricultural Economics.

He has authored or co-authored chapters in two books, 10 research bulletins, 40 journal articles or papers at professional meetings and approximately 200 mimeographed reports, published articles and unpublished papers.

Nielson is listed in the American Men and Women of Science, Who's Who in America, and he received the USDA Group Superior Service Award in 1979.

DR. FREDDIE L. RICHARDS

Dr. Freddie L. Richards joins the BIFAD Staff as an agricultural specialist in the Country Programs Division.

He is under the Intergovernmental Personnel ACT (IPA) - a person detailed to BIFAD from a university. He comes to this position as the dean and professor, College of Agriculture, Prairie View A&M University.

He received his Ph.D. in Agricultural Education from Pennsylvania State University in 1972.

Richards has been employed as a consultant, Human Resource Research and Development Program, Alabama Center for Higher Education and the National Science Center in Philadelphia. He was an administrative assistant to the president, Kentucky State University. While at Tuskegee Institute he was an instructor, Department of Agricultural Sciences, as well as associate director, Rural Development Center, Tuskegee Institute Behavioral Science Research Center.

He has traveled extensively in Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, and Liberia. Also, he has participated in and attended numerous conferences - his most recent being "technology-transfer, United States - Nigeria, sponsored by the City College of the City University of New York." He was also a member of one of AID's review teams to evaluate Colorado State University's Irrigation Project in Pakistan.

He is a member of professional organizations - namely the Southern Association of Agricultural Scientist, the Southwest Social Science Association, and the Administrators of International Programs.

He has numerous publications to his credit and has several articles published in the Journal of Extension, North Carolina State University.

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RECRUITING

The BIFAD is seeking nominations for four staff positions available in mid-1981. Staff members currently in these positions will complete normal terms and return to their respective universities, or AID.

The four positions, approximate salary grades, and dates of availability are:

1. Deputy Director; GS-15; date open-June, 1981; current employee: M. Whitaker.
2. Director, Institutional and Human Resources; GS-15; date open-August, 1981; current employee: G. Taggart.
3. Director, Country Programs; GS-15; date open-June, 1981; current employee: R. Huesmann.
4. Program Officer; GS-14; date open-June, 1981; current employee: K. Otagaki.

The requirements of each position are as follows:

1. Deputy Executive Director - An experienced person at the mid-career level with agricultural or related science background, major international experience in LDC's and knowledge of AID programming and budget processes. Must be widely acceptable to the university community. Administrative experience highly desirable.
2. Director, Human and Institutional Resources Division - A senior university person at the full professor level with agricultural or related science background. Must have extensive university administrative experience related to international programs, and stature in the broader university and community. Some LDC experience is highly desirable.

(See Recruiting - page 7)

RECRUITING CON'T.

3. Director, Country Programs Division - A senior AID or university person with major experience in AID country programs and AID's programming and budget processes. Must have a thorough knowledge of Title XII, and of U.S. agricultural universities. An M.S. or Ph.D. in the agricultural or related sciences is highly desirable.
4. Program Officer - A university or AID person with major experience in U.S. agricultural universities with academic credentials in agricultural or related sciences. Must have experience in training in the international arena. Knowledge of AID's programming process, and experience in LDC's is highly desirable.

The BIFAD is anxious to attract qualified women and minority candidates. Appointments may be Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) Details (person detailed to BIFAD by university with reimbursement of university for salary and associated costs); IPA Appointees (person on leave from university with GS grade and salary); or direct hire General Schedule or Foreign Service employees.

All nominations should include:

- (1) A letter stating why the nominee is considered qualified,
- (2) A curriculum vitae, and
- (3) The names and telephone numbers of three references.

Nominations should be sent to:

The Chairman of the Board  
BIFAD  
Recruiting  
Room 2246 New State  
U.S. Agency for International  
Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523  
\*\*\*\*\*

JOINT RESEARCH COMMITTEE NEWS

The BIFAD regrets that the recent JRC nominee for Chairman, Dr. William R. Pritchard, has had to decline that nomination for health reasons.

Subsequently, Board Chairman Wharton has designated Dr. Hugh L. Popenoe, to that position for a two-year term.

Popenoe is the present director of the State University System of Florida Sea Grant College as well as director of the University's International Programs Office.

Popenoe received his Ph.D. from the University of Florida in 1960, majoring Soils.

He has traveled extensively throughout the tropical areas of Latin America, Asia, and Africa, compiling data from governments, international agencies, companies, and individuals on land use.

He was a soil scientist for the Economic Cooperation Administration, Bangkok, Thailand (1951-52), a topographic surveyor with the U.S. Army Engineers (1952-54) and served in numerous positions at the University of Florida such as director, Caribbean Research Program, and director, Center for Tropical Agriculture, IFAS (Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences).

He is a member, to name a few, of the Florida Soil and Crop Science Society and the Soil Science Society of America. He is a fellow in the American Society of Agronomy and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Popenoe has lectured at numerous universities including Yale University, Harvard University, Columbia University, and the University of Texas.

## JRC NEWS CON'T.

He has over 25 publications to his credit involving the soil sciences and he was awarded "Professor of the Year in Agriculture," University of Florida, 1964.

Dr. Popenoe is subject to AID concurrence.

### Dr. James Edward Johnston

The BIFAD has also nominated Dr. James Edward Johnston to serve on the JRC for a three-year term.

Since 1976, James Edward Johnston has been the Deputy Director of Agricultural Sciences at the Rockefeller Foundation.

He holds a Ph.D. from Rutgers University in 1950 with a major in Animal Physiology. Intermittently over a 20-year-span (1950-1970), he served as a professor, associate professor, and assistant professor of Dairy Science at Louisiana State University collecting international experience in Malaya, Kuala Lumpur and Malaysia. He worked for the Food and Agriculture Organization (1961-1962) as an expert in Animal Climatology in India, and Chief of the Cattle Husbandry Section in Rome (1963-65). He began working for the Rockefeller Foundation in 1970-71 as an Animal Scientist in Bangkok, Thailand. He was also an agricultural project leader (1972-75), and associate director for agricultural Science (1975-76).

He has served on numerous university committees and he was a consultant to the International Atomic Energy Agency (use of radioisotopes in livestock research). He was also a member of the National Research Council and the National Academy of Sciences.

Johnston has over 100 scientific and popular publications in the fields of environmental physiology, cattle nutrition, reproductive physiology, tropical animal husbandry and world food problems. He is also the recipient of the 1966 Gamma Sigma Delta "International Award for Outstanding Service in Agriculture."

Dr. Johnston's appointment to JRC is subject to AID approval.

### One-Year Extensions

JRC members, Drs. Tony J. Cunha and Frederick Hutchinson, were recommended for one-year extensions, ending July, 1981.

### Tropical Soils Management CRSP

In other JRC news, the external panel for reviewing plans for the Tropical Soils Management Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) evaluated proposals from 16 universities for participating in the CRSP. The panel, in counsel with representatives of collaborating institutions in developing countries, evaluated the research workplan of each institution against criteria specified in the CRSP general program proposal.

The following six universities were selected as having the appropriate research proposals, and were recommended for participation in the CRSP: Cornell Univ., U. of Hawaii, U. of Kentucky, U. of Puerto Rico, North Carolina State Univ., and Texas A&M. Prairie View A&M University will participate with Texas A&M.

Overseas sites selected for projects were: Peru and Indonesia for the humid tropics; Upper Volta and Niger for semi-arid tropics; Brazil and Columbia for the acid savannahs; and the Dominican Republic for steeplands.

(See CRSP - page 9)

CRSP CON'T.

Representatives of the six universities recommended North Carolina State University as the management entity to implement the CRSP.

Nutrition CRSP

Universities recommended for participation in three overseas sites in the Nutrition CRSP selected the University of California - Berkeley as the management entity to implement the CRSP.

Agreement has been reached with the governments of Mexico and Egypt as two of the sites. Agreement on the third site, Kenya, is pending. The program proposal will be reviewed by the Agency for possible funding beginning in FY-81.

The above recommendations on the Soil and Nutrition CRSPs will be reviewed by the JRC, BIFAD, and AID - the final approving authority.

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JCAD NEWS

Brigham Young University

The Board approved the JCAD recommendation that Brigham Young University be added to the Roster of Title XII Universities.

East Africa Drought Seminar

Western Carolina University plans a two-day seminar, November 10 and 11 to discuss the East Africa drought situation. The seminar will be held in Asheville, North Carolina approximately 50 miles east of the University.

The November 10 discussions will center on food production, economic growth and political conditions involving such countries as Ethiopia, Somalia,

Uganda, Kenya, Sudan and Burundi. Discussions on November 11 will deal with the above issues and support needs for long-term and short-term solutions.

Expected participants include experts from universities, private voluntary organizations, AID, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Food Program, and nationals of the affected countries.

A reception will be held on the evening of November 9 for the participants.

Interested persons should contact Dr. John Manock, Center for Improvement of Mountain Living, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, North Carolina 28723, phone (704)227-7493.

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NASULGC MEETING/TITLE XII WORKSHOP

The Title XII Workshop will conclude the NASULGC meeting in Atlanta, Ga. on November 19, 1980. The agenda will include Strengthening Grant progress to date, Women in Development issues, a report from TPCA representatives on AID Regional Bureaus and centrally funded programs, modes of implementation of Statement of Principles, and patterns for involvement of less experienced institutions in technical assistance.

The National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges meeting begins on Monday, November 17, at the Peach Tree Plaza Hotel. The two general sessions include topics on agriculture and international affairs. A featured speaker is Dr. Emery Castle, President of Resources for the Future.

For further information on reservations and agenda, Please contact Dr. James Cowan, NASULGC, #1 Dupont Circle N.W., Suite 710, Washington, D.C. 20036, phone 202/293-7120.

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THAILAND AGRICULTURAL  
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
Project #493-0308

AID and the University of Kentucky, recently signed a contract that will involve the University of Kentucky in the development of Northeast Thailand. The project will be carried out under the collaborative assistance mode. A Kentucky team will go to Thailand in October, 1980 to begin project design and collaboration with the Royal Thai Government.

The Purpose of the Northeast Rainfed Agricultural Development Project (NERAD) is to improve the agriculture productivity of low income farm families in selected areas of Northeast Thailand. Emphasis will be on making more effective use of existing soil, water, labor and climatic conditions. The project will deal with agriculture development through an area development approach involving site specification, agricultural research, and the introduction of changes in existing agriculture technology. Emphasis will be placed on improving existing cropping systems while addressing soil fertility and water conservation resources. Although the principal food crop in the area is glutinous rice, extensive work will be done on secondary crops.

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BIFAD

- Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., - Chairman
- Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro
- Mr. David Garst
- Dr. Rebecca Robbins Pollard
- Dr. H. F. Robinson
- Dr. C. Peter Magrath
- Dr. E. T. York

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JOINT COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

- Dr. Hugh L. Popenoe - Acting, Joint Research Committee
- Dr. Jackson Rigney - Joint Committee on Agricultural Development

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

VOLUME III

NOVEMBER, 1980

NUMBER 7

## BIFAD'S RESOLUTION

The BIFAD, at its September 25, 1980 meeting passed a resolution on the Africa Food problem. The situation in Africa is difficult. Per capita food production is declining on average, with especially serious reductions in sub-Saharan Africa, and severe food shortages in West Central and East Africa.

is the BIFAD's recommendation that appropriate actions be undertaken to address the immediate food shortage, and to establish a long term upward trend in per capita from production throughout the continent.

The Resolution is as follows:

The Board, taking into consideration the severe food shortage now existing in West Central and East Africa and the prospects for continued decline in per capita food production throughout Sub-Saharan Africa, urges increased U.S. support for programs not only to ameliorate the immediate problems in East Africa but especially to establish a long-term upward trend in per capita food production throughout the continent. The Board reiterates its belief that a major and essential element in achieving this objective will be strong and sustained support for development of African human resources at all levels and of African agricultural institutions. Consequently, the Board urges the universities and other Title XII organizations to put

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increased priority on development and availability of their institutional and human resources specifically in support of these programs.

- 1) In view of the foregoing, the Board requests the JCAD, and in particular the Regional Working Group on Africa, to review the recent AID/USDA report entitled "Food Problems and Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa" and to prepare specific recommendations in support of this resolution.

(See Resolution - page 2)

RESOLUTION CON'T.

- 2) The Board recognizes, endorses and supports the proposal by the Africa Regional Work Group and JCAD to convene a seminar at the Rural Development Center of Western Carolina University in October for the purpose of assessing and documenting the severity of the drought in East Africa.
- 3) The Board recommends that special attention to problems in Africa as significant components in current CRSP's--such as the proposed Nutrition CRSP and those in planning--be emphasized, supported and funded.
- 4) The Board further wishes to encourage that long-term institutional development be emphasized so that significant increases in food output can be achieved and sustained (notwithstanding the current need for food transfers).

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REGISTRY FOR INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES

BIFAD's RIR coordinator, Jim Booman said that if all approvals are received, the Registry for Institutional Resources (RIR) questionnaire will be available to Title XII representatives in January, 1981 for upgrading and automation of their institution's resources.

The RIR is BIFAD's central information depository for records of experiences, interests and capabilities of U.S. universities interested in participation in Title XII programs.

An attractive feature of the RIR system is the proposed direct computer access by universities. Although universities would not be able to access the records

of other participating universities, each Title XII representative would have a listing of his (her) institution's resources relevant to international development problem areas.

The questionnaire culminates over 12 months of BIFAD staff conceptualization and review by eight universities which participated in the initial pretesting of the questionnaire in July and August of this year.

The eight universities were chosen as representative samples from criteria consisting of geographic location, student body population, and the degree of prior involvement in international programs. The institutions consulted were Alabama A&M, the University of Maine - Orono, Michigan State University, Kansas State University, Washington State University, California State University - Fresno, the University of Hawaii, and Prairie View A&M.

Other participants in the pretesting questionnaire were: Vernon C. Larson, former president of the Association of U.S. University Directors of International Agricultural Programs (AUSUDIAP); Lark Carter, former member of JCAD's RIR committee; and James Cowan, National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC).

A final draft of the questionnaire incorporated suggestions made by the participating universities prepared for their review in October. Aside from noting minor format changes, reviewers found the proposed questionnaire to be straightforward and much improved. "The next step is to try it," said Kim Bridges of the University of Hawaii.

Booman said that he was "enthusiastic and pleased that the inputs have come together so well" due to the

(See RIR - page 3 )

RIR CON'T

tremendous cooperation people have given. "This information resource is unique to BIFAD and Title XII," he added. "The government did not dictate a format that the universities must conform to. This system evolved with the government and universities collaborating at every step. The data base will increase in importance as it permits rapid identification and deployment of the resources in U.S. universities. International development assistance will receive a tremendous boon from this resource," Booman said.

He added that the international agricultural research centers are very interested in the RIR. Through BIFAD and university Title XII representatives, the centers will be able to locate personnel to collaborate on various projects. "These short-term projects would be an ideal way for university staff to gain international experience in a professional setting," Booman said.

Development of the RIR required intensive review and collaboration not only from the BIFAD staff and the participating universities but the initial design session included AID personnel from the Data and Information Utilization branch - Lee White, Data Management - Jim Bossard, and the Development Support Bureau - Karen Weise. Phil Dopkowski from USDA's Current Research Information System (CRIS) and Ed Lehman from the National Technical Information Service were also involved in the initial design session.

Other information collection organizations consulted during the design phase included the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange (SSIE), Technical Assistance Information Clearing House (TAICH), International Agricultural Development Service (IADS-Rockefeller Foundation), the Central Agricultural

Research Information System of the FAO in Rome, and the World Bank.

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TAX BREAK

The following article is reprinted from the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges International Letter No. 9, dated October 2, 1980.

TAX BREAK FOR U.S. WORKERS OVERSEAS DELAYED UNTIL AFTER ELECTION

The Senate Finance Committee has agreed to recess this session without a floor vote on a tax cut measure. This delays a vote on a tax package that would have offered tax relief to U.S. workers overseas until after an election. It is expected to be brought up during the "lame duck" session on November 12.

The provisions of the bill would offer a \$50,000 income exclusion to U.S. workers overseas in developing countries, and to those workers in developed countries (western Europe and Canada) who work for charitable organizations or export related fields beginning in 1981. The \$50,000 exclusion will increase to \$65,000 after two years residence. A similar tax cut package, with provisions for U.S. workers overseas, is also underway in the House Ways and Means Committee. The Senate package continues to include a \$20,000 income exclusion provision for workers of charitable organizations in the developing countries, beginning with 1979 tax returns. Senator Long has requested IRS to extend the filing date for these returns (for a second time) until April 15, 1981. The earlier extension ends October 15.

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RESOURCES REPORT

AID's Development Information and Utilization Office offers, on a limited supply basis, information materials on small hydropower generation in China, root-knot nematodes, wood conserving cook stoves, edible leaves of the tropics, aquaculture, and the like.

DIU also publishes a newsletter called Resources Report every two months on recent research developments in the U.S. and abroad, including the above subjects.

If you would like to receive the newsletter as well as information on the material listed above, send your specific request to the Agency for International Development, Resources Report, DS/DIU, Rm. 509 SA-14, Washington, D.C. 20523.

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BIFAD MEETING

The BIFAD meeting scheduled for November 21, 1980, has been changed to December 5, 1980. The January BIFAD meeting will be held on January 29, 1981 instead of January 22.

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TITLE XII REGIONAL SEMINARS

Title XII Regional Seminars are tentatively scheduled as follows:

1. Mid-West: January 26-27 (nights of January 25-26), Maxwell House Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee, hosted by Tennessee State University;
2. East: February 5-6 (nights of February 4-5), Continuing Education Center, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland; and

3. West: February 19-20 (nights of February 18-19), Kellogg West Center, California Polytechnic State University, Pomona, California

Although the program has not been finalized, some of the topics to be considered are: the role of consortia; AID's programming process; the RIR questionnaire; strengthening grant status; and workshops on writing proposals and project papers.

Please plan to have your university represented. Details concerning the program and registration will be presented in the December issue.

\*\*\*\*\*

MESSAGE TO TITLE XII REPRESENTATIVES

We here in BIFAD have been informed that the BIFAD Briefs is not being distributed to the various departments at your universities or that the various departments do not have adequate access to the newsletter. If you do not have an adequate supply, we urge that you notify us for additional copies. We also urge that you distribute the newsletter to your various departments.

\*\*\*\*\*

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

The BIFAD's October 23rd meeting consisted of the Role of Women in the Development Process. This meeting culminated a four-day Title XII Women in Development Workshop, where women participants from Title XII institutions sought ways to improve the participation of women as agents of development within the Title XII arena.

Again, as in past WID workshops and conferences, recommendations were made to aid in the workshop's goal. The participants in the Second National Title XII Women and Development Workshop:

(See WID - page 5)

WID CON'T.

1. Strongly support the recommendation of the Northeastern Title XII Women in Development Workshop "That IDCA be requested to add two additional IPA slots to the BIFAD staff and that these slots be filled by a qualified woman agricultural scientist and a qualified woman social scientist."

In the interim we urge the Board to assign a member of its staff the professional responsibility for WID interests, and to commit increased staff time to this issue.

2. Urge that BIFAD communicate explicitly to campus Title XII officers its support for WID components in the projects supported by Title XII.
3. The Title XII Women and Development community wishes to participate in whatever process is articulated for developing a research agenda in the area of Women and Development.
4. The Title XII Women and Development Workshop participants have formed an Exploratory Committee to provide an on-going contact point for Women and Development concerns within Title XII. The committee wishes to work cooperatively with the Board and Staff in the following areas:
  - a. Participation in the formation of a Women and Development research agenda.
  - b. Exploration of ways in which research instruments and data can be systematically banked and exchanged within the university community, and between the university community and AID's information resources.

- c. Exploration of better means of communication of Title XII research and project information to women at the campus level.
- d. Cooperation with, and support of, the joint committees in their efforts to integrate women and development concerns in their activities.

BIFAD staff and the WID staff are in the process of refining these, and related prior recommendations for specific action on the part of AID, IDCA, BIFAD and its subcommittees, at BIFAD's December 5 meeting.

The October BIFAD meeting was represented by well over 100 people from AID, WID, BIFAD, IDCA, Congress, NASULGC, USDA, AASCU, FAO (Rome), AHEA, the Title XII 1862 and 1890 institutions, and other organizations.

Four professional papers were presented by the workshop participants to identify major issues in women in development that AID and WID should be concerned with in terms of Title XII programs and activities in the future.

AID's WID office coordinator, Arvonne Fraser, presented a paper on Women's issues for the 80's, and there was a discussion period headed by BIFAD chairman Clifton R. Wharton, Jr. on the overall proceedings. There was also a status report given by project manager Kathleen Cloud of the Women and Food Communication Network.

The four professional papers were "The Role of Women in Modernizing Agricultural Systems," presented by Dr. Constantina Safilios-Rothchild, Pennsylvania State University; "American Farm Women in Global Perspective," presented by Dr. Frances Hill, University of Texas - Austin; "Impact of Migration on Women's Food Production,"

(See WID - page 6)

WID CON'T.

presented by Dr. Elsa Chaney and Mrs. Martha Lewis, WID consultants; and "Jobs for Women in Rural Industry and Services," presented by Dr. Ruth Dixon, University of California - Davis.

The four papers highlighted areas of concern for women in the U.S. and overseas that the participants consider are crucial to the development process: These areas included:

1. It is very important to differentiate agricultural economic studies on men and women involved in agricultural production.
2. In some countries, the income contributed by women agricultural laborers is sometimes one-third to one-half of the income for the family.
3. Based on research in India and the Philippines, the increase in the wife's income correlated with increases in the nutritional balance of the family.
4. LDC women should be trained in agricultural extension or auxiliaries, and women's cooperatives and marketing systems should be developed.
5. Women's roles in agriculture, including their roles in the U.S. are being shaped by two trends: (a) the social relations or production in agriculture are being transformed from kinship relations to contract relations; and (b) the general changes in the structure of agricultural production, especially the expansion of scale, the trend toward capital-intensive operations, and the separation between ownership of land and the operation of agricultural enterprises.
6. American women are interested in their own enterprise and have formed such organizations as Women Involved in Farm Economics (WIFE) and the American Agro Women.
7. LDC women are the last crucial link in the small farm landholding system, and the work women do must be considered in any program to increase the food supply for the poor.
8. Agricultural policies must encompass national and grass roots measures to ensure that women are fully integrated into the entire range of new employment opportunities. These employment opportunities should include agricultural and rural-industrial production and the entire institutional and physical infrastructure on which agricultural and rural development depends. Such opportunities include: (a) producer cooperatives; (b) credit, training, technical assistance, marketing advice; (c) small animal production with spin-off effects into other small industries such as sheep wool, goat hair, etc.; (d) expansion of the small industrial centers that produce small light equipment for farming and the repair of farm equipment; (e) carefully planned community forestry schemes could reduce the labor women expend in gathering fuel and fodder (this scheme could also permit intercropping with vegetables or fruit and nut trees); and (f) rural construction employment such as irrigation dams, roads, villages, as well as small animal sheds, poultry houses, fish ponds, communal vegetable gardens, and so forth.

AID's Women in Development coordinator Arvonne Fraser commented on the four professional papers noting that the univers

(See WID - page 7)

WID CON'T.

community is a very important factor and "a major factor" in the world development.

Fraser noted that for the long term, AID hopes to train people who plan to spend their years in development looking at all of society. In the short term, Fraser said AID hopes to make immediate interventions in development projects to demonstrate how to take women's needs and concerns into account and to assist LDC women now in increasing their incomes and productivity.

Fraser commented on development noting that developing only half of society is not development and that integration - in any fashion - is not automatic even when consciousness is raised.

She commented on five areas that BIFAD Chairman Wharton suggested were areas of women in development concern.

Attitudinal changes, she noted are necessary and are never easy and in some cases threatening. She also noted that there are no simple solutions to this complex problem. She added that women do farm, they are laborers, they are a vital part of the productive system, and are they heads of households. And information must be made available on these heads of households to formulate how best to assist them with their farming operation needs. More extension, training, and credit should be made available to them, she added.

She also said that there is a need to look at the role of farm organizations and women's organizations of group activities in the LDCs, formal and informal.

Regarding policy changes, Fraser noted that we need to carry out the Percy

Amendment, and that we need to look at our agricultural policies and strategies to see how they will impact on different groups - especially poor women. (The Percy Amendment has as its directive to seek ways to fully integrate women into development assistance activity.)

As for operational changes, Fraser added that more women should be on design teams, they should be trained for technical assistance in order to implement projects, and that there should be more social scientists working with agricultural scientists. There is also a need for more people who are committed to a specific area.

Changes in research should involve a re-research agenda developed under JRC auspices. Research and other experiences should be fed back into teaching, Fraser added. She said we also need to make a list of what research needs to be done for an action agenda. "And," she said, "I want to emphasize that for our purposes, at least for an action agenda, and reiterate that AID does projects and research." She added that those are priorities.

As far as implications for BIFAD, Fraser noted that BIFAD should communicate explicitly to the Title XII officers their deep interest and commitment to women in development.

Also, women's needs and concerns should be included in all BIFAD activities. She noted that the role of the JRC needs to be defined to integrate women's concerns into all ongoing research. She suggested that a Farming Systems Collaborative Research Support Program and the Energy CRSP are good opportunities to begin such concerns.

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BIFAD

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Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro  
Mr. David Garst  
Dr. Rebecca Robbins Polland  
Dr. H. F. Robinson  
Dr. C. Peter Magrath  
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\*\*\*\*\*

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\*\*\*\*\*



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

VOLUME III

DECEMBER, 1980

NUMBER 8

## WORLD HUNGER COMMISSION SYMPOSIA

Well over 50 people participated in a meeting at the 94th Annual Meeting of NASULGC, in Atlanta last month to discuss plans for various alternative formats for symposia on the World Hunger Commission findings. The Commission recognized in its report, the important role universities can play within their university systems by teaching courses on world hunger issues as well as advising the public on these issues. The symposia are to be jointly sponsored by BIFAD, NASULGC and interested Title XII universities, with possible participation from private voluntary organizations and other institutions.

The participants, representing 1862 and 1890 Title XII institutions, the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, World Hunger Commission members, West Africa Rice Development Association, the BIFAD and the BIFAD staff, discussed formats, speakers, media arrangements, and publications and reports to be used as source materials for planning the symposia.

Most of the participants were enthusiastic and eager to sponsor the symposia but were unclear as to what direction to take. In an effort to aid the universities, BIFAD Executive Director Elmer Kiehl indicated that a consistent feature of the format was to have a commission member as a featured speaker at the symposia, and that an attempt should be made to schedule all symposia before June 30, 1981.

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PLEASE NOTE! - ATTACHMENT "A"  
ON THE  
TITLE XII REGIONAL SEMINARS

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Kiehl added that BIFAD has limited funds but could pay for the travel and per diem of some Commission members.

Also, Dr. Glen Taggart of the BIFAD staff has sent a letter to approximately 20 Title XII representatives informing them of suggested formats and publications and a list of Commission members as useful guides for planning a symposium.

Other comments were that there should be some indication as to the benefits for the grass roots populace, and that key legislators at the state and local level, as well as civic organizations should also be aware of the symposia and their purpose for a more effective use of the WHC recommendations.

Many universities and institutions are interested in sponsoring symposia and others have already begun plans.

(See Symposia - page 2)

## SYMPOSIA (CON'T)

For example, New Mexico State University plans a symposium February 19, 1981. Featured speakers are Commission member Dr. Adele Smith Simmons, Senator Pete Domenici, and Dr. Elmer Kiehl.

Utah State University also plans a symposium, tentatively scheduled for March 9 and 10, 1981 with Commission members Clifton Wharton and John Denver as featured speakers.

Oregon State University plans a symposium March 30, 1981 with workshops and extension involvement. OSU's symposium will be associated with its agricultural week activities. The featured speaker has not been determined.

And, Michigan State University also plans a symposium to be integrated with its farmers' week activities on March 23, 1981. No featured speaker has been determined.

The University of Maine representative suggested the idea of having a regional symposium at the New England Center, University of New Hampshire whereby there could be a possible enlisting of more than one Commission member.

While not yet sponsoring a symposium, Joe Metz of Cornell University indicated that meetings are on-going for that purpose. He added that Cornell has a grant, now in its fifth year from the Department of Education, to focus on world food issues. He also said that Cornell offers over 40 courses, on campus, on international agriculture and rural development.

No other firm commitments have been established as to organizations and institutions sponsoring symposia. But what was evident at this meeting was a clear effort toward commitment to the cause of international development activities aimed at alleviating world hunger.

As soon as other details are made available as to future symposia, the BIFAD staff will inform you.

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## COMMENTARY

The following commentary is in reply to the October, 1980 issue of BIFAD Briefs which included "A Board Member's Perspective - Institution Building vs. Commodity and Credit Transfers", by BIFAD member David Garst.

The commentary is submitted by the AID Assistant Administrator for the Asia Bureau, John H. Sullivan. The views expressed are solely those of Mr. Sullivan, and do not necessarily reflect those of BIFAD or of AID.

"In the October, 1980 issue of this newsletter, Mr. David Garst states that A.I.D. is allocating too much of its limited resources to commodity and credit transfers and too little to institutional and human development activities. I strongly disagree.

Mr. Garst points specifically to the Bangladesh Fertilizer Distribution Improvement Project and Indian Agricultural Development Credit Project. He characterizes the Bangladesh Fertilizer Project as nothing more than a fertilizer transfer. This is not accurate. The project deals with much more. It undertakes to revamp completely the sale of fertilizers in the country. It restructures the marketing system and eliminates government regulations pertaining to pricing, movement and sale of fertilizers at the retail level. It shifts distribution to the private sector. Thanks to a monthly fertilizer newsletter, now published by the Bangladesh Agricultural Development Council (BADC), fertilizer statistics (sales, stocks, etc.) are readily available.

(See Commentary - page 3)

COMMENTARY (CON'T)

These are all institution-building activities. Most important, primary beneficiaries of the project are small landholders, including a large percentage of tenant farmers. These people now have ready access to fertilizers at open market prices, rather than the higher black market prices that prevailed under the old Government-administered, fixed-price system. A recent evaluation, "Bangladesh--Equity Effects of Fertilizer Use," prepared by the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council and the International Fertilizer Development Center, confirms these observations.

Similar points can be made for the Indian Agriculture Development Credit Project.

Speaking more generally, I do not agree that the budget for Bangladesh or India is seriously imbalanced. We have five projects in Bangladesh totaling \$93 million and five projects in India totaling \$210 million that directly address the lack of human resources and institutional infrastructure. In Bangladesh we are heavily involved in development of a national agricultural research system and in the government's capability to deal effectively with water management and other rural farmers' issues. In India we are establishing a system to encourage village level reforestation, strengthening existing irrigation agencies and organizing water user groups in Gujarat and Rajasthan States, restructuring the national credit agency to more effectively serve farmers needs, and planning a major effort in agricultural research.

We are, in fact, heavily involved in institutional building in all countries in Asia. A recent review of our current Asia program, funded from the food and nutrition account of our budget, indicates that 53 projects totaling \$662.1 million have strong institution-building components.

Not all, however, are research, extension and education projects. Institution-building efforts must include projects to enhance indigenous capability to deal effectively with their own development problems either through creation of a national research system, a credit distribution system, or a series of water user associations on watercourses in the rural areas. We are heavily involved in all of these in Bangladesh, India and every other Asian country where we work.

We are not oblivious to the points raised in Mr. Garst's article and certainly not interested in "dumping" U.S. dollars in any Asian country. We have long recognized the importance of institution building and long-term investment programs which provide continuing payoff in terms of improved production. We will continue to do so."

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BIFAD MEETING

The BIFAD meeting scheduled for January 29, 1981 has been cancelled. The next BIFAD meeting is scheduled for February 26, 1981.

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TITLE XII REGIONAL SEMINARS

For your information, details on dates, places, registration materials, etc., for the Title XII Regional Seminars are enclosed as "ATTACHMENT A".

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COURSES  
INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION CENTER

Utah State University's International Irrigation Center is offering courses - in SPANISH - on "Drainage and Salinity Control." The first date for the courses is March 16 - May 1, 1981. The first four weeks of the course will be held at the Utah State campus. The remainder of the course period will be spent in southern California, mainly in the Imperial Valley. The courses will be given at the level of professional engineers and agronomists who have the responsibility of developing, managing, or manipulating the agricultural water resources within their respective countries and organizations. Emphasis will be given to the practical application in the field of the subjects treated. Each student will be required to participate in all of the field exercises and work sessions which will occupy about one-half of the time in each course.

For further information, please contact Rebeca Villalobos C., Secretaria Ejecutiva, Centro Internacional de Riegos, Department of Agricultural and Irrigation Engineering, UMC 41, Logan, Utah 84322.

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NORTH AMERICAN OYSTER WORKSHOP

A North American Oyster Workshop and The World Mariculture Society Technical Sessions and Annual Business Meeting will be held at the Hyatt Seattle, March 6-10, 1981. The workshop will present regional panels of industry representatives discussing the problems and needs of the oyster industry.

Following the close of the workshop on March 8, the WMS convenes its annual business meeting and a series of technical sessions with topics such as

aquaculture industry, shellfish and crustacean culture, engineering, and other related topics.

For further information regarding meetings, registration, programs or hotel reservations, please contact Ms. Janelle Norton, Convention Coordinator, College of Fisheries, WH-10, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195, phone (206)543-4290.

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SEMINAR SERIES

Colorado State University's International School for Economic Development Studies, plans a "seminar series" beginning January 5 through January 22, 1981. The seminar is entitled, "The Essentials of Rural Development--Underlying Causes of Success and Failure."

For further information, please contact Dr. R. K. Sampath, Co-Director, International School for Economic Development Studies, Department of Economics, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523, phone (303)491-7350.

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BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523

## MEMORANDUM

TO : Title XII Representatives, Deans,  
Directors of International Programs

FROM : BIFAD, Morris D. Whitaker *MDW*  
For the Program Committee: Douglas Caton, Richard Jensen,  
David Lundberg,  
Kenneth McDermott, Jackson Rigney  
Keith Sherper, Glen Taggart

RE : Regional Title XII Seminars

You are cordially invited to attend any one of our three Regional Title XII Seminars, but we request that you send the enclosed pre-registration form by the indicated deadline. (Detailed information on each regional seminar is enclosed.)

1. Southeast - January 26-27, 1981  
(Nights of January 25-26)  
Maxwell House Hotel - Tel. (615) 259-4343  
Nashville, Tennessee 37228  
Tennessee State University - Host  
Contact: Dr. Handy Williamson - Tel. (615) 320-3337

Pre-Registration due by January 8, 1981

2. East - February 5-6, 1981  
(Nights of February 4-5)  
Continuing Education Center - Tel. (301) 779-5100  
College Park, Maryland 20742  
University of Maryland - Host  
Contact: Dr. John Moore - Tel. (301) 454-6407

Pre-Registration due by January 22, 1981

3. West - February 19-20, 1981  
(Nights of February 18-19)  
Kellogg West Center - Tel. (714) 595-7511  
Pomona, California 91768  
California State Polytechnic University - Host  
Contact: Dr. Allen Christensen - Tel. (714) 598-4101

Pre-Registration due by February 4, 1981

The seminars will be the same at each site and will focus on three principal subjects. The morning of the first day will treat "Emerging Directions in AID's Agricultural Development Program." This part of the program will focus on AID's emerging policy response to Title XII and the increasingly serious world food problem.

The afternoon of the first day will turn to discussion of "More Effective University Participation." The afternoon program will include a status report of BIFAD's recommendations to AID for improving university involvement; an AID presentation of a proposed "General Agreement" between individual Title XII universities and AID; and a discussion of the role of Consortia in Title XII.

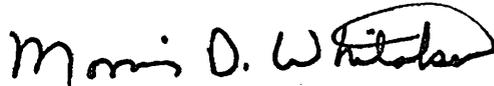
The morning of the third day will consider "AID Procurement of Title XII Universities and the Registry of Institutional Resources"; and a discussion of the Strengthening Grant program. A more detailed program will be sent in early January, 1981.

The seminars provide a unique opportunity for AID and university officials to interact on topical Title XII issues. The format of the seminars is structured to provide ample opportunity for responding to individual queries and concerns. The program has been developed by a joint AID-University committee and reflects the content of communications from many of you during recent months.

This year, the host universities at each of the sites have planned receptions, luncheons, banquets, etc. The modest registration fee in each case, is to cover the associated costs of these activities.

In closing, I remind you to please send your pre-registration form by the indicated deadline. We look forward to seeing you and express our appreciation for your support.

Seasons Greetings,



Morris D. Whitaker  
Deputy Executive Director

Conference and Room Registration Form

Check One:




South East

East

West

Nashville, Tennessee

College Park, Maryland

Pomona, California

Title XII Seminar  
Maxwell House Hotel  
2025 Metro Boulevard  
Nashville, Tn. 37228

Dr. John Moore  
Title XII Representative  
Rm. 1109 Symons Hall  
University of Maryland  
College Park, Md. 20742

Dr. Allen Christensen  
Title XII Representative  
School of Agriculture  
Calif. State Poly U.  
Pomona, Ca. 91768

Registration Fee: \$26

\$26

\$13

Room Rate: \$38.00 Single  
\$46.00 Double

\$26.50 Single  
\$27.83 Double

\$32.00 Single  
\$32.00 Double

Send Hotel Reservations to:

Maxwell House Hotel

Dr. John Moore

Dr. Allen Christensen

Send Registration Fee to:

Dr. Handy Williamson  
Director, Cooperative  
Ag. Research Program  
Tennessee State Univ.  
Nashville, Tn. 37203

Dr. John Moore

Dr. Allen Christensen

<u>Travel</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Flt.# &amp; Carrier</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Airport</u>
Arriving	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Departure	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Lodging Requirements:

Single

Double

Card Number

Method of Payment (Lodging):

American Express (South East Only) \_\_\_\_\_

Note: All hotels  
require one night's  
lodging in advance  
by credit card number  
or check.

Visa/Master Charge (All) \_\_\_\_\_

Carte Blanche (South East Only) \_\_\_\_\_

Personal Check (All) \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Affiliation

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City & State \_\_\_\_\_

Handicapped (Please explain services required)

SOUTH EAST  
REGIONAL SEMINAR

January 25-27, 1981  
Nashville, Tennessee

**Contact:** Dr. Handy Williamson  
Title XII Representative, & Director  
Cooperative Agricultural Research Program  
Tennessee State University  
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

**Registration:** Tel: (615) 320-3337  
Registration Fee is \$26.00. Fee includes  
reception on Sunday, January 25, 6:00 p.m.  
at hotel; Luncheon and meeting on the  
Tennessee State University Campus, and  
Banquet at the Hotel, both on January 26.

**Lodging:** Maxwell House Hotel  
2025 Metro Boulevard  
Nashville, Tennessee 37228  
Tel: (615) 259-4343

**Room Registration:** Mail enclosed form (or  
form received from Dr.  
Williamson) directly to  
the hotel. Deadline  
January 8, 1981

**Rates:** Single: \$38.00  
Double: \$46.00, \$8.00 each  
additional occupant

**Cancellation:** 24 hours advance notice  
(January 23, 1981)

**Method of Payment:** American Express, Carte  
Blanche, Master Charge,  
Visa, Diners Club and  
Personal Checks.

SOUTH EAST (Cont'd)

**Transportation:** Airport Limo, (615) 361-1111, on ground level near baggage claim in Nashville, Tennessee. Round trip tickets are \$9.50 and one way tickets are \$5.50.

**Payment of Fees:** Check must be included for conference registration fee of \$26.00, payable to Dr. Williamson.

One night's lodging must be paid in advance by credit card number or personal check. Mail directly to hotel.

**Important:** If you telephone in your room reservation, please indicate that you will be attending the Title XII Regional Seminar.

**Note:**

- Send registration form and hotel reservation fee directly to Hotel.
- Send copy of registration form and conference registration fee to Dr. Handy Williamson.

EAST

REGIONAL SEMINAR

February 4-6, 1981

College Park, Maryland

Contact:

Dr. John Moore  
Title XII Representative  
Room 1109 Symons Hall  
University of Maryland  
College Park, Maryland 20742  
301-454-6407

Registration:

Registration \$26.00 payable to Dr. Moore  
Reception, Luncheon, and Banquet

Lodging:

Center of Adult Education  
University Boulevard at Adelphi Road  
University of Maryland  
College Park, Maryland 20742  
301-779-5100

Room Registration: Return enclosed form  
to Dr. Moore

Rates: Single \$26.50; Double \$27.83

Cancellation: 24 hours notice prior to  
planned arrival time. Inform  
Dr. Moore

Method of Payment: Credit Card number or  
check is required in advance for one night's  
lodging (Visa, Master Charge or personal check).

Transportation: Baltimore/Washington International Airport (BWI)

The most accessible arrival point. Airway limo  
(301-441-2345) located in lower level near  
baggage claim area. Single \$9.00, 2-5 people  
\$14.00. Service 6:00-11:15 p.m. Upon request,  
direct to Adult Education Center

EAST (Cont'd)

Transportation:  
(Cont'd)

Washington National:

Airway Limo (703-532-1000) located near the United Airlines Terminal entrance. Service is to the Sheraton (301-589-5200) in Silver Spring, Maryland \$5.75 per person. Service provided from 5:15 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. on the hour. Must take taxi (301-270-2200) \$8.00 per trip to the Center of Adult Education.

Dulles International:

Airport Limo (703-532-1000) located on the 2nd level arrival ramp west. Service is to the Sheraton (301-589-5200) in Silver Spring, Maryland. Service provided from 7:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Must take taxi (301-270-2200) \$8.00 per trip to the Center of Adult Education

Payment of Fees:

Check must be enclosed for conference registration fee of \$26.00. Payable to Dr. Moore.

One night's lodging must be paid in advance by credit card number or personal check payable to the Center of Adult Education. (Visa or Master Charge only).

Note:

- Send all fees and registration forms to Dr. John Moore.

WEST

REGIONAL SEMINAR

February 18-20, 1981

Pomona, California

Contact: Dr. Allen C. Christensen  
Title XII Representative  
School of Agriculture  
California State Polytechnic University  
3801 West Temple Avenue  
Pomona, California 91768  
714-598-4102

Registration: Registration Fee is \$13.00  
Payable to Dr. Christensen

Lodging: Kellogg West Center  
California State Polytechnic University  
Pomona, California 91768

Rates: Single: \$32.00 each person  
Double: \$16.00 each person

25 rooms have been reserved for the meeting on a first come, first served basis. We encourage double occupancy. Overflow will be housed at local motels.

Meals: Breakfast \$3.50, Lunch \$4.75,  
Dinner \$9.00. Meals are required if lodging is at the Kellogg West Center.

Cancellation: By February 4.

Room Registration: Return registration form to Dr. Christensen and he will make room reservation.

Method of Payment: Credit card number or check is required in advance for one night's lodging. Visa/Master Charge, or personal check.

WEST (Cont'd)

**Transportation:** From Ontario, California Airport, Taxi \$16.00 per trip, 1 to 4 persons, or call Dr. Christensen's office in advance and he will provide transportation. The Ontario airport is the most convenient airport for arrival and departure.

**Payment of Fees:** Check must be enclosed for conference registration fee of \$13.00 payable to Dr. Christensen.

One night's lodging must be paid in advance by credit card or check. Send to Dr. Christensen, payable to the Kellogg West Center (Visa and Master Charge only).

**Note:** - Send all fees and registration forms to Dr. Allen C. Christensen.



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

VOLUME IV

JANUARY, 1981

NUMBER 1

## A BOARD MEMBER'S PERSPECTIVE

### EXTENSION DEVELOPMENT by Rebecca Robbins-Pollard

The three-pronged mission of BIFAD, articulated in the congressional mandate, is to strengthen capacities in research, education, and extension. More emphasis might be given now to the extension assignment. There are two areas in particular where BIFAD may be of assistance in further development of the extension mission.

#### 1. Extension Services to Women Farmers in LDCs

There is persuasive evidence that in many regions, and particularly in Africa, the majority of farm-operators are women. A recent AID project notes that, in the Kitui district of Kenya, 59% of farm operators are women. Generally, the UN has reported that 85% of women in LDCs are engaged in agriculture, and that more than 50% of farmers are women.

There is also persuasive evidence that existing agricultural extension service in LDCs, staffed by men, are not reaching women farmers. In many areas, custom forbids men to speak to unrelated women, and to address women in public. This is particularly true in Muslim cultures, and thus for a major area of the African continent. An excellent research project conducted by Professor Kathleen A. Staudt, University of Texas - El Paso, found that in Kenya:

## \*\*\*\*INDEX\*\*\*\*

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GAO Study -----	6
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PLEASE NOTE ATTACHMENT!

### Documentation of Interest and Capability Form

\*\*\*\*\*

"Women farm managers, who constituted two-fifths of the sample, always had less access to agricultural services compared to men managers. For example, one half of all women managers had never been visited by an extension agent (the most common form of service) versus one-quarter of the men. The gaps between the sexes in access to services were four times more likely to have had a household member trained at Marmer Training Center, and fourteen times more likely to have detailed information about applying for and/or to

(See Perspective - page 2)

-REMINDER-  
DOCUMENTATION OF INTEREST  
AND CAPABILITY FORMS

PERSPECTIVE CON'T.

have received agricultural credit than was the case for female farm managers. Even wealthier women farmers on relatively large pieces of land had less access to services compared to men in similar categories. Lower income women managers were the most disadvantaged category."

BIFAD needs to explore with AID the possibility of working with host country governments in developing separate extension services for women farmers staffed by trained LDC women. U.S. university capacities are adaptable to participation in the training of such a cadre.

2. International Research Centers

We might explore the possibilities of collaborative relationships with the international research centers in assisting in the further development of extension capabilities for the transmission of research findings to the farmer. In so doing, we might bear in mind the needs and suggestions in point (1) above.

We are sensitive to the centrality of the role of the IARCs and the need to coordinate our research plans with their research agenda so that our research efforts are complimentary. We need also to be cognizant of the importance in all research designs of components dealing with impacts on women. It would be appropriate that IDCA's liaison to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) be supplemented by a representative of Women in Development, or BIFAD, who is particularly concerned with the impacts on women.

\*\*\*\*\*

In the past, the BIFAD BRIEFS has sent reminders to the Title XII Officers to submit Documentation of Interest and Capability forms to convey their interest in participating in AID-financed projects. If your institution is interested in either of the projects listed below or others announced in future issues of the BIFAD Briefs, a Documentation of Interest form must be submitted in order to assure that your institution is included on the Source List (of institutions) for a particular project. Documentation of Interest forms should be sent to BIFAD, Country Programs Division, Room 2246 NS, Washington, D.C. 20523. (The Documentation of Interest Form is attached -- please reproduce for your future use.)

The process that is currently used to identify a Title XII university to implement (or in some cases, design and implement) a Title XII project is as follows:

- a. A regional AID Project Committee requests BIFAD Staff to provide an initial list of universities most qualified and interested in the project.
- b. The AID Project Committee provides the BIFAD Staff with the criteria to be used in developing the initial short source list.
- c. The BIFAD Staff prepares the initial short source list, and includes any university which has a Documentation of Interest form on file in the BIFAD project file.
- d. The AID Project Committee develops a final source list utilizing the BIFAD's initial source list. This Committee, which is legally responsible for the source list, may add universities to our delete them

(See DOI - page 3)

DOI CON'T.

from the list.

- e. The AID Contract Office then sends requests to all universities on the final source list.
- f. If the project is a collaborative style, with the selected university to both design and implement the project, the AID Contract Office issues a Request for Expression of Interest. (REI).
- g. If the project is already designed, with the selected university to implement the project, the AID/Contract Office issues a Request for Technical Proposal (RFTP).
- h. The universities on the source list have, usually, 45-60 days to respond.
- i. All institutions that receive such requests should respond, either positively or negatively.
- j. Other institutions are precluded from sending in proposals unless none of the institutions on the source list are interested, or no response is judged adequate.
- k. The AID Project Committee evaluates each response against criteria described in the REI or RFTP. Each member of the Committee evaluates the response and determines a score. BIFAD

Staff is an ex-officio member, but does not participate in this scoring and selection process.

- 1. The university that is selected is notified by the AID/Contract Office.

Please note also that AID's Congressional Presentation is the main document to review initially in determining your institutions interest in agriculture, rural development and nutrition projects. The Fiscal Year 1982 CP will be available to BIFAD staff approximately the first week in February - at which time a copy will be sent to all Title XII Officers. (Fiscal Year 1982 begins on October 1, 1981.)

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A PARTIAL LIST  
OF CANDIDATE TITLE XII PROJECTS IN AFRICA

Zambia: Agricultural Research and Extension  
Project # (611-0201)

This project is designed, approved, authorized, and ready for implementation this year. Information about the project was announced in the June, 1980 issue of the BIFAD Briefs. In case some Title XII institutions missed that announcement and still wish to participate in the project, they should send the Documentation of Interest of Capability form to BIFAD Country Programs Division, Rm. 2246 NS, Washington, D.C. 20523. The deadline for receipt is March 31, 1981.

The purpose of this five-year project is to develop the necessary human resources and administrative capacity in agricultural research and extension which are required to accelerate the growth of small holder production. Efforts will center around strengthening & reinforcing the agricultural research capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture & Water Develop-

PROJECT CON'T.

ment and increasing the effectiveness of extension service in transferring agricultural technology of traditional and emerging farmers in a practical and productive manner. The U.S. technical team will include six specialists (two plant breeders for soybeans and ground-nuts, an agronomist, farm system analyst an agricultural information officer, a training specialist) and about 8 person/ years of short-term consultants. The project also proposes to train approximately 50 Zambians in various crop research and extension specialists at U.S. and other institutions in third world countries.

Botswana: Agricultural Technology Development Project # (633-0221)

This project is planned for FY 81 fiscal obligation & implementation. It will be implemented using the collaborative mode in that the institutions that design the project will implement it. The Government of Botswana is interested in two long-term cooperative relationships with two U.S. universities.

The five-year project should strengthen critical elements for increasing agricultural production and productivity through three major components: (a) farming systems research, (b) commercial seed production, and (c) manpower development and training.

The project also contemplates 35-person years of long-term technical assistance during the life of the project, procurement of limited commodities, and 30-person years of long term training. On-the-job training is also to be provided to the members of the applied farming systems research teams. The participants selected for degree (BS & MS 4-6½ years) training will be high school or technical school graduates.

Preliminary plans call for the following long-term technicians working in the listed geographical locations:

- 3 agricultural economists (Sebele, Francistown, Central);
- 2 agronomists (Francistown, Central);
- 1 livestock specialist (Francistown);
- 1 research-extension coordinator (crops Division/Ministry of Agriculture - Government of Botswana); and
- 1 seed production/processing specialist (Pitsane).

The target date for selection of the USAID contractor is May 15, 1981 with project design work scheduled for June and July.

Title XII officers at institutions interested in participating in this project should send The Documentation of Interest and Capability form to: BIFAD, Country Programs Division, Rm. 2246 NS, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523. Deadline for receipt of Documentation of Interest forms is February 13, 1981.

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JOINT WORK GROUPS  
JOINT COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT  
AND  
JOINT RESEARCH COMMITTEE

JCAD Chairman Jackson Rigney and JRC Chairman Hugh Popenoe appointed two, new joint work groups recently.

- 1. The Women in Development Work group is chaired by Dr. Linda

(See Work Groups - page 5)

WORK GROUP CON'T.

Nelson, Michigan State University. This group, established in December, 1980, plans to give attention to the types of analyses needed in terms of women as beneficiaries and as participants in international development. The group will monitor JCAD/JRC activities on WID, and will make recommendations on high priority development and research programs concerning women in development.

- 2. The second work group - Training and Education - is chaired by Dr. Francille Firebaugh, Ohio State University. Established in November, 1980, this work group replaces a previous joint group on training, and will address training/education needs as well as make recommendations on policies, programs, and methods.

NEW JRC WORK GROUPS

The Joint Research Committee has developed a list of priorities for research to assist developing countries. The committee focuses much of its attention on the Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs). With a number of CRSPs established or soon to be launched, JRC plans to give attention to other modes or organizing and financing research.

To assist the committee in its explorations, Popenoe appointed a work group on Alternate Research Models and Approaches. The group, chaired by Dr. James Johnston, Rockefeller Foundation, plans to make recommendations on a wide range of options for organizing and conducting international

agricultural research.

At the same time, a new JRC Priorities work group is undertaking a thorough review of all AID-financed research as a prelude to updating its priorities in research. This work group is chaired by Dr. Fred Hutchinson, University of Maine.

LIST OF WORK GROUP MEMBERS

Women in Development (JRC/JCAD)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>
Linda Nelson	Michigan State U. (517)335-7444
Francille Firebaugh	Ohio State U. (614)422-8119
Richard Jensen	U. of Wisc.-River Falls (715)425-3555
Gerald Donovan	U. of Rhode Island (401)792-2474
Barbara Underwood	Mass. Inst. of Tech. (617)235-5141

Education and Training (JRC/JCAD)

Francille Firebaugh	Ohio State U.
Richard Jensen	U. of Wisc.-River Falls
Handy Williamson	Tennessee State U. (615)320-3337
John Ehrenreich	U. of Idaho (208)885-6441
Ken Otagaki	BIFAD (202)632-3009

ALTERNATE RESEARCH MODELS AND APPROACHES (JRC)

James Johnston	Rockefeller Foundation (212)869-8500
John Ehrenreich	U. of Idaho
Jim Walker	AID/DSB/AGR (703)235-8892

(See JRC Work Group - page 6)

JRC WORK GROUPS CON'T.

Fred Hutchinson U. of Maine  
(207) 581-7462

JRC Priorities

Fred Hutchinson U. of Maine  
Harold Jones AID/Africa Bureau  
(202) 632-2727  
Charles Hanrahan USDA/ESCS  
(202) 447-8219  
Floyd Williams AID/DSB/AGR  
(703) 235-8892

\*\*\*\*\*

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH PROGRAM

JRC is exploring opportunities for a cooperative research program between Title XII universities and the International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs). The program would consist of research conducted by Title XII institutions to back up the work of the centers, Ph.D. candidates from the U.S., and post doctorate and mid-career scientists conducting research at the centers. This approach would also focus on strengthening linkages in the international network of agricultural science.

Dr. James Nielson, Chief of BIFAD's Research Division is working closely with Floyd Williams, Agricultural Research Adviser, Development Support Bureau, AID, to develop a staff report on Title XII program support to the IARCs. If you have suggestions, please send them to Nielson as soon as possible at AID/BIFAD, Room 2246 NS, Washington, D.C. 20523.

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STUDY - GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The General Accounting Office (GAO) is doing a comprehensive study of activities carried out under the Title XII amendment. This study covers such issues as: (a) the role of the university Title XII representative as liaison with BIFAD; (b) contracting methods that AID has approved for university involvement; (c) the strengthening grant and collaborative research support programs (and other research and program activities funded under Title XII); and (d) the role of BIFAD and its subcommittees - JRC and JCAD.

GAO evaluators began their study with the BIFAD Staff office in August, 1980, and continued their analysis through the 94th Annual NASULGC meeting held in Atlanta last November. At that meeting, they spoke with Title XII representatives and other university personnel. And, in the coming weeks, the evaluators plan to visit some Title XII universities to get their views on if and how the universities have increased their involvement in international development assistance activities. In addition, they hope to explore university opinions on their interactions with BIFAD and AID staff. This involvement may not necessarily be Title XII related.

Some evaluators have also visited AID mission to likewise seek the views of mission personnel and report on the AID-university contracting relationships with respect to Title XII involvement.

The study is tentatively slated to be completed this spring. When it is, a copy of the report will be sent to the AID Administrator and BIFAD's Executive Director for comment.

Title XII representatives are reminded that if they have observations and views they wish to share with the GAO about their involvement in Title XII activities - including the CRSPs, strengthening grant status, and other international activities they should contact Susan Aaronson, GAO evaluator, and international relations

GAO CON'T

specialist, (202)275-5790 or write to her at GAO/Title XII Audit Team, Rm. 4148, Washington, D.C. 20548.

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WID CONFERENCE  
CHALLENGES INVOLVING WOMEN

The International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Studies at Texas Tech University sponsored a two-day conference last November 10 and 11 entitled, "Developing Nations: Challenges Involving Women."

This conference focused on: (1) theoretical dimensions of women in development; (2) women's work in developing countries; (3) agricultural development planning; (4) programs of the U.S. Agency for International Development and other organizations; and (5) getting involved in international work.

At least twelve major recommendations resulted from the conference with some main points being:

- 1) find out what is happening on your campus regarding international programs and activities;
- 2) establish linkages with your colleagues of other disciplines on campus and at other institutions regarding international activities;
- 3) become involved in WID activities on your campus as well as those of other institutions; and
- 4) learn about the Title XII Strengthening Grant and other Title XII activities on your campus.

For more detailed information about the

recommendations, please contact Barbara Stoecker, Department of Food and Nutrition Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409, phone (806)742-2656 or 3041.

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BIFAD

- Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., - Chairman
- Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro
- Mr. David Garst
- Dr. Rebecca Robbins Pollard
- Dr. H. F. Robinson
- Dr. C. Peter Magrath
- Dr. E. T. York

JOINT COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

- Dr. Hugh L. Popenoe - Acting, Joint Research Committee
- Dr. Jackson Rigney - Joint Committee on Agricultural Development

BIFAD STAFF

- Dr. Elmer R. Kiehl, Executive Director - (202)632-7937
- Dr. Morris Whitaker, Deputy Director - (202)632-7937
- Mr. John C. Rothberg, Ass't. Director - of Operations - (202)632-7937
- Ms. Marie Barnwell, Administrative Officer - (202)632-2276
- Ms. Doris Dawson - Program Operations Assistant - (202)632-3009
- Dr. Glen Taggart, Chief, Inst. and Human Resources Dev. - (202)632-7936
- Mr. Robert G. Huesmann, Chief, Country Programs Division - (202)632-7939
- Dr. James Nielson, Chief, Research Division - (202)632-7935
- Mr. Fred Johnson, Agricultural Economist - (202)632-8486
- Dr. Jiryis Oweis, Agricultural Economist - (202)632-3009
- Dr. Freddie L. Richards - Agricultural Specialist - (202)632-7936
- Dr. Kenneth K. Otagaki - Agriculture Officer - (202)632-9525
- Mr. James Booman, RIR Coordinator - (202)632-2356
- Ms. Mary Lester, Editor, BIFAD Briefs - (202)632-3009

DOCUMENTATION OF INTEREST AND CAPABILITY  
TO CONDUCT PROJECTS UNDER TITLE XII

(BIFAD wants to emphasize that this document is not a request for Expression of Interest or an RFTP but is a request for supplemental information to assist JCAD and the BIFAD staff in drawing up a source list for AID.)

Candidate Project:

Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Country: \_\_\_\_\_  
Project Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Potential Contractor:

Name of Institution: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title XII Officer or  
Person Responsible for  
this Documentation: \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Documentation of Interest and Capability:

1. Our Institution is interested in being considered as a:

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. Prime or Lead Contractor  
\_\_\_\_\_ b. Sub contractor - specifically in the following areas:  
i.  
ii.  
\_\_\_\_\_ c. Collaborator with other institution - specify desired partner(s):  
i.  
ii.

2. We believe our capability to work on this project can be rated as:

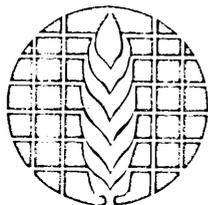
- \_\_\_\_\_ a. Very strong.  
\_\_\_\_\_ b. Moderately strong.  
\_\_\_\_\_ c. Adequate.

3. Please attach information that describes your institutions capacity to carry out this project.

### Suggested Outline

- A. Capabilities to carry out this project.
  - 1. Administrative (organizational) capacities.
  - 2. Qualified staff available to work on this project.
  - 3. Research and training facilities.
  - 4. Other.
- B. Experience, overseas and domestic, related to this project.
- C. Commitment which your institution is willing to make to this project.
  - 1. Level of institutional commitment (President, Dean, Department Chairpersons, individual staff members).
  - 2. Willingness to develop specific capacities required for this project if not presently possessed.
  - 3. Other.
- D. Special conditions required for participation. This should include such items as critical time limitations, need for strengthening funds, etc.
- E. Other.

Return Form to: BIFAD, Country Programs Division,  
Room 2246NS, Agency for International  
Development, Washington, D.C. 20523



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

VOLUME IV

February, 1981

NUMBER 2

## AID'S NEW ADMINSTRATOR

President Reagan named M. Peter McPherson as the new Administrator for the Agency for International Development on January 29.

Currently, McPherson is Acting White House Counsel and was the General Counsel to the Transition. He was a previous partner and head of the Washington office of the Ohio-based law firm of Vorys, Sater, Seymour and Pease.

McPherson served on the presidentially-appointed Board for International Food and Agricultural Development from 1977 to 1980, and most recently was the chairman of the Latin American Regional Work Group of the Joint Committee on Agricultural Development.

Under President Ford, McPherson served as Special Assistant, and as Deputy Director of Presidential Personnel from 1975 to 1977.

He was a tax lawyer in the Internal Revenue Service specializing in the taxation of U.S. corporations doing business abroad from 1969 to 1975.

He also served as a Peace Corps Volunteer in Peru from 1965 to 1966 coordinating Peace Corps Volunteers working throughout Peru with the U.S. School Feeding Program, and he also worked with the Private Enterprise

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Congressional Presentation  
INTSOY Position Available  
CEQ - Global Resources  
Annotated Bibliography  
(Michigan State University)

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Office of the A.I.D. Mission and with the Peruvian Credit Union Federation.

McPherson has a B.A. degree in political science from Michigan State University - 1963, an M.B.A. from Western Michigan University - 1968, and a J.D. degree from American University Law School in 1969.

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## TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO MISSIONS

To put it in contract office language, the Technical Support to Missions (TSM)

(See TSM - page 2)

TSM CON'T.

concept is "hitting the streets." This means that formal requests for proposal are being sent to all Title XII institutions that have filled out Documentation of Interest forms for either Costa Rica or the Dominican Republic. For the immediate future, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic will be the only missions involved in this first round of TSM contract negotiations.

The TSM concept outlines how Title XII institutions might provide agricultural and rural development technical support to AID Missions. The concept envisions a mission-managed contract arrangement focusing on a long-term commitment to one country, but does not provide an exclusive source for services.

In early January, Shane MacCarthy of the Development Support Bureau and Stan Heishman of the Contracts Management Office, visited key personnel in the Santo Domingo and San Jose Missions. Scopes of work and selection criteria for the TSM were drafted at that time. Their discussions with field level personnel resulted in clarifications of the original TSM concept, of which the following is of interest to the Title XII community:

- The TSM has evolved very much along the lines of a university Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC) with there being guaranteed minimums of \$3,000 per year for three years;
- The Scopes of Work tend to be general in nature with both missions citing the following examples as tasks which might be undertaken: "technical and economic analysis in the areas of pricing policy and marketing; assistance in Pro-

ject Implementation Documents (PID) and Project Paper (PP) preparation, sector assessments and project evaluations;"

- The two IAC Missions also anticipate similar service needs to include natural resource management, aquaculture, on-farm water management, in-country training in agricultural research and extension and analyses of nutritional status of rural families in terms of food availability and nutrient content; and
- The language capacity of the technicians and willingness to commit strengthening grant resources were two selection criteria given heavy emphasis by both Missions.

Further, it has been determined that during this initial period of TSM contracting, only one TSM contract to a Title XII institution. This decision will encourage different types of relationships to be fostered between missions and the university community under the broad aegis of TSM. It is anticipated that these relationships will be evaluated and refined as the TSM concept develops in future years.

The present schedule calls for the first two TSMs to be effective by May, 1981. Meanwhile, there will be further contact with several missions in Africa that indicated an initial interest in the TSM concept.

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SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT ARRANGEMENT PROPOSED

For over a year, the Agency's senior agriculturalists, through the Technical Program Committee for Agriculture (TPCA), have been developing a concept to enable faculty members at Title XII institutions to alternate periods of work between their university and AID.

(See Employment - page 3)

EMPLOYMENT CON'T.

The concept is entitled "Dual Path Employment Agreement" (DPEA), and was described in the following letter recently sent to the presidents of all Title XII institutions by then Acting Administrator Joseph C. Wheeler:

"The Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) is considering a proposal which we hope will establish closer, more mutually beneficial relationships between the Agency and the Title XII university community. The proposal calls for Dual Path Employment Agreements with universities under which a limited number of faculty members would alternate between periods of teaching, extension and research at the university and periods of service with A.I.D., either in Washington or in a USAID Mission overseas. A copy of the proposal, which has been endorsed by the Joint Committee on Agricultural Development of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development, is enclosed.

A.I.D. needs excellent agricultural and rural development specialist up-to-date with their professions. At the same time we believe the universities, in carrying out their collaborative roles in planning and implementing programs abroad, could benefit from having staff who have worked in the Agency. Under the proposed Dual Path Employment Agreement, faculty members would retain their university appointments while serving in A.I.D. for periods of two years at a time.

We realize the proposal is general in character and will require refinement especially on implementation arrangement. Once your comments have been received and reviewed, we hope to proceed with discussions with individual institutions.

We would very much welcome your views on this proposal."

Also enclosed with the letter was a detailed description of the DPEA. If your institution has not received this correspondence, or if you need additional copies, please contact the TPCA office (703)235-2240.

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MORE WORLD HUNGER SYMPOSIA SCHEDULED

Two more universities plan to hold World Hunger Commission symposia.

Purdue University plans its symposium March 5 and 6 with commission member Walter Falcon as the keynote speaker on the topic "The Challenge in Overcoming World Hunger." Also scheduled on the symposium program is Dr. Eugene Stockwell, Vice President of the World Council of Churches, to speak on the topic "Moral Considerations of Hunger."

The University of Arizona is holding weekly symposia which began the week of January 18 and will culminate April 23 or 30. Participants are mainly UOA personnel, and they are discussing the Global 2000 Report focusing on issues such as the merits and deficiencies of forestry, wildlife, agriculture, energy, and they are also incorporating the World Hunger Commission Report. UOA plans the last symposium to be synopsis of its total "seminar series," and anticipates a World Hunger Commission member as a keynote speaker.

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AID RESOURCES AVAILABLE

AID's Development Information and Utilization Office (DIU) was established, in part, to answer requests for technical and project experiential information

(See Resources - page 4)

RESOURCES CON'T.

from developing country individuals or institutions, Missions, AID/Washington, Peace Corps and the Voluntary Agencies.

DIU has two information centers, one located in the State Department building Rm. 1656, N.S., (202)632-8701; and one in Rosslyn Rm. 105, SA-18, (703) 235-1000. These two centers contain over 125,000 reports and publications related to development assistance. The centers also have access to all major special, academic and technical libraries nationwide. In addition, they have on-line access to some 100 automated specialized data bases citing development literature published worldwide.

DIU manages three AID data systems:

- 1) The Development Information System, which provides project descriptions, evaluations and other program documents;
- 2) The Research and Development System which contains abstracts of available AID-funded technical and research reports; and
- 3) The Economic and Social Data System which maintains combined economic and social data from IBRD, IMF, USDA and AID sources for virtually all countries and in most cases covering a 20-year period. It also provides data analysis services for researchers, analysts, economists and project designers in development areas of specific concern.

DIU also produces various regular and "ad hoc" publications such as:

- 1) AID Research and Development Abstracts (ARDA)-published quarterly provides abstracts of AID

supported research reports. ARDA offers research documents of cited reports, at cost or subsidized cost to developing country requestors. ARDA items are free to AID staff and other U.S. Government development agencies.

- 2) Directory of Development Resources-updated annually, is a compendium of information resources including data banks, newsletters, information clearinghouses, and development resource institutions in developing countries and the U.S. that have been financed or otherwise sponsored by AID. This directory is published in English, Spanish and French.
- 3) AID Resources Report-a bimonthly newsletter presenting concise information on new technology, procedures and development findings that are useful to the development technician. Full documentation is provided to the reader, upon request for any items included. The Report is produced in French, Spanish and English.
- 4) Research Literature for Development - a catalog of approximately 70% of AID-sponsored research and development reports from 1962-1977.

"DIU provides TDY assistance in design, implementation and evaluation of AID projects with development communication and information components such as publication and mass media extension efforts, clearinghouses, information centers and data systems." Also available is assistance in development of brochures, newsletters and other information support needs.

DIU also provides developing countries with technical assistance and on-the-job training in conducting surveys and collecting and processing data.

(See DIU - page 5)

DIU CON'T.

If you are interested in any of these items, please write or call: International Development Cooperation Agency, Agency for International Development, DS/DIU, Room 509, SA-14, Washington, D.C. 20523, (703)235-1840.

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION

AID's Congressional Presentation (CP) for Fiscal Year 1982 was sent to all Title XII Representatives this month. The CP outlines the Agency's request for project and program authorizations and appropriations.

Divided into six sections, the CP consists of (1) a main volume, which describes in detail AID's programs and objectives and other specific programs of which AID is involved; (2) Annexes I through IV describe regional and country programs in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Near East respectively; and (3) Annex V describes the Agency's centrally funded activities.

The CP should be a useful reference to universities and institutions for future project planning and implementation of AID's current and proposed activities for Fiscal Year 1982.

Please contact your Title XII Representative for program and project information of interest to you. Likewise, future issues of the BIFAD Briefs will contain information on candidate Title XII projects.

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INTSOY POSITION AVAILABLE

The International Soybean Program (INTSOY) is looking for a Director. Some qualifications include: (1) a Ph.D. or equivalent degree in an agri-

cultural field, (2) ten years experience in agricultural education and research, (3) significant international experience, and (4) fluent reading, writing and speaking of the English language as well as a working knowledge of at least one other language is desirable. Deadline for applications is April 15, 1981, to be sent to the Search Committee, Dr. Richard E. Ford, Professor and Head, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, N-519 Turner Hall, Urbana, Illinois 61801, phone (217) 333-6422.

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GLOBAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT AND POPULATION

The Council on Environmental Quality and the State Department released a report to the president on global resources last month entitled Global Future: Time To Act.

This Report responds to the President's charge that government agencies look at present government programs related to long-term global issues - outlined in the Global 2000 Report, assess their effectiveness, and recommend improvements.

The Global 2000 Report noted the potential for continued depletion of the world's resources and the deterioration of the global environment - "if present trends and policies continue."

Global Future: Time to Act has inputs from 19 federal agencies and several hundred citizens and private organization. The report is based on "problem areas needing priority attention" selected by the federal agencies. The report presents a collection of assessments and ideas for actions the U.S. and other nations could take to respond to urgent global problems. The report's goal "is to further public discussion of these important issues and to offer our best thinking to government leaders who will

FYI CON'T.

be developing U.S. policy in the years ahead."

Copies of the report are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, Stock No. 041-011-0056-4. The cost is \$6.00.

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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY-SENEGAL

Michigan State University has produced "An Annotated Bibliography of Rural Development in Senegal: 1975-1980," written by Gail Kostinko and Josué Dioné. Single copies of this bibliography are available free of charge by writing to: African Rural Economy Program, Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824.

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- Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro
- Mr. David Garst
- Dr. Rebecca Robbins Pollard
- Dr. H. F. Robinson
- Dr. C. Peter Magrath
- Dr. E. T. York

\*\*\*\*\*

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- Dr. Hugh L. Popenoe - Joint Research Committee
- Dr. Jackson Rigney - Joint Committee on Agricultural Development

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- Dr. Jiryis Oweis, Agricultural Economist - (202) 632-3009
- Dr. Freddie L. Richards - Agricultural Specialist - (202) 632-7936
- Dr. Kenneth K. Otagaki - Agriculture Officer - (202) 632-9525
- Mr. James Booman, RIR Coordinator - (202) 632-2356
- Ms. Mary Lester, Editor, BIFAD Briefs - (202) 632-3009

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

VOLUME IV

MARCH, 1981

NUMBER 3

## McPHERSON CONFIRMED

M. Peter McPherson was confirmed this month as AID's Administrator. At his confirmation hearing, McPherson said he does not think the AID program should be dramatically changed but he hopes to make "some modest, on the margin emphases." Briefly, McPherson suggested:

- (1) a greater emphasis on institution building and technology transfer;
- (2) an examination of the functions of AID's Women in Development office "to make sure we are integrating the role of women into the whole range of our programs in the most effective way; ... and to ensure that we are dealing with both women and men as contributors to, as well as beneficiaries of, the development process;" and
- (3) a review of the Pell-Biden Amendment\* "concerning the World Hunger Report and exposing that report and other matters to the PVO community." McPherson said he expects that (PVOs) would be one of the vehicles for such information (informing the American public as to the stake it has in the peace and stability in the world).

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(\*The Pell-Biden Amendment urges the Administrator to make available small grants to Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) to engage in public education of the world hunger issues.)

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## A BOARD MEMBER'S PERSPECTIVE

### AASCU INVOLVEMENT IN TITLE XII PROGRAMS

by H.F. Robinson

There are approximately 340 non-land-grant, state-supported colleges and

(See Perspective - page 2)

## PERSPECTIVE CON'T.

universities throughout the U.S. which are a part of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU). These institutions are also located in Guam and the Virgin Islands.

Fifty-eight of these institutions have agriculture and forestry schools, generally known through their organization called the American Association of University Agricultural Administrators (AAUAA). Many of these institutions, now active in developing research programs, serve regional needs in contrast to the land-grant institutions, which have state-wide responsibilities.

It is appropriate that these institutions be involved in the strengthening grant component of the Title XII program which provides authorization " ... to strengthening the capabilities of universities in teaching, research, and extension work to enable them to implement current programs authorized ...."

Twelve of the 58 institutions meet the first requirement for participation in the strengthening grant program which is being placed on BIFAD's Roster of Title XII Institutions.

Six AASCU institutions qualify for strengthening grants, with a first year total funding over \$580,000. These institutions are:

California State University-Fresno, California Polytechnic University-Pomona, Sam Houston University, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, Texas Technical University, and University of Wisconsin, River Falls.

Probably, the strengthening grants will affect these six institutions more than they will other institutions in the program.

For example, international centers have been formed at each of the six institutions, and major efforts are underway to strengthen the foreign language teaching and speaking capabilities of graduate and undergraduate students. Many of the centers focus on strengthening agricultural development.

Likewise, many of these institutions are concerned with small farm agriculture because they are developing research efforts on regional problems.

Specializations contained within these six institutions are not often available at other institutions. For example, the director of the International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Studies at Texas Technical University administers the strengthening grant.

There is no question that the capabilities of these institutions to participate in international activities will be enhanced by the strengthening grants.

There is concern, however, that more of the AASCU institutions possessing individuals with outstanding expertise in agriculture and nutrition do not qualify for strengthening grants, or effectively compete for programs and projects administered through BIFAD. This concern is based on the lack of sufficient faculty and research activities.

For example, Western Carolina University is involved in a program of rural development and institution-building in forestry. WCU works with Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University and Duke University through the SECID (Southwest Consortium for International Development). But such opportunities are limited, and many individuals interested in international program participation who could contribute to the BIFAD program objectives, have no way of becoming involved in programs.

(See Perspective - page 3)

PERSPECTIVE CON'T.

It is this concern I have that the unique capabilities of the AASCU institutions and individuals within them will be adequately utilized in AID programs under the current AID-BIFAD procedures for identifying and selecting universities.

Most AASCU institutions have a limited number of professionals qualified at any one time for work overseas. Also, these universities have unique competencies in certain fields and experiences not common in the larger universities. They also have modest scientific resources in other fields required in many AID field projects. The special resources and skills of the AASCU institutions are complementary to, rather than competitive with, those of the larger land-grant universities. But present AID selection arrangements appear not to take advantage of this complementarity. Instead, AASCU institutions, as well as the 1890 land-grant institutions, tend to be overlooked or fail to be selected for AID Title XII projects.

The developing countries of the world need the expertise represented from all our institutions, not just those experienced and well-known in international work from the prestigious, land-grant institutions.

I feel strongly that a higher priority should be given to some type of mutual effort by the universities, the BIFAD, and AID to develop the necessary policies, approaches, and instruments that would effectively utilize the unique and wide range of these institutions' resources.

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TITLE XII REGIONAL SEMINARS

In the past two months, three regional Title XII seminars were held across the country at Tennessee State University (Southeast); the University of Maryland (East); and California State Polytechnic

University-Pomona (West).

These seminars gave the universities and AID an opportunity to interact and understand issues of concern related to Title XII programs in AID. Each seminar focused on the same subjects, namely:

- A. More effective university participation and a status report of BIFAD's recommendations to AID for improving university involvement;
  - B. An AID presentation of a proposed "General Agreement" between individual Title XII universities and AID as well as a discussion of AID's contracting procedures;
  - C. A discussion of the role of Consortia in the Title XII program;
  - D. A presentation on "Strategy for Focusing AID's Anti-Hunger Efforts;"
  - E. A discussion of issues and problems related to the Strengthening Grants; and
  - F. A presentation on the Registry of Institutional Resources questionnaire.
- A. More Effective University Participation in AID Programs

BIFAD's deputy director Morris Whitaker, noted that specific recommendations outlined in BIFAD's Staff Report No. 1, underscore AID's increasing need for support from U.S. agricultural institutions to engage in long-term commitments required by the U.S. foreign development assistance program. But a major factor contributing to the development assistance problem is the need for more secure and sustained

(See Seminars - page 4)

SEMINARS CON'T.

funding by AID to the Title XII institutions.

Recommendations were made for the Title XII institutions, the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC) and the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU), and for AID.

These recommendations are lengthy and if you require copies, please contact Mary Lester of the BIFAD Staff.

A report, done by an internal staff workgroup composed of AID and BIFAD personnel, found that the BIFAD Staff Report No. 1 gave an accurate account of the constraints in AID and in the Title XII institutions. Please note however that this workgroup does not represent AID's official position. (Copies of this report are also available upon request.) The workgroup also endorsed a number of BIFAD recommendations, did not recommend adoption of others, and made recommendations of its own for existing constraints.

B. General Agreement Between Title XII Institutions and AID

This agreement, known as a Memorandum of Understanding between AID and Title XII institutions, outlines how the two parties plan to provide the expertise and capabilities needed in the planning and implementing of Title XII programs.

The agreement would cover such items as:

1. The eligibility of institutions;
2. Application of the Memorandum to Title XII programs;
3. Duration and amendment of this Memorandum;
4. The periodic review and evaluation of this Memorandum by AID, BIFAD, and the universities;
5. Implementation by universities to develop policies and mechanisms to encourage staff involvement and commitment to international personnel policies;
6. University international personnel policies;
7. Short-term staffing;
8. Joint funding of institutional staff positions upon return from Title XII foreign assignments;
9. AID employment and interchange programs (Dual-Path Employment Agreement - mentioned in February BIFAD Briefs); and
10. U.S. graduate student training.

This Memorandum is still in the draft stage awaiting input and feedback from AID's General Counsel, BIFAD, the AID Contract Office and the universities.

To date, only two universities (Purdue and Florida) have submitted comments to AID's Contract Office. It is imperative that the Title XII

(See Seminars - page 5)

SEMINARS CON'T.

officers define their interest with regard to items such as funding stability and other incentives to undertake international development efforts, the types of development activities you want to do, etc. Please send these comments to Morton Darvin, AID, SER/CM, Rm. 745, SA-14, Washington, D.C. 20523, 703/235-2389.

Another process of importance to the Title XII community was an understanding of the selection process for Title XII university contractors. In brief, AID has two processes:

1. The Collaborative Assistance Process whereby a Title XII institution is selected from a "short" or "source list" of qualified institutions to design and implement a project; and
2. A Standard Contract whereby the universities participate in selected services identified by AID and the host country which includes project planning and design, and separately for project implementation.

C. A Discussion of the Role of Consortia

SECID executive director, Edward Vickery commented that he feels the consortia should be allowed to participate in responding to Title XII projects via the Documentation of Interest and Capability form (DOI).

This issue will be explored by JCAD.

D. Presentation on "A Strategy for Focusing AID's Anti-Hunger Efforts"

The Technical Program Committee

for Agriculture (TPCA), composed of AID personnel, presented a paper based on the World Hunger Commission Report's main objective to "Make the elimination of hunger the cornerstone of our relationship with the developing world."

The TPCA paper notes that the elimination of hunger requires increased food production and expanding purchasing power of the LDCs to acquire the food they need. The paper also notes that "since most LDCs depend heavily on agriculture", they must look primarily to agriculture to create employment and raise incomes as well as produce food.

E. Strengthening Grant Issues and Problems

The questionnaire on Accomplishments for strengthening grant recipients aided in producing a "most helpful" report given by AID/DSB Erven Long at the NASULGC Conference last November. DSB staff said this questionnaire will be sent to the grantees again this year, "at the appropriate time," for their response and ideas on improvement of the questionnaire.

DSB staff also said that the Guidelines on Reporting are still valid but there will be a new section which will ask how your university is better able to do specific AID activities as a result of your university strengthening activities.

On another subject, AID/DSB Curtis Barker said that travel requests by strengthening grant recipients must be (1) adequately screened, (2) planning and staff work prior to requesting approval must be arranged, and (3) lead time in the requests must be adequate (30 days is the absolute minimum, and may be insufficient

(See Seminars - page 6)

SEMINARS CON'T.

when host government clearances are required). Barker added that travel purposes must be explained to host governments in order to avoid "false expectations of technical assistance." He said that "travel, while important to strengthening is extremely vulnerable to criticism when not employed effectively and appropriately."

F. Registry of Institutional Resources

The four-part Registry of Institutional Resources questionnaire was explained to the Title XII personnel in attendance at the regional seminars. This questionnaire has been mailed to all Title XII institutions on the RIR. (See RIR article, page 7). The questionnaire is aimed at more effectively accommodating and establishing a computerized information listing of the international repertoire of Title XII institutions.

Suggested deadlines for return of the questionnaire are:

- Part A - (as soon as possible);
- Part B - March 31, 1981;
- Part C - April 30, 1981; and
- Part D - May 30, 1981

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CANDIDATE TITLE XII PROJECTS IN AFRICA

Zambia: Agricultural Research and Extension Project # (611-0201)

The January issue of the BIFAD Briefs listed the project Zambia: Agricultural Research and Extension Project No. (611-0201). The following sentence should be added in lieu of the original wording relevant to the U.S. technical team positions

and titles:

The U.S. Technical team will include seven specialists: (an agricultural economist as team leader, two plant breeders for soybeans and maize, a sunflower agronomist, farming systems economist, an agronomist, a research liaison extension officer, and about 50 person-months of short-term consultants.

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East Africa

Rwanda: Agricultural Education Project Project # (696-0109)

Rwanda is engaged in a program aimed at providing primary education as well as making education more relevant to the immediate needs of rural life in Rwanda. This major education effort will attempt to expand primary education from six to eight years with the last two years devoted mainly to an agricultural-based curriculum in line with the rural agricultural life of most Rwandans.

As part of the overall effort, and with AID assistance, the government of Rwanda is planning a three-year "post-primary program" concentrating on agricultural and livestock production as well as vocational training. This assistance hopes to extend and improve the coverage and quality of post-primary agricultural education for rural boys and girls through the Integrated Rural and Artisan Learning Centers (CERAI's). It also has the purpose of increasing the number of women trained in agricultural sciences, primarily through the Hyagahanga Technical School for Girls.

The U.S. technical team for this program will include three specialists for about four years: (1) an agricultural education policy, planning and management advisor; (2) and agricultural education advisor; and (3) a vocational agricultural construction/mechanics specialist.

(See Projects - page 7)

PROJECTS CON'T.

All three require French language ability at the State Department S-3, R-3 level. The project also calls for some short-term specialists.

Although the project has been designed, some latitude exists for modifications to adapt to local conditions and requirements. A collaborative mode contract is therefore being proposed for project implementation.

Title XII officers at institutions interested in participating in this project should send the Documentation of Interest and Capability form to: BIFAD, Country Programs Division, Rm. 2246 NS, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523. Please send the form as soon as possible before April 30, 1981.

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MEETING CANCELLATION

The March 26, 1981 BIFAD meeting has been cancelled. The next scheduled meeting is April 23, 1981.

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RIR QUESTIONNAIRE UPDATE

The questionnaire which will collect information to update the BIFAD/AID Registry of Institutional Resources (RIR) was mailed in February to universities interested in Title XII programs. If your university has not received the RIR package, please write to:

RIR Coordinator  
BIFAD Staff  
Room 2246 New State  
Washington, D.C. 20523,

or call Mrs. Betty Stevenson at (202)632-7937.

If your university has received the package but need additional copies of any of

the forms, please contact Mrs. Stevenson.

The RIR is a voluntary file of information on university interests, experience, and capabilities in areas relevant to U.S. efforts to eliminate famine abroad.

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AID RESOURCES

A special February issue of AID Resource Report gives an agricultural update of publications available such as Reforestation, Composting Privy, Agribusiness, Composting, Rangeland Management, Crop and Animal Production and Leucaena - a nutritious forage. Copies of these publications are available free while supplies last. If you are interested, please contact AID Resources Report, Room 509, SA-14, Office of Development Information and Utilization, Bureau for Development Support, Washington, D.C. 20523.

More AID Resources

AID's Office of Public Affairs publishes a bi-weekly World Development Letter which reports facts, trends and opinions in international development. Recent articles of interest were: Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's answer to the question, "What advice would you give to Third World countries which now tend to lean on the Soviet Union for economic and military support?" "A Woman's Lot," and "Goats Have A Very Bad Reputation." Copies of this bi-weekly newsletter can be obtained by contacting: Peggy Streit, Newsletter Editor, AID/OPA, Room 4898NS, Washington, D.C. 20523. Telephone (202) 632-8633.

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WESTERN WID CONFERENCE

The Consortium for International Development and Colorado State University are sponsoring a "Women in International Dev.

CONFERENCE CON'T.

Western Regional Conference and Project Design Workshop," April 20-23, 1981.

The Workshop, hosted by Colorado State University at its Lory Student Center has two main objectives:

- (1) Familiarize participants from the western region of the policy and procedures of AID, the role of CID, and with specific issues related to women in development; and
- (2) Participate in workshops on the design of international projects.

A prominent speaker at the workshop will be Mary Tadesse, Chief, African and Resource Center for Women of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. She is also planning other speaking engagements at various campuses in the near future.

Other program highlights and topics include:

- (1) Integration of women into the mainstream of AID activities;
- (2) CID's vision and commitment to world agriculture;
- (3) AID's policies, structure and mission;
- (4) Land and people in semi-arid regions; and
- (5) Integration of women into African national and regional development.

For further information, please contact Jack Law, College of Agriculture, Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, Colorado 80523, telephone (303) 491-6272. Registration fee is \$55.

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SUMMER COURSE OFFERINGS

Texas A&M University is offering four courses this summer "designed to provide training in public administration for staff and students interested in preparing for administrative assignments in developing countries."

First six-week term  
(June 1 - July 8, 1981)

Courses

- 1. Special Topics in Comparative Public Administration
- 2. Economics of Underdeveloped Agricultural Areas

Second six-week term  
(July 9 - August 14, 1981)

Courses

- 1. Comparative Public Policy Design and Evaluation
- 2. Public Administration of Agricultural Institutions in Developing Countries

Tuition costs are \$48 - Texas resident; \$480 - non-resident. Other fees are \$100.

For further information, please contact Dr. Clive R. Harston, Texas A&M University, Department of Agricultural Economics, College Station, Texas 77843, phone (713) 845-2116.

University of Maryland-College Park

The University of Maryland-College Park, plans a Summer Institute for Development Studies, May 18 through June 26, 1981. The Institute offers a six-week program featuring a multi-disciplinary approach to the nature and problems of developing nations. Basic emphasis centers on the problems of developing and implementing.

(See Courses - page 9)

COURSES CON'T.

policies, dealing with government bureaucracies, and cooperative design of programs that address the needs and desires of the developing countries.

Instructors will be University of Maryland faculty and guest lecturers-who are non-U.S. social scientists. The format and content of the Institute are designed to (1) meet the needs of professionals in development work who wish to participate in a study of interdisciplinary approaches to development and; (2) to persons of sufficient background at the upper division and graduate levels of study in the social and agricultural sciences. Attendance may be either for university credit or non-credit on a special fee basis.

For additional information write or telephone: Karen Eide Rawling, Director of International Affairs, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742, Tele. (301) 454-3008.

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SEMINAR REPORT

The results of a seminar at the University of Minnesota last May have been published in a report entitled "Home Economics and Agriculture in the Third World Countries." The seminar's purpose was to involve the university's Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture in an examination of applications of home economics expertise to economic development, with particular concern for women.

This report was organized into three parts: (1) the New Home Economics, (2) Women as Agricultural Producers, Consumers and Distributors, and (3) New Directions in Teaching, Research, and In-Country Projects.

The report is available upon request for single copies. Multiple copies are \$5.00 which includes postage and handling. If you are interested in receiving this report, please contact the Center for

Youth Development and Research, University of Minnesota, 48 McNeal Hall, 1985 Buford Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota 55108, Tele. (612) 376-7624.

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STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Michigan State University's International Studies and Programs Review and Planning Committee has published a report outlining how it plans to further strengthening international education activities on campus.

MSU is a recognized leader among U.S. academic institutions for its extensive involvement in international education activities as well as development assistance programs in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Also, MSU was the first institution to appoint a dean of international programs.

But because MSU recognizes the changing relations, institutions, technologies and values in a world-wide context this Committee identified seven major recommendations and strategies for the decade of the 1980's to strengthen MSU's international education activities. Namely:

1. A more substantial international dimension should be infused into the undergraduate curricula;
2. Faculty should be encouraged to pursue international interests and be further supported by MSU's budgeting and reward systems;
3. The exchange and flow of information about international activity and study at MSU needs major attention;
4. International studies and

(See Int'l. Education - page 10)

INT'L. EDUCATION CON'T.

programs should increase significantly its involvement in stimulating graduate program development in the international area;

- 5. Students and faculty from outside the United States should be better integrated into the academic process;
- 6. What is learned from international contracts and grants should be better integrated and fed back into the on-campus education process; and
- 7. Off-campus and outreach programs in international education should be strengthened.

Copies of this report are available from the Office of International Programs, International Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824.

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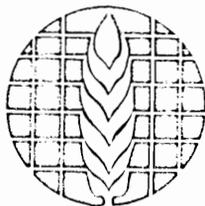
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- Dr. Jackson Rigney - Joint Committee on Agricultural Development

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- Dr. Glen Taggart, Chief, Inst. and Human Resources Dev. - (202)632-7936
- Mr. Robert G. Huesmann, Chief, Country Programs Division - (202)632-7939
- Dr. James Nielson, Chief, Research Division - (202)632-7935
- Mr. Fred Johnson, Agricultural Economist - (202)632-7935
- Dr. Jiryis Oweis, Agricultural Economist - (202)632-3009
- Dr. Freddie L. Richards - Agricultural Specialist - (202)632-7936
- Dr. Kenneth K. Otagaki - Agriculture Officer - (202)632-9525
- Mr. James Booman, RIR Coordinator - (202)632-2356
- Ms. Mary Lester, Editor, BIFAD Briefs - (202)632-3009

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

## Special Issue

April 1981

Projects - See pages 2 and 3

Speeches - See pages 7 on

DOI Form - See pages 5 and 6

### CANDIDATE TITLE XII PROJECTS

In coordination with AID's Africa and Asia Bureaus, the BIFAD staff has identified the following list as potential Title XII projects, with possible land-grant university participation. Potential Title XII projects in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Near East will be announced later.

Title XII officers should be aware that there are a number of uncertainties which may lead to a project's elimination from the budget -- especially in this transition year. Therefore, we have attempted to limit the list to projects that are reasonably certain to be designed and funded, and that are likely to require university technical assistance resources. Title XII officers are urged to review this list with their colleagues and to identify those projects in which their institutions have a special interest. Documentation of Interest and Capability forms should be completed and submitted to:

BIFAD Staff  
Country Programs Division  
Room 2246 New State  
Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523

A DOI form is attached for your reproduction and use.

References are to Fiscal Year (FY) 1982 Congressional Presentation except where noted as FY 1981. Annex numbers are noted in parentheses, e.g. (I).

AFRICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Botswana	633-0207	Resource Planning and Management	444(I)
Burundi	695-0106	Small Farming Systems Research	363(I)
Cameroon	631-0023	North Camerron Seed Service	380(I)
Cape Verde	655-0011	Irrigated Crop Research	42(I)
	655-0010	Tarrafal Water Resoruces-PhaseII	31(1981)(I)
Guinea	675-0201	Agricultural Production and Training II	314(1981)(I)
Kenya	615-0190	On-Farm Grain Storage	none
Liberia	669-0174	Agricultural Extension	none
Mauritania	682-0224	Agricultural and Human Resources Development	79(I)
Rwanda	696-0116	Food Storage and Marketing	413(I)
Somalia	649-0109	Animal Health Services	209(I)
Upper Volta	686-0245	Foundation Seed Production	153(1981)
Zaire	660-0079	Area Nutrition Improvement	438-(1981)



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

VOLUME IV

APRIL, 1981

NUMBER 4

## WID ADVOCATE LEAVES -- BUT VOWS PURSUIT OF WID PROGRAMS

"I'm not going to quit development, I'm not going to quit Women in Development, I'm just going to be doing it from outside the Agency." So says Arvonne Fraser, as she voiced her views for the Agency's Women in Development program, which she has headed since 1976, and now prepares to turn over to her yet to be named successor.

Arvonne Fraser is most sincere about her work as coordinator for the AID Women in Development Office. She said her mission was one of identifying the problems of women in development, which really means one of the problems of LDC women, and what can foreign assistance agencies do about these problems.

She noted there were numerous obstacles encountered initially in identifying these problems - one was collecting general data on women in development and then more specifically by country, sector or culture. When these data are collected, the task begins to translate the ideas about women in development into projects and programs. Fraser added that this means not only developing a program for the WID office, "but sort of a policy for the whole Agency."

Fraser believes that now, as opposed to earlier years, people realize that women are economic contributors, especially rural women, and that they are agricultural producers, "especially in

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Africa." She emphasized that the Tucson Conference in 1978 sponsored by the University of Arizona and the Consortium for International Development, "was the beginning really of the whole agencywide activity in the agricultural field, so far as women in development was concerned," because this conference "really made, I think, public for AID the problems of womens' role in agriculture."

Now, Fraser said, our big problem, not only for women in development but for the agriculturists of the world, is to determine what to do about the drop in food production throughout the world and the rising population, which in turn is causing enormous food shortages.

She indicated that in our quest to help alleviate this problem, we must modernize agriculture, we must look at the

(See WID - page 2)

most appropriate technology for the specific regions and cultures. Fraser added you must examine the food crops and not just cash crops, and note the subsistence economy in the areas where there is a high concentration toward cash crops. But above all, Fraser said, we must help the countries help themselves to solve their own problems.

Women's organizations and women's bureaus are considered a major activity for the future, because they promote leadership skills and organizational skills. But these bureaus and organizations need the financial support of their countries and not just the donor countries. Fraser added, "the women in the countries have got to organize themselves to solve their own problems .... all we can do is help them do that." Fraser then added that the Title XII institutions have been a part of this process.

The WID Office has sponsored numerous WID conferences in the past few years with Title XII institutions as participants and contributors. As a result of these conferences a number of papers were published on womens' organizations, womens' bureaus, credit, employment, health, education, forestry, and other demographic and disciplinary factors that might involve rural women. She said that these papers have been requested from "all over the world."

As a follow-up to these workshops and conferences, projects must be developed in the field. A womens' component must be built into the large agricultural and rural development projects that are presently in progress, worldwide, Fraser said.

"For that," Fraser added, "there needs to be women experts, and women who are willing to go out and do field work."

We're going to have to look to the Title XII universities for a lot of those women. And a lot of them are out working already, but we're going to need a lot more." Women should be included as contractors, members of design teams and as specialists. Fraser said her office has developed at least three rosters of women experts who can go overseas on contracts, and these rosters include women from Title XII institutions.

As far as the networking concept, Fraser said its "crucial." People need information, especially about specific activities as to how they can contribute to these activities in their own fields of endeavour, (i.e. nutritionists, home economists, animal husbandry). She indicated that there are not enough resources to accomplish every activity, but the networking concept provides an information exchange to pursue activities.

Fraser commented on several networking systems that have distributed materials to educate people, such as the Botswana project where Louise Fortmann (Cornell University) is working. There is also an exchange of information on the Title XII Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs) including the Small Ruminants; Sorghum/Millet (Mary Futrell - Mississippi State University); and Beans and Cowpeas (Pat Barnes McConnell - Michigan State University).

Likewise, and almost a number one priority, is to educate and train those actually doing the work. For example, in Upper Volta, a part of Sahelian Africa, if you plan programs for animal health, especially small animals, you must deal with women because they are in charge of the animals. Fraser added, that extension work is crucial, "its the secret of everything, including education and training." She went on to say that if people aren't trained, there isn't going to be much development.

WID CON'T.

With regard to her successor, Fraser said that she hopes her successor will make sure that "a good Women in Development program component" is built into the WID Report to Congress which lists all the projects in the Agency which plan to have a women in development component. She also suggests that her successor evaluate the results of AID projects with that component in mind. Fraser said she hopes to have an opportunity to do some evaluating of the projects as well. And, she added, "...I won't be lost."

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INCENTIVE STUDY

AID is financing an independent study of the existing and necessary incentives (financial and non-financial) needed to induce Title XII universities to respond to AID's development assistance programs overseas.

The study, designed with the assistance of a joint work group comprised of BIFAD support staff and AID managers, will be conducted by the Management Analysis Center (MAC).

In the near future, the MAC team, composed of Messrs. Shay, Parker, Krebil, Hersch and others, will contact selected Agency personnel, Title XII administrators and faculty, representatives of the national associations of universities, and several university consortia. Your assistance to the MAC team will be appreciated. Any questions about the study should be directed to the AID Project Officer, Office of Management Planning, Gwendolyn H. Joe, phone (703) 235-2113.

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THE RIR - WHAT ABOUT PART "C"?

- Q. Will returning Part C, The "Professional Profile" for individual staff members on our campus increase the number of AID project opportunities offered to us?
- A. It may; however, the "Institutional Profile" and "Area of Competence" forms adequately document each institution's major areas of international competence and interest for AID's project nomination purposes.
- Q. Then how would AID use the information that we decide to submit on Professional Profile reports?
- A. There have been numerous occasions when it would have been useful to have such information. AID frequently needs to locate one or two individuals who have a specific combination of skills, e.g., fluency in Spanish, experience in Ecuador, and a horticulturist specializing in banana production. In the past, the BIFAD staff has spent weeks contacting institutions trying to find such people.
- Q. Why isn't the information in the Institutional Profile and Area of Competence forms sufficient for AID's needs?
- A. Individuals are not always easily identified from reviewing the information presented in the Area of Competence form (Part B). Frequently, these individuals are in university departments for which the institution has no intention of submitting an Area of Competence form; or, in spite of years of professional acquaintance, university administrators do not know all the language abilities or professional experience of their colleagues.

(See RIR - Page 4)

RIR CON'T.

Q. What do we gain by completing the Professional Profile for interested individuals on our campus?

A. Several advantages come to mind -- most of which could assist participating universities more than AID.

. First, the Professional Profile allows universities to identify their resources for their program needs.

. Second, the information on the Professional Profile is being automated -- which improves information retrieval. Each participating university will be able to access the information in the RIR computer file - for their own institution only - by using any campus computer terminal and telephone dialing the RIR computer.

. Third, this automated system simplifies the task of keeping the information current. BIFAD will distribute printouts to each participating university for correction approximately every two years. Also, the BIFAD staff will accept new material any time it is submitted.

. Fourth, after the information is gathered for the Professional Profile, accurate information will be available to complete the Area of Competence forms.

Q. Who has access to the information that we submit on our faculty in the Professional Profile?

A. Each university has automatic access to its information, as has been stated. Furthermore, if the university would like to have this information made available to other universities, e.g., to improve consortium management, BIFAD will honor written requests from the institutions involved.

In Washington, D.C., the BIFAD staff controls access to all information in the RIR file.

If you have other questions about the RIR, send them to the RIR Coordinator, BIFAD Staff, Room 2246 New State, AID, Washington, D.C. 20523, phone (202)632-2356/7935.

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PERSONNEL ROSTERS

Some Title XII universities have compiled lists of faculty and staff who have experience and/or are interested in international programs. Formats vary widely, but most include a brief curriculum vitae for each person which indicates the areas of technical competence, international experience and language skills. BIFAD staff occasionally has requests from AID offices to identify individuals for short-term assignments, and we have found the personnel lists to be of considerable use. The more of these we have, of course, the better service we can provide and the more opportunities that can be generated for Title XII faculty. Unfortunately, we are not aware of all the lists which may be available. Therefore, we would appreciate it if Title XII officers whose universities have prepared personnel lists, send one copy as soon as possible to BIFAD Staff, Country Programs Division.

Information on individuals is provided only to AID offices, not to private firms, and we ask AID that contacts be made only through Title XII officers at the universities.

Eventually, of course, the kind of data included in personnel rosters will be included in the Registry of Institutional Resources.

(See ROSTERS - Page 5)

ROSTERS CON'T.

However, if you're in the process of compiling a roster, we've found it useful to have an indexing system. In a recent example, each faculty member was given a number. Then, three indices were provided, one by area of technical competence, one by area of geographic overseas experience, and one by language. By cross-referencing the numbers, it is relatively easy to sort out, for example, a horticulturist with Spanish language skills and experience in Central America. Otherwise, there is quite a bit of flipping back and forth to find the right combination of expertise.

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CANDIDATE TITLE XII PROJECTS

Thailand

North-East Small Scale Irrigation  
Project # (493-0312)

This AID-financed project requires some technical services which universities, among others, may be interested in providing. The contract for services is being advertised in a current issue of the Commerce Business Daily. The CBD notice is quoted below for the information of interested Title XII officers.

"The Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC) invites submission of technical proposals from interested U.S. firms and U.S.-Thai joint venture firms which can qualify through experience with projects of similar type and magnitude for advisory services and technical assistance (including training) to the Royal Thai Government agencies for the rehabilitation, improvement, and management of water delivery systems and efficient on-farm water utilization of seven tanks (reservoirs) in northeast Thailand.

Selected firm(s) will provide consultant services connected with rehabilitating and improving the irrigation infrastructure including embankments, canals, laterals, hydraulic structures, access roads and on-farm water distribution systems. The consultant will also assist in planning for water management activities. In addition, technical assistance shall be provided to: (1) help farmers develop improved/diversified agricultural production and marketing; (2) help strengthen (develop) farmer organizations; (3) help develop a training/motivation system for farmers; (4) help develop a positive cooperative linkage between extension, research and private sector to achieve increased agricultural production; and (5) help prepare a systems operation handbook and train personnel to operate and maintain the system.

The objective of the northeast small-scale irrigation project is to rehabilitate and modernize seven tank irrigation systems and to establish a replicable approach and the necessary institutional capabilities for similar projects in northeast Thailand. It is anticipated that the contract will be of 54 months duration requiring the service of about 15 professionals in the disciplines of soil classification, drainage, agriculture, surveying, civil engineering, on-farm works, hydraulics, social anthropology, economics and training for an estimated 300 work months of services, almost all of which will be at the project sites in the northeast region. Initial headquarters for consultants will be Roi Et. Financing will be under AID Grant Project No. 493-0312. Foreign exchange costs will be paid in U.S. dollars and local costs will be paid in Baht. A cost reimbursement type contract is anticipated.

(See THAILAND - Page 6)

THAILAND CON'T.

Interested firms may obtain a copy of the request for technical proposal from:

- (1) Mr. Kittipan Kanjanapipatkul, Chief, A.I.D. Program Division, Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation, 962 Krung Kasem Road, Bangkok 1, Thailand, Telephone No. 281-0966.
- (2) Jack Pinney, Asia/PD, Agency for International Development, Washington D.C. 20523, Telephone No. (703)235-8964.
- (3) Frank L. Gillespie, Office of Rural Development, U.S. Agency for International Development, 2948 Petchburi Road, Soi Somprasong 3, Bangkok 4, Thailand, Telephone No. 252-8191.

The deadline for receipt of the proposals is June 15, 1981. Price should not be included in the technical proposal."

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Jordan

The Jordan Valley Agricultural Services Project - # (278-0241)

The Jordan Valley, often referred to as the agricultural gift to Jordan, is well known for its mild winters during which vegetables and semitropical fruit trees can be grown. Because of the low rainfall received in the Valley and the high rate of evapotranspiration, the cultivation of crops, particularly vegetables and fruit, is not possible without additional water.

In the last twenty-five years, several development projects including irrigation schemes have been executed by the Government of Jordan with the assistance of several countries and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

The irrigated land in the Jordan Valley is a major source of vegetables and fruits and accounts for approximately 60 percent of Jordan's agricultural exports. However, the Valley's agricultural potential has not been obtained despite the recent technological introduction of pressurized water systems for drip or sprinkler irrigation, plastic mulch, plastic tunnels and greenhouses.

The Jordan Valley Agricultural Service project (5 year, collaborative mode) will assist the Government of Jordan in the establishment and dissemination of appropriate agricultural technology for fruit and particularly for vegetable production in the Jordan Valley.

A major element in the project is the creation of a center located in the Valley. This center will be used for project staff activities including all applied research, extension efforts, and part of the farmer demonstrations. The center will be headed by a full time Jordanian director, who will report directly to the Minister of Agriculture. AID's input in the project involves six long-term technicians (19 person years), a soil scientist, an agronomist, a farming systems specialist, a horticulturist, a plant pathologist, an integrated pest management specialist, and a farm management specialist. AID also plans to have 21 person months of short-term technical assistance and plans to train participants (230 person months). Laboratory equipment, greenhouses, vehicles and other commodity procurement will approximate \$850,000.

Institutions having capability and interest in undertaking this project should send a Documentation of Interest and Capability form to BIFAD, Country Programs Division, Room 2246 NS, Washington, D.C. 20523;

(See JORDAN - Page 7)

JORDAN CON'T.

or telephone as soon as possible (202) 632-3009. Quick responses are advised, since the contracting process is expected to begin at an early date.

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CRSP NEWSLETTERS

Four Collaborative Research Support Program newsletters are now available. If you are interested in an in-depth status of the following CRSPs, please contact the individuals listed below for specific newsletters:

<u>CRSP</u>	<u>CONTACT</u>
Small Ruminant	<u>Ms. Helaine Burstein</u> Univ. of California - Davis Room 252, Mrak Hall Davis California 95616 916/752-1721
Soil Management	<u>Dr. John Nicholaides</u> Dept. of Soil Sciences North Carolina State U. Raleigh, N.C. 27607 919/737-3179
Peanut	<u>Dr. Curtis Jackson</u> <u>Dr. David Cummins</u> Georgia Experiment Station Experiment, GA 30212 414/228-7312
Sorghum-Millet	<u>Dr. Earl Leng</u> Univ. of Nebraska Program Dir., INTSORMIL Lincoln, Nebraska 68583 402/472-6032

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WORLD HUNGER SYMPOSIUM

Another World Hunger Symposium is being sponsored by Washington State U. on April 24, 1981. The featured speaker is Dr. Eugene Stockwell who will address the topic: "Overview of the Presidential Commission Report on World Hunger."

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CONFERENCES/COURSES/WORKSHOPS  
AND PUBLICATIONS

Tuskegee Institute

In conjunction with its 100th anniversary celebration, Tuskegee Institute sponsored a conference entitled "Women and Development: Collaboration for Action," March 19-21, 1981.

The purpose of the conference was to:

- (a) Contribute skills and expertise to integrate women into the benefits of development; and
- (b) Promote the participation of poor, rural, and urban women in the policy-making, planning, and implementation of development strategies.

Programmatic areas for exploration included economic development, health, education and training, agriculture, and nutrition.

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The University of Wisconsin - Madison, offers an international course on cooperatives for 1981 and 1982. The course, Cooperative Education and Management Seminar, has been offered since 1963 (late August to mid-December) "to fit the needs of people working with cooperatives in developing economies." Classroom instruction and practical field experience at cooperative societies encompass this intensive 16-week course that meets five hours a day, Mon-Fri.

Two cooperative courses will be offered in the summer for eight weeks. One course is a general course on cooperatives while the other involves cooperative management.

For further information, please contact Howard S. Whitney, Coordinator, International Training, University Center for Cooperatives, University of Wisconsin - Extension, 524 Lowell Hall, 610 Langdon Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, telephone (608)262-3251.

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The Michigan State University African Studies Center and Office of Women in International Development are sponsoring a workshop entitled "Contemporary Issues in African Development: Women in Social Change and Social Impact Analysis," May 15-16.

Program highlights include a feature film, "Sambizanga," which depicts the Angolan struggle for independence. Another key event will be panel discussions by persons from various U.S. universities, *Southern Africa* magazine, Overseas Development Council, and Economic Development Bureau.

All events are free and open to the public. For further information, contact: African Studies Center, 100 Center for International Programs, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, telephone (517)353-1700.

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A major activity of Michigan State University's Title XII Strengthening Grant this past year has been the organization of a workshop on "Opportunities and Challenges in Food Processing, Marketing and Human Nutrition in Latin America," for June 1-5.

The workshop, planned by the departments of Food Science and Human Nutrition and Agricultural Economics, will feature formal presentations on such topics as improving human nutrition, methods of handling and preserving foods, and new product development and marketing. Small interest group working sessions will follow the formal presentations each day. A bus tour of the Michigan food industry is also scheduled.

Speakers will include staff members from various MSU departments and prominent persons from Latin American countries.

The workshop is open to participants from Latin America. So far, invitations have been extended to personnel in Argentina, Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, Honduras, Panama and other countries.

For further information, contact: Dr. Albert M. Pearson, Department of Food Science and Human Nutrition, 135A Food Science Building, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, telephone (517)355-8456.

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Two books are available for your information:

- (1) *The Institutionalization of Knowledge Flows: An analysis of the Extension Role of Two Agricultural Universities in India*, by U. J. Nagel.

This book:

- (a) Traces the history of the Indian agricultural university movement to the U.S. land-grant roots;
- (b) Shows the historic and developmental necessity for agricultural university development;
- (c) Gives a new theoretical perspective of the relationship between theory and practice, i.e., research and extension in the third world; and
- (d) Shows the functioning and problems of two extension models in the Indian states of Punjab and Karnataka.

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BIFAD

BOOKS CON'T.

To order, mail \$12.00 (includes postage and handling) to: The Librarian, Technical University Berlin (West), Institute of Socio-Economics, Podbiel-skiallee 64, 100 Berlin 33 FR of Germany. Make checks or money orders payable to U. J. Nagel. You may be billed later.

- (2) *Distant Hunger* by Heather Johnston-Nicholson and Ralph L. Nicholson.

This book's thesis is that the world food problem is technically, biologically, socially, politically, economically, and morally complex. *Distant Hunger* gives alternative conceptions of the world food problem and explores major variables and assumptions of those conceptions.

To order, send \$3.95 to Purdue University, Office of Publications, South Campus Courts -- D, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907. You may be billed later.

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- Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro
- Mr. David Garst
- Dr. Rebecca Robbins Pollard
- Dr. H. F. Robinson
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\*\*\*\*\*

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- Ms. Mary Lester, Editor, *BIFAD Briefs* - (202)632-3009

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

VOLUME IV

NUMBER 5

## ADMINISTRATOR SETS POLICY GUIDANCE

\*\*\*\*INDEX\*\*\*\*

This article is reprinted from AID's newspaper, Front Lines, dated May 7, 1981.

Administrator McPherson set the goals of his tenure as AID chief emphasizing the Agency's commitment to institutional development and technology transfer and adaption that has become his trademark.

In a message to the field, McPherson declared he places a "heavy emphasis on policy dialogue -- the exchange of ideas -- which occurs between individuals in AID missions and individuals in government." He said while he generally reaffirms earlier policy guidance, he also believes some aspects of the development process should receive special consideration.

"I believe strongly that the success or failure of the development process in a given country depends primarily on the policy framework and determination of the country itself," he elaborated, pointing out that "no amount of project activity in the field of agriculture will bring forth more food production unless the government permits farmers to be adequately paid." Similarly, he said population programs need strong government support to be successful. "A government which puts hospitals ahead of health outreach will not significantly bring down infant mortality."

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Policy dialogue, he continued, needs to be carefully coordinated with organizations and institutions, such as the World Bank, engaged in policy-related discussions. This needs to be done in a "sensitive way and should be accomplished in full collaboration with other elements of the U.S. mission. But the importance of countries achieving a policy framework within which the development process can operate should be fully understood."

Regarding institutional development, McPherson said he wants such activity increased. Where the Agency provides financing for the transfer of goods and services, "such programs should be supportive

(See Policy - page 2)

POLICY CON'T.

of institutional development or putting into place of policies or programs that will significantly increase a country's human and physical productive capacity."

He warned "we need to be prepared to stay on course for as long as the process is likely to take -- often a decade or more."

The Administrator defined institutional development as including development organizations, such as education and research centers and specialized service agencies and the program system -- "the interlinkage of established policies, projects and organizations." Training -- to development human resources -- was noted by McPherson as "an important vehicle for accomplishing technology transfer and institutional development."

While reaffirming U.S. interests in helping countries meet the basic human needs of their people, McPherson called for a greater recognition of the role of increased economic growth in achieving those ends. A "tough economic feasibility test" to determine potential project success is in order, he said.

"The case must be reasonably made that the project will achieve results in terms of increased productivity and incomes." He likened testing proposed projects to the business community's consideration of investments on the basis of percentage return. Of course, he added, in the case of a development agency, proper equity consideration should be made. At the same time, economic efficiency is a must and a dramatic improvement of the quality of economic and social analysis are "musts."

"We need to work harder to find the lowest-cost solutions practicable, so our projects are replicable and sustainable and can point the way toward bringing the greatest benefit to the most people at the least cost."

McPherson also discussed the role of the private sector in the development process, particularly to a country's agriculture and industry. Toward this end, he elaborated, he plans to give increased attention to the role of U.S. private business, mainly through making more use of the Trade and Development Program as well as regular AID programs.

The greatest challenge in the next few decades, he said, is overcoming hunger and malnutrition. The agriculture, rural development, nutrition and population programs "should remain the centerpiece of development assistance." That is not to say, he added, that work in other sectors is not important.

Food aid is an integral part of AID efforts to achieve various policy objectives, McPherson declared. He said that all three titles under the Food for Peace program "can be used in a selective way to encourage institutional development, technology transfer and the stimulation of private sector activities." But, he added, "much more can and should be done" integrating PL 480 into development strategy.

On the administrative side, McPherson indicated that operations must be streamlined and personnel must be used "in the most efficient ways." Some of his goals include looking for ways of cutting down on the number of clearance points in the decision-making process; seeking for "excellence in the quality of appointments to key positions;" and strengthening the Agency's technical and professional expertise and its capacity to do macro and micro-economic analyses in support of project and program development. This amounts to doing more with fewer people, and thus the need to "continue the trend toward dependence on private voluntary agencies, the U.S. university community and the private business sector to carry out

POLICY CON'T.

and perhaps even design some programs," he said.

The evaluation process logically followed the Administrator's comments on efficiency and success. "Not only should individual projects contain a thoughtful schedule of evaluations addressing questions of purpose and means, but we should also continue the impact evaluation system" which identifies general problems with particular projects.

Finally, McPherson went on record as having an interest in striving to meet equal opportunity goals and in carrying out the purposes of the new foreign service legislation.

"It is important to continue to implement the law to have fully adequate representation in the administration of the Agency of experience gained by service overseas with AID or with other organizations. This process needs to be completed with great care to the rights, aspirations and abilities of general schedule personnel who continue to serve the Agency after many years of excellent service and who in most cases are in job categories generally not required overseas."

McPherson insisted that "policy is a dynamic process to be broadened and deepened as we learn and face new situations."

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TITLE XII/NASULGC TESTIMONY

"I am here today to represent NASULGC (National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges) and Land Grant Universities ..." - to emphasize that U.S. universities have been involved in the international field for 25 to 30 years, and to make known the extensive impact these institutions have made in the international arena. So said BIFAD Chairman Clifton

R. Wharton, Jr., as he testified before the House Subcommittee for Foreign Operations on May 19.

Wharton went on to say that success stories have been made available to us by the universities. But, he added, the universities need recognition "of the long-term funding needs" necessary "to amass the technical and scientific capability required" to have such success stories.

For example, Cornell University for over 18 years helped the University of the Philippines to establish a strong College of Agriculture where research, education and extension programs are very active. During this 18 year period, 100 Cornell faculty members "spent three months to two years" at the University of the Philippines, College of Agriculture at Los Banos, and 75 Filipinos received degrees at Cornell.

Likewise, the North Carolina State University collaborated with the National Agricultural University LaMolina, Peru for approximately 17 years with over 130 U.S. experts participating. As a result of this relationship, the National Agricultural University "had become a key participant in the planning of government development programs, and was engaged in collaborative research and education programs with the vital fishing industry."

Wharton also said he thought India was becoming a success story from the standpoint that U.S. agricultural universities collaborated to build a "basic institutional structure" in India.

Wharton went on to mention that the work of Title XII and the BIFAD has been successful in:

- (1) institution building;
- (2) strengthening U.S. universities at the "supply side;"
- (3) collaborative research;

(See Testimony - page 4)

TESTIMONY CON'T

- (4) collaborative capability with the universities (greater AID-U.S. university collaboration); and
- (5) policy advice - he felt this was "most important" because of the changing nature of the relationship between AID and the universities to the point where "AID's policies have been changed and strengthened."

Over a period of 30 years, Wharton said, he has noticed a change in the philosophy of AID to a more balanced, central position of providing development inputs which help to strengthen research and extension programs "to improve productivity and incomes of family farmers." He said two basic facts are now known: (1) a truly effective technical assistance effort is one whereby a nation is able to solve its own problems; and (2) the U.S. universities have a "comparative advantage" in that they can provide the technical assistance necessary.

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BIFAD GOES ELECTRONIC

In the past few weeks, the BIFAD's Executive Director Elmer Kiehl has gone on the air to inform radio and TV farm broadcasters across the country about the world hunger problems, and AID-BIFAD's role in this critical issue.

Kiehl's interviews by eleven broadcasters included a mix of over 30 substantive questions such as:

1. How serious is the world hunger problem?
2. Is the U.S. populace aware of the world hunger problem?
3. What is AID-BIFAD doing on a long-term and short-term basis to help alleviate this hunger problem?

4. What other countries are assisting in this global problem?
5. How is the world trade issue affected by this problem - how much does the U.S. export in agricultural products?

In answering the volley of concerned questions, Kiehl said that BIFAD's efforts have been to increase the technical assistance capability of U.S. universities to assist U.S. Missions in work abroad.

U.S. universities are a major resource in providing the technical expertise for research, extension, and training activities in third world countries. This thrust in the longer-run enables less developed countries to increase their indigenous capacities to produce more food, and to upgrade their technical capacities for continuous expanding agricultural production.

As far as the U.S. populace being aware of the world hunger problem, Kiehl said "we are, but that there is limited understanding of the complex nature of the problem. U.S. universities have the capability and the knowledge to help, by informing the lay people of the country, the civic organizations, and others."

In regard to environmental factors, Kiehl cautioned that the slightest change in climate or temperature in any flourishing agricultural society can cause "real problems" in food production. He added that since hunger can produce political instability, food should not be used as a weapon.

As for future broadcasts of this nature, plans are in process to alert the American people of the global food crisis. Likewise more World Hunger Symposia are planned at universities later this fall.

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BIFAD STAFF MEMBERS

Two BIFAD staffers have departed our ranks this past April. Dr. Kenneth Otagaki has returned to the University of Hawaii, as a member of the College of Agriculture.

Mr. James Booman is also at the University of Hawaii to complete his doctorate degree in Horticulture.

BIFAD wishes to acknowledge the contributions these staffers have made to the Title XII program effort as particularly important and wish them the best in their new endeavors.

Dr. Morris D. Whitaker has been appointed as Senior Advisor to AID Administrator M. Peter McPherson. He will also continue as Deputy Executive Director of the BIFAD.

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IMPORTANT!

Please inform the *BIFAD Briefs* editor of any changes in name, address, or any other designation as soon as possible. This helps prevent delays in your receiving correspondence from the BIFAD.

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NEWS BRIEF

Memorandum Of Understanding

The draft Memorandum of Understanding, presented for discussion at the Title XII Regional Seminars earlier this year, has been revised to include several options. The intent of this memorandum is to provide a basis for improved university understanding to facilitate the marshalling of expertise and capabilities needed in implementing and planning Title XII programs.

Additional inputs will be obtained from university administrators in June and July meetings for review by the AID/University Task Force.

TSMs

Two Technical Support to Mission contractors have been selected:

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>UNIVERSITY</u>
1. Dominican Republic	Texas A&M
2. Costa Rica	U. of Florida

Incentive Study

Preliminary (pre-test) findings are in on an incentive study aimed at seeking the pros and cons of U.S. university participation in international development assistance programs. The two major factors indicated were:

1. Demand (AID)/Supply (faculty availability) requirements must be known;
2. Motivation for overseas participation by faculty varies greatly with age and career stage; and
3. A number of internal and external factors impinge on faculty availability.

The full-scale survey will be completed in the near future.

CGIAR REVIEW

A resolution was passed by the Board aimed to include women in the planning and implementation of solutions of the international research centers. Namely:

(See Review - page 6)

### Review Con't.

1. Reporting of the activities of the centers, which includes reports on the number of scientists assigned to the various centers, should be disaggregated by sex.
2. Goals should be prepared for inclusion in the indicative plan for the training of women scientists at the centers.
3. The CGIAR Review Committee and Study Team be urged to take into account the vast body of research on women in development in terms of its implications for farming systems research. And, that
4. AID policy recommendations which suggest increased attention to the opportunities for American scientists (which is equally appropriate for obtaining participation of women) to participate in center policy-making through identifying opportunities for women serving on center boards of directors.

### Egypt's Extension Capabilities

AID's Near East Bureau has suggested that a Task Force visit Egypt in July or August to examine the adequacy of the extension capabilities of that country to increase its agricultural production. It is anticipated that a BIFAD member or a senior BIFAD staff officer will participate in the study team. Other Task Force members have not been named.

### World Food Situation

IFPRI Director John Mellor said that the most important emphasis in the world food situation today is the fact that the tremendous growth rate in the LDCs (700 million, excluding India) has produced tremendous implications for AID. Namely:

1. The tremendous growth rate of the LDCs will not enable them to meet their own food demands, thereby applying upward pressure on prices of imported agricultural products. This in turn, applies tremendous pressure on agricultural producing communities to produce more food.
2. Trade will be more dynamic, in that a rapid growth in agricultural imports will likely promote higher specialization - (livestock, fruits, and vegetables etc.), thereby producing the need for imported grains.

### Joint Resolution

AID Administrator M. Peter McPherson and BIFAD Chairman Clifton Wharton, Jr., have signed a joint resolution indicating an emphasis on formalizing long-term relationships and commitments on the part of AID and universities for involvement in international activities.

The resolution, entitled, "Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act in the 1980's: Science and Technology in Support of AID's Programs", is as follows:

Whereas: U.S. Agricultural universities have assisted AID, and its predecessor agencies, to carry out U.S. assistance programs these past 30 years in developing countries around the globe; and

(See Resolution - page 7)

## RESOLUTION CON'T.

Whereas: U.S. agricultural university involvement resulted in training significant numbers of people in developing countries, and building and strengthening local institutional capacity which clearly contributed to the achievement of "graduate" status in some former AID Countries; and

Whereas: The Title XII Amendment in late 1975 reaffirmed and enhanced the role of universities in AID's agricultural and rural development programs, and gave greater Congressional mandate to their involvement; and

Whereas: The Title XII Amendment changed the mode of university involvement in AID programs to one of greater collaboration and partnership, in a longer term setting; and

Whereas: The U.S. Agricultural universities provide a strong human and institutional resource to support, advise and assist developing countries in planning and executing selected elements of their agriculture and rural development programs.

Therefore, be it resolved and agreed by AID and BIFAD that:

1. AID recognizes that U.S. universities are a special resource and intends to make every effort to involve and utilize them fully and completely in accord with the provisions of the Title XII Amendment;
2. BIFAD recognizes that its primary mission is to help AID to mobilize and utilize the faculty and institutional resources of eligible universities, and to advise and assist AID to develop and implement the components of the Title XII program;

3. Both AID and BIFAD are committed to taking prompt action necessary to carry out fully the mandate of Title XII in terms of using the resources of U.S. universities in achieving developing country agricultural and rural development and nutrition goals.

## JRC NEWS

### INTEGRATED CROP PROTECTION CRSP

At its April meeting, the Joint Research Committee planned to recommend to AID not to proceed with the Phase II planning of the proposed Integrated Crop Protection CRSP. Members of JRC still believe that ICP is an important area of research for assisting developing countries, but felt that approaches other than a Collaborative Research Support Program might be more effective.

JRC members also recognized that such ICP research, to be most effective, must relate cropping systems and must be tied in with extension and action programs.

The JRC plans to discuss alternative approaches for organizing and financing ICP research at its next meeting on July 14 and 15.

## CGIAR REVIEW

The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) is conducting its second five-year review of the international agricultural research center system with JRC members assisting in the review. The review report is being prepared for presentation at the Annual Centers Week in Washington, D.C. in November, 1981.

JRC participants in the review include Hugh Popenoe, James Johnston, Fred Hutchinson, Floyd Williams, and William Pritchard.

(See Review - page 8)

JRC meeting dates are: July 14-15, September 14-15, 1981, and November 10 and 11.

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CANDIDATE TITLE XII PROJECTS

Senegal: Range and Livestock Development Project # 685-0202 Extension

The purpose of the Senegal Range and Livestock Project is to implement an effective, potentially replicable livestock project among the sedentary farmer/herder populations of the Bakel area of eastern Senegal.

The project, begun in 1976, provides for a pilot introduction of techniques for improved range and livestock utilization. This includes construction of strategically placed, low-cost, water collecting ponds - which serve as cattle watering points and an emphasis on selected changes in cattle health and management.

Recently, a project evaluation concluded that the technology introduced in Phase 1 has demonstrated, merit and recommended an extension of activities into Phase 2. Specifically, the project extension will 1) refine the application of ponds to the specific range; 2) introduce range condition monitoring and managing techniques; 3) refine certain health and management services; and 4) refine project management techniques according to the above defined set of objectives.

Phase 2 of the project includes five person years of training at the master's degree level and will require the following technical assistance:

1. range hydrologist, 3 person months to perform an evaluation;
2. range manager, 3 person months;

3. water development advisor two person years;
4. graduate student, 2 person years for long term study of project economic benefits, and
5. senior supervisor, 3 person months.

A collaborative mode contract is being proposed for implementation of this assistance. The technical assistance team will need to have an S-3, R-3 capability in the French language. Team members must be prepared to live in the Bakel area.

Title XII officers at institutions interested in participating in this project should send a Documentation of Interest and Capability form to: BIFAD, Country Programs Division, Room 2246 N.S., Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523. Please respond by June 26, 1981.

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CICHE

Four national and one international education associations established a cooperative arrangement named the Consortium for International Cooperation in Higher Education:

The purpose of this Consortium is to:

1. Provide a major contact point for those wishing access to higher education, both within and outside the U.S.; and
2. Facilitate the application of educational resources to national development problems.

CICHE has access to over 2,000 U.S. institutions of higher education that are linked to it through membership affiliation.

( See CICHE - page 9)

CICHE CON'T

CICHE can contract for the following services:

1. Training and Education,
2. Technical Cooperation and Assistance, and
3. Exchange Programs.

For more information about CICHE write or telephone: Chairman, Consortium for International Cooperation in Higher Education, Suite #610, 1 Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036, telephone (202) 293-2450.

- Ms. Doris Dawson - Program Operations Assistant - (202)632-3009
- Dr. Glen Taggart, Chief, Inst. and Human Resources Dev. - (202)632-7936
- Mr. Robert G. Huesmann, Chief, Country Programs Division - (202)632-9525
- Dr. James Nielson, Chief, Research Division - (202)632-7935
- Mr. Fred Johnson, Agricultural Economist - (202)632-7935
- Dr. Jiryis Oweis, Agricultural Economist - (202)632-3009
- Dr. Freddie L. Richards - Agricultural Specialist - (202)632-7936
- Ms. Mary Lester, Editor, *BIFAD Briefs* (202)632-3009

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BIFAD

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- Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro
- Mr. David Garst
- Dr. Rebecca Robbins Pollard
- Dr. H. F. Robinson
- Dr. C. Peter Magrath
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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

VOLUME IV

JULY, 1981

NUMBER 6

## A BOARD MEMBER'S PERSPECTIVE

### A RENEWED EMPHASIS UPON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

by E.T. York

Thomas Jefferson, in 1820, expressed clearly the needs of a young, undeveloped country for assistance in science and technology:

"In an infant country such as ours, we must depend for improvement on the science of other countries, long established, possessing better means, and more advanced than we are. To prohibit us from the benefit of foreign light is to confine us to long darkness."

About 130 years later, Harry Truman, then President of a nation recognized as the world leader in science and technology, proposed as Point IV of his inaugural address "to embark on a bold new program for making the scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas of the world."

These statements reflect a recognition by two great U.S. Presidents of the contributions science and technology can and must make to a nation's development. President Truman's Point IV program represented a commitment on the part of a nation, which has benefited immeasurably from advances in science and technology, to share its scientific and technical knowledge with less developed countries.

## \*\*\*\*INDEX\*\*\*\*

The AID/BIFAD Joint Resolution  
is attached - See Appendix

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The Point IV program was highly acclaimed abroad and strongly supported at home. In fact, it was so highly regarded that other more developed nations have since established similar programs. And today, many are committing a greater share of their total resources to development assistance than the U.S.

Substantial progress was made in many developing countries as a result of U.S. technical assistance efforts. These efforts were aimed at not only transferring and adapting available technology, but also training needed personnel and building indigenous institutions so that these countries might ultimately have the capacity to sustain their own development efforts without external assistance.

(See PERSPECTIVE - page 2)

## PERSPECTIVE CON'T.

In time, however, U.S. "aid" efforts began to shift from an emphasis on technical assistance to major capital or resource transfer programs. Such a trend has continued over the years to the point where the numbers of highly qualified technical personnel have greatly declined.

Also, AID's reputation within the scientific community, here and abroad, has been seriously eroded. Many believe that these changes have resulted in a serious weakening of AID's capacity to deliver high-quality technical assistance programs at a time when the need for such quality programs to assist developing nations has never been greater.

We believe that such a shift in emphasis has contributed substantially to the current, negative attitudes throughout the nation regarding "foreign aid." In no respect does our foreign assistance program today enjoy the type of positive reaction and support from the American people present during the original Point IV program. We would suggest that a major reason for this loss of support has been the fact that now the total foreign aid program has taken on dimensions quite different from the original concept -- "sharing our knowledge" with developing nations and helping these nations "help themselves" become strong and self-reliant.

In view of these circumstances, we are delighted and encouraged with the emphasis AID Administrator Peter McPherson is placing upon technical assistance and the building of indigenous institutions to enable developing nations to achieve the capacity to resolve various technical, social, economic and institutional constraints to their development. We believe this type of development assistance effort can make a more significant and lasting contribution to our nation's foreign assistance goals (political, security, economic, and humanitarian) than some of the more direct forms of aid involving, primarily, resource transfer programs.

Such emphasis upon technical assistance and institution building by AID obviously provides a great opportunity and challenge to U.S. universities to make even more meaningful contributions to our nation's development assistance efforts. We are confident that Administrator McPherson appreciates fully the role which universities can play in U.S. development assistance efforts and intends to encourage their involvement in such efforts.

Indeed there are presently many circumstances which point to the opportunity to develop a much more meaningful and productive partnership between AID and the university community. In fact, strong commitments to this partnership are set forth in a Joint Resolution, signed May, 1981, by Administrator McPherson and BIFAD Chairman Wharton. (See Appendix) We believe that such a strong partnership can be mutually advantageous while contributing significantly to the advancement of U.S. development assistance efforts throughout the world.

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## CANDIDATE TITLE XII PROJECTS

The following Rwanda project was announced in the March issue of *BIFAD Briefs*. This project is being reannounced to give those institutions interested in participating an opportunity to respond to the Request for Technical Proposal, which we now understand will be issued within the next month or so.

Title XII officers at institutions interested in participating in this project should send the Documentation of Interest and Capability form, as soon as possible, to: BIFAD, Country Programs Division, Rm. 2246 NS, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523.

### East Africa

Rwanda: Agricultural Education Project  
Project # (696-0109)

(See Rwanda - page 3)

RWANDA CON'T.

Rwanda is engaged in a program aimed at providing primary education as well as making education more relevant to the immediate needs of rural life in Rwanda. This major education effort will attempt to expand primary education from six to eight years with the last two years devoted mainly to an agricultural-based curriculum in line with the rural agricultural life of most Rwandans.

As part of the overall effort, and with AID assistance, the government of Rwanda is planning a three-year "post-primary program" concentrating on agricultural and livestock production as well as vocational training. This assistance hopes to extend and improve the coverage and quality of post-primary agricultural education for rural boys and girls through the Integrated Rural and Artisan Learning Centers (CERAI's). It also has the purpose of increasing the number of women trained in agricultural sciences, primarily through the Hyagahanga Technical School for Girls.

The U.S. technical team for this program will include three specialists for about four years: (1) an agricultural education policy, planning and management advisor; (2) and agricultural education advisor; and (3) a vocational agricultural construction/mechanics specialist. All three require French language ability at the State Department S-3, R-3 level. The project also calls for some short-term specialists.

Although the project has been designed, some latitude exists for modifications to adapt to local conditions and requirements.

Panama - Education for Rural Development  
Project # (525-0219)

This three-year project will focus on improving the technical training received by agricultural students at the University of Panama's College of Agronomy. The project consists of a pilot

effort that will develop, test, and adapt training curriculum for fifth year agricultural students. The project plans to train seven professional faculty members so they can better supervise students' field work activities.

The three training methodologies to be tested under the project are: (1) The Field Practicum: approximately 30 students per year will spend five months at an on-farm training site located in the Department of Chiriqui; (2) Work/Study Program: selected students will work with either the Ministry of Agriculture or one of the autonomous institutions; and (3) Faculty Research Program: four students will participate in a practical field research program at the faculty's research station.

The total cost of the project is \$721,000. AID will provide one long-term advisor and eight short-term specialists. The technicians must have a good command of the Spanish language and experience in the development of curriculum closely related to the needs of small farmers.

Institutions having capability and interest in undertaking this project should send a Documentation of Interest and Capability form as soon as possible to BIFAD, Country Programs Division, Room 2246 N.S., Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523.

Informal expressions of interest may be communicated by telephone to Jerry Oweis, Freddie Richards or Bob Huesmann, subject to later submission of DOI.

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BIFAD NEWS

Appointments

Dr. E. T. York has been appointed Vice Chairman of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development. York, a current member of the BIFAD, is the former Chancellor of the State University System of Florida.

\*\*

Mrs. Rosalyn Willis joins the BIFAD Staff as a summer intern working in the Country Programs Division. She has a bachelors degree in Economics from the University of Maryland - College Park; and she is pursuing her masters degree in Economics from American University. Willis is interested in working in an international agency as an Economist.

\*\*

This past June, BIFAD Staff selected Ms. Elizabeth Ravnholt as the new Registry of Institutional Resources (RIR) Coordinator. Ravnholt has been with AID for four years, working in the Economic and Social Data Services Division of the Development Support Bureau. She has assisted in the preparation of AID's Congressional Presentation and other major statistical reports. Ravnholt succeeds former staff member James Booman.

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MIAC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MidAmerica International Agricultural Consortium's new Executive Director is Dr. Floyd Smith. Smith is the former Director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

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UNIVERSITY RESOURCES

Michigan State University's Department of Fisheries and Wildlife publishes every spring a *News Bulletin of the International Wildlife Ecologists of MSU*. Professor George A. Petrides, editor of the news bulletin, compiles substantive information on project proposals, project activities, and progress of U.S. and international graduate students working overseas.

Petrides suggests that any AID Mission personnel wishing to contact the MSU graduate student who is in an overseas country may feel free to do so. Petrides hopes that in such an event, the graduate student may be of some assistance to the Mission personnel.

For a copy of the news bulletin, please write the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Natural Resources Building, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824.

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WID HUMAN RESOURCES AVAILABLE

AID supports the involvement and integration of women into international development projects that are on-going and proposed.

Of interest to Title XII officers whose university might be involved in Title XII projects or other international development projects is the establishment of five, Multi-National Programming and Operational Centers (MULPOCS) in Africa for women. These centers were established by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and are grouped into many African countries under one main country. They also have a women's coordinator for each group. This coordinator serves as a contact point for her countries' activities and can be a valuable source of information on project assistance for a university or institution that has a women in development component designed in its project.

(See WID RESOURCES - page 5)

WID RESOURCES CON'T.

Briefly, the MULPOCS are established as follows:

1. MULPOC - Giseny (3)\*  
Bureaux - Rwanda, Zaire, Burundi  
Coordinator - Claire Siraninzi (Burundi)
2. MULPOC - Lusaka (18)  
Bureaux - Lesotho, Mozambique, Malawi  
Coordinator - Victoria Mwamenja (Tanzania)
3. MULPOC - Niamey (16)  
Bureaux - Gambia, Mali, Ghana  
Coordinator - Marianne Aribo (Guinea)
4. MULPOC - Yaounde (7)  
Bureaux - Cameroon, Car, Congo  
Coordinator - Denise Gazania (Congo)
5. MULPOC - Tangiers (6)  
Bureaux - Tunisia, Libya, Sudan  
Coordinator - (To be named)

\*Denotes number of countries in the MULPOC

For further information, please contact Mary Tadesse, Director, African Training and Research Center for Women, UN/ECA, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

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OTHER AVAILABLE RESOURCES

*The Great Adventure*, by Dr. Jerry Leon Gill, is an interesting book dealing with Oklahoma State University's involvement in international development programs after World War II. Dr. Gill is an Assistant Director in OSU's Office of High School and College Relations.

To order *The Great Adventure*, send \$11.76 (includes postage and handling) to: University Press, North Monroe, Stillwater, Oklahoma, 74078.

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HELPFUL HINTS

The U.S. Government Printing Office has the following publication available for your use in international programs:

1. Foreign Areas Studies - From Afghanistan to Zimbabwe, this publication describes a country's cultural and historical origins and the role these play in the country's institutional organization and functioning.
2. Foreign Post Reports - This publication supplies information about a country's infrastructure, climate population, American Embassies, consulates, travelers' notes, etc.
3. Consumers Guide to Federal Publications - This publication is a subject bibliography listing the corresponding subject number for ordering purposes. It lists such items as livestock and poultry; pesticides; oil spills; etc.
4. Government Periodical and Subscription Services - Price List 36 - This publication is free. It lists, for sale, over 400 different dated periodicals and basic manuals from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Treasury.

For further information, write to the U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402. BIFAD will list future publications FYI.

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INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION COURSES

Two courses in International Irrigation are being offered by Utah State University.

1. - In "Spanish" - "Curso Internacional Sobre Manejo, Experimentacion Y Transferencia de la Tenica del Riego" - (August 10 - Sept. 11, 1981).
2. - In "English" - "On-Farm Water Management International Course" - (August 17 - Sept. 18, 1981).

For further information contact the Admission Committee, International Irrigation Center, Department of Agricultural and Irrigation Engineering, UMC 41, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322, USA.

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- Dr. Freddie L. Richards - Agricultural Specialist - (202)632-7936
- Ms. Elizabeth Ravnholt, RIR Coordinator - (202)632-2356
- Ms. Mary Lester, Editor, *BIFAD Briefs* (202)632-3009

\*\*\*\*\*

## A JOINT RESOLUTION OF AID AND THE BIFAD

Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act in the 1980's:  
Science and Technology in Support of AID's Programs

Whereas: U.S. Agricultural universities have assisted AID, and its predecessor agencies, to carry out U.S. assistance programs these past 30 years in developing countries around the globe; and

Whereas: U.S. agricultural university involvement resulted in training significant numbers of people in developing countries, and building and strengthening local institutional capacity which clearly contributed to the achievement of "graduate" status in some former AID Countries; and

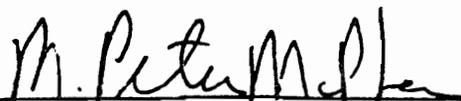
Whereas: The Title XII Amendment in late 1975 reaffirmed and enhanced the role of universities in AID's agricultural and rural development programs, and gave greater Congressional mandate to their involvement; and

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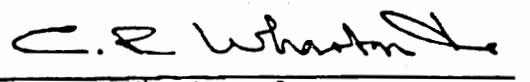
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Therefore, be it resolved and agreed by AID and BIFAD that:

1. AID recognizes that U.S. universities are a special resource and intends to make every effort to involve and utilize them fully and completely in accord with the provisions of the Title XII Amendment;
2. BIFAD recognizes that its primary mission is to help AID to mobilize and utilize the faculty and institutional resources of eligible universities, and to advise and assist AID to develop and implement the components of the Title XII program;
3. Both AID and BIFAD are committed to taking prompt action necessary to carry out fully the mandate of Title XII in terms of using the resources of U.S. universities in achieving developing country agricultural and rural development and nutrition goals.

  
M. Peter McPherson  
Administrator, Agency for  
International Development

May 20, 81  
Date

  
Clifton R. Wharton, Jr.  
Chairman, Board for International  
Food and Agricultural Development

May 26, 1981  
Date

Background Statement on the Joint  
Resolution of AID and BIFAD of May 28, 1981

I. Introduction

The broad, overriding purpose of the Title XII Amendment is to marshal the human and institutional resources of eligible agricultural universities in support of the U.S. development assistance program in food and agriculture. The Amendment specified a broad program oriented toward strengthening indigenous institutions, training people, and the application of science in order to solve food and nutrition problems in the developing countries. It also created the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) for the purpose of advising and assisting the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) to design and implement the various components of the Title XII program, and for helping AID to mobilize requisite university resources.

II. The Title Amendment

A. Purpose of Title XII

The broad purposes of the Title XII amendment are contained in the General Provisions of Section 296 of the Foreign Assistance Act. The opening statement in Section 296(a) contains three such objectives: (1) provide increased, and longer term support to the application of science to solving food and nutrition problems of the developing countries; (2) improve university participation in the U.S. effort to apply agricultural science to the goal of increasing world food production; and (3) strengthen the capacity of U.S. universities in program related agricultural institutional development.

In Section 297(b), and (c) the Congress set forth three additional program-related objectives: (1) involve eligible U.S. agricultural universities more extensively in: (i) institution-building programs in national and regional research and extension capacity; (ii) international agricultural research centers; (iii) contract research; (iv) research program grants; and (v) strengthening universities to assist in increasing agricultural production in LDC's; (2) assist universities in cooperative joint efforts with agricultural institutions in LDC's, and regional and international research centers; and (3) provide mechanisms for universities to participate and advise in the planning, development, implementation, and administration of each component.

The Congress focused on improved participation of U.S. agricultural universities, and development of research, education and extension activities because of its sense that similar public investments in the U.S. have been very productive. Specifically Congress found (in Section 296(a)), that: (1) the endowment, and continuing support of land-grant universities by Federal State, and County Governments has led to agricultural progress in this country; (2) U.S. agricultural universities have demonstrated their ability, over many years, to cooperate with foreign agricultural institutions; (3) research, teaching and extension activities and appropriate institutional development are prime factors in increasing agricultural production abroad; (4) agricultural research abroad has and will continue to provide benefits for U.S. agriculture, and increased food for all; and (5) universities need a dependable source of Federal funding in order to expand, or in some cases to continue their efforts to assist in increasing agricultural production in developing countries.

In summary, the Title XII amendment seems to have two highly interrelated purposes: (1) to develop and implement a general program, comprised of several components, for increasing world food production, including emphasis on strengthening the people and national research, extension and education institutions serving a science-based agriculture; and (2) to improve the participation and involvement of U.S. agricultural universities in various program components, and marshal greater, more effective university resources in support of U.S. development assistance efforts aimed at increasing world food production. The legislation also specifies that a longer term effort and more dependable funding arrangements are necessary for "...the application of science to solving the food and nutrition problems of developing countries."

#### B. The Title XII Program

In Section 297(a) the President was authorized to provide assistance in five broad program areas in order to:

- (1) strengthen the capabilities of universities in teaching, research and extension work to enable them to implement other components of the program listed below;
- (2) build and strengthen the institutional capacity and human resources skills of LDC's;
- (3) provide program support for long-term collaborative university research in the LDC's themselves to the maximum extent practicable;

- (4) involve universities more fully in the international network of agricultural science; and
- (5) provide program support for international agricultural research centers, to provide support for research projects for specific problem solving needs, and to develop and strengthen national research systems in LDC's.

The Congress required that the programs under Title XII be implemented in ways that utilized and strengthened the capabilities of universities in: developing capacity for classroom teaching of agricultural and related sciences in the LDC's; agricultural research conducted in the LDC's, international centers or in the U.S.; development of extension services; and the exchange of educators, scientists and students. In addition Congress required that Title XII programs take into account their value to U.S. agriculture, and wherever practicable, build on existing programs and institutions including those of eligible universities, USDA, and the Department of Commerce. Finally, an amendment to the original Title XII emphasizes that activities under the Title be directly related to the needs of LDC's, be carried out in those countries, adapted to local circumstances, provide for effective inter-relationship in research, education and extension in promoting agricultural development and emphasize local knowledge delivery systems for small farmers.

### C. The Responsibilities and Duties of BIFAD

The Congress authorized the President to establish a permanent seven member Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD), "to assist in the administration of the programs authorized by this Title...." (underscore added).

The BIFAD's general areas of responsibility include but are not limited to: (1) participating in the planning, development, and implementation of, (2) initiating recommendations for, and (3) monitoring of...." the five main program areas discussed above (underscore added).

In addition, the Congress indicated the BIFAD's duties shall include (but not necessarily be limited to):

1. "participating in the formulation of basic policy, procedures, and criteria for project proposal review, selection, and monitoring" (underscore added):

2. developing and keeping current a roster of universities;
3. recommending which developing nations could benefit from programs carried out under the title, and identifying those nations which want to establish or develop, research, teaching or extension institutions;
4. reviewing and evaluating memorandums of understanding or other documents that detail the terms and conditions between the Administrator and universities participating in programs under Title XII;
5. reviewing and evaluating agreements and activities authorized by Title XII, and undertaken by universities to assure compliance with the purposes of the law;
6. recommending to the Administrator the apportionment of funds for the programs in Section 297; and
7. assessing the impact of programs carried out under Title XII in solving agricultural problems in LDCs.

The legislation authorized the BIFAD to "... create such subordinate units as may be necessary for the performance of its duties, including but not limited to ...

- (1) a Joint Research Committee to participate in the administration and development of the collaborative activities described in Section 297(a) (3)....; and
- (2) a Joint Committee on Country Programs which shall assist in the implementation of the bilateral activities described in Section 297(a) (2), 297(a) (4), and 297(a) (5), (underscore added).

In addition, a staff group was organized, headed by an Executive Director of the BIFAD. By agreement with the Administrator, the Joint Research Committee (JRC) has taken on responsibility for the research components of the program in Section 297(a) (4), and 297(a) (5), as well as the collaborative research program in Section 297(a) (3). The Joint Committee on Country programs was constituted as the Joint Committee for Agricultural Development (JCAD) and shares responsibility with JRC for the institution building elements of research programs in a country context, as well as the institutional building program in Section 297(a) (2).

### III. The BIFAD Role in Title XII

The Title XII legislation assigns to BIFAD and its subordinate units a broad, participatory role in the administration of authorized programs, including the planning, development, implementation and monitoring of program activities. BIFAD is also given the responsibility to participate in the formulation of basic policy, procedures, and criteria for project proposal review, selection and monitoring.

However, despite the important participatory functions assigned by Title XII to the BIFAD, it is clear that overall authority for the Title XII program is vested with AID and not BIFAD.

There has been some tension between the implementation by AID of the New Directions mandate to develop programs and projects which directly improve the lives of the poorest people and the programming of Title XII programs that emphasize human and institutional resource development. This tension has been noted in AID's Agricultural Development Policy Paper:

The relationship between production and income distribution (or equity) objectives, has impeded the programming and project development process... Potentially controversial projects may never be developed by Missions in the first place because of the prospect of a prolonged, difficult review process. The kinds of projects which tend to be controversial are those which strengthen agricultural institutions of research, extension, or education.... (page 7)

There is considerable evidence that human and institutional resource development make a significant indirect contribution to the well-being of the poor. Moreover, the greatest comparative advantage of U.S. technical assistance lies in the area of human and institutional development, an activity uniquely within the purview and experience of U.S. agricultural universities.

The Joint Resolution is intended to reflect the mutual understanding of AID and the BIFAD of the BIFAD role in assisting and advising AID on Title XII matters. It also sets forth AID's position on Title XII and reflects the mutual intention to implement the legislative purpose of Title XII to the maximum extent practicable.



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

VOLUME IV

AUGUST, 1981

NUMBER 7

## WORLD HUNGER TESTIMONY

\*\*\*\*INDEX\*\*\*\*

In late July, representatives of government agencies, universities, private industry, and of congress, testified before the House Agricultural Committee for one critical issue - world hunger.

The consensus among those testifying was that while the U.S. should continue to supply developing nations with food aid, the ultimate food problem lies first with the responsibility of the individual governments to develop indigenous and adequate national agricultural research systems to increase food self-reliance.

In order to accomplish this task, AID Administrator M. Peter McPherson outlined three challenges to AID which he felt constitute the "underpinnings" of the Agency's anti-hunger strategy. They include:

1. increasing food production and consumption;
2. creating more jobs; and
3. creating institutional capacity in the low income nations to support increased food production and job creation.

In order to carryout the anti-hunger strategy, McPherson said the Agency intends to emphasize improved mobilization of our scientific and technological capabilities to provide technical assistance, to undertake or finance

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research, and to help develop institutional and human resources in third world countries.

Congressman Paul Findley testified before his colleagues saying that the Title XII Amendment of the Foreign Assistance Act is a major undertaking whereby American universities can bring modern agricultural and technological methods to developing nations. And, he urged that his colleagues provide adequate support for this effort.

Findley went on to say that by supplying these modern methods to developing nations, it is "our objective to provide a more abundant life for those who must work hard just to scratch out a living."

(See World Hunger - page 2)

## WORLD HUNGER CON'T

He added that the U.S. land-grant universities must undertake long-term relationships to help developing countries through research and modern technology, to improve their local indigenous extension systems for the education of small farmers to produce more food.

But, before much can be done, "you must also hook it to government policy which will provide the inputs necessary to make the change," says Dr. Norman Borlaug, director, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, Mexico. Borlaug said there must be credits so the small farmer can participate, and "there must be prices to stimulate its adoption."

Dr. Jean Mayer, president of Tufts University also supported the ideas mentioned, but of particular concern to him was the elimination of malnutrition in the world. Mayer said that those most vulnerable to malnutrition are infants, children up to the age of six, and pregnant and lactating women.

"The single most important cause of malnutrition is the prevalence of poverty in the majority of developing countries," Mayer said. Ironically, it is in the countries that are mainly agricultural nations and where most of the people are food producers is where there is not enough food. The farmers do not produce enough and do not get paid enough for what they produce.

Again, Mayer emphasized there is the need for increased agricultural productivity and a better price structure. There is also a need for equity of distribution. And further, there is a need for social medical services to reach the villages for certain nutritional deficiencies.

AID Administrator McPherson said the U.S. is especially qualified to offer technical assistance in key areas such as agricultural production, rural development, agricultural economics and food policy analysis, nutrition, health, family planning and resource management.

A prime example of U.S. technical assistance was in India where bilateral agreements and U.S.-financed technical assistance contracts with six U.S. land grant universities established nine agricultural universities in India. After 20 years of a massive effort by AID and these universities, over 1,000 Indian faculty members and graduate students had studied in the U.S. And, the nine institutions established in India integrated research, teaching, and extension resources that have been credited with supporting the significant advances in Indian agricultural production.

Also playing a major part in improving the efficiency of agricultural production is research. McPherson said that AID makes substantial investments in research through its efforts to help develop national research systems, its contributions to International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs), and through its Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs) with U.S. agricultural universities.

Some of the research in which AID focuses deals with how to grow more food per unit of land whereby more jobs and higher farm income can be generated for the small-scale agricultural farmer. McPherson added that small-scale agriculture can be profitable, labor-intensive, energy-efficient and conserving of natural resources.

(See World Hunger - page 3)

WORLD HUNGER CON'T.

Coupled with research is the need to develop institutional capacity in the LDCs to solve their own problems. This institutional capacity is needed to help the LDCs to assess the ways alternative policies affect food prices, food supply and demand; identify priority research needs; train development managers, researchers, extension agents and teachers to adapt modern technology to local conditions and to deliver that improved technology to the farmers. McPherson added that an investment in institutions and in human resources requires training and education. He said AID supports training in a variety of ways -- in the LDCs, in the U.S., and in the IARCs.

McPherson placed an emphasis on the private sector as another strategy the Agency plans to highlight. He said that he had created a bureau for Private Enterprise Development whereby new avenues are being explored for innovative approaches to improve U.S. and local private sector involvement. He said that American universities, private business enterprises, cooperatives, and private voluntary organizations will be urged to combine their expertise and financial resources toward the "goal of building a world without hunger."

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AID APPOINTMENTS

Late last month, the Senate confirmed the following appointments for AID Assistant Administrators. They are:

W. Antoinette Ford	Bureau for Near East
Francis S. Ruddy	Bureau for Africa
Jon D. Holstine	Bureau for Asia
Elise R. W. duPont	Bureau for Private Enterprise
Jay F. Morris	Bureau for External Relations
Julia C. Bloch	Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance

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1982 REGIONAL TITLE XII SEMINARS

Dates and locations for the 1982 Regional Title XII Seminars are as follows:

Jan. 18 & 19	Columbus, Ohio (Ohio State U.)
Jan. 28 & 29	Tucson, Arizona (U. of Arizona and Consortium for International Development)
Feb. 1 & 2	(Baton Rouge, Louisiana Louisiana State University and Southern U.)

Title XII representatives should make plans accordingly. The BIFAD Staff would appreciate hearing Title XII Representatives' suggestions for subjects to be discussed at the seminars. Please address your comments to BIFAD, Country Programs Division, Room 2246, N.S., Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523.

Details on the logistics and programs for the seminars will be announced when available.

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JRC NEWS

Dr. James E. Johnston, Deputy Director, Agricultural Sciences at the Rockefeller Foundation and a member of the Joint Research Committee, was presented an honorary Doctor of Science in Agriculture by Thailand's King Bumiphol at Kasetsart University on July 15.

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POST VISITS

Professionals and other individuals going overseas on AID projects are urged to visit AID's Washington Training Center to view video tapes of their assigned post.

For short-term or long-term overseas assignments, video tapes are available for viewing at this center. If you are on short-term assignment, and are not able to visit the center, please contact the center for a background package that can be read while you are "on the plane" to your assignment.

Video tapes and background packets cover posts in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Near East. Both materials include information on the U.S. embassies, AID offices, residences, schools, markets, political and economic facts about the country, weather data, insurance, legal advice, sights of local interest, and many other facts. Many university contractors have taken advantage of this facility already.

For more information about the video tapes and background packets, please contact Mr. Michael Guido, PM/TD/OTB, Washington Training Center, Agency for International Development, Room 405, SA-14, Washington, D.C. 20523, phone (703) 235-9098.

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OTHER RESOURCES

The Agricultural Development Council is an organization assisting in the development of human resources. Its purpose is to develop broader awareness and expertise in Asian countries to meet the major challenges of agricultural production and rural development.

Some publications currently available from ADC include:

- Induced Technical and Institutional Change in the Future of Agriculture;
- Social Science Research on Development: Some Problems in the Use and Transfer of an Intellectual Technology;
- A Critical Assessment of the Tanzanian Model of Development;
- Artistic Research Tools for Scientific Minds;
- The Green Revolution in Bihar-The Kosi Area: A Field Trip; and
- The Green Revolution in Punjab: A Field Trip.

For copies of these publications, please contact the Agricultural Development Council, Inc., 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10104, phone (212) 765-3500.

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ACSAD

The Arab Center for Studies in Arid Zones and Dry Lands is interested in U.S. soils professors on sabbatical leave who may be interested in working on arid land problems.

If you are interested in such activities, please send appropriate material to ACSAD, P.O. Box 2440, Damascus, Syria.

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NECID

The Northeast Council for International Development (NECID) has been established with the express purpose to:

1. Gather and share information concerning international programs and project opportunities relating to agriculture, natural and marine resources, and rural development;
2. Cooperate and develop proposals for external funding where such cooperation has clear advantages over individual proposals and is consistent with project objectives; and
3. Develop and disseminate a statement about areas of strength of universities and colleges in the Northeast which may be applied to problems in LDCs.

NECID is not a contracting institution but consists of ten universities in the Northeast region of the United States and Puerto Rico. NECID serves a facilitating role with respect to projects and activities of which member institutions may choose to be affiliated. NECID membership is open to all educational institutions in the northeastern U.S. having capabilities related to agriculture, aquaculture, marine and rural development in the LDCs.

For further information about NECID, contact the Chairman, Dr. Winton Fuglie, Director, International Food and Agriculture Programs, Cook College, Rutgers University, P.O. Box 231, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903, phone (201) 932-8954.

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- ATTENTION -

" Technical Assistance Request "

AID's Africa Development Resources Office needs a peanut breeder to serve in a long-term position with the North Cameroon Seed Multiplication Project (project number 631-0001).

For additional information and follow-up, contact either of the following:

Sidney Chambers (202) 632-9066, Rm. 2723 NS, or Dave Schaer (202) 632-0196, Room 2941 NS, Africa Development Resources, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523.

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PROJECTS

Mauritania: Oasis Development  
Project No. 682-0207

This project will introduce new small-scale technologies in agricultural production and water resources utilization appropriate to simple desert cultures. Project activities will be directed toward improved varieties of date palms, more efficient use of water resources, improved cultivation and diversification of crops, wood lot cultivation, and improvement in animal husbandry.

The contractor will provide the long-term project team leader/aridland agriculturalist, an administrative officer, and approximately 33 months of short-term specialists (1-6 months each). Bush experience in the Sahel, and a capacity to serve technicians who can live under adverse conditions, and who possess French or Arabic language capability at the S/e-R-o3 level will be important factors in contractor selection. The period of performance is 4 years.

(See Oasis Development - page 6)

OASIS DEVELOPMENT CON'T.

Interested parties may obtain a copy of Request for Proposal (RFP), No. 682-0207, by submitting a written request to the Agency for International Development, Office of Contract Management, Regional Operations Division - Africa, Washington, D.C. 20523, Attn: J. Hacken. Telephone requests will not be honored. The RFP is expected to be issued on or about July 13, 1981, with the closing date 45 days thereafter.

While not designated as a "Title XII" project, it has some elements which may be attractive to universities wishing to expand their international programs.

The contractor for this project will be selected through open procurement competition and was advertised in the July 6, 1981 issue of Commerce Business Daily. We understand the RFP has not been issued as yet. For further details you may contact Bob Huesmann, Jerry Oweis, or Freddie Richards at (202) 632-3009.

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NEW BROAD-SCALE, LONG-TERM  
COUNTRY PROGRAM ACTIVITY  
MAURITANIA

AID is considering a long-term, broad-scale agriculture sector program in Mauritania. If implemented as conceived, AID will be seeking a university or a group of universities which would, over time, build a reservoir of knowledge and talent relevant to Mauritanian rural development. Also this university(ies) would be the recognized source of technical assistance for a large proportion of AID's program needs in the country.

The initial activity to be planned and implemented is expected to be an institution building project at the Kaedi school, which trains extension officers. Also involved may be an agriculture sector assessment and

the planning and implementation of specific activities which flow from that assessment.

Most of the technical experts required for the project, including instructors and advisors for the Kaedi school, will require French language expertise. While the language requirements and posting of some experts may be difficult to meet, Mauritania is an interesting country, and there is a possibility here for a genuinely collaborative, long-term relationship of the kind Title XII institutions have been seeking.

Those who are interested are invited to telephone Bob Huesmann, BIFAD Staff after September 1, on (202) 632-7935.

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UPPER VOLTA

Grain Marketing Development Project  
Project No. 636-0243

This project is an effort to establish a set of conditions favorable to efficient grain marketing. The project consists of several elements when combined, continue the process of improving cereal distribution and marketing systems as a part of a general multidonor effort to develop a viable and more resilient agriculture sector.

This project has a research study component with the objective to provide the National Cereal Office (OFNAGER) a comprehensive data base and analytical understanding of the marketing systems for policy making. A second objective of the study is to provide USAID/Upper Volta with a more comprehensive understanding of the cereal markets, for use in future programming efforts.

(See Upper Volta - page 7)

UPPER VOLTA CON'T.

In general terms, the research study is to be a systematic, nationwide examination of the cereal marketing economy. Data collection and empirically supported analyses will be performed and aimed at answering questions regarding market efficiency, including cereal pricing and relative strengths and weakness of the public and private sector traders.

The U.S. research team will be composed of two people for about three years: (1) an agricultural economist or an economist; and (2) an economic anthropologist. Both require French language ability at the State Department S-3 and R-3 level.

Institutions having capability and interest in undertaking this project should send a Documentation of Interest form immediately to BIFAD, Country Programs Division, Room 2246 NS, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523.

Subject to later submission of the DOI, informal expression of interest may be made by calling Bob Huesmann, Jerry Oweis, or Freddie Richards at (202) 632-3009.

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BURMA

The MAIZE and OILSEED Production Project  
Project No. 482-0005

AID is initiating a long-term agriculture sector strategy in Burma. The maize and oilseed production project is the first step. It represents an exceptionally interesting opportunity, but will require the best scientific expertise available in the U.S. Land Grant university, the USDA community, and strong institutional and management support.

A five-year project, the Burma Maize and Oilseed Production project will bring about a rapid rate of adoption of high-yielding inputs into village practices among an estimated 200,000 farm families who will be planting maize and oilseed crops in the 28 project townships. The goal of the project is to achieve substantial increases in production; and it is expected to have a positive effect on rural income and employment and on national food supply and nutrition. The crops involved initially are groundnuts, sesamum sunflowers, maize and soybeans.

Training requirements are projected for 11 new Ph.D degrees, 25 M.S. degrees and 70 individuals are to receive short-term, non degree training, varying in length from three to six months. Special emphasis will be placed on agricultural research. Training is to be done in U.S. universities and other countries.

The project will require an estimated 13 person-team of long-term technical assistance. It is proposed that a total of four individuals make up the project team. They are: a program agronomist for 4½ years; a water management/irrigation specialist for 4½ years; a seed technology specialist for two years; and a crop protection specialist for 2 years.

Fifty months of short-term technical assistance are anticipated in the following areas: seed technology, rhizobium, soil testing, agricultural mechanics, farming systems irrigation, cropping systems, computerization in management, research planning, extension subject matter and methods, integrated pest management, land use planning, weed control, insect control, land drainage, grain storage, rodent control, and disease control. A team from the Burma Agricultural Corporation Staff will be

(See Burma - page 8)

BURMA CON'T.

assigned as counterparts to the contractor project staff.

Again, this is a project that requires a team with a high level of expertise in extension and research, hands on experience, and with an emphasis on groundnuts and sesamum. The project also requires extensive back-stopping.

Institutions having capability and interest should submit a Documentation of Interest form to BIFAD, Country Programs Division, AID/BIFAD, Room 2246 - NS, Washington, D.C. 20523, telephone (202) 632-7935. Quick responses are advised since this phase of the contracting is expected to end by September 30, 1981.

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BIFAD

Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., - Chairman  
Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro  
Mr. David Garst  
Dr. Rebecca Robbins Pollard  
Dr. H. F. Robinson  
Dr. C. Peter Magrath  
Dr. E. T. York

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

VOLUME IV

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1981

Number 8

## FARMING SYSTEMS AND WOMEN

by Dr. Carol J. Pierce-Colfer

"Farming Systems" is a popular catch phrase in agricultural development, referring to the trend to move agricultural research and development from the experiment station out to the farm. There are a variety of advantages to this approach as it is conceptualized. Ideally --

- It provides the mechanism by which farmer participation can be realized. We have increasingly recognized that local level participation in development efforts is critical to success; but the traditional model of agricultural change, where information flows from the experiment station/scientist to specialist to extension worker to farmer, has not provided an obvious way to foster such participation. Agricultural trials in a farmer's field almost inevitably increases communication between scientist and farmer. Though farmer participation is not insured, it is more likely to occur than previously.
- It recognizes the valuable knowledge that farmers have about their own environment, physically and socially. For example, scientists planning experiments with farmer participation can be told of possible flood areas. Or, they can take advantage of farmer experience with specific crops. Also farmers can alert scientists to problems related to conflicting time requirements, such as the traditional

## EXTRA

The Nutrition Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) was signed October 2 for \$1.4 million in FY 82 and 11.8 million over a five-year period.

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work cycle in the community.

- The farming systems approach encourages a holistic approach to village level development. There is an explicit attempt to include all components of a farming system, such as livestock production, multiple cropping systems, and off-farm labor patterns. This should have beneficial impacts in terms of retaining traditional flexibility, as well as providing a mechanism to develop farming improvements that are ecologically sound.
- It puts the experimentation within the context where success or failure must ultimately be judged. In this way, all the experimenters can build

(See Systems-Women - page 2)

## SYSTEMS-WOMEN CON'T.

their knowledge of local constraints into the experiments. Where the fertilizer supply is a known and current unsolved problem, this constraint can influence experimentation (e.g., by differing choices of crops, use of animal wastes, or even developing ways to overcome the fertilizer supply problem).

- And, it gives scientists access to locally developed varieties of animals and plants which are often more resistant to local diseases than those carefully nurtured at experiment station. Various local practices may provide scientists with new "food for thought" as well as specific techniques that can be applied elsewhere.

My purpose here is not so much to advocate farming systems research and development for its own sake; rather I would like to point out its potential as an avenue for solving some of our women in development problems. If these problems are to be overcome, projects must be assessed for their impact or likely impact on women. And these projects must be revised accordingly. This is a particularly critical element in projects related to agriculture in tropical countries--where much development effort is currently being expended. Daily, new information is being produced on the active involvement of women in tropical agriculture; on the increasing rate of male migration away from the farms often leaving women with an even more active involvement in agriculture; on the lack of attention in development programs to training, credit, and other agricultural needs of women; and on the inappropriateness of agricultural technological innovations for women.

With all this new information indicating more than half of those farmers are female, the farming systems approach can provide an effective mechanism for dealing with some of the problems that impede

women's participation in development.

- Women have often been unavailable to travel to urban centers for training programs because of responsibilities at home or a sense that women should not travel on their own. On-the-farm experimentation removes that obstacle.
- Women are often less familiar with the national language than the mobile men. And this has been a real disadvantage in communicating with outsiders. Within the village, however, all village resources can be more available to the women--including national language expertise. Local men can act as translators when possible; and working the local setting even scientists may develop some working knowledge of the local language.
- Working the village, the active involvement of women in agriculture will be more apparent to the researchers, as will the importance of securing female cooperation. The western stereotype that men are the farmers and women the homemakers will be harder to maintain, when an alternative reality must be confronted on a daily basis.

A farming systems approach will not, of course, open all doors to women, or solve all problems. The fact is that in many parts of the world, unrelated men or developers cannot interact with village women--unless women are recruited for work on farming systems research in such areas. But this approach does open some lines of communication between scientists and local people that can have rich rewards. It offers an avenue by which scientists can be exposed to the constraints, realities, and diversities of rural living. Such exposure can do such an important role in our neglect of women in agricultural

SYSTEMS-WOMEN CON'T.

Development.

Dr. Colfer is a Women in Development Specialist, at the University of Hawaii-Manoa, College of Tropical Agricultural and Human Resources.

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ENERGY

An Energy Assistance Policy Paper has been published describing AID's energy assistance policy. The paper gives, in general terms, energy activities appropriate for AID financing. It is in the context of AID's overall "Strategy for a More Effective Bilateral Development Assistance Program." Three objectives are identified for U.S. Third World energy programs:

1. To assure adequate energy supplies at reasonable prices to support continued world economic growth;
2. To encourage developing countries to expand their own energy resources, renewable and non-renewable, without increasing the risk of nuclear proliferation; and
3. To assist developing countries in overcoming energy related constraints to their development.

The policy paper says that AID's energy program should:

- Support a wide range of activities, primarily technical assistance, tailored to the specific needs of countries in coping with the impact of petroleum price increases and the depletion of traditional renewable fuels, and beginning the long-term adjustment to an era of expensive energy and fossil fuel scarcity. AID expects that its programs will be

giving major attention to renewable energy sources, especially fuelwood.

- Promote least-cost energy alternatives selected on the basis of life-cycle cost calculations (total cost of the technology over its useful life).
- Stress coordination with other U.S. agencies, bilateral donors, the World Bank and other multilateral assistance organizations, and the private sector.
- Reflect the importance of energy as an integral element in AID's various sector activities -- rural and urban -- in support of equitable growth.
- Emphasize those areas in which AID has special competence and experience: analysis and planning assistance, including project preparation and feasibility studies; training and institution building; and site testing, demonstration, and evaluation of technologies.

Consistent with these broad policy considerations, AID will carry out energy programs in the following areas:

1. energy analysis and planning;
2. energy training and institutional development;
3. site testing demonstration, and evaluation of new energy technologies;
4. increasing energy supplies, with major attention to fuelwood production. (AID's emphasis here will be on experimental projects, village or family woodlots, social forestry projects and multiple-use forest management); and

(See Energy - page 4)

ENERGY CON'T.

5. rural electrification where cost benefit relationships are favorable and at least equivalent to other types of assistance in energy.

To obtain copies of this paper, please contact Mr. Stephen Klein, Energy Policy Advisor/PPC (MBB), Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523, phone (202) 632-9113.

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UNIVERSITY NEWS

Kansas State University plans its first annual Farming Systems Research Symposium on November 11-13, 1981. Sponsored by KSU's Title XII Strengthening Grant, the objective of the symposium is to promote further understanding of the problems and processes involved in small-scale agricultural development in third world countries and compare these problems and processes with those in the United States.

For further information, call or write: Farming Systems Research Symposium, International Agricultural Programs, Waters Hall, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas 66506, (913) 532-5715.

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The University of Miami, Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, is sponsoring its Thirty-Fourth Annual Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute November 15-19, 1981 in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.

Some sessions at the Institute will feature mariculture topics, solving Caribbean inland fishery management problems, and alternative resources for artisanal fisheries and cooperatives.

For further information, please contact James B. Higman, Executive Director,

GCFI, 4600 Rickenbacker Causeway, Miami, Florida 33149, (305) 350-7533.

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The University of Minnesota's College of Home Economics, is planning an experimental, interdisciplinary sequence of courses known as Collateral in Development.

These courses are designed to augment Bachelors and Masters degree programs primarily in the College of Agriculture and the College of Home Economics. The courses are designed to integrate aspects of agriculture and home economics for more effective work and research in third world countries.

Some courses include extension methods, world food problems, and new household economics in the context of the family.

Applications for the winter quarter will be accepted until November 30, 1981.

For further information please contact Miriam Seltzer, Collateral Coordinator, Center for Youth Development and Research, College of Home Economics, 1985 Buford Avenue - 48 McNeal Hall, St. Paul, Minnesota 55108 (612) 376-7624.

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NASULGC plans to hold its 95th Annual Meeting November 8-11, 1981 at the Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C.

The National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges annual meeting acts as a forum for discussion, developing policy, and planning programs to accomplish the business affairs of the Association.

The Title XII Session scheduled for Tuesday, November 10, will cover such topics as:

(See University News - page 5)

UNIVERSITY NEWS CON'T.

- AID and the Universities - New Relationships for Effective Development Assistance;
- Projected Plans, Trends and Policies of AID's Program in Food and Agriculture -- and AID's needs for Assistance from U.S. Universities;
- The Role of Research in Meeting the Food Needs of Developing Countries; and
- The Training of Human Resources and More Effective Use of Extension Personnel for Technical Assistance.

For information on registration for the meeting and hotel accommodations, please contact NASULGC, One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 710, Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-7120.

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INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS & FOREIGN LANGUAGE

The University of South Carolina offers a two-year, specialized master in international business studies degree, with language and cultural specializations for American students in French, German, Portuguese, and Spanish. USC also offers and English language and American cultural specialization for foreign students.

Unique features of this MIBS program are its intensive language component and its six-month work experience component (internship), along with the basic business courses of a Masters in Business Administration.

In June, 1982, USC plans a similar three-year MIBS program for American students interested in specializing in Arabic or Japanese. In each program, students will receive language and work experience in Japan and the Middle East.

For further information about the programs, please contact Dr. William R. Folks, Program Director of International Business, the University of South Carolina, College of Business Administration, Columbia, South Carolina 29208.

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WORLD HUNGER SYMPOSIUM

The University of Wisconsin-Madison plans a World Hunger Symposium October 16 and 17, scheduled to coincide with and honor World Food Day - October 16.

Dr. Robert Spitzer, President of the Milwaukee School of Engineering will be the keynote speaker. Mrs. Kusum Nair, a noted Indian journalist writer will serve as commentator.

The symposium agenda will include such topics as:

- Land & Water Resources,
- Human Resources, and
- National and International Food Policies.

For information about registration, please contact Ms. Carol Hansen, Symposium Coordinator, Wisconsin Symposium on World Hunger, 105 Agriculture Hall, The University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706. Day phone (608) 262-1794; Evening phone (608) 262-2851.

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NECID

The Northeast Council for Women in Development has been funded by AID for \$78,490.

NECID is comprised of faculty, staff, and students of land-grant colleges and

(See NECID - page 6)

NECID CON'T.

universities in the northeast region of the U.S.; and NECID will be concerned with problems of women in international development and is to provide the following services:

1. In general, opportunities for collaboration will be identified and disseminated;
2. Facilitation of the identification of personnel appropriate for participation in technical assistance missions;
3. Assessment of training resources, coordinated with independent assessments to training needs;
4. Sponsorship of conferences and colloquia with both general and specific foci, providing opportunities for the presentation of papers on research in progress, and for the assessment of research;
5. Curriculum development;
6. Development of a policy research agenda, as a product of collaborative deliberation, using a small panel format; and
7. Collection of fugitive materials reporting on research and dissemination of such materials.

The council will be headed by a director, Dr. Rebecca Robins-Polland, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Rutgers University, Camden, New Jersey 08102. Associate Directors are: Dr. Sheila Cosminsky, Associate Professor of Anthropology, and Dr. Joan Burstyn, Professor of Education - also from Rutgers.

For further information about the council, please contact Dr. Polland at the above address.

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AWARDS

Strengthening Grants

This past August, four strengthening grants were awarded to the following universities:

<u>Minority</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Univ. of Arkansas-Pine Bluff	\$75,000
Fort Valley State College	69,080
Tennessee State University	76,430

<u>Matching</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Univ. of Arkansas-Fayetteville	\$91,646

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Candidate Title XII Projects

Listed below are some of the Candidate Title XII Projects that have been awarded to universities or institutions interested in Title XII activities.

Project: Swaziland  
Cropping Systems Research  
and Extension  
(Project # 645-0212)

Institution(s): Pennsylvania State Univ.  
Tennessee State Univ.

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Project: Tanzania  
Farming Systems Research  
(Project # 621-0156)

Institution(s): Colorado State Univ.  
Consortium for International Development  
(CID)

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(See Projects - page 7)

PROJECT CON'T.

Project: Zambia  
Agricultural Research & Extension  
    (Project # 611-0201)

Institution(s): Univ. of Illinois-Urbana  
                  Univ. of Maryland-  
                  Eastern Shore  
                  Southern Illinois Univ.

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Project: Botswana  
Agricultural Technology Development  
    (Project # 633-0221)

Institution(s): MidAmerica International Agricultural  
                  Consortium (MIAC)  
                  Kansas State Univ.

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Project: Jordan  
Jordan Valley Agricultural  
    (Project # 278-0241)

Institution(s): Washington State Univ.  
                  \*\*\*

Project: Niger  
Cereals Research Project  
    (Project # 683-0225)

Institution(s): Purdue Univ.  
                  Alabama A&M Univ.

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AID RESOURCES

In response to public inquiries on the U.S. foreign economic assistance program, AID officers are prepared to address meetings, small groups, and serve as resource specialists at conferences held by sponsoring organizations.

Topics of discussion include third world economic and social development; the role of women in the development process; disaster relief; agricultural, nutritional, and health services; rural

and urban development; and U.S. international economic and trade policies.

The sponsoring organizations are encouraged to schedule multiple engagements for AID speakers such as school and college events, meetings with civic and foreign policy groups, and interviews by local newspapers and radio and TV stations.

Honoraria are not accepted; but sponsoring organizations usually assume travel expenses as well as local transportation and lodging. Letters inviting an AID speaker should include the date of the engagement, preferred topic, audience size, and purpose of the meeting. Invitations should be sent to: Speaker Services Staff, Office of Public Affairs, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523.

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AID's Bureau of Science and Technology has developed a list of "Suggested Books for a Reference Library on Agricultural Production in Developing Countries."

Topics include Soils and Their Management; Irrigation of Crops; Field Crop Production; Control of Crop Pests; Livestock Production: Pastures, Rangelands, and Forages; and Feeds, Feeding and Animal Nutrition.

This list is available by contacting, Dr. J. K. McDermott, S&T/AGR, Rm. 409 SA-18, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523.

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WORLD FOOD DAY

Friday, October 16 has been designated by the U.S. Senate as a national obser-

(See World Food Day - page 8)

WORLD FOOD DAY CON'T.

vance of World Food Day. A similar resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Reps. Paul Simon (D-IL) and Benjamin Gilman (R-NY) with passage expected shortly.

A National Committee for World Food Day has been organized consisting of farm, consumer, religious, education, youth, private voluntary organizations, health, trade, and other organizations concerned with food and hunger issues nationally and internationally. Many of these organizations will have resource materials available for World Food Day observances.

World Food Day will be an international event as well. Some 125 countries plan activities around the world. Also, over 60 countries plan to issue commemorative coins or stamps.

At FAO Headquarters in Rome, former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt will be the guest speaker for the first observance of World Food Day on October 16.

Here in the U.S., AID plans to observe World Food Day by distributing brochures and pamphlets on the PL-480 Program and other AID food programs to the various groups comprising the World Food Day committee. AID has also devoted the October issue of its Agenda magazine to world food issues.

Likewise, AID Assistant Administrator, Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance Julia Bloch will discuss world hunger issues to be aired over the Public Broadcasting System and channel WETA-TV in the metropolitan Washington area.

The Office of International Cooperation and Development (OICD) and other USDA agencies are also planning an exhibition of their activities related to the concerns of World Food Day issues.

For more information about World Food Day please contact Patricia Young, National Committee for World Food Day, 1776 F St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20437, phone (202) 376-2306/2311.

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NOTE

The BIFAD Staff still has copies of the abridged version of the *Report of the Presidential Commission on World Hunger*. For those who wish copies of this report, please contact the Editor, BIFAD BRIEFS.

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CANDIDATE TITLE XII PROJECT

Philippines: Farming Systems Development Project - Eastern Visayas

The goal of this project is to improve the livelihood of the small rainfed farmers in selected agroclimatic zones of Eastern Visayas, which is Region VIII of the Philippines. The project's purpose is to establish a mechanism for developing and testing the dissemination of appropriate technology on rainfed crops and animal farming systems by using on-site trials with farmer-cooperators.

This farming system project proposes decision making by individual farmers. The farmers will attempt to manage many variables: soil, plants, animals, weather, etc. Thus, the farming systems approach will attempt to maximize the farmers influence over known variables and introduce new ones (e.g., technologies) which will be helpful.

The Title XII university will work for and with the Government of the Philippines implementing agencies under a host country contract.

(See Project - page 9)

PROJECT CON'T.

One long-term consultant (48 man-months) in the area of Agricultural Economics/Farm Management is required to assist the Visayan State College of Agriculture (VISCA) and the Regional Ministry of Agriculture (MA) in the Eastern Visayas to initiate and implement the project. An additional 48 months of short-term consultancies is provided for in the project. In addition to providing technical assistance, the contracting university will administer the participant training program which includes long-term Ph.D. and short-term observational training in the U.S. or other countries.

The contractor should plan to begin work on or about January, 1982. Institutions having capability and interest should submit a DOI Form to Robert G. Huesmann, Chief, Country Programs Division, AID/BIFAD, Rm. 2246NS, Washington, D.C. 20523. Or telephone Robert G. Huesmann, Freddie L. Richards, or Jiryis Oweis at (202) 632-7935/9525. Quick responses are advised since this phase of the contracting is expected to end by October 20, 1981.

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INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

Alabama A&M University, in cooperation with AID/BIFAD, is sponsoring an International Development Conference October 19-21, 1981.

The conference, entitled "Effective Participation of Small Universities in International Technical Assistance Programs," will be held at the Carriage Inn, Huntsville, Alabama.

If you are interested in attending the conference, please contact Dr. B. Onuma Okezie, Director International Programs, Alabama A&M University, Normal, Alabama 35762; (205)859-7377.

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BIFAD

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- Mr. David Garst
- Dr. Rebecca Robbins Pollard
- Dr. H. F. Robinson
- Dr. C. Peter Magrath
- Dr. E. T. York

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- Ms. Mary Lester, Editor, *BIFAD Briefs* (202)632-3009

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

VOLUME IV

NOVEMBER, 1981

Number 9

## SO -- WHAT'S A CRSP?

Just to look at these four letters - "CRSP" - one would think you left out the "I" as in crisp - for how you might like your bacon. But in actuality, this is an acronym for an innovative research program developed under the auspices of the Title XII Amendment.

It is hoped that this Collaborative Research Support Program, as it is called, will one day help Third World countries "bring home the bacon" to their starving nations -- to help them raise their standard of living, their economies, and above all, to help them feed themselves.

This program is different in approach from the traditional research carried out by AID because it applies a multi-disciplinary approach to solving agricultural research problems in the Third World. It also gives the U.S. an inside view of research problems and potentialities.

Under the Title XII Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, authority is granted to "provide program support for long-term collaborative university research" in solving developing countries food and nutrition problems.

The key word here is university because the universities or institutions involved in a CRSP must have the land and sea grant capabilities necessary to carry out the research objectives of a CRSP; and, they are called Title XII universities. Their task is to determine what the constraints are to the production, distribution, and utilization of Third World food supplies,

## THE NEXT BIFAD MEETING IS DECEMBER 3.

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and to develop research programs for solving these constraints for improving food supplies and improving food utilization in LDCs.

Currently, there are three CRSPs in progress, Small Ruminants, Beans and Cowpeas, and Sorghum-Millet, whereby research is performed in specific Third World countries using the scientific and technical resources of thirty universities, six International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs) and one foundation.

Research in the Small Ruminants CRSP is conducted in Peru, Brazil, Indonesia, Kenya and Morocco by research teams of various disciplines from thirteen institutions. Some of the scientific and

(See CRSP - page 2)

CRSP CON'T.

technological disciplines involved are animal breeding and genetics; animal nutrition; forages and by products; range management; reproduction; animal health; sociology; economics; systems analysis; and others. Researchers in these disciplines have been studying the principal problems in these countries such as an **inadequate, year-round-feed supply**, disease and parasitism, non-selective breeding, and low rates of reproduction.

This CRSP has as its goal to increase the efficiency of the production of meat, milk, and fiber of sheep and goats and also to increase the income of the small farmholder.

Dr. David Robinson, Associate Dean of the International Programs Office at the University of California - Davis and head of the Small Ruminant CRSP said that it has been "particularly exciting" and a real advantage to see the CRSP directed toward the small farmholder because "there exists in the world vast numbers of sheep and goats that will always be there that are now producing at a very low level." At least 40 percent of the world's sheep and 77 percent of the world's goats are in the Third World. He said that "one needn't increase the number of sheep and goats, one can simply increase the productivity of existing ones and probably have a 50-100 percent impact immediately."

He went on to say that another advantage for targeting research to the small farmholder is that you are not bringing in a new technology, but you are working with existing technologies already established.

Robinson added that there are other advantages of small ruminants to smallholders in that "being small animals, they are easy to kill and can be consumed before the meat goes bad where refrige-

ration doesn't occur." They also produce a wide variety of products such as meat, milk, hides, wool, hair, - all of which can be used in a smallholder setting. They can also be managed by any member of the family -- even small children.

Research has determined that demand for these products always exceeds supply. Therefore, improving the production performance of small ruminants would directly improve the diets and standard of living of millions of people.

The Beans and Cowpeas CRSP is designed to address constraints related to hunger and malnutrition where these crops are important, specifically in the Africa and Latin America and Caribbean regions. It is hoped that these constraints can be mitigated through collaborative research between Third World and U.S. institutions targeting on the production and utilization of beans and cowpeas.

These legumes are major dietary staples in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and they provide the major source of protein and Vitamin B among the poor. And, on the subsistence farms in some of these countries, these legumes are grown solely by women who have important roles as producers, processors, and consumers.

This CRSP has eighteen research projects in the development stages under the direction of nine U.S. research institutions, cooperating with institutions in 12 Third World countries, two international centers, and four other U.S. research institutions.

These collaborating institutions plan to make important contributions to the resolution of persistent limitations due to pests, disease, and the physical environment; storage problems; nutrition, food preparation, and health factors; socio-

CRSP CON'T.

cultural factors; farming practice limitations; and so on.

The Sorghum-Millet CRSP, in its second year of implementation is geared toward improving the production, marketing, and utilization of grain sorghum and pearl millet in Third World countries.

Like beans and cowpeas, sorghum and millet are produced by the poor in developing countries such as Mexico, Central and South America and a number of countries in Africa and Asia. Approximately 185 million acres are used for production of these crops with 80 percent being used for food.

Also like the other CRSPs, there are constraints to the production of sorghum and millet such as low rainfall, poor soils, and insects. Eight U.S. universities and four international centers are cooperating in this CRSP.

This past October, the Nutrition CRSP was signed for a five-year program in the amount of \$11.8 million.

AID Administrator Peter McPherson was on hand for the signing of the grant documents saying that "now U.S. universities and research institutions overseas will work together to find answers to these nutritional concerns ... The results of this research program could prove to be a milestone in determining food production levels and the value of subsidized food programs."

The Nutrition CRSP plans to conduct research in the developing countries and is specifically designed to determine the consequences of marginal and low-level nutrient intake on work output, disease response, reproductive capacity, cognitive functions, and social and behavioral functions.

Another CRSP, Management of Tropical soils has been funded, with work to begin in Brazil, Niger, and Indonesia.

Proposed plans for CRSPs in Peanuts, and Pond Dynamics ("Efficiency of Pond Culture Systems") are currently being reviewed.

Since the CRSPs have just been established, research results on the CRSPs are limited. What is important, however, is that the CRSPs now in process can produce dramatic results aimed at helping Third World countries solve their food and agricultural problems for the long range.

Professor Robinson emphasized that "research takes time, it is a slow moving process." But, the Small Ruminants CRSP, however, has produced some research results. He noted that under the guidance of the University of California-Davis, short-term training programs have been conducted in Brazil on many aspects of the male and female reproductive processes in sheep, goats, and alpacas. Other short courses and workshops have been conducted at the overseas work sites. Overseas scientists have visited their U.S. counterparts' institutions to participate in seminars and acquire specific skills related to their projects' joint research efforts, and the enrollment of host country students for graduate study is increasing.

In addition to training programs, the U.S. universities involved in the CRSPs are committed to matching 25 percent of the cost of CRSPs; but in some cases, their contribution equals 40 percent.

Another major plus for the CRSP arrangement that is "most rewarding" says Robinson, is the linkages established with developing countries. At present, at least twenty-eight developing countries are involved and are collaborating

CRSP CON'T.

to solve some of the national outreach problems of their countries by identifying the needs and planning and conducting research. The developing countries are also making significant financial contributions to the programs as well as contributing the time of their scientists in these efforts.

Robinson said the benefits to the U.S. sheep and goat industry are potentially enormous. The U.S. has a "window to research," he said, and "U.S. scientist have achieved direct hands on experience with the world's most prolific breeds of sheep - which all exist outside the U.S." Robinson said that most of the genes for all the livestock and crops that we now produce in the U.S. originally came from overseas. "Those genes have been brought to the U.S., developed and increased our production." He added there are also opportunities to study livestock diseases that we presently do not have in this country. There is little opportunity to study these diseases here because of the risk. But in this CRSP, we do have a "laboratory" for research by being able to study how the various diseases progress overseas.

He said that contacts with overseas countries eventually helps our exporters of pedigree livestock. If high strains suitable for the particular areas are developed here (U.S.), ultimately that technology will be passed to producers in other countries increasing the income potentials of those producers.

Robinson also said that the U.S. can bring the best brains, "the cream of the countries" to study in our universities so that their contributions come to us first. He said they are trained in our institutions and become part of the institution building process when they return home. This professional talent is one we can work with in the future, he said.

Personal relationships that are developed ultimately will increase opportunities for better understanding among peoples and cultures.

As for how Robinson feels about the CRSP mode, he said "it's an exciting experiment" because it is the first opportunity to possibly transfer those factors and approaches of research directly into the LDCs through the use of AID monies and land grant universities' resources and infrastructure.

BIFAD's Joint Research Committee Chairman Hugh Popenoe is also pleased with the CRSP initiative. "I feel quite optimistic about them," he said, "the CRSPs serve as a model for getting some of the top U.S. scientists involved in international development who ordinarily would not be involved."

Popenoe said he felt that the CRSPs are achieving a great deal. They were set up as long-range programs but he's certain that some short-range contributions can be accomplished. But he said it doesn't necessarily happen in one or two years.

Popenoe added that CRSP help solve national outreach problems of the LDCs and that each cooperating country has been building up a research capacity for work in their respective country.

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CORRECTION

In the September-October issue of *BIFAD Briefs* the Northeast Council for Women in Development was incorrectly reported as NECID. The correct acronym for this council is NECWID - headed by Dr. Rebecca Robbins-Polland, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Rutgers U., Camden, N.J.

NECID is the Northeast Council for International Development, chaired by Dr. Winton Fuglie, Director, International Food and Agriculture Programs, Cook College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

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## NASULGC MEETING

The National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges held its 95th Annual Meeting at the Washington Hilton, Washington, D.C., November 8-11, 1981.

General session speakers included Congressman David R. Obey (D-Wisc.) and Senator David L. Boren (D-Okla.). Both congressmen felt the educational community is vital to our society's future, and that this community must be heard from in order not to be excluded from any new policy initiatives of any presidential administration.

At least fourteen sessions at this Annual Meeting, dealt with various aspects of international development and education. Discussion sessions dealt with such topics, "Building Support for International Programs;" "International Education - Agenda for the 80's - Including Concerns on Foreign Language Training;" and "Increasing Relevance in International Training."

Dr. E. T. York, Vice Chairman of BIFAD, gave the keynote address, "AID and the Universities -- New Relationships for Effective Development Assistance," at the joint BIFAD session.

Dr. Nyle Brady, AID Senior Assistant Administrator for Science and Technology, chaired a panel on plans, trends, and policies of AID's future programs in food and agriculture. Status reports for each of AID's Regional Bureaus (Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Near East) were presented in the panel presentation. These reports will be sent to all Title XII Representatives in the near future.

This session concluded with presentations by the JRC Chairman Hugh Popenoe on the role of research in meeting food needs of developing countries and a presentation by the JCAD Chairman Jack Rigney on more

effective use of extension personnel for development.

Another international session covered "Principles and Policies for University International Programs," as well as the pros and cons of university participation in international programs, such as:

- a concern for international contracting;
- a concern for promotion, tenure, and other financial remuneration; and
- a concern for teenage education overseas.

An important suggestion was made at this meeting that top university personnel committed to international development should help activate and coordinate talent within their respective universities.

A special session concerned with Women in Development resulted in the formation of a National Coordinating Committee with the express purpose to explore the feasibility of forming one or more National Women in Development Associations. This coordinating committee is comprised of nine people representing the following areas:

1. Coordinators of the four regional Title XII WID Consortia (Rebecca Polland - NECWID; Ellen Fenoglio - SECID; Jane Knowles - MUCTA; and Kathleen Cloud - CID);
2. One representative for the American Home Economics Association;
3. One representative for the private voluntary organizations;
4. One representative for the religious community;

NASULGC CON'T.

5. One representative for women's organizations; and
6. One representative for WID professionals from private and government agencies and consultancies.

Further details on this committee and the association will be reported as soon as they are made available.

The next annual meeting of NASULGC is scheduled for November 7-10, 1982 at the Chase Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri.

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WORLD FOOD DAY

October 16, proclaimed by President Reagan and Congress as World Food Day, led to many observances and events planned by government agencies, private organizations, and universities to focus worldwide attention on the gravity of the world hunger and food problem.

In one observance of this day, the U.S. Department of Agriculture displayed reports and materials relating to its technical assistance, international research and international training activities in developing countries. USDA officials also reiterated the proclamation of President Reagan in which he said, "On this occasion, let us rededicate ourselves to continuing and strengthening our efforts to assist the people of other lands to work toward the elimination of hunger, to develop strong agricultural bases built upon sound principles, and to engage in mutually beneficial commercial trade between our countries."

World Food Day got its start from the Food and Agriculture Organization when, by consensus, the 147 member nations of the FAO urged nations - worldwide - to

commemorate October 16 as World Food Day. Also, on this day, the FAO celebrated its thirty-sixth year of serving to alleviate hunger and malnutrition throughout the World.

In an effort to call attention to the world food situation, World Food Day planners at FAO Headquarters in Rome reported such global activities as an exhibition on forest resources in Nigeria; a television nutrition course in Bolivia; "best farmer" awards in Burma, and so on.

In the U.S., the FAO reported that WFD was also supported by a special proclamation from the governors of all 50 states and the island of Guam; and that organizing groups in all 50 states had been contacted and hundreds of requests for information and offers of help had been received from individuals and organizations throughout the country.

FAO also reported that over 250 colleges and universities, public and private, held seminars and various activities commemorating World Food Day.

Through its newsletter, FAO said that of the greatest importance was the support of private voluntary organizations, especially those endorsing the Day through their membership on the National Committee. FAO said the PVOs were instrumental in informing people on a national and local level the purpose and plans for World Food Day.

Again at USDA, Secretary John R. Block reiterated previously heard statements, especially a prominent one in AID, "the long-term solution to the growing demand for food is to increase the productivity of agriculture worldwide and to increase the purchasing power in those countries which cannot produce enough to meet their needs." Block added that "a strong agricultural base will build the foundation for a strong national economy that will permit their people (those regions with perennial food shortages) to trade for food that they cannot produce themselves."

As mentioned in an earlier issue of *BIFAD Briefs*, AID distributed brochures and

WORLD FOOD CON'T.

pamphlets on its food programs to the various groups, numbering over 178, that comprised the National Committee for World Food Day. And in AID's October issue of Agenda magazine, AID Administrator Peter McPherson, speaking on the World Food Day observance said that "better and more food will ease but not solve development problems ..." and that "the long-term answer rests with the developing countries - they must meet their own food needs."

McPherson said "The causes of hunger are complex and have economic, political, social and cultural dimensions." He said that alleviating hunger is also complex, which involves increasing food production as well as increasing incomes and better nutritional and health care needs. He said "Population growth and resources management are also part of hunger's equation." McPherson said that AID recognizes the complexity of the problem and coordinates its programs in agriculture, nutrition, and rural development, and that almost 200 agriculturists are working in Third World countries with the Peace Corps and U.S. private voluntary organizations.

He added " To increase agricultural production and incomes, AID programs improve poor farmers' access to credit, markets and technology, AID seeks to promote innovations that encourage self-help efforts ..."

McPherson went on to say that "The United States will continue on 'World Food Day' as on every other day to work with other nations and international agencies to work toward wiping out hunger. We take this occasion, too, to urge the governments of the developing countries themselves - particularly those with the poorest and hungriest people - to adopt policies best calculated to stimulate and sustain their own development."

As for future activities, Patricia Young, coordinator for the National Committee for World Food Day said "We must begin now to work toward 1982, and especially to broaden the community networks taking part in the planning of our next observance ..."

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AID NEWS

Dr. Nyle C. Brady has been confirmed by the U.S. Senate as the AID Senior Assistant Administrator for Science and Technology.

Brady had previously served for eight years as Director General of the International Rice Research Institute, Los Baños, Philippines.

He is an educator with a Ph.D. in Agronomy from North Carolina State College and an Honorary Doctorate Degree from Brigham Young University. He served as Administrator of Science and Education in the U.S. Department of Agriculture as well as Director of Research in the Agricultural Experiment Station at Cornell.

Brady is author of several books and is the recipient of numerous awards such as the Professor of Merit Award from Cornell University, College of Agriculture, and the James E. Talmage Award from Brigham Young University.

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CDA PROPOSAL

In late August, an AID technical team visited several African countries to develop a proposal for a program called Cooperative Development for Africa (CDA). Previously, this program was called Concerted Action for Development in Africa (CADA).

CDA PROPOSAL CON'T.

The team, composed of AID Africa Bureau personnel and a BIFAD Staff member had the express purpose to develop strategies for increased U.S. involvement, utilizing U.S. universities, in accelerated programs for agricultural research and institutional development.

Sites visited by the team included Sudan, Tanzania, Botswana, Zaire, the Ivory Coast, Senegal, and Niger. These countries were related because they had achieved a research capability so that visible signs of progress could be seen in a short time. In addition, these countries were chosen for visits because they represent particular ecological zones, and they have prospects for spreading research results to neighboring African countries.

The six countries involved in the CDA effort are Canada, United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Germany, and the United States. Each country places emphases on specific areas of concern. For example:

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>EMPHASIS</u>
Germany	Transport systems
Britain (U.K.)	Port development
France	Water development (Small Scale Irrigation)
United States	Agricultural Development (agr. research, forestry-fuelwood) & Health Development
Belgium	Specific area not designated but willing to participate in areas mentioned above

Canada                      Specific area not designated but willing to participate in areas mentioned above.

The potential for U.S. university involvement in the CDA proposal is good. For example, if a university is currently involved in a research project in a CDA country, it is quite possible to expand that university's scope of work to include research administration and management, training, and other institutional development factors.

Additional information will be reported in *BIFAD Briefs* as the CDA program is developed and firm agreement is reached among the participating countries for funding this program. As agreements in principle are reached, technical teams, involving the Joint Research Committee of BIFAD, will be organized to develop research programs in specific countries.

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CANDIDATE TITLE XII PROJECT

Honduras: Agricultural Research Project #522-0137

In 1978, the Government of Honduras signed an agreement with A.I.D. for this project, which is designed to expand the capability of the National Agricultural Research Program (PINA) of the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), to alleviate the technological constraints affecting traditional and agrarian reform farmers.

PINA has embarked on a research strategy with the following goals: (1) study the research and development of better farming practices; (2) establish a multidisciplinary focus that recognizes the total production system; and (3) establish an

(See TITLE XII PROJECT - page 9)

CANDIDATE TITLE XII PROJECT CON'T.

effective coordination of the research program with extension education and planning both at the administrative and field level.

This project entails establishing a National Technical Support Unit (UNAT) and placing multidisciplinary research teams in all seven agricultural regions of the country, strengthening the agricultural research stations, developing a long-term national research strategy, and evaluating project programs and project impact.

A project evaluation was conducted in May, 1981 which demonstrated that good progress had been achieved on many of the project goals, and that PINA had reoriented its research programs toward on-farm research. However, the evaluation team recommended that UNAT be reorganized and that long-term advisors in diversified disciplines be contracted as part of the unit.

The U.S. technical assistance team will be composed of four advisors for two years each: (1) a weed control specialist; (2) a soil fertility specialist; (3) an entomologist, and (4) an agricultural economist. Short-term advisors (4 months each) will be provided in research station management, biometrics, communications, and germplasm conservation.

All advisors involved in this host country contract require Spanish language ability at State Department S-3 - R-3 level. There is also a good possibility that the implementation time span will be extended.

Institutions having capability and interest in undertaking this project should send a Documentation of Interest Form immediately to BIFAD, Country Programs Division, Room 2246 New State, Agency

for International Development, Washington D.C. 20523.

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UNIVERSITY NEWS

Michigan State University's Board of Trustees recently passed a resolution to reaffirm its commitment of the past 25 years to international development activities by unanimously proclaiming 1981-82 as International Year at MSU.

The Board, acting on a recommendation presented to it by MSU President Cecil Mackey, also encourages events and programs on MSU's campus and internationally, highlighting that commitment.

Twenty-five years ago, MSU created the first dean's level, university-wide Office of International Programs of any major American university. This office led to a strong international dimension throughout the institution.

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Tuskegee Institute plans to host the 39th Annual Professional Agricultural Workers Conference December 6-8, 1981.

Tuskegee Institute officials anticipate over 100 conferees throughout the Southeast and also national representatives, with Agriculture Secretary John R. Block delivering the keynote address.

The theme of the conference, "Emerging Rural Development Issues and Policies," will feature such timely topics as:

- a) "Emerging Issues and Policies of the New Administration,"
- b) Reactions to Issues and Policies of the Administration," and

(See UNIVERSITY NEWS - page 10)

UNIVERSITY NEWS CON'T.

c) "Implications of Block Grants."

For additional information on the conference, please contact Ms. Debra J. Tazewell, Conference Coordinator, Human Resources Development Center, Robert Russa Moton Hall, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama 36088, phone (205) 727-8764.

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RESOURCES

IFPRI PUBLICATIONS

The International Food Policy Research Institute publishes a yearly report and numerous other publications which supports its international policy research role - "to identify and analyze alternative national and international strategies and policies for meeting food needs in the world, with particular emphasis on low-income countries and on the poorer groups in those countries."

IFPRI also publishes a newsletter that reports on IFPRI accomplishments, pertinent events, and a brief commentary on a current food policy issue.

Some recent Research Reports of IFPRI include:

1. "Meeting Food Needs in the Developing World: Location and Magnitude of the Task in the Next Decade"
2. "Food Security: An Insurance Approach"
3. "Developed Country Agricultural Policies and Developing Country Supplies: The Case of Wheat"
4. "Estimates of Soviet Grain Imports in 1980-85: Alternative Approaches"

Works recently published by IFPRI researchers include:

1. "Public Foodgrain Distribution and Poverty in Bangladesh"
2. "Data Systems for Rural Development"
3. "Non-Fat Dry Milk: Indicator Price in International Trade"

For more information about these and other publications, please contact IFPRI, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, phone (202) 862-5600, Telex 440054.

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\*\*\*\*\*

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development



Season's Greetings  
from **BIFAD**

VOLUME IV

DECEMBER, 1981

NUMBER 10

A BOARD MEMBER'S  
PERSPECTIVE

\*\*\*\*INDEX\*\*\*\*

NATIONAL PRIORITIES AND  
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

by Dr. C. Peter Magrath

The greatness of a nation, to a large extent, is a measure of its ability to predict change and to adjust to new challenges. Certainly, America's greatness can be measured in such terms. As a people, we have chosen to look ahead rather than back, and to invest in the future rather than be content with the past. If this nation is to maintain its stature as a world leader, then it must continue to look ahead, and one look into the future will indicate that the territory has changed. Our challenges are no longer local, but global; our responsibilities are no longer national, but international.

At the same time, there is disturbing

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evidence that America is shifting its traditional focus. Nowhere, perhaps, is this shift more apparent than in the erosion of support for higher education in general and international education and development programs in particular. Our current preoccupation with national economic and defense issues has prompted federal officials to reduce their commit-

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ment to universities and colleges as well as to international programs. Whether such a reduction makes good sense in the short run is, at best, questionable. What is not questionable are the long-range, damaging consequences of these cutbacks.

If this erosion is to be reversed, at least three things must be done. First, we must convince the public and its elected representatives that support for higher education in general and more specifically for international programs makes sound domestic and economic policy.

This argument reflects the irrefutable fact that the United States no longer functions in restricted national market, but competes in the world marketplace. One of every six Americans has a job thanks to international trade; the products from one of every three American farm acres ends up on the international market; and some \$155 billion a year in American products are shipped abroad. Our economic dependence upon foreign trade is obvious; unfortunately, so too, is our declining ability to retain, capture, and increase those markets.

There are, to be sure, any number of reasons for our decline, but among the more important is the decline in support for higher education programs. The message must be conveyed to Americans that we are losing out to Western European countries whose expenditures on research and development are steadily increasing while ours are steadily declining. We are losing out to the Japanese who have 29,000 English speaking salesmen in New York, while we have only 1,000 American salesmen in Tokyo, few of whom can speak Japanese. We are risking whatever competitive edge we might enjoy in agricultural exports due to our decreasing support for international agricultural programs.

A further erosion in support for the foreign languages, for the training of teachers in international affairs, for

research and development, and for foreign exchange programs will accomplish only one result -- a perpetuation and intensification of our present national handicaps, thereby leading to further economic problems.

If for no other reason than sheer Yankee pragmatism and fiscal common sense, Americans must be made to understand that support for higher education and international programs represents sound economic policy.

A second, if not more compelling argument, is the national security case for supporting international education programs. There are inherent limitations in our present defense posture. A security policy restricted to the purchase of new weapons suffers a setback with every technological armament advance of our adversaries. If the history of the arms race proves anything, it is that the Russians will attempt to, and more often than not, succeed in countering every new American weapon with one of their own. In fact, many of our military systems are outmoded by the time they even emerge from the production line.

I am not saying that defense spending should be curbed or that America should engage in unilateral disarmament. Quite to the contrary, unless national security expenditures are broadened to include international education programs, this country will continue to engage in a form of unilateral disarmament damaging to our defense posture.

The Soviet Union's commitment, for example, to international, informational programs is estimated to be four times greater than the U.S. commitment. Moreover, while France and West Germany commit one percent of their national budgets to international education, cultural and informational activities, the United States commitment is less than 1/10 of one percent. Thus, at a time when other countries, both friend and foe alike, are bolstering their arsenal of international programs, we have taken a

PERSPECTIVE CON'T.

different course. That course is a disservice to both our national security interests and the interests of global peace and understanding.

A third argument that merits national debate is the development of a long-range funding policy for international programs. Specifically, I propose that we initiate a national debate that would tie the support of international education programs to the support of our national defense. Such a linkage, were it only a modest one percent of the proposed U.S. defense budget over the next five years, would generate \$3.2 billion annually. To be sure, that would be a considerable commitment, but viewed in the shadow of the \$1.6 trillion defense proposal, a one percent commitment is hardly extravagant.

Any country willing to spend \$4 a day on national defense for every man, woman, and child should be willing to invest 4¢ a day on programs designed to promote international understanding. Any nation that ignores the world's problems or assumes that its security is assured through defense spending alone, is only whistling in the dark -- a dark night that can lead to an international nightmare.

*The above comments are selected excerpts from Dr. Magrath's November 6, 1981 address to the Council on International Education Exchange.*

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TITLE XII REGIONAL SEMINARS

Dates and locations for the 1982 Title XII Regional Seminars are as follows:

Jan. 18 & 19 Columbus, Ohio  
(Ohio State University)

Jan. 28 & 29 Tucson, Arizona  
(The University of Arizona)

Feb. 1 & 2 Baton Rouge, Louisiana  
(Louisiana State University & Southern University)

The tentative agenda for each seminar will cover the following:

Day I:

- 8:00 - 8:30 Local logistics and welcome - local Chairperson's discretion
- 8:30 - 10:00 Africa - Agricultural Conditions, Opportunities and Problems
- 10:00 - 10:30 Coffee break
- 10:30 - 12:00 Africa - AID's Development Strategy
- 12:00 - 1:30 Luncheon
- 1:30 - 3:00 Africa - Present and Planned Field Programs
- 3:00 - 3:30 Coffee Break
- 3:30 - 5:00 Role of the Consortia (Presentation and Panel Discussion)

Day II:

- 8:00 - 9:30 Preparation and Evaluation of Project Proposals I
- 9:30 - 10:00 Coffee break
- 10:00 - 11:00 Preparation and Evaluation of Project Proposals II

(See TITLE XII - page 4)

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- 11:00 - 11:30 Status Report on various BIFAD activities - BIFAD Staff
- 11:30 - 12:30 Open Forum - Plenary session for questions and comments on seminar material and other subjects of interest
- 12:30 - 1:30 Luncheon
- 1:30 - 3:00 Strengthening Grants - Present and Future (Presentation and panel discussion)

The agenda places specific emphasis on the Africa region as a major topic of discussion. AID and BIFAD focused on this region because Africa has a low rate of food productivity, and because Africa desperately needs expertise and research capabilities to establish programs for agricultural research and institutional development.

Another item, "The Role of Consortia," will be presented by Dr. Melvin Blase, University of Missouri. Blase is studying the role of formal consortia relative to other organizational formats for implementing technical assistance projects in agriculture and rural development. A panel of experienced university professionals will respond to the Blase study and there will be a general discussion.

A similar format will be used for presentation of a third topic - Strengthening Grants. This will involve discussion of the data compiled by Dr. David Hansen of Ohio State University from the analyses of university strengthening grant proposals and annual reports submitted to BIFAD. These data include (a) objectives of individual university programs; (b) their geographic focus; and (c) their

subject matter focus. Recommendations for AID and the university community regarding the Strengthening Grants may be discussed as well.

The Strengthening Grant Program has been reported to be a catalyst in triggering changes in the attitude and commitment of universities for involvement in international issues and in the ability of universities to effectively work on international development assistance projects.

The BIFAD Staff is sending out registration packets to Title XII Representatives this week. Please inform the Country Programs Division if you have not received your packet by December 18.

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BIFAD NEWS

JRC NEWS

On the recommendation of the Joint Research Committee, two Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs) have been approved by the BIFAD, to be recommended to AID for funding consideration. They are: (1) The Peanuts CRSP; and (2) The Pond Dynamics CRSP.

Also on the recommendation of the JRC, a third CRSP, Stock Assessment, was approved by the BIFAD to be recommended to AID for planning funds.

Further information on these three CRSPs will be reported as soon as it is available.

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NEW BIFAD STAFF

Mr. Myron Smith joined the BIFAD support staff as a member of the Country Program Division on November 30. Smith has 35 years of professional experience in agri-

NEW BIFAD STAFF CON'T.

culture, including 16 years in three mid-western states followed by 19 years of continuous service with AID in India, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Mali.

Smith graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1946 with a BS in Agricultural Economics with a minor in Soil Science. He served with the USDA as a soil scientist, managed a soil testing laboratory; worked as a farm extension advisor at Rockford Illinois; and Sales Manager for Winnebago Country Farm Bureau, Rockford; and subsequently owned and operated the Northern Illinois Farm Management Service.

His service with AID has included: an assignment to the Fertilizer Association of India as Sales Advisor; and Soils Advisor/Fertilizer in Vietnam. He later served as Deputy Assistant Director for Rice Production to the Assistant Director for Production Support (Inputs Procurement and Distribution, Agricultural Credit and Farmer Organization Development) from 1962-1970. In 1971, he was assigned to Indonesia as Agricultural Development Officer, and in 1974 he was reassigned to Vietnam as Assistant Director for Agricultural Production.

Smith departed Vietnam via helicopter during the infamous evacuation of April 29, 1975, and was assigned to Mali, West Africa as Livestock Project Manager for

three years and Agricultural Development Officer for two years.

These assignments provided personal experience in the design and management of programs in all of the major components of the Agricultural Sector in three of AID's four Regional Bureaus.

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THE RIR IS IN USE

The Registry of Institutional Resources (RIR) is now in use. The BIFAD Staff has used the system as one information source in compiling source lists for projects and locating individuals for short-term assignments. AID bureaus and missions have been informed of this source and how to request information. Those who have used the system are enthusiastic. Therefore, an early return of an institution's questionnaire maximizes the chances of being considered for a project or consulting assignment.

So far, information on 25 institutions (Part A), 250 subject areas (Part B), and 800 individuals (Part C), has been entered into the computer. Prospects for funding to extend the data entry contract are good.

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BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Tentative Meeting Dates for 1982

<u>BIFAD</u>	<u>JRC</u>	<u>JCAD</u>
February 25	February 16 - 17	February 18 - 19
March 25	--	--
April 22	--	--
May 27	May 17 - 18	May 19 - 20
--	--	--
*July 29	--	--
--	August 16 - 17	August 18 - 19
September 23	--	--
October 21	--	--
--	November 15 - 16	November 17 - 18
December 2	--	--

\*Budget Recommendations

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Candidate Title XII Project

Somalia: Bay Region Agricultural Development

Project # 649-0113

The AID funded Bay Region Agricultural Development Project is a component of a multi-donor program to develop agriculture and rural infrastructure in a relatively productive region of Somalia. The Bay Region development program has three objectives: (1) increase crop and livestock production on currently cultivated lands and expand cultivation onto new lands; (2) integrate extension operations to incorporate crop and live-

stock interventions in a farm systems approach; and (3) establish decentralized, integrated project planning and implementation within a Bay Region Project Management Unit (PMU) under the Ministry of Agriculture.

The project is an outgrowth of an earlier AID financed pilot activity implemented through a PASA with USDA which established the experience upon which this project is based. The project is also interrelated to an on-going AID financed project being implemented by Utah State to provide advisory services to the National Extension Service.

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A project site is the Bay Region, with its provincial capital at Baidoa located some 250 kilometers west of Mogadishu by paved road. It is estimated that 350,000 hectares of potentially productive, underutilized and unutilized land lies within the project area. The project has two dimensions: (1) an intensification production program to utilize initially productive, existing technology and to expand the adoption of this technology through an improved extension service; and (2) a longer term program of extensification to bring new lands into cultivation and to improve livestock grazing practices. There will be four Pilot Agricultural Development units (PADU) in the extensification dimension. Each PADU will have a 55,000 hectare range component and 7,500 hectares of new land for crop production and on-farm animal husbandry.

The Government of Somalia (GSDR) is interested in entering into a host country contract with a U.S. university to assist them implement the project. The contractor's major responsibilities for this AID financed project are: (1) baseline data collection; (2) provision of advisory services in applied research, extension, range management and seed production; (3) implementing long-term training programs for Somalia technical personnel; and (4) provision of short-term consultant services. The contracting university may associate with another institution in this project, but is expected to assume full responsibility for overall performance.

The technical assistance required includes four professionals for about 3½ years each for the following positions: (1) Agriculture Research Director (with Ph.D. degree and extensive experience in conducting research programs; (2) Range Management Specialist (with MS degree); (3) Seed Program Manager (with MS degree and experience in dry land and row crop production); and

(4) Extension Field Specialist (with MS degree). Previous experience in developing countries is preferred.

The formal request for proposals is expected to be issued about December 15, 1981. In view of the urgency which the GSDR and the USAID attach to this project, universities interested in participation should telephone BIFAD, Myron Smith, (202) 632-3009.

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INCREASED SALARY EXEMPTIONS FOR U.S. OVERSEAS WORKERS

Congress has amended the U.S. Internal Revenue Code to increase the amount of foreign earned income a U.S. citizen or resident could exclude from their Federal taxes. Accordingly, AID sees "no substantial justification for additional salary incentive payments for otherwise qualified newly assigned individuals working abroad under AID financed agreements."

The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 amended Section 911 of the Internal Revenue Code by providing for a progressive rate of exemption during calendar years 1982 thru 1986. In 1982, the exemption for overseas income is \$50,000 plus half of the next \$50,000, not to exceed \$75,000. This maximum amount is increased annually by \$5,000 until 1986, when it reaches \$95,000.

Federal employees and personal services contractors receiving salaries from the U.S. Treasury are not eligible for this exemption.

To qualify for this exemption, you must be a legal resident of a foreign country (ies) for an uninterrupted period which includes an entire taxable year (i.e., January 1 through December 31); or you must be a citizen or resident of the U.S. who during any period of 12 consecutive

(See EXEMPTION - page 8)

EXEMPTION CON'T

months, is present in a foreign country (ies) during at least 330 days in such period.

For further information on this exemption, please contact the Overhead and Special Cost Branch (CM/SOD/OSC), AID, Rm. 665 Plaza West - SA-14, Washington, D.C. 20523, (703)235-9842.

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RESOURCES

A Directory of Financial Aids for International Activities - third edition, is available from the University of Minnesota's Office of International Programs.

This directory contains information on some 450 opportunities for academic staff, graduate and undergraduate students, advanced scholars and young professionals for study, research, travel and teaching overseas. The directory also contains information on grants to individuals who wish to study at overseas institutions as well as other grants to individuals.

For copies of the directory, please contact the Office of International Programs, The University of Minnesota, 201 Nolte West, 315 Pillsbury Drive, S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455. The cost is \$22.00 which includes postage and handling. (Minnesota residents add \$1.00 for sales tax.)

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You will be interested to know that Professor Vernon Ruttan's latest book, Agricultural Research Policy, will be available in April, 1982. This timely book will be a valuable source book for all involved in agricultural research; institute directors; officers of ministries; agencies and foundations; as well as

students in agricultural research development and administration.

Orders may be placed with the University Press, 2037 University Ave., S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414. Contact: Ann Haugland (612) 373-3266.

*Ruttan is a Professor of Agricultural Economics at the University of Minnesota.*

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*No Need for Hunger*, by Dr. Robert R. Spitzer, comes at a propitious time, informing readers "How the U.S. Can Help the World's Hungry to Help Themselves."

This book "offers hope and optimism through specific plans for eliminating world hunger and poverty ... *No Need for Hunger* offers proof that with U.S. assistance any nation that makes the decision and an intelligent political and economic commitment to overcome hunger for its population can achieve meaningful increases in per capita food supply, consumption, and improved nutrition within four or five years, ..."

To order, send \$11.95 per copy to THE INTERSTATE, Printers & Publishers, Inc., 19-27 North Jackson Street, Danville, Illinois 61832. (If payment is enclosed with order, Interstate will pay the postage charges; if charges are billed, postage will be added to the invoice.)

*Spitzer is a former U.S. Coordinator, Food for Peace and President, Milwaukee School of Engineering.*

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EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

AID's Office of Women in Development seeks two social science analysts who have advanced knowledge and experience in the field of women's roles in developing countries. One individual would serve in the Africa area placing emphasis on women's roles in agriculture and rural development; the second would serve in the Latin America, Near East or Asia areas, focusing on rural development or employment generation for women or both.

Qualifications must include an advanced degree in the social or applied sciences, and faculty or other staff status.

The position entails a 1-2 year reimbursable detail to AID in Washington, from the home institution under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) of 1970. This Act provides for temporary assignment of personnel between state and local governments, institutions of higher learning and certain other organizations or work of mutual concern and benefit.

Salary is based on current annualized earnings or the GS equivalent of work assigned, whichever is higher.

Please direct inquiries and resumes to: The Coordinator, Office of Women in Development, Room 3243NS, AID, Washington, D.C. 20523.

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Utah State University is seeking an individual for the position of Director, International Programs. This position, available July 1, 1982, requires that the incumbent be responsible for the development of international program activities and for the integration of these activities with campus academic, research and extension interests.

Qualifications include a doctorate degree in a discipline closely related to agricultural development; however, applicants

with equivalent qualifications will be considered; university experience in research, extension, and/or teaching; extensive international experience; and knowledge of and experience in securing funding for international programs.

Salary is commensurate with training and experience.

Interested candidates must submit a resume and letters of reference from three individuals to: Dr. Keith R. Allred, Chairman, Search Committee, Utah State University, UMC-49, Logan, UT 84322, (801) 750-2233. Deadline is January 15, 1982.

\*\*\*\*\*

BIFAD

Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., - Chairman  
Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro  
Mr. David Garst  
Dr. Rebecca Robbins-Polland  
Dr. H. F. Robinson  
Dr. C. Peter Magrath  
Dr. E. T. York

\*\*\*\*\*

JOINT COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Dr. Hugh L. Popenoe - Joint Research Committee  
Dr. Jackson Rigney - Joint Committee on Agricultural  
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Mr. Robert G. Huesmann, Chief, Country  
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Ms. Mary Lester, Editor, *BIFAD Briefs*  
(202) 632-3009



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

VOLUME V

JANUARY - FEBRUARY, 1982

NUMBER 1

## NEW BIFAD MEMBERS

Last November President Reagan announced the appointment of Mr. Daryl Arnold and Mr. Ernest T. Marshall to the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development for a three-year term.

Arnold is President of the Western Growers Association, which represents nearly 60 percent of the fresh vegetable, melon and potato shipments in the United States. Arnold farmed in West Los Angeles, California from 1946 to 1951. He later moved his farming operation to Ventura County and formed Cee Dee Ranch Company. In 1960, he incorporated the packing and shipping company Ocean View Farms. He merged this farm with Freshpict Foods, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Purex Corporation in 1969. Arnold served in the U.S. Navy and attended the University of Southern California. He is to succeed Dr. Johnnie Prothro.

Marshall is an independent businessman and Vice President of Montgomery Associates, merger and executive search consultants. He established the first full-time national office of the National Agri-Marketing Association in 1974. He has been with the Biddle Company from 1967 to 1974; Potts Woodbury Advertising, Inc. from 1957 to 1967; and Continental Oil Company from 1950 to 1957. Marshall has a Bachelor of

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Science degree from Iowa State University and a Masters degree from Boston University. He is to succeed Mr. David Garst.

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## TITLE XII REGIONAL SEMINARS

The third series of Title XII Regional Seminars, held in late January and early February of this year, provided an excellent interchange between BIFAD, AID, and the Title XII institutions on related international development concerns. The seminars also encouraged discussions on current status of Title XII and BIFAD activities.

(See Regional Seminars - page 2)

## REGIONAL SEMINARS CON'T.

Special emphasis was given to strategies for African agricultural development; the role of Consortia; women in development priorities; AID contracting procedures; and the Strengthening Grant Program.

\*\*\*

### Africa

Seminar participants said that numerous problems exist in Africa that must be addressed quickly since per capita food production has declined in the past two decades in Sub-Saharan Africa. They said that "very little" new technological advances have developed in the cereals, roots, and tuber's areas and that labor scarcity makes the search for viable technology difficult; the tsetse fly is a problem for animal traction; agriculture and its support system to a great extent, has been geared toward cash crops; and the extension systems are weak.

AID personnel presented possible strategies to address these problems which included: (1) timing and coordinating marketing, production and trade policies; (2) more agricultural education programs; possible private sector investment in some areas; (3) increased farmer participation for a better organizational structure; and (4) institution building.

\*\*\*

### Consortia

The Role of Consortia was discussed as one of several alternative sources for delivering technical assistance expertise to AID projects. While consortia have been actively involved in implementing AID programs, expressions of "doubt, confusion, and conflict," by member consortia institutions, other institutions, and by AID, have affected consortia participation in AID programs.

The Consortia roles and opportunities will be reviewed and evaluated over the next few months and will be an agenda item at the February BIFAD meeting.

\*\*\*

### Women in Development

At the Tucson Regional Seminar, Dr. Hilda Kukuhirwa, Ministry of Education, Tanzania, spoke on the lack of basic resources needed by women, in Tanzania and other parts of Africa, to develop and carryout agricultural production activities such as the following:

- lack of education and training;
- lack land ownership;
- lack of capital; and
- lack of access to labor.

In that vein, women in agricultural production basic work priorities during 1982 were presented as the following:

1. Analysis of ongoing and completed projects to determine which have been successful and why; which apparently have been unsuccessful and why; and through the study of results to determine what are future priorities.
2. Work on evaluation teams to determine how women's needs are met.
3. In most countries of Africa there are quantities of information on women which should be collected, analyzed and organized into a useful body of data which missions can use to formulate policies and design projects.
4. If projects in agriculture are going to address successfully women's problems, the following research is essential:
  - a. Women's access to economic resources, credit and land.
  - b. What is women's role in the decision making process?
  - c. How are extension services in Africa getting information, training and technology to women farmers?

(See WID - page 3)

REGIONAL SEMINARS - WID CON'T.

5. The study of the cropping cycle over time to determine who does what and why, and the number of hours spent by men and women in these activities.

This list is in no way complete but rather states some basic priorities.

\*\*\*

AID Contracting

AID Contract Office personnel presented highly useful information on (1) preparing successful proposals for Title XII projects; and (2) processes involved in evaluating proposals and selecting Title XII universities for AID projects.

Discussions on relatively new mechanisms or modes for implementing Title XII programs included Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs), joint ventures, and Technical Support to Mission (TSM) concepts, which were especially appreciated.

\*\*\*

Strengthening Grant Analysis

In an assessment of the Strengthening Grant Program, it was suggested that universities should take measures to assure that their specialized resource building be parallel to AID's future needs. Accordingly, through the Strengthening Grants, the universities should attempt to:

- identify functional or geographic areas to invest their resources;
- increase faculty commitment to development assistance programs; and
- build organizational structures to sustain international efforts.

\*\*\*

OTHER ITEMS UPDATED

Memorandum of Understanding

The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), which relates to effectively involving universities in AID Country Programs, is now in the draft stages of development. The emphasis of this memorandum is on developing long-term arrangements to provide an appropriate "time horizon" for universities to supply needed talent for AID projects.

AID plans to involve several universities (University of Florida, Purdue University, and Colorado State University) in discussions to obtain "real world" reaction to the components of the proposed Memorandum of Understanding.

It is expected that this memorandum will be available for review and discussion by the BIFAD in the near future.

\*\*\*

1890 International Development Conference

The idea of a "Joint Venture" concept unfolded at the 1890 International Development Conference held last October at Alabama A&M University.

In outlining this concept, AID Deputy Administrator Joseph Wheeler felt it could help to bring small universities into a greater participatory relationship in AID programs in developing countries.

Presently, plans are moving forward on the "joint venture" notion. We will notify all Title XII Representatives of the results as soon as they are available.

\*\*\*

### World Hunger Commission Symposia

Since the first meeting of the World Hunger Commission Symposium at the NASULGC meeting in Atlanta in November, 1980, over 25 universities have participated in or held World Hunger Symposia. These universities have played a key role - within their university systems - by teaching courses and advising the public through other means, on world hunger issues.

BIFAD would like to see the universities continue these symposia and will continue to give support in the form of suggestions as to format, available publications, and a list of the World Hunger Commission members and other speakers who might be interested in participating in the symposia.

\*\*\*

### Looking to the Future of BIFAD Relations Interface

The AID/BIFAD "Joint Resolution" of May 26, 1981 and the recommendations of the GAO Report, precipitated the activity by BIFAD to proceed with a review of its functions, structure, relationships and staffing to accomplish its ultimate goal - to marshal the human and institutional resources of eligible agricultural universities in support of the U.S. development assistance program in food and agriculture.

BIFAD will be making recommendations on its research, country programs, strengthening university capability programs, the role of the Board and its committees, JRC and JCAD, and reviewing what structural changes are needed to enhance the capability to achieve objectives and responsibilities.

The GAO report, released October 16, 1981, is a study of the AID-University relationship. It concluded that if AID

intends to make full use of the Title XII Amendment to carry out a significant amount of its agricultural development activities, "it must take stronger actions to clarify and improve its relationship with the U.S. university community, and to provide the assistance necessary to improve the quality of development assistance to fight world food problems."

The GAO report recommended that the AID Administrator, in consultation with the BIFAD:

1. Issue a policy directive clarifying the Agency position on, and commitment to, implementing the Title XII concept to combat world food problems.
2. Review all current Agency guidelines and instructions pertaining to U.S. universities and other Title XII institutions, and develop consolidated guidelines in the Agency's operational and procedural handbooks and instructions; and
3. Develop better means of preparing, orienting, and assisting university contract staff for overseas assignments.

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### Strengthening Grant Guidelines

The Title XII Office, in collaboration with AID and BIFAD personnel, are in the process of developing new guidelines not only for travel under the Strengthening Grant Program, but, for planning and implementing the Strengthening Grant Program in its entirety. This might entail:

- looking for more structure and focus in the travel as well as the entire program; or

(See Guidelines - page 5)

GUIDELINES CON'T

- a closer relationship to working overseas on the contracts.

We hope to have some of these revised guidelines for distribution and discussion this spring. When these guidelines are completed for discussion, we will probably hold a series of workshops to discuss them with the universities.

Strengthening Grant travel is under a basic suspension for a period of six months, but travel examined on a case-by-case basis, is approved according to the following criteria:

- failure to travel would seriously disrupt an ongoing program;
- a mission initiates a request for travel; or
- the travel activity is clearly related to the more effective implementation of an ongoing project with AID.

If you require further information or assistance regarding the Strengthening Grant travel, please contact Curtis Barker, S&T/XII, AID, Rm. 309RPC, Washington, D.C. 20523, (703)235-8930.

\*\*\*\*\*

REGISTRY FOR INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES  
UPDATE

Over half of the Roster and eligible institutions have completed some or all of their submissions to the RIR. Of these submissions, 35 institutions (Part A), 300 departments (Part B), and over 1500 individuals (Part C) have been entered into the computer. BIFAD and AID offices have been pleased by the system's usefulness in identifying qualified institutions and individuals. Data entry is continuing, although the number of entry technicians has been cut from three to one.

Please submit any further RIR forms as soon as possible. The sooner they are in, the sooner your institution will be available for consideration.

BIFAD STAFF MEMBER JOINS S&T BUREAU

Dr. Morris Whitaker has left the BIFAD Staff to join the Science and Technology Bureau. He is to serve as the Deputy Director for Food and Agriculture in that Bureau.

You can reach Dr. Whitaker at (703)235-8829 or by mail - Rm. 411 RPC, S&T/FA, Washington, D.C. 20523.

We know many friends in the BIFAD community wish him well in his new responsibilities.

\*\*\*\*\*

## TITLE XII REPRESENTATIVE JOINS AID

Dr. John S. Robins joined AID last December as the new Director for Food and Agriculture in the Bureau for Science and Technology. Robins is the former Title XII Representative and Dean, College of Agriculture, at Washington State University.

Robins received his B.S. degree in Agriculture from Kansas State University in 1949 and his Ph.D. degree in Agronomy-Soil Science from the University of California - Davis in 1951.

Between 1951 and 1961 he was employed as Soil Scientist with the Agricultural Research Service at Prosser, Washington and Ft. Collins, Colorado; and from 1961 to 1965 he was Branch Chief with the same service at Boise, Idaho.

In 1965 Robins went to Washington State University as Superintendent of the Irrigated Agriculture Research and Extension Center (Prosser), and in 1967 he moved to Pullman as Director of Research.

He remained Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station until his appointment in 1970 as Associate Administrator, Cooperative State Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., a position he held until returning to Washington State University in July 1973 as Dean, College of Agriculture.

He is a member of numerous professional and service societies, including the American Society of Agronomy, the Soil Science Society of America, the Soil Conservation Society of America, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Also, he has been substantively involved in affairs of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, including chairing the Division of Agriculture in 1977. He served as a member of BIFAD's Joint Committee on

Agricultural Development from its inception until assuming his present position.

## JRC NEWS

### PROPOSAL - COOPERATIVE RESEARCH PROGRAM

BIFAD has recommended to AID a Cooperative Research Program, between U.S. research institutions and the International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs), aimed toward helping people in developing countries solve important food and nutrition problems.

This goal would be accomplished through back-up research and mission-oriented basic research needed by the centers in accomplishing their missions. Since the centers often do not have the broad range capability to conduct this research, U.S. institutions, would be invited to assist in this task. Some of the research under the program would be conducted at U.S. institutions. Depending on the nature of research needs, some would also be conducted at the centers, or in the LDCs. Several U.S. universities already provide such program support to the centers.

The proposal was developed by Dr. James Nielson, Chief, Research Division, BIFAD, in collaboration with Dr. Floyd Williams of the Science & Technology Bureau. It was endorsed by BIFAD's Joint Research Committee and is in response to a charge in the Title XII Legislation, as well as requests from the centers, that U.S. research institutions provide program support to the international centers.

The proposal, now in the hands of AID Science and Technology administrators, would be funded primarily by AID grants. If the program were to be implemented with new funds obtained through normal budgeting processes, the program could be started in FY 1984.

JRC NEWS CON'T.

The proposal carries a recommendation that the program be widely publicized among U.S. research institutions if and when it is implemented. Through the BIFAD Briefs we will keep you informed of further developments.

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NEW  
COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Based on the recommendations of the JRC and BIFAD, the AID Administrator approved for implementation the following research activities:

- (1) A Peanut CRSP;
- (2) An Aquaculture CRSP; and
- (3) A planning activity for a CRSP in Stock Assessment for capture fisheries.

The Peanut CRSP

The University of Georgia will serve as the Management Entity of the Peanut CRSP. Other participating universities are: North Carolina State, Texas A&M, and Alabama A&M.

The principal objective of research is to improve production and utilization which have been declining in LDCs. Research will be conducted in six overseas locations: Cameroon, Senegal, Malawi, and Sudan for Africa; Trinidad for the Caribbean; and Thailand for Southeast Asia. In each region, other interested countries have been identified for research linkages.

Research will cover: surveys to determine economic constraints to cover production and utilization; breeding for disease, pest, and drought resistance; cultural practices; mycotoxin management; and control of rosette and other viruses.

\*\*\*

The Aquaculture CRSP

Oregon State University will serve as the Management Entity. Other participating universities include: Auburn University, the University of Hawaii, Michigan State University, and the University of Michigan. The University of Arkansas-Pine Bluff will provide support services to Oregon State University under its consortium arrangement (Consortium for International Fisheries and Aquaculture Development).

Overseas research sites are: Honduras, Jamaica, and Panama for the Caribbean; Rwanda and Sierra Leone for Africa; and the Philippines, Thailand, and Indonesia for Southeast Asia.

The objective of this research is to improve production and efficiency through research in the dynamics of pond culture systems: cooler water tropical ponds at medium to high elevation; small low intensity tropical systems, requiring limited inputs of feed and fertilizers; and brackish water and hypersaline systems.

The program may be expanded at a later date to include more intensive systems which require substantial inputs of feed and fertilizer.

Stock Assessment (in Capture Fisheries)

The University of Maryland was selected to plan the CRSP in stock assessment. The Planning Entity will be assisted by the University of Rhode Island and the University of Illinois at Carbon-dale, which also represented Texas A&M and Iowa State Universities.

The objective of the research will be to develop methodology, suitable for use by artisanal fisheries and fishermen in capture fisheries activities in tropical, developing countries, to assess fisheries resources in waters. (primarily coastal) of their countries. Such assessment is necessary for sound

JRC NEWS CON'T.

resource management and fisheries practices to maintain viable stocks.

The JRC organized an AID-financed workshop at the University of Rhode Island in 1979, where experts determined that assessment methodology developed for advance countries was not suitable for small, developing countries with small artisanal fisheries. Their problems are too complex: high number of species; interaction between species; ecosystems that are sensitive to perturbation; data collection is hampered by use of diversified gear, remote landing sites; and no predictable growing seasons.

As soon as further developments are known, we will keep you informed.

OVERSEAS SALARY EXEMPTIONS  
FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

The December, 1981 issue of *BIFAD Briefs* carried an article on overseas salary exemptions. The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 amended Section 911 of the Internal Revenue Code by providing for a progressive rate of exemption from federal income taxes during calendar years 1982 thru 1986.

AID's Overhead and Special Costs Branch Office suggests that for further information about the interpretation of the Economic Recovery Tax Act, you should contact your local Internal Revenue Service Office or your campus tax advisor. In addition, copies of the Economic Recovery Tax Act can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Cost \$5.00.

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UNIVERSITY NEWS  
CONFERENCES

For those interested in international work in the natural resource fields, The University of Idaho is sponsoring a two-day conference, March 8 and 9, entitled *Women in Natural Resources: An International Perspective*.

The conference will focus on the role of women and their contributions to development projects.

Program highlights include:

Women Natural Resource Professionals Working in International Development;

Gender and Natural Resources;

Host Country Women: A Valuable Natural Resource;

Women and Fuel Conserving Cookstoves: A Response to the Firewood Crisis; and

Networking.

Interested persons should contact:

Drs. Jo Ellen Force (208)885-6126  
Molly Stock (208)885-6444  
Dixie Ehrenreich (208)885-6754

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Virginia State University is sponsoring a two-day forum, April 1 and 2, entitled, *Participation of Women in Rural Development: Problems and Issues*. The forum is designed to inform interested persons about Women in Development concerns and possible solutions to problems and issues involving rural development.

For further information about the forum, please contact: Mrs. Quanda L. Eaves, Virginia State University, Bureau of Economic Research and Development, Box W, Petersburg, Virginia 23803, (804) 520-5613, or 5300.

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UNIVERSITY NEWS CON'T.

A conference on *Agricultural Sustainability in a Changing World Order* is being sponsored by the Program in Food, Land and Power, Pomona College, March 31, April 1 and 2.

Conference participants will discuss such topics as "Theology, Ethics, and Sustainability of Agriculture;" "Changes in the Availability of Agricultural Land, The Quality of Soil, and the Sustainability of Agriculture;" "Land, Water, and Energy Resources in Agriculture;" and "How the World Feeds Itself."

The keynote speaker will be Orville Freeman, President of Business International Corporation and former governor of Minnesota, and former U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.

For further information about the conference, please contact Gordon K. Douglass, Chair, Pomona College, Program in Food, Land & Power, Claremont, California 91711, phone (714) 621-8000.

\*\*\*\*\*

RESOURCES

Utah State University is offering an International Course on Drainage and Salinity Control - in Spanish and in English - beginning March 1 thru April 9, 1982.

The course is structured at the level of agricultural and civil engineers and agronomists, particularly those involved and are planning to be involved in projects for the reclamation of agricultural land: drainage, leaching of saline soils, soil and water conservation, etc.

The course will be conducted in two, three-week phases. The first phase will be academic in character and conducted at Utah State University. The second phase will be three-weeks in

practical application taking place in the San Joaquin and Imperial Valleys of central and southern California.

For further information and registration, please contact the Admission Committee, International Irrigation Center, Department of Agricultural and Irrigation Engineering, UMC 41, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322. Phone (801)750-2800 - Telex 910-9715876.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The University of Wisconsin-Madison seeks as individual for the position of Assistant or Associate Dean and Director of International Programs, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences. This individual will be responsible for the development of international program activities and for integration of these with campus academic programs. The position can carry up to a 30% research appointment in an academic department.

Qualifications include Ph.D. in an agriculturally-related discipline along with a minimum of 10 years of academic experience-preferably at a land-grant university. International experience in developing countries, administrative ability relative to international programs, and experience working with agencies involved in foreign assistance are also required.

Title, salary and faculty level appointment will be commensurate with training and experience.

Send application, resume, and 3 letters of reference by March 1, 1982 to: Dr. F. A. Bliss, Chairman Search and Screen Committee. Department of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

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(See Employment Opportunities - page 10)

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES CON'T.

Cornell University has announced a position opening for a full-time Program Officer for Training to work in Cornell's International Agricultural Program Office.

The incumbent of this position administers and coordinates training and educational programs in agriculture for international participants including: AID, FAO and other sponsored students; Hubert H. Humphrey Fellows; visiting scientists and scholars; short-term international visitors; short course participants; and contract participants, degree and non-degree, at Cornell or other universities.

Qualifications include a minimum of a Masters degree in an agricultural or related discipline; at least two years of professional experience in a developing country; a demonstrated ability to work in a university and academic environment; and an interest in facilitating the educational programs of international participants.

Salary is commensurate with applicant's qualifications and experience.

Send resume; three references (include names, addresses and phone numbers); and a letter detailing interest in the position to: Dr. Joseph F. Metz, Jr., Director, International Agriculture, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, 261 Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 14853, phone (607)256-2283.

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CANDIDATE TITLE XII PROJECTS

Upper Volta; Grain Marketing Development Project

Project # 636-0243

This three-year project provides assistance in improving grain market conditions, increasing food grain production, and enhancing the prospects of food security in rural areas of Upper Volta. Specifically, the objective of this technical assistance which is a component of a large project is: (1) to upgrade the National Cereal Office's (OFNACER) capability to allocate storage facilities in a manner which maximizes the efficient use of its resources; (2) to strengthen OFNACER's capability to analyze market conditions; (3) to make rational pricing recommendations and procurement plans which conform with market conditions and intervention capabilities; and (4) strengthen the capability of OFNACER's data gathering and analysis so it can perform day-to-day commercial operations more effectively.

The U.S. technical team will be working with the Director General of OFNACER and his staff and is composed of two persons: (1) an agricultural economist or an economist; and (2) a financial accounting advisor. All personnel require French Language ability at the State Department S-3 and R-3 level.

Institutions having capability and interest in undertaking this project should send a Documentation of Interest Form immediately to BIFAD, Country Programs Division, Room 2246 NS, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523.

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Rwanda: Fish Culture Project

Project # 606-0112

The Government of Rwanda (GOR) plans a coordinated and extensive program to increase the production of fish from Lake Kivu and from the 3,000 existing

(See Projects - page 11)

PROJECTS CON'T.

ponds throughout the country.

The Fish Culture Project's purpose in this national effort is to develop a fisheries extension service in Rwanda that can provide the assistance and advice required by Rwandan farm families to: 1) reactivate for production and effectively manage at least 80 percent of the 3,000 fish ponds in the country; and 2) establish 50-100 new ponds per year.

Through this four year project, A.I.D. will provide assistance to:

- train 12 aquaculture supervisors and 50 fish monitors who will provide the interaction with the farmers necessary to assure that the project achieves its objectives; and
- renovate the National Fisheries Training center at Kigeme and the ten prefectural fish stations scattered throughout the country. These centers will be used for training, for demonstration, for fingerling production, and for research.

In addition, the Women's Agricultural School at Nyagahanga and the Scout Center at Butare will receive assistance from this project for the construction of small ponds which offer training in fish culture.

The project requires two U.S. experts: (1) a Training Adviser Team Leader, and (2) a Fish Culture Extension Specialist. In addition, ten months of short-term consultancies are required in such fields as rural engineering, marketing, social analysis, and extension media. The Training Advisor/Team

Leader must have an M.S. degree and technical competence and experience in tropical fish culture and extension work as well as French language capability.

The Fish Culture Extension Specialist must have a university degree and relevant experience in fish culture extension work as well as a fluency in French language.

The Fish Culture Specialist will develop an extension program which will be an instrument to researchers in the pending Aquaculture - Pond Dynamics Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) with the National University of Rwanda. The researchers will implement their subject matter specialty support and extension activities at the National Fisheries Training Center at Kigeme and the ten prefectural centers where the Fish Culture Project personnel are working. The researchers will be involved in these activities up to 20 percent of their time.

Thus, the Fish Culture Project through collaboration with CRSP personnel, will strengthen the linkages among the Rwandan fish farmers, the extension personnel and the researchers. In this process, a greater understanding of the integration of research and extension will be demonstrated to both the Rwandan CRSP and the project implementors.

Institutions having capability and interest in undertaking this project should send a Documentation of Interest (DOI) and Capability form immediately to BIFAD, Country Programs Division, Rm. 2246 N.S., Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523.

Informal expressions of interest may be communicated by telephone (202/632-3009), subject to later submission of DOI.

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OTHER PROJECTS AVAILABLE

The University of Florida has an A.I.D. contract to evaluate the feasibility and potential pay-off for research on water buffaloes. The study will (1) assess the interest and capacity of institutions in the U.S. and in selected developing countries for conducting research on buffaloes, and (2) assess the interest of these selected countries to contribute significantly to such a research program.

U.S. universities interested in cooperating in such a project should contact Dr. J. K. Loosli, Animal Science Department, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611.

The \*National Research Council ad-hoc panel on buffaloes indicated that priority research areas included genetic improvement, meat, milk and work research, comparative studies of breeds of buffaloes, studies of buffaloes vs. cattle, and studies of nutrition, management, reproduction and health.

(\*The National Research Council is affiliated with the National Academy of Sciences.)

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BIFAD

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

VOLUME V

MARCH, 1982

NUMBER 2

## BIFAD NEWS

### Review of BIFAD Functions, Structure, Relationships and Staffing

The BIFAD approved in principle a document, on its function, structure, relationships, and staffing, and plan to use this document as a framework for further development, review, and subsequent action with regard to:

- 1) clarifying the ambiguities in the Title XII legislation;
- 2) reflecting the evolving functions of BIFAD and its relationship to its staff, its sub-committees, and AID; and
- 3) addressing how best structurally, administratively, and in terms of the BIFAD Charter, how BIFAD and the university community can respond to AID's needs within the context of the Title XII legislation.

BIFAD Chairman Wharton said this effort was triggered by the signing of the \*AID-BIFAD Joint Resolution in May 1981, by he and Administrator McPherson.

Wharton added that after further discussion by AID, BIFAD, and BIFAD Staff, "particularly with regard to any Charter (BIFAD Charter) revision," the Board would subsequently consider the document for approval and submission to the AID Administrator.

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\*The AID-BIFAD Joint Resolution calls for a commitment by AID and BIFAD to effectively utilize the resources of U.S. universities to achieve developing countries' agricultural and nutrition goals.

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### Memoranda of Understanding

AID Administrator McPherson announced that he expects to sign Memoranda of Agreements by June 1 with the three pilot universities - Purdue University, Colorado State University, and the University of Florida. McPherson added that AID expects to begin negotiations with one, non-Title XII university shortly; and that three additional Title XII universities are to be identified by September 1.

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(See BIFAD News - page 2)

BIFAD NEWS (CONT'D)

Swearing In

With the AID Administrator looking on, Mr. Ernest T. Marshall was sworn in by AID's Director of Personnel, William Sigler - February 25, as the latest BIFAD member. He succeeds Mr. David Garst.

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Roster Approval

Arizona State University was approved by the BIFAD as the latest university included on the Roster of Eligible Universities on the Registry of Institutional Resources.

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New BIFAD Staff Member

Dr. C. Jean Weidemann joined the staff in March. She will be responsible for Human and Institutional Resources in BIFAD, replacing Dr. Glen Taggart, who is now a consultant for the Kellogg Foundation. Dr. Weidemann will work with the Strengthening Grants, training, women in development, home economics, nutrition and development education/public affairs.

Weidemann, a social scientist, specializing in extension, training, and rural development programs, has a Ph.D. in Home Economics Education, Sociology and Educational Policy Studies from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, where she also received a Master's Degree. Her B.S. is from Iowa State University.

Weidemann came to AID from the Land Tenure Center at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. From 1979-1981 she was Coordinator of the New Options Program in the UW School of Family Resources

and Consumer Sciences. She was actively involved in university international affairs, including the Title XII Strengthening Grant Committee and the Title XII graduate school of agriculture project in Bangor, Indonesia, the MUCIA Women in Development network and AID/USDA international training programs. In 1981 she served on the University Title XII team in Indonesia assisting with the development of graduate programs in nutrition and in rural family studies.

Weidemann has professional work experience in Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Turkey, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, Nepal, India, Pakistan, China, Jamaica, Panama and Colombia. She served for four years in Nigeria as United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Advisor to the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. She was responsible for planning and administering a country-wide extension unit, conducting research on women's farm and household roles, and advising the agricultural universities and training institutions on extension curricula. In the Near East and Asia, she spent 15 months analyzing the rural development strategies of international and bilateral programs, foundations, PVOs and governments. In Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Asia, she evaluated family planning programs.

Weidemann is the author of over ten books and articles on curriculum, extension, development, family planning, and women in development. She has served in numerous consultancy capacities with AID, USDA, the American Public Health Association and the University of Wisconsin in the areas of rural development, family studies and planning, and nutrition.

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AID NEWS

AA's Confirmed

Two more AID Assistant Administrators have been confirmed by the U.S. Senate:

John R. Bolton      Assistant Administrator  
for the Bureau for  
Program and Policy  
Coordination

and

Otto Reich          Assistant Administrator  
for Latin America and  
the Caribbean

\*\*\*.

Host Country Contracting

..."I want you to know that we recognize the problem (with host country contracting) and intend to do something about it...."

This statement was made by AID Administrator Peter McPherson in a speech to the NASULGC on November 10, 1981. And, at the BIFAD meeting in February, McPherson reported that a study had been completed, and that he had approved a number of policy and procedural changes to address the universities' problems with host country contracting and several other issues.

While AID's basic preference for the host country mode of doing business will continue, new guidance is being issued to the missions to preclude its use in inappropriate circumstances - especially when universities are involved. It is being made clear to mission directors that they have not only the authority but indeed a responsibility to select the most appropriate mode of contracting to undertake each particular project.

In the near future, the Administrator intends to communicate further with the university community on this and other concerns such as more adequate logistic support and greater access to post privileges and facilities.

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JRC NEWS

CRSP Update

The first Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs) implemented were the subject of an AID-sponsored workshop last January in Washington.

Three CRSPs - Small Ruminant, Sorghum and Millet, and Bean-Cowpeas - were reviewed for their accomplishments, experiences, and common issues. The CRSP workshop also served as an information source for AID personnel, and as a forum for an exchange of ideas of mutual benefit.

Program directors for each of the three CRSP management entities reported on some of the positive accomplishments of their CRSPs, such as the organizing and initiating of research efforts and establishing country sites.

The Sorghum Millet CRSP, for example, has programs in 11 countries in Latin America, Africa, Egypt and Asia. The Bean and Cowpeas CRSP operates in 16 countries in Africa and Latin America. And the Small Ruminants CRSP operates in Brazil, Kenya, Morocco, and Indonesia.

Also, the CRSPs are integrating their research efforts with current AID Mission development assistance projects. For example, the Sorghum Millet and the Bean/Cowpeas CRSPs are integrated with the USAID Botswana technical assistance farming systems project.

And the Small Ruminant CRSP in Kenya is allied with an AID Kenya livestock project and the CRSP in Morocco with another AID technical assistance project.

The three CRSPs have also established linkages with international centers, including: The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico; the International Center for

(See CRSP Update - page 4)

## CRSP UPDATE (CONT'D)

Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Colombia; the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Nigeria; the International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in India; the International Laboratory for Research and Animal Diseases (ILRAD) in Kenya; and the International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA) in Ethiopia.

In regard to funding levels, Fiscal Year 1982 is the first time AID has had an authorized and appropriated bill in several years. With an increase in the level of funds for CRSPs, new ones can be initiated, such as the most recent, the Nutrition CRSP. Others in process include Aquaculture, Peanuts, Soil Management and Stock Assessment.

For a more detailed report on the workshop, please contact BIFAD, Research Division, Room 2246, N.S., Washington, D.C. 20523.

\*\*\*\*\*

## EGYPT STUDY TEAM

A team composed of BIFAD, university and AID personnel visited Egypt last October and November to study the agricultural extension systems of Egypt, and to suggest opportunities of increasing the agricultural productivity and development potentials of that country.

After a detailed analysis of the situation concerning Egypt's agricultural extension functions, the study team concluded:

1. That the agricultural research and extension functions be brought together and placed under the leadership of a single administrator -- charged with developing strong linkages between these two highly complementary functions.

2. That major emphasis be placed upon the development of a corps of well-trained specialists within the extension organization.
3. That the agricultural colleges be better integrated into a national system of agricultural research and extension.
4. That there be a major, continuing training program to upgrade the capabilities of extension workers and that it be an integral part of the Extension Service and not be in a separate entity.
5. That extension personnel be relieved of regulatory and service functions which detract from their educational mission.
6. That within a revitalized Extension Service program, special attention be given to needs of the rural family and especially the women.
7. That current AID projects as well as those of other donors relating to research and extension be integrated into the organizational structure recommended herein.
8. To provide the basis for a continuing review of the progress in implementing such a program, the team recommended that consideration be given to the creation of a high level joint Egyptian-U.S. Commission which might review the design of such a program and meet once or twice annually to evaluate it and make recommendations for change or improvement.

Limited copies of the study team's conclusions and recommendations are available in the BIFAD Office. Please contact Mary Lester, BIFAD/S, Room 2246 - N.S., Washington, D.C. 20523.

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(See Egypt Team - page 5)

EGYPT TEAM (CONT'D)

Dr. E.T. York, Jr. Vice Chairman of BIFAD, has taken leadership for another Team on a study effort during March and April dealing with opportunities for Growth in the Egyptian Agricultural Sector. Others from Title XII universities having major roles on the team include Dr. Jack Claar, University of Illinois, Dr. Ray Louvorn, North Carolina State University, Dr. Howard Stonaker, Colorado State University, and Dr. Francille Firebaugh, Ohio State University.

\*\*\*\*\*

UNIVERSITY NEWS

Michigan State University plans to hold its International Year Conference April 25-27, 1982. This conference is a major event in a series of activities planned during MSU's International Year, designated as such by MSU's Board of Trustees, to commemorate and reaffirm a 25-year commitment to international development activities.

The basic theme of this conference, *The University's International Role in the 1980s*, will give invited participants an opportunity to explore and clarify international studies and program goals, as well as institutional and national constraints to goal attainment.

Participants will include leaders in various areas of international studies and programs at U.S. universities, and representatives of national organizations interested in international studies, cross-cultural exchanges, and development assistance activities.

Other sponsors in this event are the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA) and several national organizations and foundations.

\*\*\*

UNIVERSITY NEWS

The General Service Foundation awarded a \$170,000 grant to the University of Minnesota to begin a training program that will allow students and faculty at UM, as well as practitioners in Third-World countries, to become involved in long-term research and service on international developmental questions.

The program consists of development studies minors, development studies seminars, and overseas internships for students. When UM has established formal linkages with an overseas site, students and faculty will participate in ongoing research programs at that site.

The sites, however, are not necessarily linked with universities but may include private voluntary organizations and governmental and international organizations in Third-World countries.

Research will emphasize population, agriculture, appropriate technology, energy, resource and ecosystem evaluation, planning and management, and the role and status of women.

Philip Porter, director of the Office of International Programs at the University of Minnesota said that in a survey of over 1000 Ph.D.s awarded to U.S. citizens in the past 21 years at UM, only 9 percent have worked overseas. These Ph.D.s were awarded in Agricultural and Applied Economics, Anthropology, Agricultural Education, Economics, Speech Communication, Journalism and Mass Communication, Political Science, and Geography.

Porter added that this training program was developed, in part, to help the university respond to BIFAD Chairman Wharton's Occasional Paper No. 1, *Tomorrow's Development Professionals: Where Will The Future Come From?*

Check future issues of *BIFAD Briefs* for an update on this program.

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### DAT Training Program

Just to give you a quick look at an activity being sponsored by a university Title XII Strengthening Grant, Iowa State University has created the Development Advisory Team Training Program (DAT) - a five-day intensive training program, experiential in format, which has as its primary goals to:

- (1) Develop the capacity for ISU faculty and staff working as multi-disciplinary development advisory teams to conduct international development project design and evaluation assignments in an efficient and effective manner;
- (2) Understand international development agency (particularly AID) policies and their relationships to program and project design;
- (3) Develop the capacity to produce complex project design and evaluation documents according to AID requirements and formats; and
- (4) Develop the capacity to work efficiently and effectively in a multi-cultural, cross-disciplinary team effort by utilizing techniques which foster communication, cooperation, and coordination of efforts.

Once a management or planning technique has been presented, the participants work on actual assignments requiring the use of that technique.

The first DAT program was initiated in March, 1981 with subsequent programs in May, 1981 and January, 1982 for a total of 138 participants. Three other programs are to follow: May 17-21, 1982, January 10-14, 1983, and May 23-27, 1983.

Space is limited to approximately 50 participants. Other universities have par-

ticipated in this program; however, priority placement is given to Iowa State University personnel.

For further information about the program, please contact Dr. Charlotte E. Roderuck, 102 English Office Building, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, 50011, telephone (515) 294-7699.

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### CONFERENCES

*Technological Change and Rural Development* is the title of a conference May 3-4, to be sponsored by the University of Delaware Title XII Program and the North East Council for Women in Development.

The goal of the conference is to:

- review the state-of-the-art of technology transfer in rural development;
- explore important aspects of the social, economic, and political effects of technological change on the national and household level;
- foster a better understanding of the development process; and
- promote greater interaction between scientists and development professionals.

Agenda participants include an array of policy-making professionals from institutions involved in international development such as AID, the World Bank, the International Food Policy Research Institute, other government agencies, and university development professionals.

The registration fee is \$10. For further information about registration and reservations, please contact Dr. Charles Curtis, Chairman, Plant Science Department, Agricultural Hall, the University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19711, phone (302) 738-8935.

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UNIVERSITY NEWS (CONT'D)

Employment Opportunities

Texas A&M University has an opening for Director, International Programs, effective for September 1, 1982.

The incumbent of this position is to provide leadership and coordination for university international programs in both developing and developed countries.

Qualifications include a Ph.D., in the agricultural sciences or related technical field, and experience in progressively responsible administrative positions - including international experience within an institution of higher education.

Applicants should send a comprehensive resume to: Dr. Frank G. Calhoun, Chairman, Search Committee, Office of International Programs, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843.

Application deadline is April 20, 1982.

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RESOURCES

As one of its Title XII Strengthening Grant activities, the University of Illinois - Urbana has developed a three-volume set of an *International Directory of Agricultural Education Institutions* for Africa, Latin America, and Asia. All international agricultural education institutions listed in the directory will receive a copy of the volume pertaining to their respective region.

Limited copies of all volumes are available from the University of Illinois - however, priority will be given to Title XII institutions. PLEASE - one copy per institution library.

Please send a self-addressed envelope (9x12 or a No. 5 Jiffy Package - with sufficient postage for a 3 lb. book) to: International Agricultural Education Directory, 357 Education Building, University of Illinois at Urbana - Champaign, 1310 South Sixth Street, Champaign, IL 61820, U.S.A.

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Animal Traction

*Animal Traction* is a manual designed for the Peace Corps and agricultural extension personnel working in animal traction development programs. This manual is a well-illustrated, practical guide to the selection, care and training of draft animals, and to the equipment and field techniques used in animal-powered farming systems.

This 256-page manual includes advice on farm planning, financial assistance programs, veterinary and artisan support systems, marketing systems, and equipment supply and distribution procedures.

To order this manual send \$14.95 if in the U.S.; \$18.95 if overseas; to: P.D. Press, 4419 39th Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20016, U.S.A. Payment must accompany your order and includes postage and handling - check or money order for U.S. purchasers, international money order for overseas purchasers.

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Winged Bean

Described as a "supermarket on a stalk", the winged bean provides six different food products and is equivalent to the soybean in nutritional value.

(See Winged Bean - page 8)

WINGED BEAN (CONT'D)

According to the second edition of a report from the National Academy of Sciences, the *Winged Bean: A High Protein Crop for the Tropics*, the young pods make a succulent green vegetable that can be eaten raw, steamed, boiled, stir fried, or pickled to make a crisp, chewy, delicacy.

The leaves, rich in Vitamin A, can be eaten like spinach.

The seeds are digestible and contain protein, oil, minerals, vitamins, essential amino acids, and other nutrients.

The roots contain two to four times as much protein as potatoes and more than eight times as much as cassava.

This latest edition includes many new findings; however, it is merely an introduction to the winged bean and not a detailed review. The purpose of the report is to acquaint administrators and uninitiated researchers with the plant's potential.

For copies of the 46-page NAS report, write AID *Resources Report*, Room 509, SA-14, Office of Development Information and Utilization, Bureau for Science and Technology, U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523, U.S.A.

NOTE TO READERS

Beginning with the January-February, 1982 issue of *Resources Report*, certain titles will not be available to non-AID readers through AID *Resources Report*.

Whenever possible, *Resources Report* staff will include ordering and price information in the articles describing these titles.

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BIFAD

Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., - Chairman  
Dr. E. T. York  
Dr. Johnnie Watts Prothro  
Dr. Rebecca Robbins-Polland  
Dr. H. F. Robinson  
Dr. C. Peter Magrath  
Mr. Ernest T. Marshall

\*\*\*\*\*

JOINT COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Dr. Hugh L. Popenoe - Joint Research Committee  
Dr. Jackson Rigney - Joint Committee on Agricultural Development

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

VOLUME V

APRIL-MAY, 1982

NUMBER 3

An Edited Statement  
by Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr.  
Before the  
House Foreign Affairs Committee  
March 31, 1982

Thank you very much, Chairman Zablocki. I very much welcome the opportunity to have my full statement entered into the record and to appear before your Committee today.

I think that the major points that I would like to make from my statement are first, the important word of thanks that I believe I should express on behalf of myself and the full Board and the U.S. agricultural university community for the initiation of the Title XII program. I believe this initiative was a very important one, and indeed, it has borne considerable fruit.

One of the major themes in my paper is my own belief that in the well over five years now of the Title XII's existence, there has been the emergence of what I consider a new spirit of partnership between the university community and the Agency for International Development (AID), as we jointly seek to work on world hunger problems.

One of the points that I used to exemplify this new spirit of partnership on the questions that we regularly ask of AID is how can we help you to do your job more successfully and, in turn, AID asks of us how can we help you do a better job in working with us.

I think this spirit of partnership is particularly appropriate given the fact

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

An attachment to this issue of *BIFAD Briefs* is a paper entitled "Writing Winning Proposals." This paper outlines guidelines which should be useful to universities and others preparing proposals for submission to AID.

**Wharton's Testimony  
(Continued on Page 2)**

WHARTON'S TESTIMONY (CONT'D)

that the primary focus of Title XII was to find creative ways to tap the considerable resources of the U. S. agricultural universities and colleges. And these universities and colleges have played such a critical role in the overall domestic agricultural development process here in the United States.

I would particularly draw your attention to the fact that this past May, we have had a joint resolution signed by the AID Administrator, Mr. Peter McPherson, and myself, which reaffirmed AID's intention to involve and utilize U. S. universities fully and completely. This resolution also made clear that we share a commitment of using the universities in ways which will carry out the mandate of Title XII.

In my prepared statement I go on to point out the fact that Title XII is based upon a history of involvement by U. S. universities in bilateral technical assistance that extends all the way back to the initiative of President Truman in 1949 when he launched the famous Point IV program. I think it is a very significant new departure, but it also has, I think more than considerable fruit.

One of those fruits has been the development of a series of innovative approaches designed to link the capacities of U. S. universities with the needs of the LDCs in the context of AID's overall policy and program objectives. In some of my previous testimony before Congress I have talked a great deal about the Strengthening Grant Program and the Collaborative Research Support Program.

I would like to stress that in recent years, one of the most significant and perhaps more difficult to measure achievements of BIFAD has been the role that I think we have played in introducing a more balanced view and approach to the development processes in the LDCs. Rather

than concentrate exclusively on commodity transfers and major support, BIFAD has continued to stress a very central role, which is the role of human capital, the manpower and womanpower, if you will, And secondly, BIFAD has stressed the need to develop the institutions, the indigenous institutions, in the LDCs which will be capable of providing self-sustained growth and self-attained attack on the emerging problems in each of those regions.

I think this emphasis on institution building and on human capital, which has been the hallmark policy goal of Title XII, is in fact beginning to have considerable influence on the programs and the projects of AID. This emphasis, of course, comes out of the experience of many of our universities over the last 25 or 30 years.

I also point out that we have in recent years developed additional initiatives beyond the strengthening program. I point out that there are five very exciting new approaches: (1) the Collaborative Assistance method; (2) Technical Support to Missions; (3) the concept of a Joint Career Corps or a dual employment path where faculty members will have employment both in the university and AID; (4) a new technique of Memoranda of Understanding between AID and selected universities, which would be more focused in terms of the support capabilities of the universities and the needs of AID; and (5) a Joint Enterprise contracting mode.

I think the most important element in all of this is a recognition that this new spirit of partnership that exists today augurs very well for the future success and continued success of Title XII. We find that within AID there is a great deal of receptivity, a great deal of cooperation, and in addition a very important element, a strong attraction

(See Wharton's Testimony - page 3)

WHARTON'S TESTIMONY (CONT'D)

for the involvement of the U. S. universities.

I believe that this change and this heightened interest on the part of AID at all levels in the Title XII effort is one which bids fair to provide for even greater contributions to the war on hunger across the globe.

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OTHER HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE TESTIMONY

Dr. Nyle Brady, AID Senior Assistant Administrator for the Science and Technology Bureau, also spoke before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Title XII activities. He said "some of AID's efforts to improve foreign agriculture and especially those relating to Title XII," have not only the support of AID Administrator Peter McPherson, but the support of President Reagan as well.

Brady cited the announcement by President Reagan at the Cancun Conference last October whereby he was willing to send Presidential teams of scientists, persons in business, and farmers, to countries requesting them, to examine those countries' agricultural policies and problems and to help solve those problems.

Brady said that as a result of that conference, the first team of experts will be going to Peru in early April and subsequent teams will be organized shortly.

Regarding instruments for better university participation in AID programs such as the Memoranda of Understanding and the Joint Career Corps, Brady said that if these mechanisms are formalized within the AID structure, the opportunity will exist for automatic involvement of universities in standard AID procedures whereby AID may "more fully utilize the length of the universities ...."

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Dr. Norman Borlaug, former director of the Wheat Research Production Program at CIMMYT\*, also testified before the HFAC saying that food, "this first human need," is basic in order to have social, economic and political stability in this world. He added that the research applications and investments the U.S. and other countries should make will be a decisive factor in the type of world we want for our future generations.

Borlaug said it took approximately 12,000 years for the world to reach a food production total of 3.5 billion metric tons of grains, tubers, vegetables, milk, eggs, and meat.

With the population increasing as it did in 1975, Borlaug said we will need to double that production in 40 years. And, he added, "a good share of that production" must come from developing nations.

\*CIMMYT - International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico)

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BIFAD NEWS

At the March 25 BIFAD meeting, Mr. Daryl Arnold was sworn in as the latest member of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development.

Arnold is president of Western Growers Association, located in Newport Beach, California. He succeeds Dr. Johnnie Watts-Prothro.

\*\*\*

The Board of Trustees of Michigan State University has voted to name the new performing arts center on the MSU campus the "Clifton and Dolores Wharton Center for the Performing Arts." BIFAD Chairman Wharton served for eight years as president of MSU. Dolores Wharton has an active career in the arts and busi-

(See BIFAD News - page 4)

BIFAD NEWS. (CONT'D)

ness, and serves on boards of directors for several major companies and the Museum of Modern Art in New York City.

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Dr. Clifton Wharton is also the chairman elect of the Board of Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation. His term of office begins June 30.

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Dr. James Nielson, Chief of BIFAD's Research Division, received Kansas State University's Distinguished Agricultural Economics Alumnus Award for 1982. Citing Nielson's numerous professional achievements in the field of agricultural economics, Dr. Milton Manual, head, Department of Economics at KSU said Nielson is a "really sound achiever in many areas and we're most proud of him."

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Oregon State University has been approved by the BIFAD to be recommended to AID for funding consideration and implementation as soon as is feasible.

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AID NEWS

Joint Enterprise

AID's Deputy Administrator Joseph Wheeler recently approved the "Joint Enterprise" concept as a mechanism for helping to bring small universities into a greater participatory relationship in AID programs in developing countries.

Wheeler first announced the idea of the "joint enterprise" concept, previously called "joint venture," in his speech at the International Development Conference, held at Alabama A&M University.

AID Administrator McPherson also discussed the joint venture idea in his speech before the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges meeting last November. He said, "If this experiment works, it will point the way to a new and more efficient process for selecting university resources for participation in AID programs."

AID has selected two pilot projects using the "joint enterprise" concept. These are: (1) Niger Livestock Production Project, and (2) Swaziland Teacher Training Project. AID's Science and Technology Bureau has been assigned the lead role in working with the BIFAD Staff and AID Contract Office personnel in implementing the contracting process. Both projects will be divided into segments of work for potential implementation by institutions.

In brief, the procedures outlined for the joint enterprise concept are:

1. AID identifies the projects to be undertaken and in consultation with BIFAD staff, identifies possible segments that might be suitable for a single institution to undertake.
2. AID and BIFAD staff invites "documentation of interest" from individuals or self-formed groups of universities interested in the project or parts thereof.
3. The AID Contract Office solicits for formal technical proposals from all those who have expressed interest. BIFAD informs all interested universities regarding the respective interests of each in the proposed project.
4. The universities form joint enterprises to prepare proposals covering the entire project.

JOINT ENTERPRISE (CONT'D)

5. AID conducts a peer review and rank ordering of the proposals received.
6. The AID Contract Office solicits a priced proposal from the highest technical ranked joint enterprise and negotiates and awards a contract or cooperative agreement using standard procedures.

If you are interested in a more detailed explanation of the procedures, please contact the BIFAD Office, Bob Huesmann, Room 2246, N.S., Washington, D.C. 20523. (202) 632-9525

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JRC NEWS

Cooperative Development in Africa

Members of the Cooperative Development for Africa (CDA) Committee have named the U.S. as the coordinator for agricultural research in Africa. In turn, the CDA technical committee on agricultural research requested the U.S. to develop an approach for strengthening agricultural research institutional capabilities in Sub-Saharan Africa. This committee also called for the development of guidelines for program implementation which the CDA members could support.

There are seven CDA donor country members involved in this agricultural research initiative - Belgium, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, United Kingdom, and the United States. They are all aware that the African countries are not making full use of research recommendations developed by current bilateral and multilateral assistance programs, conducted by USAID, International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and others.

As a partial consequence, African food production remains low. In addition, there is a lack of coordination of research, which leads to duplication and waste among donor supported programs.

CDA has sponsored several meetings to discuss agricultural research output and utilization in Africa. And, at the most recent meeting held last February in Paris, the following recommendations were adopted:

1. Future research emphasis would address all the crop and livestock enterprises on the farm (the farming systems research approach) and not individual crops.
2. To improve research management, Sub-Saharan Africa would be divided into five major agro-climatic zones. Ongoing research in these zones would continue but would be "reoriented" to achieve a greater impact, using fully the experience of African scientists.

Five million dollars have been set aside by USAID in FY 82 for planning research activities in these five zones which are:

<u>ZONE</u>	<u>LEAD CDA DONOR</u>
Southern Africa	United States
Congo Basin	Belgium
Coastal West Africa	West Germany
Sahelic-Sudano	Western Sahel - U.S./France; Sudan - United Kingdom
East Africa	Canada

3. Because programs cannot be organized in all countries at once, eleven countries were selected for initial emphasis. They are called Phase I

(See CDA - page 6)

CDA (CONT'D)

countries. Initially, a survey of research needs would be undertaken followed by coordinated efforts on research planning within each zone.

4. Research planning and sharing of results will be accomplished through networking of scientists in informal councils within agro-climatic zones.

The expectation is that when this approach is implemented, research programs will be better coordinated, there will be less duplication of effort, and research recommendations will likely be more rapidly adopted by small farmers.

Likewise, it is anticipated that Title XII universities will be involved, to some degree, in all stages of development.

Additional information will be reported in *BIFAD Briefs* as mechanisms are put in place and agreements are reached by the participating countries about funding and program activities.

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In the January-February issue of the *BIFAD Briefs*, we gave you an update on the proposed cooperative research program between U.S. research institutions and the International Agricultural Research Centers. The proposal originated in the Joint Research Committee and was approved and recommended to AID by the BIFAD.

The proposal is now in the hands of AID administrators for action. They appear to be very supportive of the proposed program. However, they face tight budget constraints, so it is uncertain when the program may be funded.

If you want further information about this program, please contact Dr. J. S. Robins, director for Food and Agriculture, Bureau for Science and Technology

(S&T/FA), Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523, telephone (703) 235-8893.

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UNIVERSITY NEWS

Seminar

Rural Progress and Development

Western Carolina University plans a Rural Development Seminar scheduled for June 28 - July 30.

The seminar, under the auspices of the Joint PVO/University Rural Development Center, will be a practical and results oriented program for rural development practitioners, development professionals, researchers, policy makers, social scientists, representatives of the agricultural business community, and those preparing for careers in international development. Throughout the seminar, strong emphasis will be placed on discussion, case studies, creative thinking, and simulation exercises.

A decision to hold the seminar will be dependent on sufficient advance enrollment. And, the seminar will be given for credit under the Department of Continuing Education.

There are at least 28 topics including the following:

- Policies (National Development Strategies, Commitment to Rural Needs, Decentralization/Centralization);
- Development Agenda: Government Bureaucracies, Donors, Local Populations;
- Private Sector Roles and Resources

(See WCU Seminar - page 7)

WCU SEMINAR (CONT'D)

- Training Better Rural Development Planners, Managers, and Field Workers; and
- Communication and Information Networks.

If interested in attending the proposed seminar, please contact Ralph B. Montee, Seminar Coordinator, Joint PVO/University Rural Development Center, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, N.C. 28723.

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Virginia State University WID Conference

Virginia State University in conjunction with the Southeast Consortium for International Development (SECID) sponsored its first Women in Development conference which called for an assessment of the current state of affairs for national and international women in development.

VSU's Bureau for Economic Research and Development (BERD) stated more specific conference goals which were aimed toward:

- Strengthening community and campus awareness of women's roles in rural development;
- Generating a clearer understanding of the socio-economic factors that affect economic development; and
- Sharing up-to-date information on AID-SECID policies and programs.

A major issue stressed at this conference and at most other WID conferences is "ACCESS." Because women play a substantial role in the agricultural and nutritional productivity in Third World countries, women must have access to credit and marketing facilities, land, other resources and capital to help resolve the world food crisis.

VSU officials said this initial conference was the formation of a WID group to participate in the focusing on and the resolution of some of the world food problems.

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AUSUDIAP Annual Meeting

The Association of U.S. University Directors of International Agriculture Programs (AUSUDIAP) will hold its 16th Annual Meeting June 8-10 at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

General Program Topics include:

- Title XII at Age Five and Beyond,
- 1890 Institutions' Participation in Agricultural Development,
- Women in Farming Systems,
- Maximizing the Benefits of Training, for International Agricultural Development,
- Interfaces with other organizations,
- International Research Collaboration Mechanisms, and
- Collaborative Assistance Contracting.

For further information about the Conference, please contact: Dr. R.W. Kleis, 210 Agricultural Hall, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska 68583, Phone: (402) 472-2758.

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**University News**  
**(Continued on Page 8)**

UNIVERSITY NEWS (CONT'D)

International Forestry Seminar

The University of Maine-Orono plans to hold a one-day International Forestry Seminar May 5, to discuss methods for efficiently disseminating information and experience about international forestry.

The seminar, sponsored by UMO's School of Forest Resources and the International Agriculture Committee, encourages attendance from Title XII Representatives and forestry faculty interested in international work.

For registration information, please contact: Dr. Tim O'Keefe, 119 Nutting Hall, the University of Maine, Orono, Maine 04469, phone (207) 581-7271.

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EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Rutgers University, Cook College is recruiting for a director for its International Food and Agricultural Programs Office. The incumbent of this position will be responsible for initiating intra- and international relationships in international endeavors; administering ongoing international projects; and coordinating food and agricultural training programs for internationals.

Qualifications include a Ph.D. in an agricultural science or related field; previous experience in an institution of higher learning; and administrative experience with a demonstrated ability to develop project proposals and administer contracts.

This position is a non-tenure track appointment with the title of Academic Administrator.

Interested applicants should send a personal resume and supporting documents by

May 14, 1982 to: Dr. Ian Maw, Dean's Office, Cook College, Administration Building, P.O. Box 231, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903.

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AID's Office of Rural Development and Development Administration is seeking possible IPA (Intergovernmental Personnel Act) candidates for a senior social science position. The candidates must be U.S. citizens, have affiliation with a U.S. university, and be in a position to take a two-year leave from their university by late this summer or early fall. AID is interested in anthropologists, rural sociologists, political scientists, and economists who have field experience and research backgrounds on irrigation water management problems in Asia. The position is located in Washington, D.C.

Send letters of application and resumes by May 15 to:

Thomas Mahen  
Agency for International Development  
ST/RAD, Room 506, SA-18  
Washington, D.C. 20523

\*\*\*\*\*

RESOURCES

Project Profiles

Project Profiles is a publication consisting of a collection of case studies about development activities in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Near East.

Presently, there are 72 case studies summarizing projects in agriculture, nutrition, family planning, health, education, and integrated development. Each profile contains a bibliography and names and addresses of project personnel for the reader to contact for more detailed information on a specific case study.

(See Resources - page 9)

RESOURCES (CONT'D.)

Because the profiles are used by host country planners and policymakers as models for integrating communication technology into their own development activities, 45 of the 72 case studies have been translated into Spanish, French, and Arabic.

The English version of Project Profiles is available to all AID personnel at no cost and to all contractors working on AID projects. Others may obtain the English version for \$10.

Project Profiles is a publication of the Clearinghouse on Development Communication. This Clearinghouse is funded by AID's Office of Education, Science and Technology Bureau.

Individuals and institutions interested in obtaining case studies should specify the name of the AID Contract in which they are involved and others should send \$10 to: Clearinghouse on Development Communication, 1414 22nd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20037-1099.

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Readers of Resources Report

Many will recall that *Resources Report*, a publication of AID's Office of Development Information and Utilization, Science and Technology Bureau, carries articles on development subjects and resource materials such as the Winged Bean, Animal Traction, and well construction projects.

It should be noted that beginning with the January-February, 1982 issue of *Resources Report*, certain titles will not be available to non-AID U.S. readers through the *Resources Report*. Whenever possible, *Resources Report* staff will include ordering and price information in the articles describing these titles.

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BIFAD

Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., - Chairman  
Dr. E. T. York  
Dr. Rebecca Robbins-Polland  
Dr. H. F. Robinson  
Dr. C. Peter Magrath  
Mr. Ernest T. Marshall  
Mr. Daryl Arnold

\*\*\*\*\*

JOINT COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Dr. Hugh L. Popenoe - Joint Research Committee  
Dr. Jackson Rigney - Joint Committee on Agricultural Development

\*\*\*\*\*

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Mr. Wm. Fred Johnson - Economist (202) 632-7935  
Dr. Jiryis Oweis, Agricultural Economist - (202) 632-3009  
Dr. Freddie L. Richards, Agricultural Specialist - (202) 632-7935  
Mr. Myron Smith, Agricultural Specialist - (202) 632-3009  
Ms. Elizabeth Ravnhold, RIR Coordinator - (202) 632-2356  
Ms. Mary Lester, Editor, *BIFAD Briefs* (202) 632-3009.

WRITING WINNING PROPOSALS

A paper presented by Mr. Albert J. Brown at the BIFAD-sponsored Title XII Seminar at Tucson, Arizona on January 29, 1982. The outline set forth in this paper should be useful to universities and others when preparing proposals for submission to the Agency for International Development.

## WRITING WINNING PROPOSALS

### I. The Basic Principle:

A Proposal is a SELLING Device.

#### A. Put yourself in the Buyer's shoes.

- He's given a lot of thought to the problem, he's had to negotiate the RFTP with the host country, he has a pretty good grasp of the country situation. Try to give him what he needs. Read the RFTP.
- He's overworked. He gets hassled by the host country, mission staff, and AID/Washington. He's looking for someone to take some of his load - not add to it. Show him that you can not only do the job but can manage your team and its relations with the host country, keep him informed and work with him.
- He's reviewing 4 to 20 proposals. Make yours readable: good organization, short punchy sentences, no arcane words or constructs. Make the pages eye appealing: 1½ spacing, paragraph separations, indentations, simple diagrams, short tables. Use annexes for anything essential but too elaborate for the narrative flow.

#### B. You are responding to a client's expressed need. Read the RFTP.

- You must indicate you know and understand his problem and can provide an effective solution.
- If there are various ways to do the job you must make him want to have it done your way.

#### C. You must make him want you.

- You must give him confidence in your ability to get the job done.
- You must assure him that you and he will work together with minimum friction and mutual support.

#### D. You know you're the best, but you can't tell him all this directly and dogmatically. Your tools are:

- The conceptual relevance and internal consistency of your proposed approach.
- The clarity of your presentation.
- The objective evidence of your detailed management plan and capability statement.

## II. The Six Part Proposal

The proposal is a selling device that is only going to be read once by each member of the technical evaluation committee. Repetition is the soul of learning, and selling is a form of teaching. The basic principle:

I have read your RFTP. In response:

THIS IS WHAT I AM GOING TO SHOW YOU.

THIS IS WHAT I AM SHOWING YOU.

THIS IS WHAT I HAVE SHOWN YOU.

The six part proposal is a simple way of organizing this exercise:

- I. THE SUMMARY
  - II. UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEM
  - III. THE TECHNICAL (OR CONCEPTUAL) APPROACH
  - IV. THE MANAGEMENT PLAN
  - V. CAPABILITY
  - VI. ANNEXES.
- A. PART I. THE SUMMARY

Written last but put right up front just behind the title page and table of contents. (Do put in a table of contents. It shows organization and helps to orient the reader.) The summary must be:

- Concise and pointed and clear
- Relevant to the RFTP and to your proposal
- Internally consistent.

It should tell the reader:

- This is what you will find inside.
- These are the things we wish you to focus on as you read.
- These are the distinguishing features of our proposal.

B. PART II. UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEM

This is the most important part of the proposal:

- It demonstrates that you understand the client's needs.
- It shows that you know so much about the subject that the client will be able to learn from you. You may wax academic. It is the only place you may do so.
- It is the place where you subtly redefine or elaborate on the client's needs to fit the approach which you will select.

It should include:

- A paraphrase of that part of the RFTP that best describes the client's needs.
- A concise and relevant monograph on the subject citing recognized authorities (hopefully from your university), particularly on theory and successful and unsuccessful approaches.
- A restatement of the problem which ties the theory back to the request and sets the stage for selecting your technical approach.

C. PART III. THE TECHNICAL (OR CONCEPTUAL) APPROACH

This is your conceptual solution to the problem posed in Part II. You use this section to provide a clear overview of how you intend to solve the problem and why you chose this particular solution. This solution will require unique inputs of manpower, management, money, materials and organizational arrangements. These should be summarized in this chapter for elaboration in Part IV, Management Plan.

The main elements of this chapter are:

- Weighing of alternatives.
- Selection, description and justification of your approach.
- Elaboration in terms of the requirements of your approach.

D. PART IV. THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Management Plan tells the client precisely how you will execute the technical/conceptual approach.

- It must demonstrate feasibility.
- It commits you to provide certain inputs and to achieve certain inputs.

The major elements of the management plan are:

- Statement of expected outputs or Deliverables with annual quantitative targets. Include a caveat.
- Statement of Inputs (personnel, equipment, fellowships, etc.) with annual quantitative targets. Prepare bar charts or flow charts of inputs and outputs and include them to demonstrate their compatibility. Always provide a chart which shows all personnel who will be funded under this project, their location and the person months by year.
- Organizational Structure. Organogram and narrative showing hierarchy of management and linkages to your campus, the host country institution and the USAID Mission.
- Key Personnel. Provide names, position title, and a brief paragraph on the specific qualities which fit each individual for his proposed assignment.

Be as specific about outputs as you can. For example, if you propose to provide short courses, provide an example of a short course study plan as an annex.

E. PART V. CAPABILITY

This section is designed to demonstrate that your university is a suitably equipped and staffed institution, with relevant experience and has a track record of responsible accomplishments.

This section is usually composed of two segments:

- A description of the institution indicating its nature, size, facilities, and distinguishing values.
- A collection of activity descriptions which demonstrate relevant institutional experience with conducting this kind of activity, in this kind of situation, with this kind of result.

Organize these things to be relevant to the needs expressed in your approach.

F. PART VI. ANNEXES

The purpose of the annexes is to get long-winded but useful material out of the narrative but keep them to make the point. The Annexes should always include a good example of one of the outputs, or a particularly relevant publication by one of your staff which has been abstracted for inclusion in Part II.

A STANDARD PROPOSAL OUTLINE

I. SUMMARY. Tells reader:

- What you will find inside.
- He should focus on these points.
- These are the distinguishing features of our proposal.

II. UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEM. Tells reader:

- I've read and understand your requirement.
- I know a lot about it.

A. Paraphrase the RFTP requirement.

B. Concise and relevant monograph of theory and practice.

C. Restatement of the problem you will address.

III. THE TECHNICAL/CONCEPTUAL APPROACH. Tells reader:

- What your proposed solution is.
- Why it is the best solution.

- A. Weighing the alternatives.
- B. Selection, justification and description of approach.
- C. Elaboration in terms of requirements.

IV. THE MANAGEMENT PLAN. Tells reader:

- You are committed to doing these things.
  - You will do them in a certain way on a specific schedule and at a given level.
  - The plan is feasible.
- A. Schedule of Outputs (Deliverables).
  - B. Schedule of Inputs.
  - C. Organizational Structure.
  - D. Key personnel.

V. CAPABILITY. Tells reader:

- The institution is sound and responsible.
  - Our experience is relevant and reliable.
- A. Institutional description.
  - B. Institutional experience.

VI. ANNEXES.

- A. Curricula Vitae of key personnel.
- B. Examples of relevant work.



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

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## ***Special Issue*** ***May 1982***

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***AID Initiates New Career Program***  
***(see page 2)***

***Women Professionals Create AWID***  
***(see page 3)***

***Project Opportunity - Malawi***  
***(see page 5)***

***AID Takes Action on Host Country Contracting Concerns***  
***(see pages 6&7)***

## **Joint Career Corps**

On May 6, AID Administrator Peter McPherson approved guidelines necessary for AID to establish a Joint Career Corps with U.S. universities.

This Corps concept, to begin in Fiscal Year 1983, and formerly known as the Dual Path Employment Agreement, will allow approximately 25 university professionals to pursue careers in international development, while alternating assignments in AID and the university. The Corps concept also provides for AID professionals to upgrade their technical and research capabilities through assignments at participating universities.

The concept is outlined as follows:

1. Corps membership would be determined by the employing university, AID, and the individual.
2. Corps members would spend about one-third of their time with AID, mostly overseas. Tours would be from two-to-four years, with a preference for at least three years. When Corps members return to the university, they would be continuously informed of AID programs and policies, and AID would look to Corps members for continuing advice and short-term consultancy assignments.

Tentatively, AID Regional Bureaus have selected ten AID Missions expressing an interest in participating in the initial program: Egypt, Tunisia, Pakistan, India, Panama, Ecuador, Senegal, Sudan, Cameroon, and Kenya.

These Missions will be sent detailed descriptions of the program, and will be requested to send position descriptions, to AID Regional Bureau Offices in areas such as agriculture, economics, health, nutrition, population, education, energy, and the social sciences.

AID will forward the position descriptions to the universities, accompanied by the relevant procedural information and model AID-University and AID-Individual agreements. The universities have six weeks to respond.

After receiving responses from the universities, AID will follow normal recruiting procedures, but each Mission will have the right to make the final selection.

3. Corps members would be an addition to Mission ceilings, and would serve in positions responding to a particular Mission's need for technical professionals.
4. Corps members would remain employees of the university, with AID reimbursing the university for the costs associated with their AID assignment.

The BIFAD hopes individuals and universities will consider this opportunity before finalizing plans for the 1982-83 academic year.

Check future issues of *BIFAD Briefs* for updates on this new program.

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## WID in Place

The Association for Women in Development (AWID), was created by 26 scholars, practitioners and policy-makers in mid-May at the Wingspread facility of the Johnson Foundation, near Racine, Wisconsin.

AWID is a US - based initiative with membership open to individuals and institutions worldwide. The purpose of the new association is to increase awareness of the interdependence of nations, institutions, and individuals in development. AWID is committed also to ensuring that women participate as full and active partners in a more equitable development process, and that they share in its benefits.

The goals of AWID are to:

- 1) Strengthen research and action in the WID field by increasing interaction among scholars, practitioners, and policymakers, in the private and public sector;
- 2) Improve the practice of multi-lateral, bilateral, and private institutions in the integration of women as both agents and beneficiaries of development; and
- 3) Provide improved communications about WID problems and solutions to a widening audience.

AWID's organizational structure is still in the process of being created. Until the 1983 conference, when the first formal membership meeting will be held, the Wingspread participants will constitute a Committee of the Whole to provide overall direction for the Association. A Steering Committee was also constituted, consisting of a few at-large members and the chairs of Task Forces, which include Start-up Financing, the

1983 Conference, Communications and Information, Membership and Dues, Professional Development and Training and Multi-Lateral Institutions.

AWID plans to organize major substantive conferences around the general theme of Research, Policy and Practice on Women in Development. The first of these, to be held in Washington, D.C. in the Fall of 1983, will focus on Food and Energy and will be in part a celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Percy Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act which mandates the inclusion of women in US development assistance activities.

Later in 1982, AWID will begin publishing a regular newsletter, to improve communication about women in development issues. The Association's first publication will be an informational brochure which will include details about newsletter contents and information on how to submit items for inclusion.

Regular membership, is available to any interested individual at \$15/year, \$10 for students. Founding membership (available only until the Fall 1983 Conference) is \$25 or more per year. Founding institutional membership is \$100 or more. Make checks payable to AWID, c/o Ellen Fenoglio, SECID WID Coordinator, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.

AWID's founders solicit the help of all interested individuals and institutions. AWID's founders also suggest you join them by sending in a check, by expressing your interest in attending the 1983 conference, and by indicating your willingness to participate in the work of one or more task forces. A list of the Wingspread participants follows. They invite you to communicate your ideas about AWID to any one of them.

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**(see Participants - page 4)**

WINGSPREAD  
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Sarah Tinsley  
Office of Women in Development  
USAID  
Washington, D.C. 20523

**Project Opportunity - Malawi Polytechnic Project  
No. (612-0201)**

The purpose of this project is to assist the Government of Malawi, through the University of Malawi's Polytechnic College, in improving and expanding Malawian engineering workforce capabilities to serve the country's public and private sectors.

The U.S. institution selected is to provide four professionals to work at the Malawi Polytechnic College for approximately three years. The professional fields of work include civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, and industrial management counseling. No short-term or long-term U.S. training is required. However, short-term in-country training of GOM staff may be required.

While this is not a Title XII project, Title XII institutions interested in receiving the Response for Technical Proposal (RFTP) should call AID's Office of Contract Management (703)235-9130. And for more information about the project, call AID's Southern Africa Projects Division (202) 632-8818.

Joint enterprises from 1862 and 1890 institutions are encouraged.

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## **Host Country Contracting Concerns**

The March, 1982 issue of *BIFAD Briefs* reported that Administrator McPherson shared the concerns of the university community about host country contracting, including logistical support, and access to post privileges and facilities. The following letter from McPherson to the universities outlines steps taken "that should largely take care of this problem."

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY  
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

THE ADMINISTRATOR

6 MAY 1982

TO MY COLLEAGUES IN THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY:

On November 10, 1981, I addressed the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC) and promised to do something to alleviate some of the university community's long standing concerns with A.I.D.'s policy to promote the use of host country contracts for technical assistance services. I have taken steps that should largely take care of this problem.

First, we reviewed once again the basic premise that contracting by the host country tends to result in that government's more serious commitment to the joint enterprise. We continue to feel that this is true and that it remains a valid basis for our preference for that mode when the country has the capability to award and administer the contract with reasonable efficiency. We did find, however, that the Agency's guidance to the missions on the subject is rather misleading. Accordingly, we have advised our missions that A.I.D.'s policy is a "preference" for the host country mode - not a "requirement" and that, when universities are involved, direct contracting may often be the better choice. Our mission directors have been advised that they have authority and, indeed, a responsibility, to choose whichever mode holds out the most promise for effectively carrying out a particular program or project taking all of the pertinent circumstances into account.

Second, respecting logistic support, we reviewed A.I.D.'s present general policy of contractor self-sufficiency in light of problems raised by contractors - universities, as well as others. While, with present and projected mission staff levels, there is no possibility of returning to pre-1974 levels of support, we do feel that improvements could be made at some missions. I have instructed our mission directors to do as much as they can with available staff and beyond that to consider engaging third party logistics management contractors to provide needed support for all contractors at a mission and perhaps for the mission as well. Where this latter suggestion is adopted, the contractors at post will need to cooperate to determine what is needed and how best to pay for the services with funds from the several projects involved. I solicit your help as various A.I.D. missions try this idea out.

**(see HCC - page 7)**

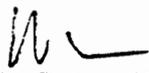
## **HCC (Cont'd.)**

Thirdly, we considered the matter of access to diplomatic import and other privileges and facilities which were raised in a letter to me from Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., Chairman of the BIFAD, last November. We noted that the DOD controls APOs and access to PXs, commissaries, theaters, clubs and most other recreational facilities while State controls use of its diplomatic pouch, health room facilities and access to most duty free commissaries where the military has none. I wrote to both agencies requesting that full access be granted to the U.S. citizen employees of A.I.D. direct or A.I.D.-financed country contracts with U.S. firms or U.S. universities. I will inform Dr. Wharton of the outcome when responses are received. In the meantime we have opened separate discussions with the Medical Division of State to see if improved medical services can be granted to the employees of A.I.D.-financed contractors. Here, too, it may be possible in some places to add medical services to the scope of a third party logistics support contract.

Finally, the working group that we set up in A.I.D. looked at a number of contract financial and administrative issues about which you have expressed concern. Most significantly, these included more timely approval and payment of vouchers and the relatively high costs of travel to host countries for contract negotiations. I have instructed missions to withhold only the portion of a voucher which may be in question and to promptly pay the unquestioned amount. I have also requested the missions to plan for negotiations that are going to be held in the field in ways that will minimize the time and travel involved.

I reported these actions briefly at the February meeting of the BIFAD. While several steps are still in process to fully implement these policy and procedural changes, they have already begun to take effect. I believe that, taken together, they will lead to significant improvements in the way we work together in carrying out A.I.D. programs and projects.

Sincerely,

  
M. Peter McPherson

BIFAD

Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., - Chairman  
Dr. E. T. York  
Dr. Rebecca Robbins-Polland  
Dr. H. F. Robinson  
Dr. C. Peter Magrath  
Mr. Ernest T. Marshall  
Mr. Daryl Arnold

\*\*\*\*\*

JOINT COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Dr. Hugh L. Popenoe - Joint Research  
Committee  
Dr. Jackson Rigney - Joint Committee on  
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\*\*\*\*\*

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

**Volume V**

**June 1982**

**Number 4**

## **JRC & JCAD Merge After Years of Accomplishments**

BIFAD's two subcommittees, the Joint Research Committee (JRC) and the Joint Committee on Agricultural Development (JCAD), held their final meetings last May, leaving behind nearly five years of activities in the development of initiatives, modes, concepts, and procedures for U.S. university participation in Title XII programs.

These two committees' functions will be absorbed into one, the Joint Committee for Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD).

While JCARD will incorporate activities such as the Strengthening Grant Program, the Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP), the collaborative assistance method of contracting, and the like, it cannot detract from the sound foundation JRC and JCAD established to initiate such programs.

Early in JRC's history, it identified and placed priority on twenty subject areas for research, ranking them according to seven criteria: social demand, technical feasibility, economic justification, institutional preparedness, benefits for the poor majority, time to achieve payoff, and U.S. universities' relative contributions. This process helped bring credibility to JRC from a wide range of constituents.

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The JRC was responsible for developing the CRSP mode for involvement of U.S. universities in self-managed international research programs requiring peer selection of universities and their contribution of 25 percent (non-federal) of the resources.

This also led to the development and implementation of seven CRSPs by JRC, AID, and participating U.S. universities. These CRSPs involve 43 U.S. universities, the USDA, and 50 institutions in developing countries.

An outstanding characteristic of the CRSP is the cooperation of U.S. universities with developing country institutions in research programs to solve developing country food production and consumption problems.

**(see Accomplishments - page 2)**

## Accomplishments (Cont'd.)

The JRC has given attention to centrally-funded research, regional bureau research, and recently approved a proposal for co-operation between U.S. research institutions and the International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs). Also, the JRC has focused considerable attention on research needed to meet food production problems in Africa.

The JCAD has had its share of accomplishments as well. Its Regional Work Groups have provided an opportunity for the university community and AID to air problems and, subsequently, to identify issues requiring policy attention. Also, the work groups collaborated with AID regional bureaus to determine which country projects should be considered Title XII, and matched university resources with AID requirements which helped simplify the process of contracting Title XII projects.

Now, provisions of Title XII are widely understood and appreciated at the AID mission level. Likewise, the U.S. university community has a better understanding of AID's programs in the field and the types of resources needed to make the programs more effective.

Presently, five new concepts are being formalized. These concepts, developed by AID, BIFAD, JRC and JCAD, have the potential for strengthening the partnership between AID and the university community. They are:

1. the collaborative assistance method of contracting,
2. technical support to missions,
3. the joint career corps concept,
4. memoranda of understanding, and

5. the joint enterprise contracting mode.

Strengthening grants have been awarded to 54 U.S. universities to enhance their capabilities and interests to participate in AID programs.

BIFAD's computerized Registry of Institutional Resources, now operational, greatly enhances the ability to match U.S. university competence and interest with AID program needs.

With the creation of the new committee JCARD, an emphasis on "jointness" will prevail. This will provide more focused and higher quality technical advice to AID and BIFAD. JCARD should facilitate the development of a coordinated approach to utilizing research results in country development programs. And, JCARD should reduce the administrative complexity and the demands on AID and BIFAD staff time.

JCARD will become effective July 1, 1982. More detailed information will be reported at a later date.

For a detailed description of the JRC and JCAD final reports, please contact BIFAD's Research Division (for JRC) and BIFAD's Country Programs Division (for JCAD), Room 2246 - NS, Washington, D.C. 20523.

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## Departures

Former BIFAD deputy director Morris Whitaker will resign from AID, effective June 30, 1982. Whitaker previously served as deputy director for Food and Agriculture in AID's Office of Science and Technology. He will return to Utah State University as director of the International Programs Office.

\*\*\*

BIFAD's Country Programs Chief, Robert Huesmann will depart our staff in mid-August to serve as the AID Mission Director of Swaziland. No replacement has been named.

\*\*\*\*

(see BIFAD News - page 3)

## BIFAD News (Cont'd.)

### Kiehl's Int'l. Honor Award

BIFAD Executive Director, Elmer Kiehl is the recipient of the 1982 International Honor Award, presented last month by OICD Administrator Joan S. Wallace.

Kiehl was cited for his significant contribution to the successful development and evaluation of programs directed by the Office of International Cooperation and Development, a part of USDA.

Kiehl, who was also the first co-chairman of the International Science and Education Council, was honored along with five other faculty members, in what Wallace said is the first of what OICD plans as an annual event. Others receiving the award included:

Dr. J.E. Legates, Co-Chairman of ISEC and Dean of Agriculture, North Carolina State University.

Dr. Lowell Watts, Member ISEC Executive Committee and Director of Cooperative Extension Service, Colorado State University.

Dr. Rodney Fink, Member ISEC Training Committee and Dean of Agriculture, Western Illinois University.

Dr. J. Wendell McKinsey, Recent Co-Chairman of the ISEC Training Committee and Director, International Programs in Agriculture, University of Missouri.

Ms. Linda Childress, Assistant Director, International Visitors Office, University of California-Davis.

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## Board Actions

### BIFAD Approves Its Charter

At its June 24 meeting, the BIFAD approved its charter, which was approved previously by AID Administrator Peter McPherson.

Outgoing AID deputy director Joseph Wheeler said this charter grows out of the Joint Resolution signed by McPherson and BIFAD Chairman Clifton Wharton in May, 1981, calling for a commitment by AID and BIFAD to effectively utilize the resources of U.S. universities to achieve developing countries' agricultural and nutrition goals.

The charter called for the creation of a new committee, Joint Committee for Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD). Wheeler said that AID looks forward to working with this committee and that he was pleased to see such a partnership develop between "federal and non-federal participants."

\*\*\*

### Action on University Proposals

The BIFAD approved various actions for the following universities:

Strengthening Grant The University of California - Davis was approved to be recommended to AID for strengthening grant funding consideration and implementation.

The University of New Hampshire was recommended to be returned to the strengthening grant peer review panel to clarify the unresolved issues in UNH's application for a strengthening

(see Board Actions - page 4)

## Board Actions (Cont'd.)

grant. This panel is to report the results for appropriate action to the new JCARD.

### Registry for Institutional Resources (RIR)

The University of the District of Columbia was approved for inclusion to the RIR B-1 List of Eligible Institutions.

East Carolina University was approved for inclusion to the RIR B-2 List of Other Institutions.

\*\*\*

## MOU Moves Forward

The BIFAD approved in principle the draft Memorandum of Understanding, as an initial document for further elaboration and development. BIFAD urged AID and the initial participating universities to proceed in further development.

More detailed information will be reported as it becomes available in future issues of *BIFAD Briefs*.

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## AID News

### Wheeler/Laxalt - et al -

AID's Deputy Administrator Joseph Wheeler announced his retirement, to be effective June 30, 1982. Wheeler departs the Agency after 31 years of service, with 29 years in foreign assistance agencies and two years in the initial Peace Corps program.

Mr. Jay F. Morris, will be designated Acting Deputy Administrator, effective July 1, 1982. Morris has served as the coordinator of AID's External Relations office.

\*\*\*

Also effective July 1, Mr. Frank B. Kimball will be appointed Counselor, reporting directly to Administrator McPherson. Kimball will serve as a senior career associate in the discharge of AID's policy, program and management responsibilities, including advising McPherson on career foreign service personnel matters.

\*\*\*

AID's director for the Office of Legislative Affairs Michelle D. Laxalt will resign her position, effective July 1, 1982. Laxalt is to accept a position in the private sector as Vice President of Hannaford International. Kelly C. Kammerer will serve as acting director, Office of Legislative Affairs.

\*\*\*

Mr. Chandler L. van Orman has been designated by AID Administrator Peter McPherson the AID General Counsel. Mr. van Orman, a graduate of the University of Virginia Law School, was previously in private practice with a Washington, D.C. law firm.

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## University News

### KSU - A Bibliography

A Farming Systems Research Bibliography, produced by Kansas State University under its Title XII strengthening grant, is now available to assist those interested in or involved in farming systems research.

(see University News - page 5)

## University News (Cont'd.)

KSU can send items in the bibliography to researchers in the U.S. through inter-library loan channels.

The bibliography consists of 57 pages of farming systems research material such as:

- 1) Axinn, G.H., Social Impact, Economic Change and Development - with Illustrations from Nepal. (Working paper from the farming systems research group, Michigan State University.);
- 2) Norman, D.W., Economic Methodology for Assessing Cropping Systems; and
- 3) Okigbo, B.N., Fitting Research to Farming Systems: Based on Observation and Preliminary Studies of Traditional Agriculture in Eastern Nigeria.

Interested individuals may obtain a copy by contacting the Conference of Continuing Education, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas 66506. Cost, \$5.00.

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## MSU's WID Office Develops Working Papers

Michigan State University's Office of Women in International Development is publishing a series of Working Papers designed to send information rapidly to university professionals, and government and private institutions concerned with women in development issues. The series includes studies of women's historical and changing participation in political, economic and religious spheres, traditional roles within and outside the family, gender identity, relations between the sexes, and the sexual division of labor.

Individuals are encouraged to submit manuscripts dealing with complexities

inherent to development and with people in transition.

Some publications are:

Gladhart, Peter and Emily. *Northern Ecuador's Sweater Industry: Rural Women's Contribution to Economic Development.*

Tiano, Susan. *The Separation of Women's Remunerated and Household Work: Theoretical Perspectives on 'Women in Development'.*

Jules-Rosette, Bennetta. *Women's Work in the Informal Sector: A Zambian Case Study.*

Tinker, Irene. *Energy Needs of Poor Households.*

To order publications and to submit manuscripts, write to: Office of Women in Development, 202 International Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824.

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## Message From the Editor

The BIFAD Staff encourages individuals to submit articles of interest on agriculturally related activities that involve or have potential involvement in the Title XII program. This may include by-lines, conferences, seminars, courses, and other announcements.

Please submit these articles to the Editor, BIFAD BRIEFS, Rm. 2246 NS, Washington, D.C. 20523.

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If a new Title XII Representative has been designated for your institution, please inform the BIFAD Executive Director, Rm. 2246 NS, Washington, D.C. 20523.

\*\*\*

The BIFAD Staff also encourages Title XII representatives to distribute BIFAD BRIEFS to the various departments at your institutions.

## SID Conference

The "Emerging Global Village" - a world-wide conference sponsored by the Society for International Development (SID) - will be held July 18 - 22 at the Baltimore Convention Center, Baltimore, MD. SID president James Grant said the purpose of the conference is "to take stock of our times, reflect clearly on the mistakes and successes of the past, and establish new visions for the future." The focus of the conference will be on the meaning of interdependence as well as development needs and progress in the third world.

Major speakers at the conference will include: Javier Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations secretary general; Raul Prebisch, first secretary general of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and Claude Cheysson, External Relations Minister of France.

President Reagan, President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico, and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of Canada have been invited to address the opening session.

In addition, some 200 panelists - among them AID Administrator McPherson and AID Housing Director Peter Kimm - will discuss specific development concerns including food, population, energy, the role of multinational corporations, communication, technical assistance, development finance, appropriate technology, and urbanization.

Pre- and post conference events are planned, including workshops on grass-roots initiatives in North America and marketing as a tool of socio-economic development in the third world.

Registrations submitted May 1 - June 30 will cost \$150 for North Americans, \$125 for non-North Americans, and \$30 for students. After July 1, the fee increases to \$50 for students and \$175 for all others.

For more information about the conference, write Society for International Development, World Conference Headquarters, 1834 Jefferson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, or call SID at (202) 293-2903.

\*\*\*\*\*

## World Food Day

With the urging of Congress and nearly 250 lay groups, the second annual World Food Day (WFD) will be observed October 16, 1982.

Congressional resolutions in support of World Food Day have been introduced again in the House and Senate, asking the President to recognize WFD as a national event.

The National Committee for WFD has grown from 178 to over 250 members consisting of farm, consumer, religious, education, youth, lay groups, health, trade, and other organizations concerned with food and hunger issues at home and abroad.

National World Food Day coordinator Patricia Young said this growth "... represents -- in fact is proof of -- a growing concern for hunger in the U.S. and abroad and the willingness of the American people to work harder to find solutions." In 1981, according to Young, observances were held throughout the U.S. including seminars in more than 250 colleges and universities on national and world food problems. Likewise, activities were organized in 150 countries, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

WFD's date is the anniversary of FAO's founding, 38 years ago, which has been in service to help alleviate hunger and malnutrition throughout the world.

The National Committee has available informational materials for those who wish to observe World Food Day in their area. Please contact Patricia Young, WFD Coordinator, 1776 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20437.

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## **Employment Opportunities**

Oklahoma State University is recruiting an Assistant Dean for its International Programs Office.

The incumbent will provide leadership in the development of effective international program activities for the Division of Agriculture by: 1) coordinating all international program activities for the Division of Agriculture, and 2) developing policies and incentive systems that will encourage departmental and individual faculty participation in international program assignments.

Qualifications include experience in international agriculture, experience in negotiating international grants, and, a Ph.D. in an agricultural or related discipline.

Applicants should send a resume and three references to: Dr. C.B. Browning, Dean and Director, Division of Agriculture, 139 Agricultural Hall, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK. 74078.

Application deadline is July 16, 1982.

\*\*\*

AID's Office of Agriculture, Bureau for Science and Technology, is recruiting two IPA's, for (1) agricultural policy analysis and (2) cropping systems.

The Agricultural Policy Analysis IPA will serve as an expert on country sec-

tor-level issues such as pricing of farm outputs and inputs, food subsidies, intersectoral allocation of public investment and problems related to policy analysis and its implementation.

Candidates should have a Ph.D. in agricultural economics or related discipline, with emphasis on agricultural policy. Experience in agricultural policy analysis and planning in less developed countries is required. A working level ability in Spanish or French is helpful.

The Cropping Systems Specialist IPA will serve as an expert on cropping systems research as appropriate to small farm agriculture in developing countries. The incumbent will provide technical backstopping to the Office of Agriculture's technical assistance project in farming systems research, and as a member of selected AID's overseas, short-term, project development and evaluation teams.

Candidates must have a Ph.D. in Agronomy or closely related sciences, with an emphasis on crop cultural management. Experience in international small farm agriculture is required. Ability to speak Spanish or French is considered an additional advantage.

Send resume and three references to the Director, Food and Agriculture, Room 411, SA-18, AID, S&T Bureau, Washington, D.C. 20523.

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## BIFAD

### Resources

In the April-May issue of *BIFAD Briefs* we reported that the English version of *Project Profiles* was available to all AID personnel at no cost and to all contractors working on AID projects, and that others may obtain the English version for \$10.00.

The Clearinghouse on Development Communication would like to clarify the distribution policy of *Project Profiles* which is as follows:

If an AID Project monitor requests that a copy of *Project Profiles* be sent to a contractor, it will be at no cost. If the contractor requests a copy directly, the cost is \$10.00.

*Project Profiles* is a publication consisting of a collection of case studies about development activities in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Near East.

For more information about *Project Profiles*, contact the Clearinghouse on Development Communication, 1414 22nd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, (202) 862-1900.

\*\*\*\*\*

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Dr. E. T. York  
Dr. Rebecca Robbins-Polland  
Dr. H. F. Robinson  
Dr. C. Peter Magrath  
Mr. Ernest T. Marshall  
Mr. Daryl Arnold

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Committee  
Dr. Jackson Rigney - Joint Committee on  
Agricultural  
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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

**Volume V**

**July 1982**

**Number 5**

## **BIFAD Loses & Gains an Executive Director**

This September, BIFAD's Executive Director Elmer R. Kiehl will leave to return to the University of Missouri-Columbia.

Kiehl, who was a former dean of the College of Agriculture at UM-C, has served BIFAD in many capacities. Before becoming BIFAD's Executive Director, he was Chief of the Research Division and he was a charter member of the Joint Research Committee.

\*\*\*

Dr. Frederick E. Hutchinson succeeds Dr. Elmer Kiehl as BIFAD's Executive Director, effective in September, 1982.

Hutchinson has been very active in the Title XII program since its inception, and was appointed as one of a five-member steering committee of deans of agriculture in U.S. land grant universities to work with AID to implement Title XII. He was also a former chairman of BIFAD's Joint Research Committee.

Hutchinson has an extensive career at the University of Maine-Orono where he was the former Vice President for Research & Public Service, serving in that position from 1975 to the present. In the interim, he served as acting Vice President for Academic Affairs, 1980-81. From 1972 to 1975 he was the dean, College of Life Sciences and Agriculture and the Director of the

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Textbook	
Land Tenure Center Publications	

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**Life Sciences and Agriculture**  
Experiment Station. He served as chairman, Department of Plant and Soil Sciences in 1971-72, and held many other professorships since 1960.

Hutchinson holds a B.S. and an M.S. in Agronomy from the University of Maine and a Ph.D. in Agronomy from the Pennsylvania State University.

He has received numerous honors including the Fellow of American Institute of Chemists, the American Men of Science, and the Outstanding Educators of America honor in 1970.

He has over 30 publications to his credit such as: "The Great Salt Controversy," "Importance of Cation Exchange Capacity Values to Soil Test Interpretations," and "Moisture Variations in Stored Oats Are a Problem."

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## Technical Support to Missions

Four USAID Missions, in Sudan, Guatemala, Ecuador, and Nepal, have expressed interest in establishing Technical Support to Mission (TSM) contracts with Title XII Universities.

TSMs were instituted in 1981 in response to the needs of AID missions in LDCs concerning long term experienced agriculture and rural development professionals with specialized and country specific knowledge both in the missions and with AID/W. Title XII Universities were seen as one major source of agricultural expertise and four have participated in the 3 to 5 year contracts designed to create and maintain technical support linkages between specific Title XII Universities and LDC's. Universities participating in the TSM program are; the University of Florida with Costa Rica, Texas A & M with the Dominican Republic, MUCIA with the Caribbean area, and MIAC with REDSO/ East.

Specific Mission needs are as follows.

USAID/ Guatemala: Existing project portfolio of major grants and loans deal with the diversification of rural agricultural opportunities through planning, research, new land settlement, dissemination of appropriate farming technologies, expansion of credit and marketing services. Current needs include two tropical crop specialists, assistance with the development and dissemination of appropriate crop production technologies, developing farmer marketing systems need periodic assistance with the analysis of technology packages and agribusiness expertise to assist marketing enterprises. Spanish language capability is required.

USAID/Sudan expects it will need to draw on university personnel with expertise in the following areas: Dry land farming, agricultural project evaluation, sorghum production, grain storage, marketing, agricultural commodity processing enterprises, and agricultural policy analysis.

USAID/Ecuador will emphasize the following areas of assistance: Agricultural policy and price analysis, renewable natural resources planning, management and evaluation, agro-industry development and marketing, export development, and evaluation of an agricultural/rural development program which emphasizes institutional development, human resources improvement, and technology generation and diffusion.

USAID/Nepal identifies probable needs as follows: Professional short term services with particular reference to the analysis of AID-supported programs in agriculture, rural area development and nutrition insofar as these affect the socio-economic status of Nepalese **women**. This work will be carried out based on information and recommendations included in the AID/ Nepal funded "Status of Women in Nepal Project". (This report is available from the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Rm. 3720, Dept. of State, AID, Washington, D.C. 20523.)

The primary objective of the services will be assistance in the development of practical methodologies for involving rural women in on-going AID funded projects and in the establishment of long term institutional relationships with the Nepalese government ministries and commissions which formulate and implement agricultural plans and policies.

Areas of long term assistance include specialists in agricultural engineering, agricultural extension and training, business and marketing for small scale enterprises, nutrition in LDC's, livestock and dairy development, and in applied anthropology or rural sociology with experience in Nepal or South Asia.

For more information on TSMs contact BIFAD, Country Program Division.

Title XII Officers at institutions interested in the TSM projects should send, before August 30, 1982, the Documentation of Interest and Capability form to: BIFAD, Country Program Division, Rm. 2246 NS, Washington, D.C. 20523.

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## AUSUDIAP Holds 18th Annual Meeting

In Early June, over 100 participants at the 18th annual Association of U.S. University Directors of International Programs (AUSUDIAP) meeting in Lincoln, Nebraska, took stock of international programs and found a general concensus of optimism in their view of the future.

BIFAD Executive Director Elmer R. Kiehl, noting past difficulties with the implementation of Title XII programs, indicated that a substantial change in direction in program thrust in AID under Administrator McPherson, which emphasizes institution building and training, had taken shape. Kiehl further noted that a partnership between AID and universities was being forged, especially as now embodied in the new BIFAD Charter.

Dr. Frederick Humphries, President, Tennessee State University, luncheon speaker, stressed the role of the special talents of the 1890 universities and stated that progress was being made in obtaining their greater involvement in Title XII activities.

A panel chaired by Dr. Francille Firebaugh of Ohio State highlighted women's roles in farming systems. Excellent papers by Nancy Axim of Michigan State "*Women in Farming Systems*", and Cornelia Flora of Kansas State, "*Farming Systems Research and the Land Grant System: Transferring Assumptions Overseas*," provided the basis for a thoughtful and vigorous discussion.

Dr. Patricia Barnes McConnell of Michigan State, a luncheon speaker, presented a paper; "*Perspectives on Social-Cultural Aspects of International Agricultural Development*" in which she stated that "because both the subsistence and the agribusiness systems are critical, development policies must be supported which do not advance one at the expense of the other." She also stressed the great importance of cultural awareness for external development assistance to be successful.

Dr. Ronald Roskens, President, University of Nebraska, speaking at the dinner session stated "International education should be a prime thrust and an overriding consideration in every facet of universities" and "should not be compartmentalized and separated from the other missions of the university and it should not be limited to agriculture." "Universities," he went on to say, "should insist upon the learning of a foreign language as a requirement to be educated. We have so much to gain, to experience, to learn from other cultures. How can you and I contribute to another culture and experience benefits in return without knowing the language?"

\*\*\*\*\*

## AID News

### S&T Sector Councils in Place

AID's commitment "to an enhancement of technical assistance aimed at increasing the capability of developing countries to solve their own problems," has led to the creation of AID Science and Technology Sector Councils.

Under the leadership of senior assistant administrator for S&T Nyle Brady, ways are being explored to give "greater emphasis ... to the Agency's science and technology capabilities and to the effective use of these capabilities in planning and implementing Agency programs both in Washington and in the field." Initially, six sector councils have been established to provide an orderly mechanism for advising the Agency and its bureaus on all science and technology matters. They are:

- Agriculture - S&T/FN, John S. Robins, Chairman (703) 235-8893
- Nutrition - " " "

**(See Sector Councils - Page 4)**

### (Sector Councils Cont'd)

- Health - S&T/HP, John Jarrett  
Clinton, Chairman  
(703) 235-3619
- Population - " " "
- Human Resources - S&T/HR, Ruth Zagorin,  
Chairwoman  
(703) 235-2240
- Energy and - S&T/EN, John Vanderryn,  
Natural Resources Chairman (703) 235-2243

\*\*\*

### New AID Director

Dr. Anson Betrand is the new director, Office of Agriculture, AID's Science and Technology Bureau. His appointment was effective July 12.

Since July, 1978, Betrand was the director, Science & Education at USDA. He has served as the Dean of Agriculture at Texas Technical University and as head of the Department of Agronomy at the University of Georgia.

Betrand was also a distinguished member of the BIFAD in its initial years.

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### New University of Maryland Chancellor

John B. Slaughter has accepted the position of Chancellor, University of Maryland - College Park, effective January 15, 1983.

Slaughter, the present director of the National Science Foundation, will remain in that position in order to facilitate the transition process.

Prior to his appointment as director of the National Science Foundation (NSF), Slaughter was academic vice president and provost of Washington State University.

From 1977 to 1979 he served as assistant director of NSF for Astronomical, Atmospheric, Earth, and Ocean Sciences.

Slaughter received a B.S. from Kansas State University in 1956, an M.S. from the University of California - Los Angeles in 1961, and a Ph.D. in engineering science from the University of California - San Diego, in 1971.

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### University News

#### Conference

"Socio-Economic Perspectives of Technology Transfer in International Development" - sponsored by Auburn University's International Center for Agriculture - will be held September 21-23, 1982.

This conference, also sponsored by AU's department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, is geared toward advancing the social and scientific knowledge base for planning and implementing agricultural and aquacultural projects in developing countries. Some objectives of the program include:

1. Establishing linkages among institutions, organizations, and individuals active in international development.
2. Providing an opportunity for leaders in international development to present concepts and interact with other conference participants.

The keynote speaker will be Dr. Nyle Brady, senior assistant administrator for AID's Science and Technology Bureau.

For more information, please contact Dr. Howard A. Clonts, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36849, (205) 826-4800.

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## University Resources

A textbook presentation of proceedings of the March 17 - 20 seminar at the South-west Social Science Association Conference, "Women and International Development," is being developed for a new graduate level course at Texas A and M University. The proceedings will cover Women in Development in Sociology, and will be published in September. It includes:

Dr. Susan Tiano, "Women's Work in the Mexican Borderlands: Applying Theories of Women in Development."

Dr. Alex McIntosh, "The Role of Women in Production of Food and Nutrition in Less Developed Countries."

Dr. Mary Fisch, "The Role of Women in Economic Development."

Dr. Clarissa Kimber, "Women in the Process of Development."

Dr. Marietta Morissey, "Women in Development Through Title XII and its Impact on Universities."

For more information contact: Dr. Pamela Horne, Strengthening Grant Administrator, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas 77843.

\*\*\*

The Land Tenure Center at the University of Wisconsin distributes current and reprinted publications of research findings of the LTC staff and other individuals related to land tenure, land reform, and agricultural development. These publications are available to any interested individual or institution and include:

June Nash, "Women in Development: Dependency and Exploitation." Development and Change. 1977.

- John Cohen and Peter Koehn, "Rural and Land Reform in Ethiopia." African Law Studies. 1977.

- William Thiesenhusen, "Reaching the Rural Poor and the Poorest: A Goal Unmet." International Perspectives in Rural Sociology. 1978.

LTC Library, "Economic Aspects of Agricultural Development in Ecuador: A Bibliography." 1972.

Individuals and institutions in LDC's receive all publications free of charge.

Individuals and institutions in the U.S., Canada, and Western Europe pay the cost, which includes handling charges, of the publications. See items and price list below.

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>PRICE</u>
Special Bibliographies	\$ 1.50
Research Papers	\$ 1.50
LTC Papers	\$ 1.00
Training & Methods	\$ 1.50
Training & Methods Supps.	\$ 1.00
Subscriptions	\$ 20.00
Accessions Lists	\$ 1.00

For more information about the Land Tenure Center and for a list of available publications write to: Land Tenure Center,

310 King Hall, 1475 Observatory Drive, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, (608) 262-3657.

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## **BIFAD**

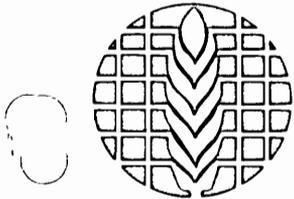
Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., - Chairman  
Dr. E.T. York  
Dr. H.F. Robinson  
Dr. C. Peter Magrath  
Mr. Ernest T. Marshall  
Mr. Daryl Arnold

## **JCARD**

**(Chairpersons not named)**

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Mr. John C. Rothberg, Ass't. Director -  
of Operations - (202)632-7937  
Ms. Marie Barnwell, Administrative  
Officer - (202)632-2276  
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Programs Division - (202)632-3009  
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Mr. Myron Smith, Agricultural Specialist -  
(202)632-3009  
Mrs. Elizabeth Ravnholt-Zipser, RIR  
Coordinator - (202)632-2356  
Ms. Mary Lester, Editor, *BIFAD Briefs* -  
(202)632-3009



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

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## Special Issue

### August 1982

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### BIFAD Personnel Changes

The July issue of BIFAD Briefs reported plans for change in the Executive Director position.

Frederick E. Hutchinson will be on the job as Executive Director on August 23.

Elmer R. Kiehl has returned to the University of Missouri. He can be reached c/o the Agricultural Economics Department (314-882-4436).

Robert E. Huesmann has left his position of Chief of the Country Programs Division to become Director of the AID Mission in Swaziland. His address will be: Mbabane (ID), Dept. of State, Washington, D.C., 20320.

Jirysis Oweis is Acting Chief of the Country Programs Division.

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### New BIFAD Office Location

After a two-week stand in temporary quarters in Rosslyn, Va., the BIFAD Staff is in new "permanent" quarters on the 5th floor of the State Department. Our mailing address is: 5318 New State, USAID, Washington, D.C., 20523.

To find us, enter Room 5318 for the Executive Director, the Country Programs and Institutional and Human Resources Development Divisions, the Operations/Administrative staff, the RIR, and the Editor of BIFAD Briefs. The Research Division can be reached through Room 5316.

New phone numbers are given below:

Dr. Frederick C. Hutchinson, Executive Director - (202) 632-9048

Mr. John C. Rothberg, Assistant Director of Operations - (202) 632-0228  
Ms. Marie Barnwell, Administrative Officer - (202) 632-6449  
Ms. Doris Dawson, Programs Operations Assistant - (202) 632-9050  
Dr. C. Jean Weidemann, Chief, Institutional & Human Resources Development Division - (202) 632-9048  
Dr. James Nielson, Chief, Research Division - (202) 632-8532  
Mr. William Fred Johnson, Agricultural Economist - (202) 632-8532  
Dr. Jirysis Oweis, Acting Chief, Country Programs Division - (202) 632-8408  
Dr. Freddie L. Richards, Agricultural Specialist - (202) 632-8408  
Mr. Myron Smith, Agricultural Specialist - (202) 632-8408  
Mrs. Elizabeth Ravnholt-Zipser, RIR Coordinator - (202) 632-9048  
Ms. Mary Lester, Editor, BIFAD Briefs - (202) 632-9048

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### University - PVO Meeting

University - Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) Relations are the subject of the next meeting of the AID Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid (ACVFA). The meeting will be held October 7, 1982 at the Blackburn Center, Howard University, Washington, D.C.

Individuals from the Title XII Community are invited to attend. For more information contact: Margaret Fahs, NASULGC, 1 Dupont Circle, Suite 710, Washington, D.C., 20036. (202) 293-7120.

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

**Volume V**

**September-October 1982**

**Number 6**

\*\*\*\*INDEX\*\*\*\*

PAGE

## **A Board Member's Perspective by Daryl Arnold Industry Involvement**

Private industry's fundamental goal of operating long-term with a profit, can complement the United States' aim to prevent famine and establish freedom from hunger as set in Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act.

American agribusiness, a monolith of U.S. private industry, can't meet the food demands of our growing population simply through production. U.S. agribusiness recognizes the need to train foreign agriculturists in advanced production methods in order to meet the escalating demands on food supplies.

In addition, agribusiness realizes the importance of maintaining good relations with underdeveloped nations that remain the world's greatest untapped source of future trade. As the most successful producers of food, our current actions to insure the world food supply will influence the future attitudes of these nations and their receptivity to U.S. business and trade.

In equipping the underdeveloped nations to become able producers, the practical expertise and investment sense of agribusiness can be utilized. As a member of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development, and a stalwart businessman, I now have the opportunity to work towards preventing famine and establishing freedom from hunger while keeping a watchful eye on the effects on our nation's economic balance.

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**JOINT CAREER CORPS**  
**Positions/Locations Announced**  
**See Attached Appendix**

We can develop international assistance programs that complement U.S. agricultural production using the best of our universities and industry. For example, Mexico is a leader in the trends that the underdeveloped nations of South American later adopt. AID could develop a cooperative training program in mechanized agriculture for Mexican workers that would mutually benefit South American, Mexican and U.S. agribusiness.

**(see Perspective - page 2)**

## **Perspective (Cont'd.)**

Agricultural production in the underdeveloped South American nations could be given a boost through the proper use of farm machinery and equipment such as tractors. Several countries need to come out of the literal "oxen days." Training in the use of such machines would be a major step towards supplying needed food to the people. This training would also help U.S. agriculture as Mexican workers with legal U.S. work permits would then fit easily into our mechanized agriculture.

As only a recent appointee to the Board, I am still gaining an understanding of BIFAD procedures and the Agency for International Development Programs. When I joined the Board, I had very few preconceptions about the extent of agricultural development in the underdeveloped nations. Even now, I can't predict what my reactions will be to the individual AID programs. However, I am taking full advantage of my resources to understand the needs of nations, particularly in Africa, South America, and Asia.

I recently visited Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Taiwan on an Asian survey trip sponsored jointly by the Foreign Agricultural Service and Western Growers Association. Our survey team investigated the cultural and dietary habits of the people in these nations. In addition, we examined the food distribution systems, transportation, trade competition, market development, trade barriers, commodities available and desired, domestic industry, and the general financial situation.

While in each of these countries, I was able to meet with agriculturists, foreign trade specialists, and financial representatives to discuss the agricultural and food needs of the people. Experiences such as the survey trip give me greater understanding of the needs of the countries which benefit from AID programs.

I bring to my appointment a lifetime of work in practical agriculture and first-hand agribusiness experience. At the least cost and highest efficiency, I want to help our university community provide underdeveloped nations with agricultural expertise.

I am a political appointee, and my first allegiance is to the President of the United States. My charge is to monitor the AID programs and recommend adjustments as needed. If the goals of Title XII are not being met, I will report to the President. This I hold first in my mind as I take on the business of BIFAD.

The United States is endeavoring through long-range programs to reduce the dependence of underdeveloped countries upon the U.S. for food, and I believe private industry has a valid and important role in this undertaking. I do believe we can accomplish our goals.

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## **AID News**

### **The First MOU Signed**

With Colorado congressman Hank Brown looking on, AID and Colorado State University signed the first Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) October 4, 1982. This agreement, marked by an official signing by AID Administrator Peter McPherson and Colorado State University's President Ralph E. Christoffersen, is the first of three initial MOUs to be signed, with the objective that AID and the university will provide long-term support to the application of science for solving food and nutrition problems in developing countries.

**(see MOU - page 3)**

## MOU (Cont'd.)

McPherson said he anticipates more types of arrangements of this nature and stronger universities for it.

Christoffersen said this agreement is a new initiative to further strengthen the CSU-AID relationship and that he hoped it would serve as a model of substantial benefit to CSU and anticipates it will be of equal benefit to AID.

The objective of the MOU is to take place by:

- improving U.S. university involvement in AID's efforts to apply science to the goal of increasing world food production; and
- strengthening the capabilities of individual universities in program related institutional development.

This agreement, one of the initiatives AID Chairman Wharton referred to in his March testimony before Congress, establishes a commitment and framework for AID and the universities involved, to jointly plan and implement international food, nutrition, agricultural development, and related programs under the authority of the Title XII amendment.

The agreement also provides for a forward planning mechanism which projects the levels and types of services for long-term participation by universities in AID programs. This planning may include:

- identification of opportunities in terms of Title XII projects;
- programs of work of individual faculty; and
- research and training in order for AID and the university to achieve the levels and kinds of services which may be required.

Likewise, at this time, AID and the universities may opt, each year, to agree

to a one-year extension, modification, amendment, or termination of the agreement.

The other universities slated for signing this type of agreement soon are the University of Florida and Purdue University.

Others in attendance at the signing were Senior Assistant Administrator for Science and Technology, Nyle Brady, Deputy Assistant Administrator for S&T Len Yaeger, BIFAD Executive Director Frederick Hutchinson, and Colorado State University's International Programs Director James Meiman.

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## **Strengthening Grant Universities Review Their Programs**

Three workshops were held in Washington, D.C. between September 21 and October 6 for the 53 universities participating in the Title XII Strengthening Program.

The purpose of the workshops was to:

- review strengthening program concepts, strengths and weaknesses;
- review relationships to other new initiatives, such as joint enterprises, the Memorandum of Understanding, etc.; and
- discuss new strengthening program guidelines.

The workshops were organized by AID strengthening program manager Erven Long, Science & Technology Bureau, Research and University Relations (S&T/RUR). According to Long, the Agency's interest is "to maximize interaction among university strengthening

**(see Workshops - page 4)**

## Workshops (Cont'd.)

program managers, and between these managers and RUR office personnel." These workshops were the first opportunity managers have had to focus exclusively on the strengthening program at a national level.

The discussions produced many insights and recommendations which will be incorporated into revised guidelines, currently being prepared for distribution to grantee universities in the near future.

\*\*\*

## AID Contributes to World Food Day

With the urging of Congress and nearly 250 private voluntary organizations (PVO), annual World Food Day (WFD) will be observed October 16, 1982.

Again, AID has contributed its efforts to activities aimed toward promoting an awareness of the gravity of the world food situation.

Assistant Administrator Julia Chang Bloch, Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Foreign Aid (FVA), has been designated the Agency's coordinator for AID activities in support of World Food Day, 1982. Through an intra-agency task force appointed by Bloch, the following activities have been outlined as AID's contribution to this year's observance:

- A. Preparation of an AID insert to the intergovernmental information kit (being assembled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture - USDA) which includes:
- a message from AID Administrator Peter McPherson,
  - excerpts from the recent edition of *Horizons* magazine which relate

to AID's food aid programs,

- a fact sheet on P.L. 480 (highlighting AID's role in the program),
  - an article on Women in Agriculture, and
  - examples of successful food aid projects.
- B. Preparation of an AID information kit, similar to the above, and targeted to the PVO community. In addition, this kit will contain relevant AID policy papers and material intended for a more development-oriented community.
- C. A display to be mounted for the USDA patio ceremony October 12-15.
- D. AID's *Front Lines* newspaper articles on World Food Day.
- E. Public appearances by Bloch will include:
- numerous video-phone interviews scheduled to be aired on or around World Food Day,
  - while attending the Conference on Food Aid in Rome, Bloch will participate in the FAO headquarters observance.
- F. Administrator McPherson will be a speaker at the patio ceremony of USDA's observance of World Food Day.
- G. Cable from the Administrator to AID missions to encourage cooperation and support of host country observances.
- H. Financial support of World Food Day through two small grants currently being processed through AID's Development Education Program.

(see WFD - page 5)

## WFD (Cont'd.)

- the first, through the Community Nutrition Institute, will lend direct support to the National Committee for World Food Day in helping to defray some of its expenses over the final weeks of activity in preparation for this year's observance; and
- the second, to Impact on Hunger, will help support a week-long education program geared to 10th graders in the New York City school system which is scheduled around World Food Day.

BIFAD again encourages universities to sponsor or participate in World Food Day activities on campuses.

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has been requesting and using the RIR information on a regular basis, Title XII institutions that have not completed the RIR forms may find themselves at a disadvantage. For example, the RIR can be useful to Title XII institutions planning to complete a team or when an institution is collaborating with other institutions on a competitive contract.

If your institution is interested in exploring this type of relationship, the following procedure should be used.

Write or call the RIR coordinator, Elizabeth Ravnholt-Zipser, AID/BIFAD, Rm. 5318, NS., Washington, D.C. 20523, (202) 632-9048. State your needs. She will query the RIR data base, determine the most likely possibilities, and contact the Title XII representatives of those institutions to inform them of the request, and the names of the individuals or departments sought.

Subsequently, she will call the requesting institution and relay the name of the Title XII representative to contact.

Please Note: The following precaution has been taken.

In no case will the names of individuals or institutions be released to other institutions without the express consent of the Title XII representative.

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## BIFAD News

### Hutchinson Honored

Last August, at the New Orleans meeting of the Soil Conservation Society of America, BIFAD Executive Director, Frederick Hutchinson, was honored, and named a 'Fellow' of that society, in recognition of singular professional achievement and leadership in land and water conservation and dedication to the goals and objectives of the SCSA. Hutchinson was instrumental in bringing together diverse interests in developing guidelines resulting in the protection of Maine's soil and water resources.

\*\*\*

### University Access to the RIR

The Registry of Institutional Resources (RIR) contains data on over 500 departments and 3,000 qualified individuals in development assistance areas. Since AID

## NOTICE

Please send any change in the name or address of the Title XII Representative to BIFAD's Executive Director.

## **BIFAD News (Cont'd.)**

### **Nielson Departs**

BIFAD's Research Division Chief James Nielson, will depart BIFAD October 19 to accept the position of program analyst for USDA's Agriculture Research Service for the western United States, headquartered at Corvallis, Oregon. He will perform research on the economics of soil and water conservation, with special emphasis on policy.

With BIFAD, Nielson has served as federal officer for the Joint Research Committee (JRC), backstopping JRC's advisory work with AID and agricultural research. He also performed a special study on the needs for basic research to supplement applied research at International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs), resulting in a JRC proposal which AID is now developing for funding. He headed a mission to Brazil for BIFAD and AID to study areas of possible scientific collaboration between Brazilian and U.S. agricultural institutions. He also served on an AID team to Pakistan to examine the capability and needs of Pakistani agricultural institutions. Recently, he was one of 20 people from developed and developing countries invited to participate in a colloquium on research management at the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR) at the Hague. Nielson expects to continue to be involved in international programs in the future.

Before joining BIFAD staff, Nielson served as deputy director for Joint Planning and Evaluation, Science and Education Administration at USDA. While at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, he held other positions such as acting director of Science and Education, and deputy assistant secretary for Conservation, Research and Education.

Nielson has broad experience with the university community serving as the director, Agricultural Research Center at Washington State University, and chairman of the Department of Agricultural Eco-

nomics. He was an assistant, associate and professor of Agricultural Economics at Michigan State University. And, at Kansas State University he was associate country agricultural agent.

He served as chairman, Executive Board, Washington Farm Electrification Committee. And, he has been a member of the Board of Directors, National Livestock Merchandising Institute and the Western Farmers Association.

Earlier this year, Nielson received Kansas State University's Distinguished Agricultural Economics Alumnus Award for 1982.

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## **Title XII Regional Seminars**

Dates and locations for the fourth series of Title XII Regional Seminars are as follows:

Cornell University - Jan. 17-18, 1983  
(Ithaca, New York)

Texas A&M University - Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 1983  
(College State, Texas)

Oregon State Univ. - Feb. 3-4, 1983  
(Corvallis, Oreg.)

Information on the agenda, registration, and accommodations will be provided at a later date.

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## **BIFAD News (Cont'd.)**

### **Bean-Cowpea CRSP**

The BIFAD recently received a significant update on the Bean-Cowpea Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) operation in Botswana, one of the 12 countries where the program is being implemented.

AID's agricultural development officer informed BIFAD that the Government of Botswana's Department of Agricultural Research is now the 12th cooperating institution to join the Bean-Cowpea CRSP. This is a tremendous accomplishment since one of the most significant factors making all CRSPs viable is the need for collaboration from the AID Mission, the universities, and the host countries involved in the specific CRSPs.

The CRSPs apply multidisciplinary and programmatic approaches to solving constraints to agricultural development problems in developing countries.

To date, CRSPs are being implemented or are planned with 43 U.S. agricultural universities and other institutions, including the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These institutions collaborate with institutions in 50 developing countries and six international agriculture and livestock research centers.

A Memorandum of Understanding signed in mid-July by the U.S. AID Mission in Botswana, Colorado State University, Michigan State University, and the Government of Botswana calls for a senior research agronomist to be stationed in Botswana to provide leadership and assistance to host country staff in determining suitable agronomic practices for cowpea production under arid conditions in Southern Africa.

Colorado State University was assigned the responsibility to implement the research to improve cowpea production through a sub-grant from Michigan State University - the management entity for

the Bean-Cowpea CRSP. The research agronomist arrived in Botswana last August.

This agreement also calls for graduate training opportunities for Botswana research staff.

The CRSP programs are unique because they provide for cost sharing by the centrally financed CRSP, the participating U.S. universities, and the host country government. The agreement in Botswana brings a new cooperative element in that the USAID/Mission is also contributing a share of the funds. This CRSP also supports the Mission's bilateral assistance program to strengthen Botswana's agricultural research.

USAID funds will be provided through the Botswana Agricultural Technology Improvement Project, and will cover logistical support costs of the CSU staff member.

Another significant feature of this CRSP is that it is supportive of the farming systems research work - performed in Botswana with assistance from the Mid-America International Agricultural Consortium, under the leadership of Kansas State University.

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### **Candidate Title XII Projects**

Haiti: Agricultural Development  
Support II

Project # 521-0092

USAID/Haiti seeks an educational institution to implement the Research and Extension (Farming Systems) component of this project. The objective is to strengthen the capacity of the research

**(see Projects - page 8)**

## Projects (Cont'd.)

and extension services of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (DARNDR) to provide reliable information and services to low land and hillside small farmers to increase productivity levels while taking appropriate measures to protect their natural resource base. Specifically, the research and extension component will seek to impact the small farmers in the following areas:

- improved small farmer cropping systems through applied research and extension;
- a shift from intensive cultivation of hilly lands to more environmentally appropriate agricultural and production systems;
- increased production and net farm income;
- enhanced nutritional profile of the farm family;
- increased levels of rural employment through intensive agriculture and agro-industrial processing plants;
- increased permanent vegetation cover on hilly lands; and
- reduced intensive cultivation of hilly lands.

The strategy to be employed for achieving the objectives is to develop an economically viable farming system which would be suited to edaphic and climatic conditions of the small farmers in the target areas. In pursuing this objective, heavy emphasis will be placed on multiple cropping systems such as:

- relay cropping;
- sequential cropping;
- continuous cropping;
- contour strip cropping;

- contour farming; and
- mixed cropping with inclusion of trees, grasses, livestock, and poultry in the cropping systems.

To be successful, the farming systems component must rely heavily on an interdisciplinary team whose members should have experience in animal husbandry and crop production; soil and water management; peasant agriculture; marketing principles; and the economics of subsistence agriculture.

The following inputs will be provided over a period of four years:

The long-term technical assistance team will be comprised of two (2) farming systems specialists with French language proficiency at the S-3, R-3 level. Short-term specialists will provide technical assistance in:

- Farm Management;
- Watershed Management;
- Agro-Forestry;
- Soil Fertility and Soil Restoration;
- Pastures and Livestock Management;
- Marketing; and
- Agro-industry.

Long and short-term overseas training will be provided for research and extension services personnel, recently graduated in-country agronomists, extension agents, and farmers.

The Mission in Haiti encourages any university interested in this project to draw upon the resources available at Centro Agronomias Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE). This institution has a major small farmer cropping systems capability due to many

**(see Projects - page 9)**

**Projects (Cont'd.)**

years of successful work in Central America.

Institutions interested in this project should submit a Documentation of Interest and Capability (DOI) form by October 29, to BIFAD, Country Programs Division, Rm. 5318, NS, Washington, D.C., 20523, (202) 632-8408.

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Cape Verde: Food Crop Research

Project # 655-0011

The purpose of this project is to increase agricultural productivity, in both irrigated and rainfed farming. The project will provide \$3.7 million to help build the adaptive research capacity of the proposed Institute of Agricultural Research (IAR). The Government of Cape Verde (GOCV) will also provide the existing facilities at the proposed IAR, the existing management and support staff, research sites off - station, and some logistic support.

USAID project inputs are oriented towards providing training to IAR's personnel and to create a cadre of sufficiently qualified personnel so the Institute could have a long-term viability. Technical assistance will be provided for institutional support in management, administration, and library development. Also provided is assistance to those disciplines appropriate to carry out a comprehensive survey of Cape Verdean rural economy and to begin a research program in irrigated and rainfed agriculture. Housing, vehicles, library stock, and research equipment will also be supplied.

The project requires the following U.S. technical staff and language capability:

- A) Director General Counterpart for 3 months and should be fluent in Portuguese. French is acceptable as alternative.
- B. Research Co-Director (Soils) for 36 months and must be fluent in Portuguese.
- C. Research Co-Director (crops) for 36 months and must be fluent in Portuguese.
- D. Agricultural Economist for 18 months and must have a S-3 or R-3 level in Portuguese.
- E. Economic Anthropologist for 10 months and must have a S-3 or R-3 in Portuguese.
- F. Administrative Specialist for 6 months and must be fluent in Portuguese.
- G. Librarian/Information Specialist for 6 months and should have a good working knowledge of Portuguese and of French.
- H. Short-term Specialist (unspecified) for 3 months. Knowledge of Portuguese or French is desirable.

Institutions interested in this project should submit a Documentation of Interest and Capability (DOI) form, by October 29, to BIFAD, Country Programs Division, Rm. 5318, NS, Washington, D.C. 20523, (202) 632-8408.

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**DOI FORM**  
**Attached for Reproduction**

## **NASULGC 96th Meeting**

November 7-10, 1982 will mark the 96th annual meeting of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC), to be held in St. Louis, Missouri.

This meeting, held at the Chase Park Plaza Hotel, will serve as a forum for discussion, for developing decisive policy, and for drafting specific programs to carry out the business of the association.

Key speakers at the General Sessions include:

Monday - Nov. 8 - The Honorable Richard Bolling, Congressman from Missouri

Tuesday- Nov. 9 - The Honorable Christopher (Kit) Bond, Governor of Missouri

Also, AID Administrator Peter McPherson will address the Council of Presidents meeting on Sunday, Nov. 7.

The BIFAD sessions will be on Monday November 8, and Tuesday November 9, covering such topics as:

- a. Current perspectives on the Title XII Program,
- b. University Standards of Performance,
- c. Memorandum of Understanding,
- d. Orientation Training,
- e. Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages, and
- f. More Effective Utilization of Knowledge in Developing Countries.

Exhibits on display will include home computers from Radio Shack and Control Data Corporation.

The registration fee is \$40 for delegates and guests; the on-site registration fee is \$50. Registration fees paid in advance are refundable - less a \$10 ser-

vice charge - provided written notice is received by the NASULGC office on or before October 27, 1982.

For further information contact NASULGC, One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 710, Washington, D.C. 20036, phone (202) 293-7120.

## **University News**

University of Nebraska - Third World Conference

The University of Nebraska - Omaha is holding its 5th annual Third-World Conference October 27 - 30. The conference, sponsored by the Department of International Studies and Programs, the Department of Black Studies, and the College of Continuing Studies, will include such topics as:

- Energy for Rural Development,
- Political Violence and Terrorism,
- Agriculture and Rural Development in Africa,
- Women in the Third World, and
- Regional Issues in Latin America.

For information about the conference, please contact: Mr. Thomas E. Gouttierre, International Studies and Programs, University of Nebraska - Omaha, Nebraska 68182, (402) 554-2376.

\*\*\*

"Women, Health, and International Development," is the theme of a two-day conference at the Kellogg Center for Continuing Education, Michigan State University, October 22 and 23.

**(see University News - page 11)**

## University News (Cont'd.)

The conference is open to anyone interested in issues relating to women, health, and international development.

Conference topics include:

- Women as promoters of Health in the Developing World,
- Fertility Control in Mexico,
- Gender, Culture and Politics, and in Occupational Accidents.

For more information contact Margaret I. Aguwa, College of Osteopathic Medicine, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, (517) 353-4730.

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### Symposium

On November 21-23, 1982, Kansas State University will hold its second annual Farming Systems Research (FSR) Symposium.

The symposium will act as a forum for addressing issues in the application of FSR to development projects by examining present projects in developing countries.

"An Overview of Ongoing Applied Farming Systems Development Projects: What are Farming Systems and How do They Relate to Development?" will be addressed by KSU.

Other topics include:

- The Relation of FSR to Commodity - Oriented Programs,
- On-Farm vs. Off-Farm FSR: The Balance, and
- Project Evaluation.

For further information, contact the Conference Office, Wendy Sheppard, International Agricultural Programs, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas 66506, (913) 532-5714.

\*\*\*

## Resources Available

*Agricultural Assistance Sources* is a recently published reference book that describes the world's major sources of international agricultural assistance.

It covers the agricultural programs and procedures of 20 multi-lateral, regional, and private assistance organizations and the bilateral agricultural development program of 16 countries.

For each organization the book:

- explains background and nature of the organization;
- describes the current program in agriculture;
- provides details of procedures for preparation, appraisal, and rendering assistance;
- lists names of key technical specialists;
- gives addresses; and
- suggests sources of additional information.

To order send \$3.00, airmail \$6.00, (by check, money order or Unesco coupons) to: International Agricultural Development Service, 1611 North Kent Street, Arlington, Virginia 22209, U.S.A. ORDERS MUST BE PREPAID. Price includes postage.

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Biological Nitrogen Fixation (BNF) Technology for Tropical Agriculture -

Participants from 39 countries, representing most of the world's agricultural research institutions with an involvement in Biological Nitrogen Fixation (BNF), met in March 1981 at the International Center for Tropical Agriculture

**(see Resources - page 12)**

## Resources (Cont'd.)

(CIAT). The participants joined forces in a workshop focused on factors that limit the translation of improved understanding of BNF processes into viable agrotechnologies.

As a result of that five-day meeting, 84 papers were compiled into a book entitled *Biological Nitrogen Fixation Technology for Tropical Agriculture*. This book is now available and includes such reports as:

- inoculant production;
- critiques of methodologies used in BNF research;
- discussions of the plant, soil, microbial, and environmental factors that affect BNF;
- research results in grain, pasture, and tree legumes, in associative fixations by grasses, and in BNF by azolla and green manures;
- consideration of the nitrogen economies of tropical cropping systems; and
- discussion of the present research programs underway in this area of research.

This book should interest not only BNF specialists, but anyone interested in the development of tropical agricultural productivity through the efforts of national program and international center researchers.

To order this book, send \$20 by check or bank draft, payable in U.S. dollars or the equivalent in Colombian pesos, plus postage as follows:

Colombia US\$4.00

Americas US\$10.50

Other US\$15.50

To: CIAT, International Center for Tropical Agriculture  
Apartado Aereo 6713  
Cali, Colombia, S. America

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## WID Tapes

Available for purchase are women in development tapes containing statistical data on the status of women in 69 developing countries. The information includes data from the latest censuses and surveys, disaggregated by sex and urban/rural residence on such topics as population by age, province, ethnicity, religion, nationality, and language.

Other demographic topics include:

- life expectancy,
- infant mortality,
- internal migration,
- marital status,
- age at marriage, and
- fertility.

For further information contact the Chief, International Demographic Data Center, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, (301) 763-2870.

WID data tapes are available on one tape reel for \$140.00 in 9-Track, EBCDIC and ASCII, at 1600 and 6250 bpi (order #Cu DEV 80 001). Technical documentation comes with the file, but may be purchased separately for \$5.00. To order, write Customer Services (Tapes), Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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## **WANTED**

If you have or are interested in ideas for Youth in international development, Please contact Dr. Miriam Seltzer, Coordinator, International Development Collateral Center for Youth Development & Research University of Minnesota 386 McNeal Hall St. Paul, MN 55108 (612) 376-7624

## **BIFAD**

Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., - Chairman  
Dr. E.T. York  
Dr. H.F. Robinson  
Dr. C. Peter Magrath  
Mr. Ernest T. Marshall  
Mr. Daryl Arnold

## **JCARD**

**(Chairpersons not named)**

## **BIFAD STAFF**

Dr. Frederick E. Hutchinson, Executive Director - (202) 632-9048

Mr. John C. Rothberg, Assistant Director of Operations - (202) 632-0228

Ms. Marie Barnwell, Administrative Officer - (202) 632-6449

Ms. Doris Dawson, Programs Operations Assistant - (202) 632-9050

Dr. C. Jean Weidemann, Chief, Institutional & Human Resources Development Division - (202) 632-9048

Dr. James Nielson, Chief, Research Division - (202) 632-8532

Mr. William Fred Johnson, Agricultural Economist - (202) 632-8532

Dr. Jiryis Oweis, Acting Chief, Country Programs Division - (202) 632-8408

Mr. Myron Smith, Agricultural Specialist - (202) 632-8408

Mrs. Elizabeth Ravnholt-Zipser, RIR Coordinator - (202) 632-9048

Ms. Mary Lester, Editor, BIFAD Briefs - (202) 632-9048

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DOCUMENTATION OF INTEREST AND CAPABILITY  
TO CONDUCT PROJECTS UNDER TITLE XII

(BIFAD wants to emphasize that this document is not a request for Expression of Interest or an RFTP but is a request for supplemental information to assist JCAD and the BIFAD staff in drawing up a source list for AID.)

Candidate Project:

Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Potential Contractor:

Name of Institution: \_\_\_\_\_

Title XII Officer or  
Person Responsible for  
this Documentation: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Documentation of Interest and Capability:

1. Our Institution is interested in being considered as a:

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. Prime or Lead Contractor
- \_\_\_\_\_ b. Sub contractor - specifically in the following areas:
- i)
- ii)
- \_\_\_\_\_ c. Collaborator with other institution - specify desired partner(s):
- i)
- ii)

2. We believe our capability to work on this project can be rated as:

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. Very strong.
- \_\_\_\_\_ b. Moderately strong.
- \_\_\_\_\_ c. Adequate.

3. Please attach information that describes your institution's capacity to carry out this project.

Suggested Outline

- A. Capabilities to carry out this project.
  - 1. Administrative (organization) capacities.
  - 2. Qualified staff available to work on this project.
  - 3. Research and training facilities.
  - 4. Other.
- B. Experience, overseas and domestic, related to this project.
- C. Commitment which your institution is willing to make to this project.
  - 1. Level of institutional commitment (President, Dean, Department Chairpersons, individual staff members).
  - 2. Willingness to develop specific capacities required for this project if not presently possessed.
  - 3. Other.
- D. Special conditions required for participation. This should include such items as critical time limitations, need for strengthening funds, etc.
- E. Other.

Return Form to: BIFAD, Country Programs Division  
Room 2246, N.S.  
Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523

ANNOUNCEMENT OF A.I.D. JOINT CAREER CORPS OPPORTUNITIES

The Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) is interested in negotiating agreements with appropriate universities to participate in the Joint Career Corps (JCC) under which selected faculty members would, on a career basis, spend 1/3 of their time working for A.I.D., normally on overseas tours ranging from two to four years, and 2/3 of their time at their universities. The individuals selected will serve under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA).

Participants in the JCC will be seen as an elite corps of senior-level professionals having a major impact on the scientific aspects of the Agency's programs as well as on the nature of related teaching and research at their universities. They should have the kinds of qualities sought by universities for department heads, scientific administrators or other such leadership positions.

Candidates proposed by universities should be tenured faculty, at least at the Associate Professor level, with established scientific reputations, leadership qualities and the ability to provide both technical and broad-gauge advice to missions and high-level host country officials. As substantial university participation in the arrangement, and support to the JCC members are essential, prior and continuing involvement in development assistance work in developing countries by the candidate's university will be a principal criterion in selection.

Since Corps members will be working in their scientific disciplines overseas, the experience is expected to enhance their professional roles in teaching and research at their universities between A.I.D. tours, during which periods the Agency would look to them for continuing advice and short-term consultancies under appropriate funding arrangements.

Since the JCC is a two-way program, it is expected that participating universities would be prepared to receive and utilize appropriately qualified A.I.D. professionals for a year or so in teaching, research or other university activities. Such assignments, and the remuneration involved, would be negotiated for each case.

The five JCC assignments currently available (listed below) are to be filled as soon as possible, but in any case, by September 30, 1983. The mandatory full-field security clearance normally takes 3-4 months. Requirements for pre-departure and end-of-tour physicals and hospitalization insurance will be

the responsibility of the university. In general, Corps members will receive all of the same benefits as A.I.D. Direct Hire employees, within local regulations established at individual posts. However, they will travel on tourist passports. Salary levels will be based on a combination of annualized university salary and Foreign Service grade for the particular assignment required by the mission.

We are currently requesting applications from qualified universities interested in participating in the JCC program under which initial assignments would be among the following mission requests:

Position Number 1.

TITLE Agricultural Policy Specialist

LOCATION OF FIRST A.I.D. ASSIGNMENT USAID/Ecuador  
Quito, Ecuador

DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT 2-4 years with preference for 4 year  
commitment

PRINCIPAL DUTIES High level advice, assistance and leadership to USAID in Agricultural Policy. Includes, preparation of policy studies, assessments and evaluations for USAID; assistance in developing USAID Agricultural and Rural Development Strategies and Projects; monitoring of on-going agricultural policy and statistics sub-projects. Specifically, the JCC employee will be responsible for: leadership in assessments and policy studies of Ecuadorean agricultural sector required for USAID programming purposes, including analyses of agricultural price policies, land reform policies, production incentives, policies toward agricultural research, education and extension, roles of private sector, etc. Will work closely with high level Ecuadorean officials and representatives of World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, and other agencies concerned with agricultural policy. Is expected to exercise high degree of initiative.

QUALIFICATIONS High degree of analytic expertise and writing skill, ability to translate theoretical analyses into operational recommendations, Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics or equivalent. Previous Latin American experience highly desirable; Spanish proficiency S-3, R-3 level mandatory. Assignment to post desired as soon as possible.

Position Number 2.

TITLE Agricultural Economist: Agricultural Policy, Planning  
Analyst

LOCATION OF FIST A.I.D. ASSIGNMENT USAID/Panama, Panama City

DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT Minimum 2 years

PRINCIPAL DUTIES Provide high level assistance to mission in the design, and later in the management/monitoring, of an agricultural policy and planning activity to upgrade and strengthen the Government of Panama's institutional capacities in agricultural sector analyses, policies and development strategies. This activity is designed as part of USAID effort to provide highly sophisticated sector analyses together with policy advice and counsel to senior Government of Panama decision makers. Specific duties of JCC employee would include helping mission define major production and marketing price policy and other issues; staff requirements of Panamanian agency for conduct of policy/strategy analysis, and technical assistance requirements for USAID project activity. Employee would also serve as the A.I.D. manager of this project, keep Mission informed on agricultural sector issues, and provide other sector analyses and reports as requested by the Mission.

QUALIFICATIONS Mandatory requirements: Ph.D. degree in Agricultural Economics, or in Economics with substantial agricultural content; 3-5 years experience in Latin America working in national or regional planning; Spanish language proficiency at S-3, R-3 level. Desirable, previous advisory or consultative experience at ministry or sub-ministry level. Employee must be good team worker, good communicator, able to work freely and effectively with host government officials. Assignment to post desired as soon as possible.

Position Number 3 and 4

TITLE #3 Agricultural Research Specialist with concentration on groundnuts or related crops and soil nutrients management

#4 Agricultural Research Specialist with concentration on post harvest technologies and utilization of fruits and vegetables and Soybean processing technology

LOCATION OF FIRST A.I.D. ASSIGNMENT USAID/India, New Delhi

DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT Minimum of 2 years, beginning as soon as possible

PRINCIPAL DUTIES To assist USAID/India in the management of a large, multifaceted agricultural research project. The purpose of this project is to strengthen the capacity of the Indian Agricultural Research System to conduct research on priority

agricultural problems. Collaboration between Indian and U.S. institutions will be developed in key functional and scientific areas to be implemented through sub-projects. The JCC employee in position #3 will be principally and initially responsible for assisting the USAID Mission manage the implementation of the sub-project on groundnut research with emphasis on production and, in future, research on integrated plant nutrient management systems with emphasis on biological nitrogen fixation.

The JCC in position #4 will be principally and initially responsible for assisting the mission manage implementation of the subprojects on utilization and post harvest technologies for fruits and vegetables and on Soybean processing technologies.

It is anticipated that for sub-project implementation A.I.D. will contract for the services of a number of U.S. educational institutions and/or individual scientists to work with Indian institutions on short-time basis in support of specialized research on part of sub-projects. Duties of JCC employees will include, within his/her area of research, sub-contract management responsibility:

1. Maintaining close contact with Indian institutions involved,
2. Locating, recruiting, and arranging with U.S. institutions or scientists as required for the sub-project,
3. Identifying appropriate programs for U.S. training of Indian participants and arranging placements as necessary,
4. Preparing specifications for project supplies and equipment to be imported from the U.S.,
5. Participating in monitoring, evaluating, redesigning as needed, and reporting on the sub-project,
6. participating as above in new sub-project areas, within his/her subject area, as might be developed.

QUALIFICATIONS Ph.D. or minimum MSC degree. For position #3, individual should be trained in groundnut or related crop and in soil nutrient management research. For position #4, should be trained in post harvest technologies of fruits and vegetables. At least six years experience beyond degree level. Two years overseas experience in developing country desirable. Experience with A.I.D. procedures through previous work experience desirable. Ability to perform without close supervision, and ability to work as a team and communicate effectively with A.I.D., Indian agencies and officials and contracting teams, and

ability to function to bring scientific competitiveness to bear on an operational approach toward A.I.D. program goals, are essential qualifications.

Position Number 5.

TITLE Forestry Specialist

LOCATION OF FIRST A.I.D. ASSIGNMENT USAID/India, New Delhi

DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT Minimum 2 years, beginning as soon as possible.

PRINCIPAL DUTIES Assist USAID in implementing ongoing "social forestry" projects and the biomass and agro-forestry research programs, and in development of a forestry sector strategy and identification of new forestry projects. JCC employee will maintain close contact with central and state government institutions involved in above activities; locate, recruit and arrange for U.S. institutions for specialized expertise needed; identify Indian participant training requirements for U.S. training and arrange for such training; develop broad sector strategy for USAID's future forestry activities including arrangement for additional U.S. expertise for this task. Strategy to include watershed management, minor tree products, potential for U.S./Indian private sector collaboration in pulp and paper industry, etc.; participate in monitoring, evaluation, reporting on forestry projects.

QUALIFICATIONS Ph.D. in forestry, essential. Minimum 6 years post degree experience. Ability to perform without close supervision, to work effectively as part of team, to communicate well with A.I.D. and Indian officials, and to work within an operational approach toward A.I.D. program goals, are essential. Two years prior overseas experience and familiarity with A.I.D. procedures are desirable.

University applications (requests from individuals will not be considered) should include the following information:

- I. Name of candidate(s) for a specific assignment, with bio-data:
  - a. Education and Training (degrees, dates, major, institution)
  - b. Professional Experience (include position titles, dates, overseas locations, research publications, honors, language skills, etc.) with specific reference to listed requirements of the assignment.

c. Date of earliest availability.

II Descriptions of programs at the university, related to the assignment, and providing a professional institutional base which would both benefit from and support the proposed participation in the JCC program.

Applications should be submitted by the university no later than December 1, 1982 to: Erven J. Long

S&T/RUR  
Rm. 309, SA-18  
Agency for International Development  
Washington, DC 20523  
Phone: (703) 235-8929



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

**Volume V**

**November-December 1982**

**Number 7**

\*\*\*\*INDEX\*\*\*\*

## JCARD Members Named

Pending official confirmation by AID Administrator Peter McPherson and BIFAD Chairman Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., the members of the newly created Joint Committee for Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD) have been selected.

This list includes 20 professionals from the universities, the private sector, AID, and other federal agencies. The names and affiliations are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Institution</u>
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### UNIVERSITIES:

Allen Christensen	Dean of Agriculture, California State Polytechnic University
Frederick. Humphries	President, Tennessee State University
Ralph Smuckler	Dean, International Programs, Michigan State University
Hugh Popenoe	Director, International Agricultural Programs & Director of Sea Grant Program, University of Florida

**(see JCARD - page 2)**

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### **Title XII Policy Directive Issued (See Attached Appendix)**

A policy directive on Title XII was sent by AID Administrator McPherson on October 8, reaffirming the Agency's commitment to the Title XII legislation. This directive, sent to all AID offices and missions, provides needed definitions on what constitutes Title XII, gives guidance on mobilizing Title XII resources, describes BIFAD mechanisms, and indicates some new initiatives.

## **BIFAD NEWS (Cont'd)**

### **JCARD (Cont'd)**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>AID</u>
<u>UNIVERSITIES (Cont'd.)</u>		
Rodney Foil	Director, Agricultural Experiment State, Mississippi State University	Jack Robins Science & Technology
Jean Kearns	Assistant Executive Vice President, University of Arizona, Visiting Scholar, CID	Dick Cobb Near East
Francille Firebaugh	Dean of Agriculture, University of California-Davis	David Schaer Africa
G. Edward Schuh	Chairman of Agricultural Economics, University of Minnesota	Albert (Scaff Brown) Latin America and the Caribbean
		Allen Hankins ASIA
		Douglas Caton Program and Policy Coordination
		Hugh Dwelley Program and Management Services
		JCARD is a merger of BIFAD's two sub-committees - the Joint Research Committee (JRC) and the Joint Committee on Agricultural Development (JCAD). It is anticipated that JCARD will focus its technical advice on AID priority areas and BIFAD, and will facilitate a coordinated approach to the use of research results in country development programs.
		JCARD's first meeting is scheduled November 30 and December 1, 1982.
<u>FOUNDATIONS &amp; QUASI-PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS</u>		
James Johnston	Rockefeller Foundation	
<u>PRIVATE INDUSTRY</u>		
Roland M. Hendrickson	President, Agricultural Division of Pfizer	
<u>FEDERAL AGENCIES</u>		
Robert Wildman	National Oceanographic & Atmospheric Administration	
Richard Perry	U.S. Department of Agriculture	

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### **E.T. York Honored**

This past August, BIFAD's Vice Chairman E.T. York was elected to the Alpha Gamma Fraternity Hall of Fame for his national and international leadership and service in education, agribusiness, and government. Former agriculture secretary Clifford Hardin simultaneously received the honor with York at the fraternity's national convention in Orlando, Florida.

Only 12 other distinguished professionals have been elected to such an honor in the fraternity's 78 year history.

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## **BIFAD NEWS (Cont'd)**

## **AID News**

### **Joint Enterprise**

Tufts University has been named the lead university in the Niger Integrated Livestock Development Project - the first Joint Enterprise arrangement.

Joint Enterprise is a Title XII/BIFAD initiative whereby smaller institutions are provided a greater participatory role in implementing AID programs in developing countries.

Other institutions involved in the project are North Carolina A&T State University, New Mexico State University, and the International Livestock Center for Africa.

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### **Second Initiative Signed**

On October 26, AID Administrator Peter McPherson and University of Florida President Robert Q. Marston, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which has the purpose of providing long-term scientific support for solving food and nutrition problems in developing countries.

This MOU, the second of its kind, "represents the initiation of a new phase in AID/University relationships under Title XII," McPherson said. Marston called the agreement "an expression of confidence in the fine research efforts in IFAS (Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences), in its accountability, and in the many years of AID programs conducted by IFAS."

The first agreement of this type was signed with Colorado State University on October 4. A third pilot MOU is to be signed with Purdue University.

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Mr. Jay F. Morris is the new AID Deputy Administrator. Morris was the previous AID Assistant Administrator for External Relations.

### **AID Support to PVOs**

In his speech before the PVO/university symposium participants October 7, AID's deputy administrator Jay F. Morris outlined programs of AID support for the PVO community.

Morris mentioned that AID is involved in many PVO programs such as the Jamaican National Development Foundation, which used AID grant monies to make loans available to small business entrepreneurs. He also mentioned a vocational training project called "Operation Friendship" - which is being conducted by a local Jamaican organization for about 800 unemployed youth. This project, Morris said, is a good example of the local institution building AID is encouraging.

He mentioned that Congress has appropriated \$350 million in additional assistance for the Caribbean Basin. Morris said that authorized legislation in the House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations Committees has been reported for the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) but has not been enacted as yet, adding that this legislation contains several provision of interest to PVOs such as:

- House and Senate versions of the legislation urge particular emphasis be given to domestic and indigenous PVOs and cooperatives in implementing program objectives;
- both House and Senate bills specify that no less than 80 percent of the money appropriated for the CBI be used to generate local currencies that should be for development assistance activities; and

**(see PVO Speech - page 4)**

## **AID News (Cont'd)**

### **PVO Speech (Cont'd)**

- a separate item in the Senate bill plans \$10 million of the \$350 million be authorized for the CBI for PVO programs.

Under the CBI initiative, AID will attempt to increase support for PVO activities from local currency generations, and will assist in foreign exchange, where possible, Morris added.

Morris said AID missions in the Caribbean region are developing ideas for PVO participation. When the mission recommendations are received, AID will brief interested PVOs in Washington, D.C. "We intend to maintain an open door policy from now on," he said.

For the first time AID has drafted a comprehensive PVO policy, with input from the PVO community, and AID intends to do all it can to support PVOs both as intermediaries for AID and as independent agencies. This paper also proposes that additional emphasis be placed on field oriented programs by PVOs. And when the PVOs and AID are in agreement on program activities, AID wants to place emphasis on the matching grant mechanism, which recognizes PVO independence, Morris said.

The paper also creates a central information coordination role in AID's Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance Bureau (FVA) to promote effective integration of PVO activity in AID.

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## **Human Capital Development Explored**

AID's Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid (ACVFA) sponsored a symposium for private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and universities to explore possibilities for maximizing their expertise and resources for development efforts in the Third World.

The program, held at Howard University on October 7 and 8, was in response to numerous requests to the advisory committee to provide a public forum for discussion of issues of primary concern among AID, Title XII universities, other colleges, and PVOs.

The participants and keynote speakers included university association presidents, deans of colleges and universities, private and voluntary organization heads, development professionals and AID staff. A special session featured the prime minister of Jamaica Edward Seaga, speaking on the topic: "The Middle-Level Country as a Development Model."

The general theme surrounding the symposium was that the best union of PVOs and universities is in the development of human capital. PVOs often have the knowledge of resources and field contacts - while the universities have expertise in teaching, research, and training - to address the educational and food problems of the developing nations.

Symposium participants emphasized that PVOs have more autonomy than universities to train and develop people, and that PVOs must develop this capability to work at the grassroots level.

"We are willing to offer any assistance to improving PVO/University relations," said Jay Morris, AID's deputy administrator, as he spoke to the group of participants, adding that AID would carefully review any papers resulting from this symposium.

In line with Morris' statement, four symposium panels made recommendations for policy and program changes, to be considered by AID officials, around the following topics:

- (1) Title XII: A Model for Development;

**(See PVO/University - page 5)**

(AID News Cont'd)

PVO/University (Cont'd)

- (2) New Mechanisms to approach funding problems and opportunities;
- (3) Mechanisms for Field Collaboration; and
- (4) Seeking a balance between long-term institution building and short-term projects.

The specific recommendations will be reported in the public report of the ACVFA, and summarized in a later issue of *BIFAD Briefs*.

### **Host Country Contracting Updates**

AID Contract Office director Hugh Dwelley reported that there has been a significant increase in AID mission's use of direct contracting for AID programs and projects. He said that mission directors welcome the flexibility of the AID policy which prefers host country contracting "where it works." However, mission directors may opt for direct contracting "where that (it) makes the best sense."

A contract study of third party logistic support arrangements is being done in four West African countries - with Niger being the pilot country for this type of arrangement. This arrangement will be particularly useful where small mission staff cannot provide the type of logistical support services needed by contract personnel.

In other regions, logistical support improvements have been made in access to commissaries for contract personnel.

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## **AID Policy Paper**

on

## **Food and Agriculture**

AID's policy paper on Food and Agricultural Development is available upon request. According to the paper, the overall goal of the U.S. bilateral assistance for food and agriculture is to stimulate self-sustained economic growth in developing countries and to assure food security for their populations.

The paper specifies two other major goals:

- increased food availability, and
- improved food consumption in rural and urban areas.

Four elements spelled out to accomplish the objectives include:

- improved country policies;
- accelerated development of human resources and institutional capacities;
- expansion of the role of LDC private sectors; and
- application of the P.L. 480 food aid and other assistance resources to enhance the three elements above.

If you are interested in receiving this publication, please contact the Office of Policy Development and Program Review, Rural Development Division, Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523.

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**BIFAD and JCARD**  
**Tentative Meeting Dates**

	<u>BIFAD</u>	<u>JCARD</u>
1982	December 2 (Thursday)	November 30, December 1, (informal) *
1983	--	January 24-26 **
	February 18 (Friday)	--
	--	March 14-16 **
	April 1 (Friday)	--
	--	May 16-18 **
	June 2 (Thursday)	--
	July 22 (Friday)	-- (Budget Recommendations)
	--	August 15-17 **
	September 29 (Thursday)	--
	--	October 10-12 **
	--	--
	December 2 (Friday)	November 30, December 1 *

\* One half-day followed by one full day

\*\* Noon to Noon

## **AID News (Cont'd)**

### **Water Management Synthesis - II**

The Consortium for International Development (CID), has been awarded a \$20 million Title XII water management project aimed toward strengthening the capacities of developing country institutions responsible for irrigation system development and management.

The Water Management Synthesis - II Project, as it is called, has the long-range goal of improving the efficiency of irrigated agriculture in developing countries to increase food production and incomes.

The three major university participants, Colorado State, Utah State, and Cornell University, will utilize a multidisciplinary approach to identifying and solving water management problems.

The project has several components: technical assistance for project design, evaluation, and implementation; training programs; and action research to identify problems and develop appropriate solutions.

This project will provide strong support to the AID missions by helping in the design, evaluation, monitoring of projects in the irrigation field, with particular emphasis on improving LDC capacity in water management, and participation of water users through local irrigation associations.

The project is jointly funded by AID's ASIA and Science & Technology Bureaus. It embraces an S&T approach called "common themes," whereby a region concentrates considerable thrust on one or two major problem areas. Thus, the ASIA Bureau has made water management a major part of its development assistance strategy over the next decade.

This project brings together many disciplines, including agricultural engineering, agronomy, economics, soil science, rural sociology, social anthropology, and extension information specialists.

The contractor is currently developing a roster of interested individuals that will be available for short-term assignments. Interested individuals should contact Dr. Wayne Clyma, Managing Project Director, Water Management Synthesis II Project, University Services Center, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.

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### **An Approach to Middle-Income Countries**

Purdue director of international agricultural programs Woods Thomas reported on the need for a U.S. policy, methodology, and procedure for bilateral assistance to middle-income countries (MICs) with implications for: 1) U.S. economic self-interest; 2) national (U.S.) security; 3) helping people that are in trouble; and 4) the U.S. leadership role in the world. These approaches are being reviewed by AID personnel.

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**Documentation of Interest Form  
Attached for Reproduction**

## **AID News (Cont'd)**

### **Multi-Donor Effort Building an Agricultural University**

AID, the University of Florida, and the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon, signed a \$17 million agreement to help establish an agricultural university in Dschang, Africa. The university at Dschang, which is located approximately 150 miles northwest of the capital, Yaounde, is to be based on the U.S. land grant model, encompassing research, extension, and training programs that concentrate in the areas of agronomy, livestock, agricultural economics, rural education, rural technology, library facilities, plant sciences, and basic sciences.

Using the collaborative assistance mode of contracting, the University of Florida helped design the project by providing the technical assistance needed to determine the 8 departments and 16 Florida faculty people needed to assist in establishing the university. The 16 faculty consisted of administrators, curriculum and program development personnel, and instructors. Florida will now assist in training 55 masters and three doctoral students from the Cameroon. The University of Florida also plans to establish criteria for screening about two-thirds of the students for training in U.S. institutions.

Chris Andrew, associate director of the University of Florida's Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences said the agricultural university is presently under construction based on designs by Cameroonian and University of Florida architects. The classrooms are nearly complete, but the library and laboratories will be completed over the next 12 to 24 months.

Andrew said the other donors - the World Bank and the French Government - are providing funds for facilities and the Belgian Government is providing funds and technical assistance in the areas of plant protection, livestock, and soils.

Andrew added that the project is a "successful Title XII effort" because all parties are "working in consort," and this type of "collaboration makes for a stronger project."

### **World Food Day**

"Let us continue our mutual efforts to define the causes of world food problems and vigorously pursue their solutions." These words of President Ronald Reagan were heard throughout the USDA ceremony held October 15, as government agencies marked their official observance and support of World Food Day.

Reagan's proclamation went on to say that the U.S. has provided more than \$30 billion in food aid and an additional \$10 billion for shipping costs, since the Food for Peace program began 28 years ago. The U.S. has also made available the benefits of intensive U.S. agricultural research, thousands of agricultural experts, and diverse training programs toward "sharing this country's agricultural bounty and technology with other nations in times of need."

AID Administrator McPherson, one of the guest speakers at the observance, emphasized that the poor countries must be encouraged to produce more food - which is said to be the most important element for food security.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates that approximately 500 million people suffer poverty and malnutrition throughout the world. And Don Kimmel, Director General of FAO, said the first responsibility of any nation is to see that its people are adequately nourished.

Patricia Young, National Coordinator for World Food Day, commented on the widespread public reaction to the world food problem and credits the private voluntary organizations with promoting that reaction. She said committee organizers have grown from 178 to 250 since the first World Food Day in 1981 and that World Food Day is a part of our national calendar and that she's certain of its continued growth throughout the future.

## WFD (Cont'd)

USDA Deputy Secretary Richard Lyng also emphasized a deep commitment on the part of the U.S. involving food problems as well as other prominent leaders in development assistance.

On hand at the ceremony were food aid exhibits from USDA's Office of International Cooperation and Agricultural Research Service, the Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service, Peace Corps, the Food and Drug Administration, and AID.

USDA also made available experts for speaking engagements the week prior to World Food Day.

World Food Day is the anniversary of FAO's founding, October 16, 1945, and has been in service to help alleviate hunger and malnutrition throughout the world.

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## Resources

### Farming Systems Research

*Farming Systems Research: A Critical Appraisal* - a report prepared by Michigan State University, under a cooperative agreement with AID's Office of Multisectoral Development (S&T/MD) - is available to readers at cost.

According to the report, FSR encompasses the complete needs of farming families by going beyond crop and livestock production issues by including factors such as marketing, the environment, and labor. The FSR program operates by researchers designing experiments based on the farming system, and then conducting experiments in the farmer's field with the farmer's participation. This report also says that FSR increases communication between small farmers, extension and research workers, and policymakers.

According to information obtained by AID Resources Report on FSR, a strategy used by FSR might include adapting and testing improved techniques based on existing farming systems.

Another strategy of FSR is to use the traditional knowledge of the indigenous farmers.

*Farming Systems Research: A Critical Appraisal*, is available to AID employees and readers in developing countries. All others may order the book from AID/DIHF/RR, 7222 47th Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, 20815, USA PN-AKK-049. Paper copy: \$17.75; microfiche: \$2.00.

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DOCUMENTATION OF INTEREST AND CAPABILITY  
TO CONDUCT PROJECTS UNDER TITLE XII

(BIFAD wants to emphasize that this document is not a request for Expression of Interest or an RFTP but is a request for supplemental information to assist JCARD and the BIFAD staff in drawing up a source list for AID.)

Candidate Project:

Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Potential Contractor:

Name of Institution: \_\_\_\_\_

Title XII Officer or  
Person Responsible for  
this Documentation: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Documentation of Interest and Capability:

1. Our Institution is interested in being considered as a:

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. Prime or Lead Contractor  
\_\_\_\_\_ b. Sub contractor - specifically in the following areas:

i)

ii)

- \_\_\_\_\_ c. Collaborator with other institution -  
specify desired partner(s):

i)

ii)

2. We believe our capability to work on this project can be rated as:

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. Very strong.  
\_\_\_\_\_ b. Moderately strong.  
\_\_\_\_\_ c. Adequate.

3. Please attach information that describes your institution's capacity to carry out this project.

## Suggested Outline

- A. Capabilities to carry out this project.
  - 1. Administrative (organization) capacities.
  - 2. Qualified staff available to work on this project.
  - 3. Research and training facilities.
  - 4. Other.
- B. Experience, overseas and domestic, related to this project.
- C. Commitment which your institution is willing to make to this project.
  - 1. Level of institutional commitment (President, Dean, Department Chairpersons, individual staff members).
  - 2. Willingness to develop specific capacities required for this project if not presently possessed.
  - 3. Other.
- D. Special conditions required for participation. This should include such items as critical time limitations, need for strengthening funds, etc.
- E. Other.

Return Form to: BIFAD, Country Programs Division  
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SUBJECT:POLICY DIRECTIVE ON TITLE XII

"SUMMARY"

OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS, THE AGENCY HAS MADE MUCH PROGRESS  
IN FACILITATING THE APPLICATION OF TITLE XII RESOURCES,  
ASSISTED BY BIFAD AND ITS MECHANISM, IN THE PLANNING AND  
IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES UNDER THE TITLE XII MANDATE.  
HOWEVER, SINCE BECOMING ADMINISTRATOR, I HAVE FELT THAT  
THIS LEGISLATION WAS NOT BEING IMPLEMENTED AS FULLY AS IT  
COULD BE. THIS FEELING WAS REINFORCED BY A GAO REPORT TO  
THE CONGRESS DATED OCTOBER 16, 1981 WHICH STATED THAT THERE  
WAS A LACK OF CLEAR POLICY DIRECTION ON TITLE XII AND POOR  
COMMUNICATION AND GUIDANCE BETWEEN AID AND ITS MISSIONS,  
CONTRIBUTING TO UNCERTAINTY ABOUT HOW TO IMPLEMENT TITLE  
XII WITHIN COUNTRY PROGRAMS. I AM THEREFORE ISSUING THIS  
POLICY DIRECTIVE TO CLARIFY AND REAFFIRM THE AGENCY'S  
COMMITMENT TO CARRYING OUT THE MANDATE OF THE TITLE XII  
LEGISLATION AND TO PROVIDE GUIDANCE FOR ITS MORE EFFECTIVE  
IMPLEMENTATION. IT IS MY INTENTION THAT THE AGENCY TAKE  
IMMEDIATE AND CONTINUING STEPS TO:

--CONTINUE EMPHASIS ON TITLE XII-TYPE ACTIVITIES IN  
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD-RELATED AREAS;

--IDENTIFY EACH PROJECT OR SUB-PROJECT FALLING UNDER TITLE  
XII DEFINITIONS, AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE IN PROJECT

--MOBILIZE THE BEST AND MOST APPROPRIATE TITLE XII  
RESOURCES FOR EACH PROJECT NEED, RAPIDLY AND EFFECTIVELY,  
EITHER ALONE OR TOGETHER WITH NON-TITLE XII RESOURCES,  
USING ALL MECHANISMS AT OUR DISPOSAL.

TO RECAP, TITLE XII WAS ENACTED INTO LAW IN DECEMBER, 1975  
TO IMPROVE THE PARTICIPATION OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL  
UNIVERSITIES IN THE AGENCY'S EFFORTS TO APPLY MORE  
EFFECTIVE AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES TO THE GOAL OF INCREASING  
WORLD FOOD PRODUCTION, AND TO ENCOURAGE THE PROVISION OF  
INCREASED AND LONGER-TERM SUPPORT TO THE APPLICATION OF  
SCIENCE TO SOLVING FOOD AND NUTRITION PROBLEMS OF THE  
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

1. DEFINITIONS - PROJECTS OR SUB-PROJECTS WHICH QUALIFY  
AS TITLE XII ACTIVITIES ARE THOSE WHICH HAVE AS A PRIMARY  
OBJECTIVE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LDC CAPACITY FOR  
RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND/OR EXTENSION, THE TRAINING OF  
PARTICIPANTS, THE CONDUCT OF RESEARCH, THE BUILDING OR  
STRENGTHENING OF RELATED INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE,  
AND/OR THE PROVISION OF UNIVERSITY ADVISORS TO DEVELOPMENT  
PROJECTS, ALL IN AGRICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, NUTRITION,  
AGRIFORESTRY OR CLOSELY-RELATED FIELDS. ALSO INCLUDED  
UNDER THE PURVIEW OF TITLE XII ARE THE NEW INITIATIVES OF  
THE COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH SUPPORT PROGRAM CRSP AND THE  
STRENGTHENING PROGRAM, AS WELL AS SUCH LONG-STANDING  
PROGRAMS AS SUPPORT TO THE INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL  
RESEARCH CENTERS WHOSE WORK IS INTEGRAL TO OTHER TITLE XII  
RESOURCES.

A TITLE XII ACTIVITY IS IMPLEMENTED THROUGH A CONTRACT,  
COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT OR GRANT; IT MAY INVOLVE A SINGLE  
UNIVERSITY, A CLUSTER OF UNIVERSITIES OR A MIXTURE OF  
UNIVERSITIES AND USDA OR NOAA, AND/OR AN AGRIBUSINESS OR  
NON-PROFIT FIRM, TO THE EXTENT THEIR OWN PERSONNEL ARE  
REQUIRED FOR THE ACTIVITY. THERE MAY BE EXCEPTIONAL  
CIRCUMSTANCES WHEN A NON-TITLE XII RESOURCE, WITH SPECIAL  
CAPABILITIES, IS CHOSEN TO IMPLEMENT WHAT BY  
SUBJECT-MATTER DEFINITION MIGHT OTHERWISE BE CLASSIFIED  
AS A TITLE XII ACTIVITY. HOWEVER, NORMALLY, AS THE TITLE  
XII LEGISLATION INDICATES, THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE U.S.  
AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES IN THESE TYPES OF PROJECTS IS  
ESSENTIAL NOT ONLY FOR THEIR SCIENTIFIC EXPERTISE AND  
PROFESSIONAL BACKSTOPPING, BUT ALSO FOR THEIR EXPERIENCE  
IN BUILDING INSTITUTIONS, FOR FEEDING THE DEVELOPMENT  
ASSISTANCE EXPERIENCE BACK INTO TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN A  
CUMULATIVE AND SYSTEMATIC FASHION, AND FOR INVOLVING LDC  
COLLEAGUES IN THE CONTINUING ACADEMIC AND SCIENTIFIC  
WORLD-WIDE NETWORK.

FOR CLASSIFICATION PURPOSES, A TITLE XII ACTIVITY MAY BE  
A PROJECT IN ITSELF OR A SUB-PROJECT AS A COMPONENT OF A  
LARGER PROJECT, IN WHICH CASE THE REMAINDER OF THE PROJECT  
;THE NON-TITLE XII COMPONENTS MIGHT CONSIST OF  
COMMODITIES OR CONSTRUCTION, FOR EXAMPLE, AND WOULD NOT BE  
INCLUDED IN THE TITLE XII LISTING. FOR INSTITUTION-  
BUILDING ACTIVITIES, WHERE THE COSTS FOR LABORATORY  
EQUIPMENT AND LIBRARY MATERIALS RELATIVELY MODEST, ARE  
PART OF THE UNIVERSITY CONTRACT, THESE COSTS ARE INCLUDED  
FOR THE PURPOSES OF REPORTING TOTAL TITLE XII EXPENDITURES  
TO THE CONGRESS; HOWEVER, CAPITAL COSTS USUALLY QUITE  
LARGE; ARE EXCLUDED FOR GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS SUCH  
AS THOSE IN IRRIGATION OR AGRICULTURAL CREDIT, AND ONLY  
THE COSTS OF THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OF UNIVERSITY  
ADVISORS ARE INCLUDED AS A TITLE XII EXPENDITURE.

THE FOLLOWING FACTORS HAVE NO BEARING ON THE DEFINITION  
OF A TITLE XII ACTIVITY:

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--FUNDING SOURCE - AID ACTIVITIES MEETING THE ABOVE SUBSTANTIVE CRITERIA ARE CONSIDERED TO BE TITLE XII REGARDLESS OF FUNDING SOURCE. THEY MAY BE FINANCED FROM SECTION 103, OTHER SECTIONS OF DA FUNDS OR AS AN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION PROJECT UNDER SECTION 105,, ESF OR THE SAHEL DEVELOPMENT FUND.

--CONTRACTING MODE - THE COLLABORATIVE ASSISTANCE METHOD OF CONTRACTING OBVIOUSLY COMES THE CLOSEST TO MEETING TITLE XII OBJECTIVES. HOWEVER, SINCE THE STANDARD UNIVERSITY CONTRACT IS APPROPRIATE FOR SHORTER-RANGE, MORE HIGHLY SPECIFIED ACTIVITIES, BOTH MODES ARE INCLUDED IN TITLE XII, AS WELL AS BOTH DIRECT AID CONTRACT AND HOST COUNTRY CONTRACT.

--DATE OF AUTHORIZATION - A FEW PROJECTS MEETING THE SUBSTANTIVE TITLE XII CRITERIA MAY HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED PRIOR TO THE ENACTMENT OF THE TITLE XII LEGISLATION

IN DECEMBER 1975. SINCE THEY ARE NOT DISTINGUISHABLE, IN ANY SUBSTANTIVE WAY, AND CONTINUE TO BENEFIT FROM TITLE XII MECHANISMS AND RESOURCES, THEY ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN TITLE XII.

2. IDENTIFICATION OF RESOURCES - IT IS INTENDED THAT TITLE XII ACTIVITIES, AS DEFINED ABOVE, SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT, INsofar AS POSSIBLE AND APPROPRIATE, BY TITLE XII INSTITUTIONS, WITH ANY ADDITIONAL NON-TITLE RESOURCES AS MAY BE NEEDED, UNDER SUB-AGREEMENTS. IT IS THEREFORE ESSENTIAL THAT MISSIONS IDENTIFY TITLE XII ACTIVITIES AT A VERY EARLY STAGE IN PROJECT DEVELOPMENT. IF, FOR SOME REASON, IT IS FELT THAT THE RESOURCES OF TITLE XII INSTITUTIONS ARE INAPPROPRIATE FOR A PARTICULAR TASK, OR IF A NON-TITLE XII RESOURCE IS UNIQUELY APPROPRIATE, THE RATIONALE FOR SUCH RESOURCE SELECTION MUST BE DOCUMENTED. IN SUCH CASES, THE ACTIVITY WOULD SUBSEQUENTLY BE DROPPED FROM THE LIST OF TITLE XII ACTIVITIES. THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR COUNCIL CAN ASSIST IN THE APPLICATION OF TITLE XII DEFINITIONS. PROJECTS OR SUB-PROJECTS THUS DETERMINED TO BE TITLE XII ACTIVITIES WILL BE FLAGGED AS SUCH BY THE NOTATION "XII", IN PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS, AND WILL HAVE THE ASSISTANCE OF ALL TITLE XII MECHANISMS, AS APPROPRIATE, THROUGHOUT THE DEVELOPMENT, DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION WILL BE PLACED ON IMPROVING THE PROCESS OF MATCHING THE HIGHEST QUALITY AND THE MOST APPROPRIATE U.S. INSTITUTION, CLUSTER OF INSTITUTIONS, OR EXISTING CONSORTIUM, TO THE TASK TO BE UNDERTAKEN. IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE NATURE AND MIX OF THE RESOURCES REQUIRED FOR A PROPOSED PROJECT, IT IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL TO HAVE A WELL-THOUGHT-OUT STATEMENT OF PROJECT NEEDS IN THE PID. THIS STEP IS FREQUENTLY DEFERRED TO THE PP WHICH, IN THE CASE OF THE COLLABORATIVE ASSISTANCE METHOD OF CONTRACTING, MEANS THAT THE CONTRACTOR IS TO BE SELECTED BEFORE THERE IS ADEQUATE INFORMATION ON WHICH TO BASE SUCH SELECTION. WHEN A MIX OF RESOURCES IS REQUIRED SEVERAL UNIVERSITIES, TITLE XII/NON-TITLE XII ENTITIES, ETC., ATTENTION SHOULD BE PAID TO AN EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENT, NORMALLY UNDER THE LEAD OF THE ENTITY PROVIDING THE BULK OF THE RESOURCES REQUIRED. THIS ENTIRE MATCHING PROCESS, IN WHICH THE TITLE XII MECHANISMS ARE PREPARED TO ENGAGE, MAY INVOLVE CONSIDERABLE INTERACTION, EVEN SITE VISITS, BETWEEN THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY AND THE MISSION, HOST COUNTRY AND/OR AID/W. FOR TITLE XII ACTIVITIES SO IDENTIFIED, WE ARE COMMITTED TO BE BOTH EXPEDITIOUS AND EFFECTIVE IN MOBILIZING THESE RESOURCES, WHETHER FROM WITHIN THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY ITSELF OR

COMBINED WITH AGRIBUSINESS, FOUNDATION OR OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES. WE EXPECT THIS PROCESS TO BE MONITORED FOR FURTHER REFINEMENTS, OR IMPROVEMENTS.

3. BIFAD MECHANISMS - TO ASSIST IN THE APPLICATION OF THESE RESOURCES TO PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES UNDER TITLE XII, THE LEGISLATION ESTABLISHED A PRESIDENTIALLY-APPOINTED BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BIFAD, WITH PROVISIONS FOR ITS SUPPORT FROM SUBORDINATE COMMITTEES AND STAFF. THE PRIMARY MISSION OF BIFAD IS TO HELP THE AGENCY MOBILIZE AND UTILIZE THE FACULTY AND INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES OF TITLE XII INSTITUTIONS, AND TO ADVISE AND ASSIST AID TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT ACTIVITIES. BIFAD'S JOINT RESEARCH COMMITTEE ;JRC, AND JOINT COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT JCAD, HAVE RECENTLY BEEN COMBINED INTO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT JCARD. WHILE THIS BODY REPORTS TO THE BOARD, IT CONSISTS OF MEMBERS FROM TITLE XII INSTITUTIONS, USDA, NOAA, THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS FROM THE FOUR REGIONAL AND THREE CENTRAL BUREAUS.

THE BIFAD SUPPORT STAFF PROVIDES STAFF SUPPORT TO THE BOARD AND JCARD. IT IS LOCATED IN THE OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR AND IS HEADED BY AN EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR WHO REPORTS TO THE BOARD CHAIRMAN WHO, IN TURN, ADVISES THE ADMINISTRATOR ON MATTERS PERTAINING TO TITLE XII. THIS STAFF CONSISTS OF IPA'S FROM THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY AND AGENCY PEOPLE ON DETAIL ASSIGNMENTS. IT FACILITATES THE EFFECTIVE APPLICATION OF TITLE XII RESOURCES TO AGENCY NEEDS, MAINTAINS THE REGISTRY OF INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES, AND SERVES AS SECRETARIAT TO THE BOARD. IT WILL FOCUS ITS EFFORTS ON THE IDENTIFICATION AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE BEST MIX OF UNIVERSITY RESOURCES FOR INDIVIDUAL AGENCY PROJECTS.

4. JOINT AID/BIFAD RESOLUTION - IN MAY 1981, BIFAD CHAIRMAN CLIFTON WHARTON AND I SIGNED A JOINT RESOLUTION ATTACHMENT A, WHICH AGREES THAT:

--U.S. UNIVERSITIES ARE A SPECIAL RESOURCE TO BE UTILIZED FULLY AND COMPLETELY UNDER TITLE XII;

--BIFAD'S PRIMARY MISSION IS TO HELP AID MOBILIZE AND UTILIZE THESE RESOURCES AND DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT TITLE XII PROGRAM COMPONENTS; AND

--BOTH AID AND BIFAD ARE COMMITTED TO PROMPT ACTION

NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT THIS TITLE XII MANDATE.

IN CARRYING OUT THIS RESOLUTION, I EXPECT GREATER EMPHASIS AND ATTENTION TO BE FOCUSED ON TITLE XII-TYPE PROJECTS IN WHICH HUMAN SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE, AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPABILITIES ARE STRENGTHENED AND APPLIED TO DEVELOPING COUNTRY FOOD AND NUTRITION PROBLEMS. IT IS IMPORTANT TO RECOGNIZE, AS THE LEGISLATION STATES, THAT OUR EFFORTS IN THESE AREAS MUST BE APPROACHED ON A LONG-TERM BASIS, BOTH IN THE PLANNING STAGES AND IN OUR POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION.

I EXPECT THE MISSIONS TO PARTICIPATE ACTIVELY IN THE VARIOUS CRSP EFFORTS IN PREPARING FOR EFFECTIVE HOST-COUNTRY INVOLVEMENT IN SUCH RESEARCH AND IN FACILITATING FIELD ACTIVITIES TO MAXIMIZE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM.

WE ARE CURRENTLY REVISING THE GUIDELINES FOR TRAVEL UNDER THE STRENGTHENING PROGRAM IN WHICH WE WILL BE ASKING THE MISSIONS TO TAKE A MORE ACTIVE ROLE AS SOME ARE ALREADY DOING, IN PLACING STRENGTHENING GRANTEE PERSONNEL SO THAT

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THEY MIGHT GAIN LONGER-TERM WORK EXPERIENCE MORE RELEVANT TO FUTURE CONTRACT ASSIGNMENTS. I HOPE THE MISSIONS CAN ALSO FIND WAYS TO UTILIZE THE TECHNICAL EXPERTISE OF THESE PERSONNEL AS THEY GAIN USEFUL COUNTRY EXPERIENCE.

5. SOME NEW INITIATIVES - THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TITLE XII, IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS, WILL BE MEASURED BY THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INVOLVEMENT OF TITLE XII INSTITUTIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT, DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECIFIC AGENCY PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS. TO THIS END, WE ARE DEVELOPING APPROPRIATE MECHANISMS FOR GETTING THE UNIVERSITIES INVOLVED MORE DIRECTLY AND EFFECTIVELY IN THE FIELD WHERE PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS ARE INITIATED AND IMPLEMENTED. THE AGENCY, WITH BIFAD'S HELP, IS DEDICATING ITSELF TO ENSURING THAT NEEDED NEW MECHANISMS ARE PUT IN PLACE BY THE END OF THIS FISCAL YEAR. CONCERTED ACTION IS BEING TAKEN ON THE FOLLOWING FRONTS:

--IN LIGHT OF THE PROBLEMS CAUSED BY UTILIZING HOST-COUNTRY CONTRACTS FOR UNIVERSITY PROJECTS, I HAVE MODIFIED AGENCY POLICY TO INDICATE THAT DIRECT CONTRACTING MAY OFTEN BE THE BETTER CHOICE WHERE UNIVERSITIES ARE INVOLVED.

--WE ARE NEGOTIATING MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING MOU, WHICH AMONG OTHER THINGS, WILL DEFINE THE TECHNICAL AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS IN WHICH AID EXPECTS TO UTILIZE EACH UNIVERSITY'S EXPERTISE, AND WILL IDENTIFY A CORE OF

STAFF PROFESSIONALS WHO WILL BE DESIGNATED FOR LONG-TERM PARTICIPATION IN AGENCY PROGRAMS.

--WE HAVE DRAFTED AN OPERATIONS MANUAL AND A MODEL AGREEMENT FOR A JOINT CAREER CORPS JCC, UNDER WHICH UNIVERSITY PROFESSIONALS WOULD AGREE TO SPEND ABOUT 1/3 OF THEIR TIME WITH AID IN 2-4 YEAR TOURS, STLY OVERSEAS, AND 2/3 BACK AT THEIR UNIVERSITY. WE ARE ATTEMPTING TO IDENTIFY 25 POSITIONS AT PRESENT.

--WE HAVE DRAFTED PROCEDURES FOR THE JOINT ENTERPRISE MODE JEM, DESIGNED PRIMARILY, BUT NOT EXCLUSIVELY, TO INVOLVE SPECIALIZED EXPERTISE AT THE SMALLER, LESS-LDC-EXPERIENCED INSTITUTIONS IN JOINT AGREEMENTS WITH THE MORE EXPERIENCED INSTITUTIONS IN AGENCY WORK. A PILOT PROJECT IS BEING DEVELOPED TO TRY OUT THE NEW ARRANGEMENT.

--AS WE ARE COMPLETING THE ANALYSIS OF THE OVERALL STRENGTHENING PROGRAM, AS PLANNED FOR THIS THIRD YEAR, AND AS WE ARE MOVING OUT OF THE INITIAL PHASE OF REORIENTING ADMINISTRATION AND FACULTY, WE ARE REVISING THE GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES FOR THESE GRANTS, INCREASING THE FOCUS AND STRUCTURE OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING SUBJECT AND GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION, TO BE MORE DIRECTLY RELATED TO ONGOING AND ANTICIPATED PROJECTS WITH AID.

--WE HAVE AWARDED THREE TSM'S TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO MISSIONS, BY WHICH A UNIVERSITY PROVIDES ASSISTANCE TO A MISSION IN DESIGNING, ANALYZING OR EVALUATING ITS PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS. BY WORKING WITH INSTITUTIONS HAVING SIGNIFICANT IN-COUNTRY EXPERIENCE, MISSIONS CAN HAVE RAPID ACCESS TO CURRENT, READILY-AVAILABLE EXPERTISE BASED ON SPECIALIZED, ACCUMULATED EXPERIENCE.

SIMILARLY, THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY IS RECOGNIZING ITS RESPONSIBILITIES IN INCREASING UNIVERSITY EFFECTIVENESS IN AGENCY PROGRAMS. DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN AID AND BIFAD LED TO AN EXERCISE WHICH PRODUCED A "STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES FOR EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES" ATTACHMENT B PREPARED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE UNIVERSITIES AND LAND GRANT COLLEGES NASULGC.

ALSO, FOLLOWING A REQUEST FROM THE AGENCY, BIFAD, THROUGH

NASULGC, HAS SET UP A TASK FORCE TO ESTABLISH A SET OF STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR USE IN EVALUATING THE WORK OF UNIVERSITIES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AID-FUNDED PROJECTS.

THIS WILL BE TRANSMITTED WHEN COMPLETED. THE BOARD AND ITS STAFF STAND READY TO ASSIST IN THE RESOLUTION OF ISSUES ARISING IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TITLE XII PROJECTS. I STRONGLY URGE MISSIONS TO BRING ANY SUCH ISSUES OR PROBLEMS TO THE ATTENTION OF AID/W EARLY ON SO THAT IT MAY WORK WITH BIFAD STAFF ON CORRECTIVE ACTION. PROBLEMS MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO FESTER.

6. AID/W BACKSTOP - QUESTIONS ON THE GENERAL INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF THIS POLICY DIRECTIVE SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO S&T/RUR RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIONS, FORMERLY S&T/XII. QUESTIONS REGARDING BIFAD MECHANISMS AND RESPONSIBILITIES PARAGRAPH 3, SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE BIFAD STAFF. BIFAD AND ITS STAFF AND S&T/RUR HAVE PARTICIPATED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE POLICIES ON WHICH THIS DIRECTIVE IS BASED AND WILL CONTINUE TO CONSULT IN RESPONDING TO QUESTIONS ON POLICY AND PROCEDURES.

ATTACHMENT A

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF AID AND THE BIFAD: TITLE XII OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT IN THE 1980'S: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN SUPPORT OF AID'; PROGRAMS

WHEREAS: U.S. AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES HAVE ASSISTED AID, AND ITS PREDECESSOR AGENCIES, TO CARRY OUT U.S. ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS THESE PAST 30 YEARS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AROUND THE GLOBE; AND

WHEREAS: U.S. AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY INVOLVEMENT RESULTED IN TRAINING SIGNIFICANT NUMBERS OF PEOPLE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, AND BUILDING AND STRENGTHENING LOCAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY WHICH CLEARLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF "GRADUATE" STATUS IN SOME FORMER AID COUNTRIES; AND

WHEREAS: THE TITLE XII AMENDMENT IN LATE 1975 REAFFIRMED AND ENHANCED THE ROLE OF UNIVERSITIES IN AID'S AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND GAVE GREATER CONGRESSIONAL MANDATE TO THEIR INVOLVEMENT; AND

WHEREAS: THE TITLE XII AMENDMENT CHANGED THE MODE OF UNIVERSITY INVOLVEMENT IN AID PROGRAMS TO ONE OF GREATER COLLABORATION AND PARTNERSHIP, IN A LONGER TERM SETTING; AND

WHEREAS: THE U.S. AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES PROVIDE A STRONG HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCE TO SUPPORT, ADVISE AND ASSIST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN PLANNING AND EXECUTING SELECTED ELEMENTS OF THEIR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND AGREED BY AID AND BIFAD THAT:

1. AID RECOGNIZES THAT U.S. UNIVERSITIES ARE A SPECIAL RESOURCE AND INTENDS TO MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO INVOLVE AND UTILIZE THEM FULLY AND COMPLETELY IN ACCORD WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE TITLE XII AMENDMENT;

2. BIFAD RECOGNIZES THAT ITS PRIMARY MISSION IS TO HELP AID TO MOBILIZE AND UTILIZE THE FACULTY AND INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES OF ELIGIBLE UNIVERSITIES, AND TO ADVISE AND ASSIST AID TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT THE COMPONENTS OF THE TITLE XII PROGRAM;

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3. BOTH AID AND BIFAD ARE COMMITTED TO TAKING PROMPT ACTION NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT FULLY THE MANDATE OF TITLE XII IN TERMS OF USING THE RESOURCES OF U.S. UNIVERSITIES IN ACHIEVING DEVELOPING COUNTRY AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION GOALS.

ATTACHMENT B

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES FOR EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

THERE HAS BEEN A GROWING AWARENESS IN THE U.S. IN RECENT YEARS OF GLOBAL INTERDEPENDENCE, AND A RECOGNITION OF THE NEED FOR GREATER COOPERATION BETWEEN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AND THE AMERICAN HIGHER EDUCATION COMMUNITY IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT WORK. THIS PERSPECTIVE IS FULLY IN KEEPING WITH THE COMMUNITY'S LONG STANDING SENSITIVITY TO THE BROAD NEEDS OF SOCIETY, AND WITH A DEVELOPED ATTITUDE OF ENLIGHTENED SELF INTEREST WHICH DICTATES THAT INSTITUTIONAL SENSITIVITY AND COMMITMENT EXTEND TO THE NEEDS OF SOCIETIES OF OTHER NATIONS, PARTICULARLY THE LESS DEVELOPED.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ACROSS THE NATION ARE SEEKING WAYS OF STRENGTHENING THEIR CAPACITIES TO PARTICIPATE, PARTICULARLY IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, AND TO DO SO WITH OPTIMAL EFFECTIVENESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY. THE PURPOSE OF THIS STATEMENT IS TO SET FORTH

SOME BASIC PRINCIPLES OF GOOD PRACTICE FOR SUCH PARTICIPATION.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES ENGAGED IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONTRACTS SHOULD BE EXPECTED TO PERFORM PROFESSIONALLY IN WAYS MOST LIKELY TO LEAD TO SUCCESS ABROAD, IN KEEPING WITH THE ACKNOWLEDGED IMPORTANCE AS WELL AS THE DIFFICULTY AND COMPLEXITY OF THE TASK. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONTRACTING CANNOT BE TAKEN LIGHTLY. IT CALLS FOR A SPECIAL EFFORT AND ATTENTION TO CERTAIN POLICIES AND PRACTICES WHICH ARE IN ADDITION TO THOSE FOLLOWED FOR SUCCESSFUL DOMESTIC PROGRAMS.

RECOGNIZING THE HEALTHY DIVERSITY AMONG U.S. COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AND THE CONSIDERABLE VARIATION FROM ONE INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT PROJECT TO ANOTHER, THERE ARE CERTAIN BASIC PRINCIPLES OF GOOD PRACTICE WHICH EXPERIENCE SUPPORTS AS BEING CRITICALLY IMPORTANT. EACH PRINCIPLE IS IMPORTANT. LACK OF ATTENTION TO ONE OR MORE WOULD SHOW LACK OF DETERMINATION OR SERIOUSNESS OF PURPOSE, AND WOULD NOT AUGER WELL FOR THE INSTITUTION'S PERFORMANCE IN INTERNATIONAL PROJECT RELATIONS. YET, EACH MIGHT BE PURSUED DIFFERENTLY ON DIFFERENT CAMPUSES AND IN DIFFERENT CONTRACTURAL ARRANGEMENTS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE CONSIDERED NECESSARY FACTORS TO PROVIDE A BASIS FOR EFFECTIVE INSTITUTIONAL PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES:

1. EVIDENCE THAT THE ADMINISTRATION AND FACULTY OF THE INSTITUTION ARE COMMITTED TO INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT WORK.
2. ADEQUATE INTERNAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND FACULTY REVIEW PROCEDURES TO ASSURE THAT THE CHOICE OF OVERSEAS PROJECT OPPORTUNITIES IS CONSISTENT WITH THE INSTITUTION'S MISSION, COMMITMENT AND COMPETENCIES.
3. AVAILABILITY OF REQUISITE PERSONNEL RESOURCES TO ASSURE EFFECTIVE, CONTINUOUS INSTITUTIONAL INVOLVEMENT IN

CHOSEN PROJECTS.

4. PERSONNEL POLICIES AND PRACTICES WHICH ASSURE THAT HIGH QUALITY, PROFESSIONALLY ACTIVE FACULTY MEMBERS HAVE INCENTIVES TO BECOME INVOLVED IN DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES.

5. APPROPRIATE ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES AND POLICIES TO FACILITATE THE PROVISION OF TIMELY LOGISTICAL SUPPORT AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS ABROAD

FOR VARYING TIME PERIODS AND IN DIVERSE LOCATIONS.

6. CONCERTED EFFORT, IN THE PLANNING PROCESS, TO GAIN A FULL UNDERSTANDING OF THE UNIQUE CULTURAL VARIATIONS APPLICABLE TO EACH PROJECT, PROVISIONS FOR ADEQUATE CULTURAL ORIENTATION FOR PROJECT PERSONNEL, INCLUDING LANGUAGE WHEN APPROPRIATE, AND DUE CONSIDERATION OF THE SENSITIVITY OF INDIVIDUALS TO CULTURAL VARIATIONS IN THE SELECTION OF PROJECT PERSONNEL.

7. ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES WITHIN THE INSTITUTION FOR SERIOUSLY EVALUATING ITS INTERNATIONAL WORK SO THAT PROJECTS CAN BE MONITORED ON A CONTINUOUS BASIS AND PERFORMANCE CORRECTED PROMPTLY WHEN NECESSARY.

8. DELIBERATE AND SUSTAINED EFFORT TO ASSURE THAT THE BENEFITS OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE ARE INTEGRATED INTO BOTH ONGOING CAMPUS PROGRAMS E.G. CURRICULUM, RESEARCH, INDIVIDUAL COURSES, AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH INSTITUTIONS ABROAD.

9. POLICIES AND PRACTICES RECOGNIZING NOT ONLY THE TRAINING COMPONENT NEEDS OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, BUT ALSO THE CONCOMITANT SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO MATRICULATION, ADVISING, PROGRAMMING, AND SUPPORT SERVICES NEEDED TO PROVIDE APPROPRIATE TRAINING FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS, PARTICULARLY PARTICIPANT TRAINEES. DAM

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

**Volume VI**

**January 1983**

**Number 1**

## **Administrator Visits Cornell University**

AID Administrator Peter McPherson visited the campus of Cornell University last November to exchange ideas and knowledge with Cornell administrators, faculty, and students on ways to maximize AID and cooperating U.S. university resources for international development efforts.

Cornell, the first of a few institutions McPherson plans to visit over the next few months, has a long history of involvement in international activities, "and perhaps the most multi-disciplinary commitments to work in international development," McPherson said. Cornell spearheaded one of the first overseas teams under the Point Four program in the 1950s, that helped to reestablish the agricultural college at the University of the Philippines.

Accompanying McPherson on his recent "learning" visit was his Senior Assistant Administrator for Science and Technology Nyle Brady, who while a professor at Cornell, participated in that 1950 overseas team.

In a full-scale effort to concentrate the combined capabilities and resources of AID and U.S. universities to bear on developmental issues, McPherson began his two-day visit of seminars and a radio broadcast with a public address on "AID's Agenda for the Eighties."

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**Five Joint Career Corps  
Positions Announced  
See Appendix**

Later he entertained a question and answer period which enabled him to listen, learn, and seek ideas from the university community to address international development problems.

McPherson mentioned further strengthening of the science and technology programs of AID and the universities to promote overseas development, and the Agency's intention to increase the number of its technically trained staff in decision-making areas.

**(see Cornell Visit - page 2)**

### **Cornell Visit Con't.**

With regard to developing countries, McPherson placed emphasis on a "self-help concept" in that the U.S. should encourage the enactment of policies facilitating the development process.

He mentioned that foreign aid should not be just from the U.S. government to the foreign government; but it should be used to encourage the private sector market forces through the creation of new technology and the adoption of technology transfer systems - which helps to increase developing country private sector participation.

The most important aspects of the present U.S. foreign aid program, McPherson went on to say, is in the amount of money the U.S. is putting into training, institution building - such as extension systems, health care delivery operations, and the self-help approaches. The administrator felt this program is much stronger because of those thrusts as opposed to resource transfer programs.

He added that the U.S. foreign aid program is both developmental as well as part of the U.S. foreign policy because it serves three purposes:

1. it serves the needs of developing countries,
2. it is an integral part of the U.S. foreign policy, and
3. it serves the U.S. business interest - via exports.

McPherson also said, "foreign aid is an investment in jobs in this country." About two-thirds of all dollars spent on foreign aid returns to the U.S. in payments for goods and services purchased from the U.S. "Poor countries" now use about 40 percent of all U.S. exports -

comprising the fastest growing segment of the U.S. export business.

Later, McPherson listened to the concerns of the Cornell administrators with regard to the inadequacy of institutions and of trained and educated personnel in the developing countries. Cornell administration officials also expressed their commitment to international development.

For example, on January 17 and 18, 1983, Cornell will host one of three Title XII Regional Seminars, where AID, BIFAD, and the university community provide a forum for an interchange of concerns on related international development issues. These seminars also encourage discussion on the current status of Title XII and BIFAD activities.

McPherson visited the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Studies, which focuses on tropical insect pest control, and observed research being performed on insect pathogens and on pheromones, which affect insect behavior.

Of special interest to the administrator was a breakfast seminar focusing on the Peru Highland Project. McPherson was a former Peace Corps volunteer in Peru in the mid-1960s, and reviewed with Cornell faculty the long-term efforts to accelerate Peru's rural development in the highlands. Cornell has also had field missions in Peru since 1946.

At a seminar with international nutrition faculty and graduate students, McPherson quizzed them on family planning aspects such as the relationship between breastfeeding and the spacing of child bearing. He also discussed the effect of nutritional deficiencies on blindness and other maladies.

This too was a particularly interesting session for the administrator because

**(see Cornell Visit - page 3)**

## **Cornell Visit Con't.**

in October, 1981, he signed a five-year, \$11.8 million Nutrition Collaborative Research Support Program, headed by the University of California at Berkeley.

This CRSP is geared toward conducting research in developing countries and is specifically designed to determine the consequences of marginal and low-level nutrient intake on work output, disease response, reproductive capacity, cognitive functions, and social and behavioral functions. Overseas research sites are presently in Kenya, Mexico, and Egypt - with seven other institutions collaborating in this multidisciplinary effort to develop programs in these countries.

At the signing of this CRSP, McPherson said... "Now U.S. universities and research institutions overseas will work together to find answers to these nutritional concerns ... the results of this research program could prove to be a milestone in determining food production levels and the value of subsidized food programs."

In later discussions with Cornell's international agricultural committee, McPherson was advised to give greater emphasis to institution building and to long-term training of developing country nationals. This notion was predicated by the committee's concern that AID is asking universities to provide general technical assistance for which they have no comparative advantage, and not fully utilizing the expertise of universities in the areas of training and institution building.

He also met with Cornell's inter-college rural development committee, presently developing an interdisciplinary program that will focus on the role of women in international development - especially in small gardens for rural and urban dwellers.

When asked how he felt about the visit, McPherson said, "This trip was very helpful for me in terms of understanding the relevant issues and reinforcing my belief in the importance of the contributions the university community makes to development."

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## **BIFAD News**

### **BIFAD Appointment**

In late November, President Reagan announced the appointment of Mr. Charles J. Marshall to the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development for a three-year term.

Marshall, a farmer and businessman in Jerome, Idaho, is the owner of Western Idaho Potato Processing Co., Inc., located in Nampa, Idaho. He was a member of the Idaho Commerce and Development Commission from 1955-1972, a member and past chairman of the Idaho Water Resources Board, and a member of the board and past president of the North Side Canal Co.

He is to succeed Dr. Rebecca Robbins-Polland.

\*\*\*\*

### **JCARD's First Meeting**

At its first informal meeting, held November 30 and December 1, Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD) members were given an overview of past Joint Research Committee (JRC) and Joint Committee on Agricultural Development (JCAD) activities. They were also informed as to the expectations, priorities, and operational procedures planned for them to be an effective body in support of AID and BIFAD needs.

**(see JCARD's Meeting - page 4)**

**BIFAD News Con't.**

**JCARD's Meeting Con't.**

One of the duties AID and BIFAD gave to JCARD is to review and follow-up on AID's role in support of the International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs), and to assess the linkages between the output of the centers and the needs of AID missions. AID currently provides about 25 percent of the support for core programs in IARCs.

An item of interest which surfaced in the meeting was that AID has developed a project paper aimed toward effectively utilizing U.S. research institutions to backstop IARCs.

The JCARD has established an executive committee composed of the two JCARD co-chairpersons and three other members. This committee's function is to assist the co-chairpersons in developing JCARD's agenda; address organizational and procedural matters related to the effective functioning of JCARD; and take interim actions when necessary between JCARD meetings.

BIFAD's executive director will appoint expert panels, recommended by the JCARD co-chairpersons, to provide JCARD with expertise in specific problem and issue areas as specified by the executive committee.

JCARD's next meeting is scheduled for January 24-25, 1983.

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In the November-December issue of *BIFAD Briefs*, Dr. Charles Hess was inadvertently omitted from the list of JCARD members, and titles for Drs. Francille Firebaugh and Hugh Popenoe were incorrectly listed.

Dr. Charles Hess is the Dean, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, University of California-Davis.

Dr. Francille Firebaugh is the Acting Vice President for Agricultural Administration, Ohio State University.

Dr. Hugh Popenoe is the Director, International Programs in Agriculture, University of Florida.

The BIFAD editor regrets the error.

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**JCARD Members**

AID

Name

AFFILIATION

John (Jack) Robins Director, Food & Agriculture, Science & Technology

Richard (Dick) Cobb Chief, Agriculture Division, Near East

David Schaer Chief, Agriculture and Rural Development Division, Africa

Albert (Scaff) Brown Chief, Rural Development Division, Latin America & the Caribbean

Allen Hankins Chief, Agriculture & Rural Development Division, ASIA

Douglas Caton Chief, Rural Development Division, Program & Policy Coordination

Hugh Dwelley Director, Office of Contract Management, Bureau for Management

**(see JCARD- page 5)**

**CARD Con't.**

UNIVERSITIES

Rodney Foil                    Director, Mississippi  
Agricultural Forestry  
Experiment Station,  
Mississippi State  
University

Jean Kearns                    Scholar-Deputy  
Director, Consor-  
tium for Interna-  
tional Development

Francille M. Firebaugh    Acting Vice Presi-  
dent for Agricul-  
tural Administration,  
Ohio State  
University

G. Edward Schuh            Head, Department  
of Agricultural &  
Applied Economics,  
University of  
Minnesota

Allen Christensen            Dean, School of  
Agriculture  
California State  
Polytechnic  
University-Pomona

Frederick Humphries        President,  
Tennessee State  
University

Ralph Smuckler              Dean, International  
Programs,  
Michigan State  
University

Hugh Popenoe                Director, Inter-  
national Programs  
in Agriculture,  
University of Florida

Charles Hess                 Dean, College of  
Agriculture & Envi-  
ronmental Sciences,  
University of  
California-Davis

FOUNDATIONS & QUASI-PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS

James Johnston              Rockefeller Founda-  
tion

PRIVATE INDUSTRY

Roland M.  
Hendrickson                 President, Agricul-  
tural Division,  
Pfizer

FEDERAL AGENCIES

Robert Wildman              Deputy Director,  
National Sea Grant  
College Program,  
National Oceanogra-  
phic & Atmospheric  
Administration

Richard Parry                Program Leader,  
Special Foreign  
Currency Program,  
Office of Inter-  
national Coopera-  
tion and Development,  
U.S. Department of  
Agriculture

\*\*\*\*\*

***New BIFAD Member***

As of November 7, Dr. John G. Stovall is  
the new chief of BIFAD's Research Division.

Stovall, an agricultural economist, has  
had an extensive 18-year history with  
the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)  
where he was the previous deputy director  
of Science and Education for Joint Plan-  
ning and Evaluation. In that position,  
Stovall provided program planning leader-  
ship responsibilities and advice to the  
director of the Science and Education  
office and other USDA officials in

***(see BIFAD Member - page 6)***

## **BIFAD Member Con't.**

formulating policies for food and agricultural research, extension, and teaching. He also served as Executive Director of the Joint Council on Food and Agricultural Sciences and Executive Director of the National Agricultural Research and Extension Users Advisory Board. Stovall served in USDA's Economics Research Service for 15 years and his assignments included stints as assistant to the Administrator and as director of the Commodity Economics Division. Stovall also had a three-year stint with the Tennessee Valley Authority as an agricultural economist.

Stovall received his masters and doctoral degrees from the University of Kentucky in 1960 and 1962.

He has had short-term agricultural development consulting assignments in Thailand, Indonesia, and Spain, and has over 20 publications to his credit on agricultural economics and agricultural research policy issues.

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## **RIR Submissions Available on Computer Tape**

An institution completing its Registry of Institutional Resources submission can request a computer tape or tapes of its own data to be loaded on its own computer. There is no charge for this service, but the blank tape must be provided by the university.

An institution wishing this service should call or write Elizabeth Zipser, RIR Coordinator, giving the name of a person familiar with the requirements of the institution's computer system.

## **MOUs to be Expanded**

The success of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) approach has led to plans by AID to expand the MOUs to include non-Title XII universities.

So far, MOUs have been signed with Colorado State and the University of Florida. An MOU with Purdue is also being negotiated. Future MOUs would have broad applicability not only in agriculture, but in health, education, energy, and other fields as well.

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## **BIFAD Aids the IDI Program**

Richard L. Owens, an International Development Intern, is now spending a few weeks with the BIFAD staff as part of his training, prior to his first overseas assignment.

While with BIFAD, he is to compile information on the Science and Technology Bureau centrally funded support projects, including the Collaborative Research Support Programs. He is also to ascertain how the BIFAD staff can be of assistance to the AID Mission in Honduras in securing university support and participation in agricultural and rural development projects in Honduras.

Owens has a masters degree in International Agriculture, and will join the agricultural development division of the AID Mission in Honduras in January, 1983.

*The International Development Intern (IDI) program is the entry mechanism for AID's junior level Foreign Service officers embarking on a career in International Development.*

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## **BIFAD Electronic Interviews**

Following in his predecessor's footsteps, once again BIFAD's executive director has gone to the electronic air waves to explain the gravity of the world food situation, and what initiatives AID and BIFAD have developed to help alleviate this global problem.

Interviewed by television farm directors in Indiana, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Spokane, Washington early this month, Frederick Hutchinson explained the creation of BIFAD was a result of the 1975 Title XII amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act. He said Title XII is aimed toward the strengthening of U.S. institutions to address the food and nutrition problems of developing countries, and that BIFAD serves in an advisory role to AID in promoting the effective "interface" of U.S. university participation in development assistance issues.

U.S. universities, Hutchinson said, have a comparative advantage in teaching, research, extension, and have been working overseas for 25 to 30 years.

He said that AID is trying to help those countries experiencing difficulties not just in food production but also in food utilization. Some countries are experiencing 40 percent losses in food processing before consumption occurs, he said. Those countries experiencing the most severe food problems are those in Africa - especially the drought stricken Sahel; Haiti - where soil erosion and deforestation are prevalent; and some areas of Asia.

In explaining the U.S. university function in the developing countries, Hutchinson said U.S. universities have the comparative advantage to perform research, to train developing country people who in turn train their own countrymen and women. The universities also try to

establish a technology transfer system, similar to that function in the U.S., where meetings are held on a regular basis with developing country farmers. In these meetings new approaches are explained to the farmers and problems are surfaced which can be brought back to the researchers.

In reply to a question on notable successes in developing countries, Hutchinson said "we have a right to be optimistic," and that "in many countries food production is increasing." He said notable successes have been made in the Philippines, Brazil, and Mexico - where the countries are becoming self-sufficient in food grains. Tremendous progress has been made, but there are still many areas where people do not have enough food.

Hutchinson mentioned that there are several initiatives developed that are promoting agricultural and economic production in developing countries such as the Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs), the Strengthening Grant Program, and Technical Support to Missions and enabling the Missions to be more responsive to the farmers in the countries where the Missions are located.

CRSPs are now in 50 developing countries involving 43 U.S. universities that are applying scientific and technological expertise to meeting the food and nutritional concerns in those countries. CRSPs are now in Small Ruminants, Beans and Cowpeas, Soil Management and Nutrition.

In many cases, the foreign governments are extremely responsive to these CRSPs and other programs because not only does AID contribute funds to these projects, but so does the developing countries. Hutchinson added that the farmers are also "quite happy" about learning to produce more food.

**(see Interviews - page 8)**

## **Interviews Con't.**

The universities are not only helping developing countries through technology transfer and institutional development, but they are also strengthening their own institutional capabilities in teaching, training, and laboratory facilities, as well as their faculty through the strengthening grant program. Presently 53 universities have received such grants.

When asked about the Technical Support to Missions (TSMs), Hutchinson said that on a short-term basis, universities have worked under the TSM concept and have been instrumental in promoting agricultural and rural development support to AID missions in developing countries.

Hutchinson emphasized that there are over 140 institutions involved or have expressed an interest in the Title XII program. He also expressed concern that private enterprise plays an important role in developmental issues and aspects, and we must seek ways to involve the private sector more fully in development assistance efforts.

Hutchinson added that presently BIFAD has in operation a computerized data system which "provides records of faculty to do this work. We can determine the best capability to address any problem."

Hutchinson plans another broadcast early next year.

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## **Title XII Regional Seminars 1983**

Dates and locations for the fifth series of Title XII Regional Seminars are as follows:

January 17 and 18:

Ithaca, New York  
Cornell University

January 31 and February 1:

College Station, Texas  
Texas A&M University

February 3 and 4:

Corvallis, Oregon  
Oregon State University

The tentative agenda for each seminar will cover the following:

### Day I

- 8:00 - 8:30 A.M. Local arrangements and welcome - host university chairperson's discretion
- 8:30 - 10:15 A.M. Sub-Saharan Africa: Implementation of Africa Bureau Food Sector Assistance Strategy, AID
- 10:15 - 10:30 A.M. Coffee Break
- 10:30 - 12:00 P.M. The strengthening of the scientific and technological base of agricultural and nutritional programs in AID: A progress report
- 12:00 - 1:30 P.M. Luncheon
- 1:30 - 3:15 P.M. a) University and private enterprise cooperation
- b) Study of Title XII financial and non-financial incentives

**(see Seminars - page 9)**

**Seminars Con't.**

- 3:15 - 3:30 P.M. Coffee Break
- 3:30 - 5:00 P.M. a) Orientation and Preparation of Title XII University personnel for AID-financed overseas technical assistance contract
- b) University Standards of Performance

- a) In light of the intractable food problem facing AID in Sub-Sahara Africa and the depth of universities involvement in research and technical assistance programs, implementation of AID's Food Sector Assistance is a timely topic.
- b) Assessment of progress made in the last two years in fashioning new directions to strengthen the scientific and technological base of AID agricultural programs including research.
- c) Presentation of studies of keen interest to the Title XII community on orientation training programs for university personnel; university principles/standards of performance; Title XII financial and non-financial incentives; and university - private enterprise cooperation. The studies are conducted by university and non-university personnel.
- d) Another item on the agenda will be issues on contracting, including preparing technical proposals. Also a presentation on preparation of project papers.

Day II

- 8:00 - 9:30 A.M. Issues in preparation and evaluation of project proposals including negotiations of contracts
- 9:30 - 9:45 A.M. Coffee Break
- 9:45 - 11:00 A.M. Preparation and Evaluation of project papers and Project Identification Documents
- 11:00 - 12:15 P.M. Status Report on present and future BIFAD activities - BIFAD Staff
- 12:15 - 1:30 P.M. Luncheon
- 1:00 - 3:00 P.M. Open discussion and comments on seminar material, other subjects of interest and recent initiatives to strengthen AID-Universities relations

The BIFAD Staff has sent out registration packets to Title XII Representatives on November 30, 1982. Please inform the Country Programs Division if you do not receive your packet as soon as possible.

The agenda covers topics of substance to AID and Universities:

**CONFERENCE  
REGISTRATION  
FORM**

**see next page**

Conference Registration Form

Check One:

East

South

West

Ithaca, New York  
Seminar Location:

College Station, Texas

Corvallis, Oregon

Statler Hall  
Cornell University  
Ithaca, New York 14853

Rudder Center  
Texas A&M University  
College Station,  
77843

Memorial Union  
Oregon State University  
Corvallis, Oregon 95331

Registration Fee: \$35

\$45

\$30

Room Rate:

Statler Inn      Howard Johnson

Memorial Student Center

Nendel's Inn

Single \$37.00      \$44.00  
Double \$44.00      \$44.00

\$27  
\$32

\$28  
\$32

The Aggieland Hotel

Single  
Double

\$37  
\$32

Send Hotel Reservation to:

Dr. Larry Zuidema  
or Dr. John Mitchell

Memorial Student  
Center or The  
Aggieland Hotel  
(see attached data  
on South Seminar)

Nende'l Inn  
or Margaret Soukup  
(see attached data sheet  
on West Seminar)

Send this Form and  
Registration Fee to:

Dr. Larry Zuidema  
or Dr. John Mitchell  
International Agriculture  
Programs  
Cornell University  
Life Science  
Ithaca, New York 14853

Dr. M. E. Bloodworth or  
Ms. Linda J. Nickelson  
Office of International  
Programs  
Texas A&M University  
College Station, Texas  
77843

Dr. Ludwig Eisgruber or  
Margaret Soukup  
Office of International  
Agriculture  
135 N.W. 25th Street  
Corvallis, Oregon  
97331

Travel: (Please fill in your arrival information)

	<u>Day</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Flt. # &amp; Carrier</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Airport</u>
Arrival	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Departure	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Lodging Requirement: Method of Payment (Lodging) American Express, Visa, Mastercharge, Personal Check.

The deadline for room: At Cornell Dec. 30, 1982; at Texas A&M in January 17, 1983; and at Oregon State is Jan. 25 and requires in advance a credit card number or check.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City & State \_\_\_\_\_

Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

Handicapped (Please explain services required)

## **NASULGC McPherson Speech**

At a general session of the 96th annual NASULGC meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, last November, AID Administrator Peter McPherson outlined internal measures he has taken to place AID in a leadership position in the technology and institutional development areas. He also outlined before the cadre of university presidents and chancellors, deans, faculty, and other professionals, a year's progress in AID and university relationships and the implications for future joint efforts.

The National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges invited McPherson to address the association as its purpose is to serve as a forum for discussion, for developing decisive policy, and for drafting specific programs to implement the business of the association.

In his speech, McPherson stressed that technology development and transfer, and institutional development are the major foci of AID's international development effort and that now more than ever, there is an urgent need for university collaboration with AID programs because of the constrained personnel levels at his agency.

With regard to strengthening the science and technology components of AID programs, McPherson mentioned organizational changes that have taken place during his administration. Namely:

- With the appointment of Senior Assistant Administrator for Science and Technology Nyle Brady, and under his guidance, six Science and Technology Sector Councils had been established in the areas of agriculture, nutrition, population, health, human resources, and energy and natural resources.

These councils provide a broad agency-wide base of expertise to help guide AID's new science and technology thrust.

They also establish two-way communication links with AID field staff for more of their input.

- To work with the sector councils and to provide a focus for the Agency's work in its priority fields, four science and technology directorates were established in food and agriculture, energy and natural resources, human resources and health and population.

- Under Brady's leadership, McPherson said AID is revitalizing the network of outside expertise that ensure AID technology programs are "current, innovative, and well conceptualized." This network includes:

- a. a new and smaller research advisory committee to deal with policy and strategy issues,
- b. a closer relationship with the National Science Foundation, including a research project review mechanism,
- c. strengthening our long-standing relationship with the National Academy of Sciences, and
- d. a more intimate association with BIFAD and the university community.

Four major internal exercises have been initiated to ensure that AID procedures reflect and respond to the organizational emphasis on science and technology. These are:

- a. a reassessment and reordering of research priorities in the fields of agriculture, bio-medical work in health and family planning, and fuelwood;
- b. the Science and Technology Bureau is to review all projects and country strategy statements in which science and technology is involved;

**(see McPherson Speech -page 12)**

## **McPherson Speech Con't.**

c. a process has been initiated to develop a detailed agency-wide plan to implement the Administrations four major policy initiatives -

- 1) institution building,
- 2) technology transfer,
- 3) private sector growth of developing countries, and
- 4) policy reform.

d. a major task force is being established to review AID's implementation procedures and to revise them where necessary (e.g., contracting, management, etc.)

When these four administrative and management exercises have been completed, they "will make AID and the U.S. the leading technological innovator in the development field," said the Administrator.

McPherson went on to mention the progress made with AID and the university relationship and that the Agency must continue to streamline its procedures for matching university resources to AID project needs.

- The Agency's host country contracting policies have been modified to promote a more realistic administrative procedure for servicing contractors - and in particular - the university contractors.

- The Joint Career Corps (JCC) mechanism - an "alternating" professional career system whereby AID and the universities strengthen AID's science and technology capacity - has 25 positions established for Fiscal Year 1983 for universities to participate in AID programs. Ten missions have been selected to

initiate the JCC, and five detailed position descriptions have been advertised, awaiting responses from the university community.

- The Joint Enterprise - a mechanism for bringing smaller institutions into a greater participatory role in AID programs - has selected two projects in Niger and Swaziland.

- The Memorandum of Agreement - a provision for long-term scientific support for solving food and nutrition problems in developing countries - has been signed with Colorado State University and the University of Florida. Others are expected.

While the strengthening grant program has made a major impact on university attitudes toward involvement in foreign assistance, McPherson has asked BIFAD to develop a standard code of university performance to promote effective policies and procedures in long-term AID programs.

With regard to new challenges over the next year, McPherson said he would like to see procedures developed that will produce a more productive relationship between the university community and private enterprise. He noted that in many previous instances, Title XII projects could have been strengthened by a more collaborative approach and complementary expertise of private companies.

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## **Presidential Task Forces on Agricultural Development**

Five presidential task forces, in coordination with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, have been sent to Peru, Thailand, Honduras, Venezuela, and Liberia to focus on major impediments to food and agricultural development in the areas of policy, science and technology, and the private sector in those countries.

The task forces are a result of President Reagan's offer at the October, 1981 Cancun meeting to send qualified U.S. agricultural and agribusiness experts to developing countries.

The criteria for the selection of the countries visited included commitment to agriculture; the strong AID missions established which allow for continuity, follow-up, and exchange of ideas; the reasonable political stability for continuity of effort; and because of the countries' ability to have a high-level team in-country to develop responsive recommendations for agricultural development.

Recommendations of the task forces included the development and encouragement of private sector marketing systems, loan guarantees, and increased agricultural productivity in the areas of livestock production, land and water uses, and research and extension activities for the improvement of agricultural methods.

AID is reviewing these recommendations, funding additional studies where appropriate, and encouraging a continuous dialogue among task force members, host governments, and private sector officials.

Additional task forces are planned in 1983.

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### YEMEN

The Yemen Agricultural Development Project, began in 1979 to help modernize and revitalize Yemen's agricultural sector, involves four sub-projects in a collaborative effort with AID, the Yemen Arab Republic Government, and the Consortium for International Development (CID).

CID executive director John Fisher said that in the long run "we expect to have qualified Yemenis in strategic positions, institutions established, and hopefully sound policies established on the part of the Yemeni Government so that... through their own initiative, the Yemenis will move ahead without external assistance."

The four sub-projects have specific responsibilities to accomplish the main objective and are presently at the following stages:

- The "core" sub-project provides administrative, logistical, and technical support; and provides a mechanism for the continuation of the design of other sub-projects. This sub-project also has a responsibility to advise the Yemen Ministry of Agriculture in technical and policy matters and has provisions for a documentation learning and research center.
- The Ibb School - a secondary agricultural school - teaches Yemeni high school students, and trains Ibb staff counterparts. The Ibb School graduated its first class last spring.
- The Horticultural Sub-project has two horticultural stations established in Jarouba and Al-Irra. Yemenis trained in tree budding

**(see Task Forces --page 14)**

## **Task Forces Con't.**

will have approximately 50,000 citrus seedlings for sale to farmers soon. Demonstration seedling plots have been established on Yemeni farm fields with 1,200 trees planted in Al-Irra.

- The Poultry Sub-project has several poultry (layer) houses built, and the Ministry of Agriculture's poultry training facilities have been improved. Training of poultry extension staff and extension education has begun.

Three CID universities, California State Polytechnic University at Pomona, New Mexico State University, and Oregon State University have the responsibility for the sub-projects, with Oregon State University taking the lead for the "core" subproject. The "core" sub-project has unique contracting features which justify periodic review to determine how these features impact program implementation.

CID officials report that Yemeni farmers are very responsive to the programs being implemented, are actively seeking the advice of CID specialists, are eager to join the poultry and horticultural projects, and are volunteering their farmlands as demonstration sites.

With regard to the role of women in these sub-projects, CID officials said that substantial numbers of Yemeni men, especially younger males are working away from home in places such as Saudi Arabia and that a very high percentage of the farms in the northern part of the country are being managed by women. Women play an important role in village level poultry production said the CID officials, and the poultry sub-project will help develop methods for involving women in improving this "village level production."

Fisher, pleased with the program, added that the "Yemeni farmers are very sharp and very good managers...and they are very economically oriented." He said he thinks "this program is a model and a pioneering project, that represents the best Title XII has to offer...it is the kind of program that ought to be spun off and applied in a number of other countries."

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## **University News**

Sam Houston State University is sponsoring a Title XII seminar on "Human Issues in Freedom from Hunger," February 10-12, 1983.

This seminar has been planned in light of the universal declaration at the 1974 U. World Food Conference on the eradication of hunger and malnutrition throughout the world.

Keynote addresses include:

- "Setting the State: Looking at Needs, Progress, Problems, and Issues to Face in Freedom from Hunger," - by Karen Smith, UNICEF, Consultant Community Participation and Family Life, and
- "Perspectives on a Country-wide Development Program to Increase the Production of Food and Fiber," by Dr. Heliodoro Diaz Cisneros - Secretary of Agriculture and Resources, Chapingo, Mexico.

Interested individuals should contact Dr. David J. Riley, 107 Estill Bldg., Office of International Programs, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas, 77341, phone (713) 294-1210.

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**(see University News --page 15)**

## University News Con't.

Dr. Lowell H. Watts, director of the Cooperative Extension Service at Colorado State University for the past 23 years, will become the director of international extension and training programs in CSU's Office of International Programs.

In announcing Watts' new position, CSU president Ralph E. Christoffersen said Watts will provide leadership for the university in international training and extension-related aspects of international programs.

Watts has served on numerous extension and federal government committees - including BIFAD's Joint Committee on Agricultural Development. He is also chairman of the International Subcommittee on Organization and Policy of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges.

Watts' new position is effective January 1, 1983.

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## AASCU Workshop

The American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU) is sponsoring a three-day workshop March 16-18, 1983, entitled, *Internationalizing the Curriculum and the Campus*.

The workshop, held at the Dupont Plaza Hotel, Washington, D.C., will offer senior leaders in state colleges and universities an opportunity to discuss ways and means to achieve a higher level of internationalization on their campuses.

Specific areas of focus will be undergraduate and professional school curricula, foreign student and faculty exchange programs, and ways to mobilize the necessary resources.

Workshop speakers include: Earl Backman, Director, Center for International Studies, University of North Carolina - Charlotte; H. F. Robinson, chancellor, Western Carolina University; Walter Waetjen, president, Cleveland State University; and His Excellency Zain Azraai, Ambassador of Malaysia, will be the banquet speaker.

Registration cost is \$105. For further information contact Ellen Lanahan, Office of International Programs, AASCU, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-7070.

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## Resources

The College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences at the University of Idaho has available copies of a paper entitled *How Foreign Aid Works*, by Dr. Samuel Butterfield.

The paper is divided into two parts:

Part I - The Role of the University in USAID Funded Development Projects - gives an overview of U.S. development efforts, a description of current uses of foreign aid, and discusses the role of the university in development projects. Cost is \$4, which includes postage and handling.

Part II - The Country Project Process - outlines the roles of the host government, the AID mission in-country, AID Washington, and the university in the development of a country project. Cost \$4. Also, Part II is available in videotape for a cost of \$30.

(see Resources -page 16)

## Resources Con't.

If interested, contact Molly Stock, Coordinator, Title XII Strengthening Program, Department of Forest Resources, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83843. Allow six weeks for delivery.

*Butterfield is a retired AID mission director and affiliate professor, College of Forestry, Wildlife, and Range Sciences, University of Idaho.*

Also available from Molly Stock is a conference proceedings entitled "Women in Natural Resources: An International Perspective." Cost \$15.

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## Courses

The U.S. Department of Agriculture recently published its 1983 course catalog in agriculture and rural development and selected research opportunities. At least 44 technical courses in agriculture will be taught in U.S.D.A., U.S. universities and the private sector, ranging from two to thirteen weeks in length. Also, there will be over 200 opportunities for scientists to participate in research in USDA's laboratories.

For further inquiry, contact Dr. Frank A. Fender at (202) 447-4711.

\*\*\*\*\*

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Dr. E. T. York  
Dr. H. F. Robinson  
Dr. C. Peter Magrath  
Mr. Ernest T. Marshall  
Mr. Daryl Arnold

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Coordinator - (202) 632-9048

Ms. Mary Lester, Editor, BIFAD Briefs -  
(202) 632-9048

\*\*\*\*\*

2ND ANNOUNCEMENT OF A.I.D. JOINT CAREER CORPS OPPORTUNITIES

The first announcement identified five initial positions under the Joint Career Corps (JCC), in Ecuador, Panama and India. This announcement identifies five additional positions through which qualified universities could enter into JCC agreements with A.I.D. (For a fuller description of the JCC program, and the first five position descriptions, see the BIFAD BRIEFS, Vol. 5, No. 6, September-October 1982.)

We are currently requesting applications from qualified universities interested in participating in the JCC program under which initial assignments to be implemented in FY 1983, would be among the following positions:

Position Number 6.

TITLE Agricultural Education/Extension Specialist

LOCATION OF FIRST A.I.D. ASSIGNMENT USAID/Cameroon  
Yaounde, Cameroon

DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT 2 years

PRINCIPAL DUTIES Would be assigned to the Mission's Agriculture and Rural Development Division to assist in studying and evaluating Cameroon's system of agricultural education at the secondary level and the extension programs at the farmer level. On the basis of this work, would assist Mission in developing two Project Implementation Documents and subsequent Project Papers for projects in Secondary Agricultural Education and Agricultural Technology Transfer, targeted for new starts in FY 86 and 87.

QUALIFICATIONS: Overseas LDC experience; French language capability at S-3, R-3 level mandatory.

Position Number 7

TITLE Agricultural Economist

LOCATION OF FIRST A.I.D. ASSIGNMENT USAID/Cameroon  
Yaounde, Cameroon

DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT 2 years

PRINCIPAL DUTIES Would be assigned to Mission's Agricultural and Rural Development Division to assist through research and study on non-agronomic constraints (price, credit, tariffs, access to information and inputs, etc.) to increased agricultural production. The information and advice provided by this research will assist the Mission in developing its policy dialogue with Cameroon.

QUALIFICATIONS: Agriculture policy experience in both US and LDCs; French language capability at S-3, R-3 level mandatory.

Position Number 8

TITLE Educational Planner

LOCATION OF FIRST A.I.D. ASSIGNMENT USAID/Cameroon  
Yaounde, Cameroon

DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT 2 years

PRINCIPAL DUTIES Would be seconded to the Cameroon Ministry of Education to assist it to: 1) Introduce quantitative and qualitative techniques of educational planning; 2) Reorganize the structure of the Ministry's department of Planning; and 3) Prepare the undertaking of an Educational Sector Analysis in Cameroon.

QUALIFICATIONS: PhD in Education with specialization in Educational Planning; French language capability at S-3, R-3 level mandatory; LDC experience is desirable.

Position Number 9

TITLE Senior Agricultural Economist

LOCATION OF FIRST A.I.D. ASSIGNMENT USAID/Peru  
Lima, Peru

DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT 2 years minimum

PRINCIPAL DUTIES Will report to the Chief, Office of Agriculture and Rural Development and will head up proposed Policy Analysis and Project Development Unit. Will be responsible for: 1) Coordinating the numerous follow-up policy-level studies under the post-Presidential Agricultural Mission activity; Agricultural Sector Planning"; 2) Conducting studies related to P.L. 480 Title I and II and their effect on agricultural development; 3) Undertaking selected agricultural strategy and policy studies and project-related economic studies; and 4) Assisting in project design. Will be provided exciting opportunity to help Mission sort out with Peruvian Government the difficult policy issues confronting development, and to assist in design of appropriate strategy for USAID.

QUALIFICATIONS: Senior professional with significant overseas experience, preferably in Peru; Spanish language capability at S-3, R-3 level is critical.

Position Number 10

TITLE Senior Tropical Agronomist

LOCATION OF FIRST A.I.D. ASSIGNMENT USAID/PERU  
Lima, Peru

DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT 2 years minimum

PRINCIPAL DUTIES Will report to the Chief, Regional Development Division, and will coordinate with the Chief, Office of Agriculture and Rural Development. Will spend considerable time visiting the three high jungle projects and will provide advice on appropriate cropping recommendations for each project area and assist in research activities. Extremely heterogeneous high jungle area and limited tropical crop research in area requires person with familiarity in jungle agriculture to be made available to provide recommendations to Government and USAID officials.

QUALIFICATIONS: Senior professional with significant overseas experience, preferably in Peru; Spanish language capability at S-2, R-2 level is acceptable.

TO APPLY

University applications (requests from individuals will not be considered) should include the following information:

I. Name of candidate(s) for a specific assignment, with following bio-data:

(a) Education (degrees, dates, major, institution)

(b) Professional Experience (include position titles, dates, overseas locations, research publications, honors, language skills, etc.) with specific reference to listed requirements of the assignment.

(c) Date of earliest availability.

II. Descriptions of programs at the university, related to the assignment, and providing a professional institutional base which would both benefit from and support the proposed participation in the JCC program.

Applications should be submitted by the university as soon as possible to: Erven J. Long, S&T/RUR, Rm. 309, SA-18  
Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523  
Phone 703/235-8929

Applications will be processed as suitable candidates are identified.



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

**Volume VI**

**February - March 1983**

**Number 2**

## York Honors

BIFAD Vice Chairman Dr. E. T. York, has been named to the 13-member body of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), which provides technical and program guidance to the International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs) throughout the world.

These IARCs are under the overall direction of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), and have the objective to increase the quantity and improve the quality of food production in the developing countries. Currently, the CGIAR network is involved in research on all major food crops and farming systems in the major ecological zones of the developing world.

TAC meets several times each year in various parts of the world to review the activities of the IARCs and make recommendations concerning IARC operations.

In commenting about the work of the centers, York emphasized that the world food situation continues to be precarious - with over 450 million people living on the edge of starvation and another one billion people living on substandard diets. "The international centers offer great hope for helping to solve this monumental problem," York said.

York has been heavily involved for many years in international agricultural development activities and related

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programs dealing with world hunger and malnutrition. He has led recent presidential missions on agricultural development to Egypt, Liberia, Central America, and the Caribbean.

\* \* \*

This past August, BIFAD's Vice Chairman E. T. York was elected to the Alpha Gamma Rho Fraternity Hall of Fame for his national and international leadership and service in education, agriculture, and government. Former agriculture secretary Clifford Harding simultaneously received the honor with York at the fraternity's national convention in Orlando, Florida.

Only 12 other distinguished professionals have been elected to such an honor in the fraternity's 78-year history.

\* \* \*

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

## **BIFAD NEWS**

Mr. Charles J. Marshall was sworn in at the BIFAD meeting February 18 as the latest member of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development.

Marshall, a farmer and businessman in Jerome, Ohio, is the owner of Western Idaho Potato Processing Co., Inc., located in Nampa, Idaho.

He replaces Dr. Rebecca Robbins-Polland.

\* \* \*

Dr. Orville L. Freeman, chief executive officer of Business International Corp., and former secretary of agriculture, addressed the BIFAD informing it of the need to involve the private sector in AID agricultural programs. He encouraged BIFAD to actively seek technology from the universities and identify methods of operation in promoting such an interface.

\* \* \*

Dr. Ralph Smuckler, dean, international studies and programs at Michigan State University presented to the BIFAD his paper on the "Universities, the Private Sector, and Title XII." See page five for details.

\* \* \*

### **Title XII Regional Seminars**

On February 4, the BIFAD concluded its fourth series of Title XII Regional Seminars which provided thought provoking and serious interchange among AID, BIFAD, and the Title XII institutions on related international development concerns.

The seminars were hosted by Cornell University, Texas A&M University, and Oregon State University, and again sub-Saharan Africa and the global hunger problem was a major topic of discussion.

AID officials noted that there is tremendous pressure in the U.S. to send excess food to the starving countries of Africa and other countries abroad, and this is sometimes a conflict with goals to promote sound agricultural production programs in developing countries.

Details of AID strategies will be reported in a later issue of *BIFAD Briefs*.

\* \* \*

### **Incentives Study**

A report on the Study of Title XII Financial and Non-Financial Incentives - presented options and strategies for AID to consider in its efforts to attract qualified faculty to participate in its Title XII overseas agricultural development program. In this session, the report noted that adoptions of mechanisms such as the Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) and the Joint Enterprise "will much to remove the uncertainty and mo. AID and the universities (large and small) toward a more collegial relationship."

BIFAD executive director Frederick E. Hutchinson chaired this session and covered the four major options:

- increasing the overall availability of faculty;
- how to increase the interest level of younger faculty members;
- how to attract a greater number of faculty with the needed leadership qualities; and
- review the incentives which might interest both institutions and faculty in participating in difficult, "tough nut" projects;

Faculty availability can be increased by improving incentives for universities and by motivating the faculty population

**(see INCENTIVES - page 3)**

## **INCENTIVES (Cont'd.)**

to participate in Title XII projects. The motivation may include personal satisfaction in assisting project success, personal and family health and safety, impact on current work, composition of project team, and impact on real income.

By involving faculty in the initial stages of project planning, AID and BIFAD increase the chance that the project will be designed so that it will meet the objectives of the developing country, as well as those of the participating universities and faculty members.

Suggestions were made for more frequent and substantial communication between BIFAD and the university community. The survey showed that although health and safety considerations are a concern to all faculty, they are less important to those who have had experience overseas. This suggested that the health and safety problems may actually be a misconception. BIFAD should focus on educating the educators about conditions as well as opportunities overseas.

In discussions regarding the monetary incentives, the general response was that while income is not the primary motivating factor attracting faculty to overseas work, it is an important consideration in terms of offsetting other concerns.

The survey found that the younger, untenured faculty were more concerned with impact on their careers than increases in income. Regarding the question of the participation of the younger faculty members, considerations are primarily family oriented and career-related. Ensuring the education and employment opportunities for the families of younger faculty members would reduce the most significant disincentive to participate. Beyond the family-related difficulties, this particular age group should be approached on the basis of career contributions. Those institutional personnel who shape career choices must be supportive. The overseas service

should be planned to mesh with campus assignments, so that research, teaching and extension requirements can be met. Younger faculty should have assurances regarding how participation can be credited toward tenure. The project work should allow this group to associate on the team with leaders in their field, and to publish articles based on their contributions.

Composition of the project team was an important consideration for former "Chiefs of Party." To increase project attractiveness for potential project leaders, AID should consider steps to increase faculty perceptions that the work would be personally satisfying. This might include early faculty involvement in project planning and design, perhaps a follow-on to previous assignments or through the Collaborative Assistance Mode (CAM). The importance of the project team's composition might provide a basis for attracting target faculty if they can participate in selecting. Several interviewers also commented on the value of "advisors" which project leaders might specify. AID can also appeal to the expressed material needs of this segment by assuring that the increment in "real income" is adequate and that the perquisites enjoyed by the AID mission staff and families are made available. Treatment similar to AID employees is particularly important to the self-image and the family of leadership-quality faculty.

In developing special incentives for difficult or "tough nut" projects, the participants in the seminar and the survey agreed that there were two broad options that merit consideration. The first would be to predefine a general incentive strategy for difficult countries or categories of projects. This approach might include negotiating Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with institutions which explicitly plan an ongoing relationship with a particular host country, region or type of project.

**(see INCENTIVES - page 4)**

## **INCENTIVES (Cont'd.)**

It may include augmenting hardship differentials with perquisites such as "receiving the same treatment as AID employees" or with special expense allowances to allow more frequent trips to urban centers. Secondly, in preparing project papers, missions and bureaus could be required to define any special hardships, risks or unusual skill aspects which may require special incentive arrangements. Based on this definition, the AID could decide to either predefine special incentives or to proceed outside the normal competitive process with negotiated incentives.

During the discussion period following the presentation in Ithaca, the panel, consisting of Dr. Jonathan Fisher of the University of Vermont and Dr. Gerald Donovan of the University of Rhode Island, suggested several other incentives regarding the "tough nut" projects. These include extra funding for the faculty members to return home once or twice a year to attend faculty meetings, to allow other projects - such as research - to be done by universities, to negotiate for untenured faculty to be given "points" on their campuses for overseas assignments and to change the AID language regulations to give more time for faculty to upgrade speaking and reading abilities.

\* \* \*

## **Standards of Performance**

These principles, adopted in 1979 by the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC), are called a "Statement of Principles for Effective Participation in International Development Activities." They are as follows:

1. Effective participation in international development activities requires a commitment by both administration and faculty.

2. Effective involvement in international development activities should be consistent with the institution's mission, commitment, and competencies.
3. Requisite key and supporting resources must be available to assure effective, responsible and continuous involvement in each project undertaken.
4. Adequate incentives should exist to assure that high quality, professionally active faculty members become involved in developmental activities.
5. Adequate and timely logistical support of and professional service to a faculty member or a team abroad requires special administrative policies and practices.
6. Provision of adequate orientation and specialized training of project personnel is necessary, especially before departure for international assignments.
7. Teaching, research and public service activities of the university are enhanced by properly selected and executed international development activities, followed by appropriate integration efforts.
8. Adequate and appropriate training for international students, particularly through contract training programs, depends on specially focused university policies and practices to deal with the students' unique needs and background, and the highly specialized requirements of the training program.

**(see PRINCIPLES - page 5)**

## **PRINCIPLES (Cont'd.)**

9. Internal evaluation procedures are necessary to provide for continuous monitoring of activities, including international, and prompt adjustments when needed for international development activities.

Still under review, more definite information about the nine principles will be reported at a later date.

\* \* \*

### **Universities-Private Sector & Title XII**

"Universities, the Private Sector, and Title XII," a topic presented by Dr. Ralph Smuckler, Michigan State University, emphasized the need to identify developing country concerns where university cooperation with the private sector is feasible. Smuckler said mechanisms are being sought to facilitate university - private sector cooperation.

Smuckler also named processes that should be encouraged leading to better university and U.S. private sector cooperation for developing countries, and in line with university purpose, such as:

- A. A process to identify projects that would genuinely benefit from the university and private sector cooperation, and, "assure against misfits in project awards;"
- B. A process to keep universities and private sector agencies fully informed on potential cooperative ventures as they develop;
- C. Suitable processes to assure better understanding of each others problems, processes, and potential; and

D. A process to generate new "boilerplate," contracting procedures and documents to facilitate cooperative projects.

Other participants discussed the university-private sector relationship mentioning:

A. What Can Universities Contribute in Cooperation With The Private Sector? Participants suggested:

1. a wide range of specific expertise,
2. bring respected neutrality to the groups,
3. a catalyst for bringing different groups together to accomplish a goal,
4. develop an intellectual understanding of the subject on area of need, and
5. a service oriented attitude to the development process.

B. What Can The Private Sector Contribute in Cooperation With The Universities? Participants suggested:

1. organizational and administrative talent and expertise to get the job done,
2. Accountability (profit motivation),
3. completion of the job on time, and
4. direct experience that fits the project and can be used in other projects.

\* \* \*

**(see BIFAD NEWS - page 6)**

## **BIFAD NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **Orientation-Training**

BIFAD is working with the universities on the pre-departure orientation of personnel for AID-financed overseas technical assistance projects. Conclusions and recommendations are still under review.

Issues raised at this session included:

1. There is a critical need for the home office (university administration) to have training on AID contracting procedures.
2. Assistance should be provided to university contracting and accounting staff on contracting procedures.
3. Once a contract is awarded, acquiring the basic document for a project is difficult at times.
4. After the technical award is made, missions and universities should give a plan of action for that project, and
5. Everyone does not need to go to Washington for orientation.

\* \* \*

### **Contracting Updates**

AID Contract Office personnel discussed several issues of concern to the university community such as:

1. Medical Evacuation Insurance,
2. The Economic Recovery Tax Act,
3. The Outline for Negotiating Contracts,
4. Implementation of the Prompt Payment Act, and

5. Writing Good Proposals for Technical Service.

All Title XII Representatives will receive a copy of each of these documents with this issue of *BIFAD Briefs*. If interested in this information, please check with the Title XII Representative at your institution.

\* \* \*

### **JCARD Activities**

At its January 24 meeting, the Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD) adopted a program of work for 1983 which includes activities in:

1. Development policies and strategies;
2. Science and technology programs, vehicles and priorities;
3. AID/university relationships;
4. Training, and
5. Title XII institutions - internal processes and issues.

JCARD's Executive Committee established committees and panels to work with specific assignments in:

1. Contracting issues;
2. Internal Agricultural Research Center Review;
3. Criteria for Title XII projects;
4. Communications;
5. Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP); and
6. The Strengthening Grant Program.

JCARD's next scheduled meeting  
March 17-18.

**(see JCARD - page 7)**

## **JCARD ACTIVITIES (Cont'd.)**

### **CRSP Meeting**

AID Administrator, Peter McPherson convened a meeting on the Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) February 14-16 in Washington, D.C.

Relevant AID, BIFAD, and university officials focused attention on methods to interface CRSPs with appropriate country mission technical assistance and institutional development programs, as well as strategies to assure the utilization of research results.

The agenda, developed by AID's Science and Technology Bureau and BIFAD, addressed issues related to the management, administration, funding, and strategy questions facing CRSPs.

\* \* \* \* \*

### **AID News**

### **ACVFA Meeting**

The Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid meeting is scheduled for March 7, 8, and 9, 1983, in Kingston, Jamaica.

Two important issues addressed at that meeting will be (1) the role of PVOs in the Caribbean Basin Initiative, and (2) perspectives on AID support to indigenous groups, organizations and institutions.

If interested, please direct inquiries to: Ms. Claire Starkey, Caribbean Council, 2016 "O" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

\* \* \*

### **Science & Technology Program**

As part of the U.S. response to concerns expressed by developing countries at the 1979 UN Conference on Science & Technology, a congressionally-mandated activity of AID known as the Program in Science & Technology Cooperation (PSTC) was created. It is an important instrument of AID's policy to establish priorities for future programs in research and technology transfer.

The program is administered by AID's Office of the Science Advisor and has three principal objectives:

1. to stimulate and support new and innovative research approaches to current or emerging development problems;
2. to assist developing countries in building scientific and technical capacity they need to attack such problems; and
3. to involve developing country scientists and scientific institutions more directly in priority setting, science planning, information exchange and technology transfer.

The program is implemented by highly competitive research grants which undergo scientific and administrative review.

AID is particularly interested in encouraging and giving priority for grants to developing country scientists in countries receiving AID development assistance.

Submissions from institutions, government agencies, and from private sector technical divisions should include linkages with developing countries when possible.

**(see S&T PROGRAM - page 8)**

## **AID NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **S&T PROGRAM (Cont'd.)**

Based on nearly 800 proposals received by the science advisor's office, and on meetings involving U.S. and developing country technologies, the science advisor's office has identified four areas called "Research Modules" for special emphasis and funding. These are biotechnology, chemistry for world food needs, biomass resources and conversion technologies, and tropical disease vectors (including plant viruses and their respective insect vectors).

It is anticipated that \$1 million will be allotted to each module and \$150 thousand to individual research grants.

Other proposals will receive an overall total of \$1 million for funding in engineering technology, earth sciences, marine sciences, and genetic resources.

Proposals not falling "substantially" in the above areas will be rejected.

Interested individuals and institutions should submit a 2-3 page preproposal describing succinctly and specifically:

1. Project title.
2. Investigators and their institutional affiliations.
3. Project objective.
4. Work/research plan and project duration.
5. Importance to LDC development.
6. Collaborative arrangements in developing countries, if any.
7. Six-item budget in U.S. dollars (salaries, equipment/materials, travel, training/consultation, other costs, and overhead).

For detailed information contact Office of the Science Advisor, AID/

SCI, Room 311, SA-16, Washington, D.C.  
USA 20523, Phone (703) 235-3666.

Next deadline for receipt of preproposals is March 15, 1983.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **University News Employment Opportunities**

Alabama A&M University is looking for a non-tenured agronomist to work at a research station in Niger, West Africa for a two-year period.

Applicants must have a doctorate in agronomy or a related field, with emphasis on field experimentation. Fluency in French is essential, and experience in a developing country is desired.

Interested applicants should submit a resume, a copy of transcripts for all university degrees, and three letters of recommendation to Dr. Val Sapra, Professor, Dept. of Natural Resources, Alabama A&M University, P.O. Box 67, Normal, Alabama 35762, (205) 859-7406.

For questions, contact Dr. Onuma Okezie, (205) 859-7377.

Deadline open until position is filled.

\* \* \*

The Consortium for International Development is looking for a deputy director to assist in the management and conduct of its operations.

This position is located at the CID Executive Office, Tucson, Arizona, and will include such duties as:

1. Participate in contract proposal preparation and negotiation;

**(see EMPLOYMENT - page 9)**

## **UNIVERSITY NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **EMPLOYMENT (Cont'd.)**

2. Prepare contract reports;
3. Monitor contract performance, including budget; and
4. Assist in personnel recruitment and assignment for contracts.

Interested applicants should have a masters degree with training and experience in agriculture or, preferably, fields closely related to rural development.

Send resume, with the names, addresses, and phone numbers of three references to Dr. John L. Fischer, Executive Director, Consortium for International Development, 5151 E. Broadway, Suite 1500, Tucson, Arizona 85711-3766.

Deadline is March 15, 1983.

\* \* \*

### **Management Methods Seminar**

Texas A&M University will hold its Second Annual Seminar on Management Methods for International Development July 11-13, 1983.

The seminar objectives are:

- To increase the participants' awareness and understanding of the diverse functions of a manager, and to promote the development of the skills necessary to perform those functions;
- To provide participants with feedback about their own management styles, and to encourage the adoption of management techniques that will increase personal managerial effectiveness;
- To enable participants to describe specific management problems which

they encounter on the job, and to discuss these with other participants and the seminar leaders; and

- To develop the participants' conceptual and technical skills to effectively analyze the environment, design the organization, and make effective decisions.

For further information, contact Ms. Estelle P. Buffa, Program Coordinator, Center for Executive Development, College of Business Administration, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843

\* \* \*

### **International Symposium**

New Mexico State University will host an international symposium on "Range Livestock Production in the People's Republic of China", March 9-10, 1983.

The aim of the symposium is to provide technical professionals an opportunity to interact with professionals experienced in range livestock production in The People's Republic of China (PRC).

Speakers include Director Ron Jighou, Gansu Grassland, Ecological Institute, PRC; Dr. John De Boer, Winrock International; Dr. Gerald Thomas, President, New Mexico State University; Dr. Erv Schleicher, Range Management Consultant, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); Dr. Douglas Dewey, USDA; and other representatives from organizations such as the World Bank and the National Science Foundation.

Other sponsors of the program include the Consortium for International Development, the Winrock International Livestock Research and Training Center, and the Society for Range Management.

**(see SYMPOSIUM — Page 10)**

## **UNIVERSITY NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **SYMPOSIUM (Cont'd.)**

For further information, please contact: Dr. Bonnie Ann Stewart, Center for International Programs, Post Office Box 3567, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003, Telephone (505) 646-2293.

\* \* \*

### **Youth Conference**

As part of its strengthening grant, the University of Minnesota sponsored a two-day seminar on "Youth, Home Economics, Agriculture and Third World Development," March 3-4, 1983.

This seminar is viewed as a catalyst for more systematic analysis and research on youth in development; and served as a prelude to the International Year of Youth (1985).

Guest speakers included Dr. Constantina Safilios-Rothschild, Pennsylvania State University, and the Population Council, New York; Dan Phillips, State Department; and Dr. Manzoor Ahmed, UNICEF.

More information on the conference will be reported in a later issue of *BIFAD Briefs*.

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## **International Soybean Symposium**

The first international symposium on "Soybean in Tropical and Subtropical Cropping Systems" is scheduled for September 26 - October 1, 1983, in Tsukuba, Japan.

The program of activities has been tentatively divided into two categories, (1) "Soybean Production in the Tropics and Subtropics," and (2) "Soybean in Tropical Cropping Systems."

Those interested in attending the symposium should contact Dr. S. Skaamugasundaram, Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC), Post Office Box #42, Shanhua, Taiwan 741, or Dr. S. Motomura, Tropical Agricultural Research Center, Yatobe, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305, Japan. Please provide your name and address, and indicate whether you intend to present a paper and who will pay for your expenses.

\*\*\*\*\*

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Dr. H. F. Robinson  
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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter

ional Food and Agricultural Development

Volume VI

April 1983

Number 3

## Where BIFAD is Headed

Last month BIFAD Chairman Clifton R. Wharton, Jr. gave AID administrator McPherson a new BIFAD agenda, which continues to support past AID and BIFAD initiatives and the AID-university partnership, yet places emphasis on current AID issues as well.

The Board for International Food and Agricultural Development's primary mission is "to help AID mobilize and utilize the faculty and institutional resources" of U.S. land and sea grant institutions, as well as advise and assist AID in implementing the Title XII program. BIFAD has successfully completed this task as evidenced by its fostering a collaborative style in project design and implementation of some AID projects. BIFAD also developed guidelines and participated in reviews for university strengthening programs and collaborative research programs.

Now BIFAD intends to assist AID by helping mobilize U.S. institutional resources in support of the four priority areas emphasized by McPherson as "the four horsemen" -- institution building; research and technology transfer; private sector growth of developing countries; and policy reform.

### Institutional Development

With regard to AID institutional development programs -- BIFAD will continue to place emphasis on attracting the most qualified individuals and

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## **JOINT CAREER CORPS Positions/Locations Announced (see page 6)**

FOR FULL DESCRIPTION OF JCC  
See BIFAD Briefs, Volume V, No. 6  
(September-October, 1982)

university contractors to do Title XII projects.

- AID and BIFAD personnel plan to study ways to refine the AID-university matching process for strengthening programs as well as

**(see BIFAD AGENDA - page 2)**

## **BIFAD NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **BIFAD AGENDA (Cont'd.)**

improve university understanding of these programs. BIFAD also plans to consider the involvement in such AID programs as the Memoranda of Understanding, the Joint Enterprise Contracting Mode, the Joint Career Corps, and Technical Support to Missions.

BIFAD will complete the inputs to the computerized Registry of Institutional Resources, which maintains data on the expertise of U.S. universities interested in working on AID programs and encourage those institutions requested, to send their institutional capabilities to BIFAD.

- BIFAD's subcommittee, the Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD), will review for consistency AID-university communications, contracting, and strengthening programs.
- JCARD will consider and follow-up on the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges Statement of Principles and the issue of performance standards of universities involved in international development projects.
- BIFAD will pursue the study on the incentives for university involvement in AID programs.
- BIFAD plans to develop an evaluation process to document the strengths and weaknesses of current Title XII projects.
- BIFAD plans to implement a pre-departure orientation program for university faculty and staff for overseas work.

#### **Research and Technology Transfer**

- JCARD plans to review and assess AID policy with respect to the

International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs). JCARD will then review the IARCs' programs as they relate to AID centrally funded research, AID Mission needs, and to U.S. institutional research interests.

- JCARD will be a focal point for (1) BIFAD's involvement in the development and review of the AID report on research priorities; (2) the reviewing and monitoring of Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs); and (3) exploring opportunities for extension and technology transfer in the developing country.

#### **Private Sector Growth of Developing Countries**

- BIFAD is exploring ways for U.S. universities and the U.S. private sector to collaborate on international agricultural development programs with mutual benefit to the university, the private sector, and the developing country.

#### **Policy Reform**

- BIFAD plans to sponsor studies to assist AID and the U.S. universities in strengthening developing countries' capacity for policy analysis.
- BIFAD will continue its efforts to involve women in developing countries as participants and beneficiaries in agricultural, rural development, and nutrition programs.
- BIFAD will continue reviewing AID policies as they relate to the selection and composition of country programs.

## **BIFAD NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **University Overseas Orientation**

BIFAD, AID, and the Title XII universities are working together to ... "develop better means of preparing, orienting, and assisting university contract staff for overseas assignments ...." This recommendation, in the 1981 GAO Report on Title XII, urges that the AID Administrator, in consultation with BIFAD, initiate action to see that university contractors:

- "receive a complete orientation on the unique, cultural, social, political, and economic characteristics of each foreign location;
- be able to anticipate the expected or potential problems in working with foreign-country counterparts;
- be made aware of the AID method of operation in each location;
- be given adequate assistance to overcome administrative and logistical problems, such as clearing customs and obtaining adequate housing."

BIFAD has recently undertaken a series of steps to implement the GAO recommendation. Since May, 1982, BIFAD staff organized four meetings, on pre-departure orientation, with the collaboration of universities, university-consortia representatives, and AID personnel. With the assistance of a former AID mission director **Gordon Ramsey**, who served as a consultant to formulate

a comprehensive program outline, 14 orientation areas would be addressed by individual study, through campus programs, by AID Washington, and after arrival overseas. This outline was revised after receiving comments from 12 AID missions, AID Washington staff, 139 Title XII representatives, the Association of U.S. University Directors of International Agricultural Programs (AUSUDIAP) officials, and the recent Title XII regional seminars.

As a result of this exchange of ideas, two workshops are planned this year to expand and refine the program:

1. A "Training of Trainers Workshop" will be conducted by a major Title XII university in summer/fall 1983. The objectives will be to (a) develop the capacity on the campus to design individualized orientation programs as needed since few teams, as such, are fielded; (b) prepare additional resource materials for orientation; and (c) disseminate information about existing materials. The workshop participants will be campus/consortia orientation officers or Title XII officials.
2. A project-specific pilot orientation program, using the concepts and materials developed so far, will be conducted by a consortia for its team and their families. Other consortia will be invited to send observers for possible replication.

Discussions are underway to develop new materials, such as modules on

**(see ORIENTATION - page 4)**

## **ORIENTATION (Cont'd.)**

institution-building - which will incorporate recent literature and case studies, and on-farming systems.

Updates on this program will be reported in future issues of *BIFAD Briefs*; however, for more information, contact Dr. Jean Weidemann, Chief, Institutional and Human Resources, BIFAD, Room 5318, NS, Washington, D.C. 20523, phone (202) 632-9048.

\* \* \*

BIFAD Staff is assisting the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR) in an effort to develop guidelines for use by developing country administrators in evaluating their research institutions. BIFAD hosted an ad hoc meeting of U.S. scientists and administrators to discuss this possibility with Dr. William Gamble, director general of ISNAR February 28. ISNAR and BIFAD Staff will follow-up on those discussions.

For more information, contact John Stovall, Chief, Research Division, BIFAD, Room 5318, NS, Washington, D.C., 20523, (202) 632-8532.

\* \* \*

BIFAD's Budget Recommendations to AID for Fiscal Year '84 have been sent to all Title XII Representatives. Please check with your institutional representative for details of the recommendations.

## **AID NEWS**

### **Africa's Emphasis at Regional Seminars**

At all three of BIFAD's recent Title XII regional seminars, AID officials have indicated that the strategy the Agency is using to promote African agricultural development involves a strong

emphasis on encouraging private sector activities, as well as developing more productive technologies that farmers will adopt.

AID officials also noted that there is a conflict between African countries' immediate need for food aid shipments and their need to ensure that farm prices are high enough to encourage domestic food production. Food aid shipments that are not carefully timed and administered can depress African domestic farm prices. AID officials described how food aid shipments can avoid these disincentive effects on domestic agriculture, and how AID is now integrating food aid into its food production and agricultural research activities in Africa.

The strategy the AID Africa Bureau is promoting for agricultural development has the following three components:

1. Assist in creating national policies and programs that give farmers adequate incentives to expand agricultural output, especially of food.
2. Assist in building self-sustaining institutions that provide appropriate technology, inputs and services at the time and in the quantity necessary for effective production and distribution of food products.
3. Support institutional and human resource development programs that provide the means for greater participation by farmers and other private agents in the development process.

AID officials further noted that as of 1980, there are 564 projects in its Africa Bureau of which approximately 360 are agriculturally related.

\* \* \*

## **AID NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **Africa Bureau Strategy Papers**

AID's Africa Bureau has had the following strategy papers approved by AID Administrator Peter McPherson.

1. Food Sector Assistance
2. Increasing Farmer Participation
3. Agricultural Input Subsidies
4. Livestock Sector Assistance
5. Agricultural Research
6. Food AID Policy & Programming Guidance.

These papers were distributed to the Title XII Representatives at the January and February Regional Title XII Seminars. If interested in a copy, please contact the Title XII Representative at your institution.

\* \* \*

### **Women - "The Invisible Farmers"**

AID's Office of Women in Development has copies available of a publication entitled "Invisible Farmers: Women and the Crisis in Agriculture." It is a major study on the topic of women's roles in rural development.

The phrase the "invisibility of women" is very apt regarding agricultural policy planning. Women provide a large and vital share of the labor force in most Third World agricultural systems. Even where women appear to contribute less than half of the labor hours devoted to farming, their contribution is essential to production.

For copies of this publication write to Ms. Debbie Purcell, Agency for International Development, PPC/WID Office, Rm. 3243, NS, Washington, D.C. 20523.

## **ATTENTION!!**

### **Title XII Representatives**

AID has included in its \*Handbook #3 a section describing what is a Title XII activity. This section also reports that missions should identify such activities early in project development and that a project description should have the notation "XII" . . .

The statement reads as follows:

"Project designers should consider ways in which they can more effectively ensure the participation of U.S. agricultural universities in projects which help strengthen human skills and knowledge and institutional capabilities for the purpose of solving developing countries' food and nutrition problems. Title XII activities are those which: (1) develop an LDC capacity for research, training and/or extension; (2) train participants; (3) conduct research; (4) build or strengthen related institutional infrastructure and/or; (5) provide university advisors in agriculture, aquaculture, nutrition, agriforestry and other closely related fields. Since it is intended that Title XII activities be carried out, if possible, by Title XII institutions (normally agricultural universities), it is essential that missions identify such activities at a very early stage in project development. Project descriptions should contain the notation "XII" and the Project Identification Document (PID) should include a well-thoughtout statement of project needs."

If you need more information, see the November-December, 1982 issue of *BIFAD Briefs*.

\* AID Handbook #3, Trans. Memo No. 3:46; effective date 1/31/83; page 1-5.

\*\*\*\*\*

## JOINT CAREER CORPS

There are currently 17 positions in nine countries for which AID is seeking univers<sup>o</sup> interest and nominations.

Thirteen candidates are now being processed for Joint Career Corps (JCC) positions in eleven countries. We are currently requesting applications from qualified universities interested in participating in the JCC program under which initial 2-year assignments would be among the following positions:

Agricultural Research Specialist, with concentration on soil nutrients management, particularly on nitrogen fixation; New Delhi, India.

Agricultural Education/Extension Specialist, with emphasis at the secondary and farmer levels; Yaounde, Cameroon; French at S-3, R-3 level mandatory.

Tropical Agronomist, with concentration on cropping techniques and research in high jungle areas; Lima, Peru; Spanish at S-2, R-2 level acceptable.

Macro-Economist, Agricultural Economist and Social Scientist, (Sociologist, Anthropologist, Political Scientist); all three positions require developing country experience; Kigali, Rwanda; French at S-3, R-3 level mandatory.

Science and Technology Advisor, with emphasis on policy and R&D; Cairo, Egypt; PhD in relevant scientific or technological field.

Human Resources Specialist, with concentration on manpower planning and development needs assessment; Science and Technology Specialist; and Agricultural Marketing Specialist; Bangkok, Thailand.

Senior Monetary Economist, focussing on monetary policy, domestic credit, deposits, savings, IMF stand-by arrangements, and financing of external trade and public enterprises; Khartoum, Sudan; PhD in economics required, overseas experience preferable.

Rural Credit & Finance Specialist, with emphasis on agricultural and rural off-farm small and medium enterprises; Public Policy Analyst, stressing macro and health economics; Agricultural Policy and Planning Specialist, with priority on natural resource management and rainfed resources; and Post-production Agribusiness Specialist, with focus on processing and marketing in small and medium scale rural enterprises; Manila, Philippines.

Agronomist, with emphasis on dryland/rainfed farming, and Agricultural Economist, with concentration in marketing research; Amman, Jordan.

TO APPLY: (See JCC - page 7)

**AID NEWS (Cont'd.)**

**JCC (Cont'd.)**

TO APPLY:

University applications (requests for individuals cannot be considered) should include the following information:

I. Name of candidate(s) for a specific assignment, with following bio-data:

(a) Education (degrees, dates, major, institution)

(b) Professional Experience (include position titles, dates, overseas locations, research publications, honors, language skills, etc.) with specific reference to listed requirements of the assignment.

(c) Date of earliest availability.

II. Descriptions of programs at the university, related to the assignment, and providing a professional institutional base which would both benefit from and support the proposed participation in the JCC program.

Applications should be submitted by the university as soon as possible to: Erven J. Long, S&T/RUR, Rm. 309, SA-18  
Agency for International Development  
Washington, D. C. 20523

Applications will be processed as suitable candidates are identified.

## UNIVERSITY NEWS

### Conferences/Workshops

### Seminars/Courses

"Strengthening the Mission of Agriculture in the 1890 Institutions and Tuskegee Institute" is the title of the April 26-28 conference, to be held at North Carolina A&T State University.

This joint conference of 1890 Research Directors and 1890 Extension Administrators will:

- a. review management program development concepts,
- b. review resident instruction and international programs,
- c. review cooperative research concepts, and
- d. conduct business meetings for the:
  1. research directors association,
  2. extension administrators association, and
  3. the home economics council.

Dr. Burleigh C. Webb, Dean, School of Agriculture, NCA&T will be the keynote speaker addressing "Perspectives on Agriculture in 80's for the 1890s."

Other speakers include:

Dr. Haney B. Camp, Vice President for Research, Agricultural Chemical Division Ciba Geigy, Corp.

John R. Jordan, Chairman, Board of Governors, University of North Carolina System.

Marshall Bass, Vice President for Personnel, R. J. Reynolds Co.

Representatives from USDA will also attend this conference.

For further information contact Dr. Richard Bennett, Jr., North Carolina A&T and State University, Room 311 Hines Hall, Greensboro, N.C. 27411, phone (919) 379-7565 or 7601.

Registration fee is \$75.

\* \* \*

The 30th anniversary of the International Development Conference will take place May 17-19 at the Washington Convention Center, Washington, D.C.

The conference theme - "World Development in Perspective: What can America Do?" - manifests a time when the international economic outlook is disturbing, Third World development prospects are associated with global issues, monetary stability, food production, environmental protection, population growth, international security, and others.

The conference will cover an assessment of where we are today, and examination of proposals to overcome current crises, and a look at long-range issues of a future oriented development policy.

Conference speakers include AID Administrator Peter McPherson; BIFAD Chairman Clifton R. Wharton Jr.; Congressman Clement Zablocki, Chairman House Foreign Affairs Committee; Treasury Secretary Donald Regan; Secretary of State George Schultz; Senator Charles Percy, Chairman Foreign Relations Committee; Anne Krueger, Vice President, The World Bank; and Mahbub ul Haq, Minister of Planning and Development, Pakistan.

(see IDC - page 9)

## UNIVERSITY NEWS (Cont'd.)

### DC (Cont'd.)

For further information on agenda and registration, contact the International Development Conference, Room 400, 1120 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

\* \* \*

The University of Idaho will hold a workshop on "AFRICA - Renewable Resource Management - The Role of U.S. Universities," April 12-13, 1983.

The workshop will explore renewable resource problems facing developing sub-Saharan African countries. Successes and failures of past strategies and donor and U.S. involvement will be explored as well.

Representatives from AID, World Bank, and individuals with development experience will address these issues and provide guidance to the participants.

For more information about the workshop content, contact Dr. Michael Falter, (208) 885-6336, College of Forestry, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83843.

Questions regarding registration and logistics should be sent to the University of Continuing Education (208) 885-6486, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83843.

\* \* \*

A Vegetable Production and Marketing Workshop will be sponsored by Rutgers University/Cook College July 11 - August 19. The workshop will focus on developments and techniques adapted to

small farmers. It is of special interest to mid-career agricultural trainers, extension specialists, technical officers, and others concerned with production and marketing activities.

For information, contact Eugene McAvoy, Coordinator, Vegetable Production and Marketing, Rutgers University/Cook College, P.O. Box 231, Matin Hall, 109, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903.

\* \* \*

Michigan State University will hold a summer Women in Development workshop to help prepare participants to assist in international project planning and implementation in ways which support the contributions of women and their families in the development process.

The workshop will be held June 13-17, 1983, and will focus on issues such as:

1. initiating project advisement relationships,
2. human relations skills and management training, and
3. project development strategies.

Participants will receive background material in advance, and are required to attend the entire five-day workshop.

Workshop fee is \$50. Rooms are available at the MSU Kellogg Center (singles/\$35 - doubles/\$41).

Interested individuals should send a letter of application and resume by April 22, 1983 to Dr. Pat Barnes-McConnell, Director, Office of Women in Development, Michigan State University, 202 International Center, East Lansing, Michigan 48824-1035.

\* \* \*

## UNIVERSITY NEWS (Cont'd.)

Sam Houston State University plans to hold an International Agricultural Seminar April 20-22, 1983 to focus on how secondary agricultural education can play an integral role in rural development for Third World countries.

Objectives of the seminar include:

1. To review secondary agricultural education programs from around the world;
2. To explore the possibility of developing a Future Farmers of the World Organization - FFW; and
3. To initiate a collection of information to develop a model secondary agricultural school for developing countries.

Registration fee is \$35.

For further information, contact Dr. David Riley, Director, Strengthening Grant Program, Office of International Programs, P.O. Box 2327, Huntsville, Texas 77341, (713) 294-1208.

\* \* \*

May 23 - June 4 are the dates of a "Cross Cultural Seminar" to be held at Kansas State University. The seminar, of special value to those preparing to work overseas, is designed to be a leadership training conference to heighten participants' sensitivity to cultural differences as well as teaching skills to build mutual trust and cooperation with developing countries. Topics include third world agricultural concerns, family roles and interaction, health and nutrition, and religion and culture.

The seminar is sponsored by Kansas State University's College of Agriculture, Education and Home Economics and the Manhattan Christian College.

Cost is \$190 and includes two hours of undergraduate credit in either agriculture, home economics, education, or anthropology.

Dormitory facilities for 13 days is \$170.

For more information contact Karen Keller, Conference Coordinator, 1623 Anderson, Manhattan, Kansas 66502, phone (913) 532-5575.

\* \* \*

An "Intensive French Language Camp" will be held August 6-19, 1983 at the University of Idaho.

The focus of this language camp is on language skills and social-cultural background needed for development projects in French speaking African countries.

The cost of this language camp is \$750.

For further information, contact Mary Ann Lyman or Joan West at (208) 885-7212.

\* \* \*

A 10-day livestock breeding course will be held at the University of California-Davis August 15-26, 1983. The course is open to foreign and U.S. professionals interested in knowing more about the state-of-the-art for breeding cattle, sheep, and goats.

(see UC-DAVIS - page 11)

## **'UNIVERSITY NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **'UC-DAVIS (Cont'd.)**

Participants should speak English and will cover topics such as:

- a. genetics of fertility and prolificacy,
- b. embryo transfer,
- c. hormonal control of reproduction, and
- d. a field trip to a commercial livestock breeding operation.

The course cost is \$945, with a \$200 deposit required and the remaining \$745 due by June 15, 1983.

For more information, contact Sharon Munowitch, University Extension, University of California-Davis, Davis, California 95616, phone (916) 752-6021 - Telex: 9105310785UCDAVIS.

\* \* \*

South Dakota State University plans to hold a summer institute on "Technology Transfer, Political and Agricultural Ramifications of Agricultural Development in Lesser Developed Countries."

Areas of emphasis will be Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, and a general application to other developing countries.

The institute will provide remote sensing skills and a preparation for work in development projects in the areas of emphasis.

Graduate and undergraduate credit can be earned.

Interested individuals should contact Dr. Charles Larsen, Foreign Student Advisor, South Dakota State University, Administration 312, Brookings, South Dakota 57007, phone (605) 688-4121.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **FYI: Resources**

Government periodicals are available on Foreign Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, and World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.

For subscription prices (price list 36 - Government Periodicals) write to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Also available from the Superintendent of Documents is an Export Handbook for U.S. Agricultural Products. This handbook provides the shipper of U.S. agricultural products with guidelines for general shipping information, product selection, packaging, loading and transport as well as the product disorders of which the exporters and foreign receivers of U.S. agricultural products should be aware.

\*\*\*

*Monitoring and Evaluation of Agricultural Change*, by Josette Murphy and Leendert Sprey, is a source of information written for host government managers and technicians in the semi-arid tropics who plan and implement information systems at the project, regional or national level.

This publication can assist development in two ways:

1. Allow project managers to adjust their activities to the farmers' needs and constraints.
2. Provide planners and policy makers with current information on agricultural change.

**(see INFO SYSTEMS - page 12)**

## **RESOURCES (Cont'd.)**

### **INFO SYSTEMS (Cont'd.)**

This publication and its companion, *Introduction to Farm Surveys in Africa* (in press) will be available in French as well.

For copies of *Monitoring and Evaluation of Agricultural Change*, send \$20 (U.S.) to the International Institute for Land Reclamation and Improvement, Wageningen, The Netherlands.

Josette Murphy is an economic anthropologist.

Leendert Sprey is an agricultural economist.

\* \* \*

The University of Nebraska held a staff development conference March 10-11, 1982 to provide an added perspective on agricultural development to staff members who had or in the future may have a role in international development.

The university has printed a limited number of copies of the conference information in booklet form. If interested, they are available upon request from: Dr. R.W. Kleis, University of Nebraska, International Agricultural Program, 210 Agricultural Hall, Lincoln, Nebraska 68583.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **JCARD CO-CHAIRMEN**

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\*\*\*\*\*



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

**Volume VI**

**May 1983**

**Number 4**

## **Farming Systems Approach**

**by Myron Smith**

Is the farming systems (FS) approach to research a fad or has the experience of its proponents confirmed that FS can effectively contribute to economic and social development strategies for the developing countries? The array of professional speakers from campuses and the field, participating in the Farming Systems Research Symposium at **Kansas State University** last November, presented impressive evidence that the FS approach to research justifies serious consideration for inclusion in country development strategies for Third World countries.

The two-day symposium organized by KSU included one day devoted to presentations and discussions of field staff reports on farming systems experience in Indonesia, the Philippines, Panama, Costa Rica, and the International Center for Arid and Dry Land Agriculture (ICARDA), located in Syria. A half day was allocated to the presentation of discussion papers on farming systems operational, management, and impact issues at the field level.

AID representatives discussed the "Relation of FSR to Commodity-Oriented Programs," "Rural Women in West Africa -- Key Partners in Economic Development," and "Management Choices for Technical Assistance Programs -- Short-Term or Long-Term Staff."

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David Norman of KSU summarized the current evolutionary stage of this approach by saying "the farming system is determined by the (total) environment in which the farming family operates." This is and has been the focal difference between the conventional institution building strategists and the impact oriented strategists of economic development. The latter do not challenge the need for institutions to

**(see FARM SYSTEMS -- page 2)**

## **BIFAD NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **Farm Systems (Cont'd.)**

provide a continuous stream of technology and skilled personnel to fuel economic and social development, once development has penetrated tradition bound societies. They contend (with considerable evidence of low impact from conventional agricultural development projects) that the focal point for initiating development in most developing countries must be from the existing "body of knowledge" in the various rural areas. This approach has potential to initiate receptivity to change that is relevant to farm family producers and provides the methodological system by which new technology can be tested both for its technical adaptability and its relevance to farm family production systems.

One of the myths dispelled at the Kansas State symposium by Hubert Zandstra of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) in Canada was that long periods of socio-economic analysis at the producer level are not necessary during the descriptive or diagnostic stage. This relieves a major concern of most donors wary of the lengthy studies that occasionally occurred in early farming systems projects. The participants were advised that the design stage should and could be completed within several months after the technical assistance team is in the field.

\* \* \*

### **A Personal Exaugural**

On March 31 Clifton R. Wharton, Jr. spoke at the Administrator's International Development Leaders Forum (AID) on the topic *BIFAD's Sixth Birthday: A Personal Exaugural*.

Wharton, completing two three-year terms as chairman of the BIFAD, presented a "look back" at the creation of

Title XII and BIFAD, and how the two have progressed over the past six years in light of the growing partnership between AID and the university community. (A copy of his speech is attached to this issue of *BIFAD Briefs*.)

Wharton will leave BIFAD when his successor has been named.

\* \* \*

### **MOU Task Force Created**

A Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) Task Force has been established, composed of AID and BIFAD personnel, to consider and clarify the criteria, issues and concerns of both the university and AID regarding the MOUs. This Task Force will also plan new strategies and directions to develop a more effective relationship between AID and the university community in the administration of present and future Memoranda of Understanding.

\* \* \*

### **BIFAD Interactions**

"...I believe that, not only from BIFAD's perspective but as an Agency, these regional meetings are extremely important, ... it seems to me that they are just crucial to the process, and they give us an opportunity to talk in one place about Title XII. I think they are the most effective communication we have."

So said BIFAD's executive director Frederick Hutchinson as he summed up initial meetings he attended with agricultural and rural development officers for AID's Asia and Latin America bureaus. In attending these meetings, Hutchinson said he had an opportunity to inform the AID officers about the

**(see INTERACTIONS — page 3)**

## **BIFAD NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **Interactions (Cont'd.)**

purpose and goals of Title XII and BIFAD within the Agency. He also said he listened and shared the participants' views, concerns, and progress about AID programs.

"What impressed me the most," said Hutchinson, "was the participants' awareness of the Title XII program; however, they were not too familiar with Title XII and BIFAD's specific program initiatives." He did say he plans to send the participants material on the Registry of Institutional Resources and how they can access its resources for AID's needs.

Hutchinson added that the participants' were amazed at the number of locations in the developing countries where the Collaborative Research Support Programs are being implemented. In addition, he said he and BIFAD now had a better understanding of the strategies and focus of each regional bureau's objectives, such as rainfed agriculture, water management, irrigation, and farming systems.

Hutchinson emphasized that he felt a strong sense of duty, commitment, and enthusiasm on the part of the regional bureau professionals, even though the work is sometimes difficult and progress often slow.

Hutchinson added that he plans to attend all the regional bureau conferences to exchange information on accomplishments, goals and strategies.

\* \* \*

### **Developing Linkages**

John Stovall, Chief Research Division, BIFAD, recently participated in the International Maize & Wheat Improvement Center's (CIMMYT's) "Presentation Week" in Mexico. He reported on an impressive review of the maize, wheat, and economics programs at CIMMYT, and he had discussed opportunities for increasing the center's interaction with U.S. universities with the

CIMMYT's director general, Dr. Robert Havener.

\*\*\*\*\*

## **AID NEWS HBCU**

AID administrator Peter McPherson spoke before the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education last month to discuss education as a force for economic growth in the developing nations and the need for institutional resources in international development.

McPherson also outlined five components of a new program whereby AID is helping to "strengthen and utilize" the institutional resources of our country - "particularly those of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU)." He said that this program is not limited to agricultural institutions even though agricultural activities are a major focus of AID.

The five components are:

- 1) greater use of the Joint Enterprise approach,
- 2) greater use of contracts to provide technical services to AID missions (TSMs),
- 3) development of Joint Memoranda of Understanding,
- 4) a one to three-year research grants program has been initiated exclusively for Historically Black Colleges and Universities to do research on problems relevant to developing nations, and
- 5) active participation of HBCUs in the Joint Career Corps program which is intended to strengthen AID's science and technology capacity.

**(see HBCU - page 4)**

## **AID NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **HBCU (Cont'd.)**

For more detailed information, the administrator's speech is attached to this issue of *BIFAD Briefs*.

\* \* \*

### **MOU Signed**

AID administrator **Peter McPherson** and acting Purdue University president **John W. Hicks, III**, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) whereby the university will make a long-term commitment to provide a broad range of agricultural and related science resources for AID programs.

McPherson, calling the document an important one said that signing the MOU "... represents the initiation of a new phase in our relations."

Hicks, commenting on the long experience of Purdue in international agricultural development said this agreement would give Purdue an opportunity "to plan better for the future."

The signing took place in the Washington office of **Senator Richard G. Lugar (R-IN)**, where he called the document "... a most important step in cooperation." Also on hand to witness the signing was **Senator Dan Quayle (R-IN)**.

Purdue has cooperated with AID and its predecessor agencies in development assistance activities for over 30 years. Historically, it has worked in Latin America, Africa, the Near East, and Asia. Present emphasis is in Africa and Latin America. The university is involved in institution building, research, and human capital formation in these geographic areas.

Two other Memoranda of Understanding have been signed with **Colorado State University** and the **University of Florida**. Others are anticipated with

Utah State University and Washington State University.

\* \* \*

### **JCC**

Four Joint Career Corps (JCC) agreements have been signed paving the way for university professionals to alternate work assignments between the university and AID, as well as for AID staff to work at a university.

The first such signing took place April 25 in the Washington office of **Senator James A. McClure (R-ID)**. AID administrator **Peter McPherson** and **Dr. Robert Furgason**, vice president for academics and research for the **University of Idaho** signed the agreement enabling **Dr. Charles R. Hatch** to be the first professional to enter such an agreement.

Hatch, an associate dean for Research, College of Forestry, Wildlife, and Range Sciences at the University of Idaho, will serve as a forestry specialist at the AID Mission in India. He will assist the Mission in implementing ongoing social forestry projects and the bio-mass and agroforestry research programs. In addition, he will be involved in the development of a forestry sector strategy.

Hatch and other selected faculty members will spend approximately a third of their time working for AID, normally on overseas tours ranging from two to four years, alternating with two-thirds of their time spent at their universities.

McPherson said "the overseas missions of AID need to tap into the scientific community in order to apply the most current technical expertise and judgment to mission plans and programs."

**(see JCC - page 5)**

**AID NEWS (Cont'd.)****JCC (Cont'd.)**

Dr. Ernest L. Medema and George H. Belt also forestry specialists at the University of Idaho, have been identified for future JCC assignments.

Dr. Ronald Curtis, an agricultural economist from the AID mission in Pakistan will be assigned to a one-year teaching position at the University of Idaho. In addition to his teaching duties, Curtis will conduct research and backstop an AID project on-campus dealing with the Post Harvest Institute for Perishables.

Another agreement, signed by McPherson and Dr. James Olson, president of the University System of Missouri, took place in the Washington office of Senator John C. Danforth (R-MO) on April 28.

Dr. Frederick L. Mann is the first University of Missouri professional identified under this JCC agreement. Mann, an assistant director for international programs in agriculture, will serve as an agricultural economist at the AID mission in Lima, Peru.

He will coordinate policy studies under a post-presidential agricultural mission grant known as "Agricultural Sector Planning." Also, Mann will conduct studies related to the Food for Peace Program and its effect on agricultural development.

On May 11, McPherson signed a JCC agreement with Dr. Judd Harper, vice president for research at Colorado State University. This signing took place in the Washington office of Senator William Armstrong (R-CO).

This signing allows Dr. David W. Seckler, professor, department of Economics at CSU, to serve as an economist at the AID mission in Indonesia.

Also on May 11, McPherson signed a JCC agreement with Dr. Paul Silverman, president of the University of Maine at Orono. Senator William Cohen (R-ME) was on hand to witness this signing.

Mr. John Benoit, the recipient of Maine's JCC agreement, will serve as an education advisor at the AID mission in Senegal.

Other university faculty members are being processed to serve in AID missions.

Check future issues of *BIFAD Briefs* for updates.

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**UNIVERSITY NEWS****Lincoln U. Overseas**

"... the dream of Lincoln University to actively participate in international technical assistance programs is now, at last, a reality !!!"

Last October, Lincoln University signed a contract with AID and the South East Consortium for International Development (SECID) to implement the technical assistance segment, of a grain marketing project in West Africa. This two-year, \$600,000 project, is in Upper Volta - one of the poorest countries in the Sahel.

Lincoln University has complete responsibility for the implementation of the technical assistance of this project.

\* \* \*

## **UNIVERSITY NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **AUSUDIAP Annual Meeting**

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Association of the U.S. University Directors of International Agricultural Programs (AUSUDIAP) will be held at Tuskegee Institute, June 21-23, 1983. The theme for the meeting will be "Teamwork and International Agricultural Development."

Session topics include:

1. Improving the AID/University Partnership -- A Challenge
2. International Agriculture and Its Support and Understanding in the U.S. Countryside
3. Preparing for the Next Generation
4. The Human Side of Agricultural Development
5. Staffing the U.S. Contribution to International Development Assistance in Agriculture

For more information on the program and accommodations contact: T.T. Williams, Director, Human Resource Development Center, Tuskegee Institute, P.O. Box 681, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama 36088, phone (205) 727-8764.

\* \* \*

### **Workshop**

Fort Valley State College's Office of International Programs presented a workshop entitled "Outlook on Institutional Involvement in International Programs," February 13, 1983, in Atlanta, Georgia. This two-day workshop was designed to explore the nature and scope of developmental issues in

Third World countries, and to explore how U.S. institutions can benefit by becoming vital participants in strengthening the human and institutional resources of these countries.

Speakers and panelists from large and small universities active in international development projects, government agencies, and private foundations included:

Dr. Cornelia Butler Flora, Professor of Sociology and Anthropology, Kansas State University.

Dr. Sauveur Mahotiere, Associate Professor of Horticulture, Fort Valley State College.

Ms. Debra Davidson, former SECID/CID Intern to Nepal, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Dr. Darl Snyder, Director of International Development, University of Georgia.

Dr. Jiryis Oweis, Acting Chief, Country Programs Division, Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD).

Dr. Jean Weidemann, Chief, Institutional and Human Resources, BIFAD.

Mr. Hugh Dwelley, Director, AID Office of Contract Management.

Ms. Ellen Fenoglio, Project Manager, Center for Women in Development, SECID.

Professionals and faculty in the agriculture and related sciences were exposed to the international process on topics such as: (1) the role of the U.S. university in international programs, (2) women and their role in international development, (3) AID contracts and grants -- the qualification

**(see WORKSHOP -- page 7)**

## UNIVERSITY NEWS (Cont'd.)

### Workshop (Cont'd.)

and requirements, (4) the growth and development of institutional capabilities as a result of participating in international programs, and (5) institutional models: The Development of International Programs at 1890 and 1862 Institutions.

Dr. James I. Kirkwood, director, international programs at Fort Valley State said the purpose of the workshop was accomplished because linkages were established among institutions and Fort Valley State "...for the promotion of the several aspects of international program development," responses were made to relevant project implementation and proposal development, and a beginning was made in developing public awareness to the need and intent of international development issues and concerns.

### Courses

The University of California-Davis is offering a series of summer courses in the following areas:

#### Postharvest Technology

- June 20-July 1

#### Technology of Pesticide Analysis

- July 11-22

#### Crop Improvement in Relation to Disease Resistance

- July 18-29

#### A California Agricultural Tour

- Aug. 1-5

#### Current Techniques Used in Breeding of Livestock

- Aug. 15-26

#### Food Microbiology

- Aug. 29 - Sept. 2

The courses are open to agricultural scientists, technicians, project managers, and administrators worldwide.

For more information, contact Dr. Dennis Pendleton, University Extension, University of California, Davis, California 95616, U.S.A., phone (916) 752-6021, Telex: 9105310785 UC DAVS.

\* \* \*

A course in "Water Harvesting/Aquaculture for Village Development" will be held June 6-16 at the International Center for Aquaculture (ICA/A), Auburn University.

The program co-sponsored by the PVO/University Rural Development Center at Western Carolina University will focus on site selection for small watershed ponds and techniques for the capture and storage of rainfall run-off.

Topics include (1) topographic considerations, (2) water, (3) soil, (4) watershed cover, (5) construction methods, and (6) principles and practice of aquaculture.

For further information, contact Nancy Blanks, Joint PVO/University Rural Development Center, (704) 227-7492 or Bryan Duncan, International Center for Aquaculture, phone (205) 826-4786.

\* \* \*

North Carolina State University is offering a three-week course on the control of Striga in cereal crops August 8-26.

Areas of emphasis will cover practical control and management systems,

**(see COURSES — page 8)**

## **UNIVERSITY NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **Courses (Cont'd.)**

biology, taxonomy, physiology, regulatory programs, witchweed, and field and laboratory exercises.

For further information contact Prof. A.D. Worsham, Crop Science Dept., North Carolina State University, Raleigh, N.C., 27650, phone (919) 737-2647.

\* \* \*

### **Seminar**

Texas A&M University will hold its second annual "Seminar for Management Methods for International Development" July 11-13, 1983.

This seminar is designed for those interested in professional development as managers of international programs, with particular emphasis on agricultural development efforts.

Topics include: team building, setting goals and objectives, elements of organization structure, and the manager's job.

For further information, contact Estelle P. Buffa, Program Coordinator, Center for Executive Development, College of Business Administration, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843, phone (409)845-1216.

Registration fee \$55.

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### **Employment Opportunities**

Michigan State University is recruiting a Women in Development (WID) Program Specialist for the Bean/Cowpea Collaborative Research Support Program

(CRSP). Incumbent will advise and reinforce CRSP activities in ways supportive of women and their families in host countries as well as professional women in participating institutions. Incumbent is a member of the CRSP management team, and must be knowledgeable about project personnel and activities. Domestic and international travel is involved.

Qualifications include a master's degree in development-related discipline, evidence of administrative skills and leadership qualities, international experience or training in international development. Spanish desirable.

Must have evidence of writing skills, proficiency in cross-cultural and interdisciplinary group processes, and a demonstrated competency in WID as a component of development-related activity.

For more information, contact Director, Bean/Cowpea CRSP, 200 Center for International Programs, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, phone (517) 355-4693.

Deadline is June 15, 1983.

\* \* \*

The International Voluntary Services Inc. is recruiting for the following positions:

Duck Raising Specialist - Bangladesh. Extensionist wanted to train families to raise ducks; responsible for disease control, hybrid duckling supply, hatchery establishment. Requires agricultural degree and extensive experience with poultry. Must speak English; learn Bengla.

**(see EMPLOYMENT — page 9)**

## **EMPLOYMENT (Cont'd.)**

Two years fully supported by IVS, including cost of living allowance, housing, medical, and transportation costs; plus US\$150 per month.

Animal Husbandry Extensionist - Ecuador. Assist private organization in delivering veterinarian and animal husbandry services to local farmers in five rural communities. Requires a veterinarian or animal husbandry degree; two years experience in agricultural extension or training in Latin America; Spanish fluency. Sheep raising experience preferred. Placement anticipated for October 1983.

Two years fully supported by IVS, including cost of living allowance, housing, medical and transportation costs; plus US\$150 per month.

Send resume to: **International Voluntary Services, Inc.,** 1424 16th Street, N.W., Suite 504, Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.

Other positions anticipated in 1983 include:

- Agricultural Production and Training - Ecuador
- Agricultural Cooperative & Marketing Specialist - Ecuador
- Agricultural Appropriate Technology Specialist - Honduras
- Farm Management - Zimbabwe
- Agricultural Cooperatives - Zimbabwe
- Farm Equipment - Zimbabwe
- Irrigation - Zimbabwe

For more information, contact International Voluntary Services, 1424 16th Street, N.W., Suite 504, Washington, D.C. 20036.

## **FYI**

Fourteen topics have been identified by the United Nations University Task Force on Hunger, Health and Society as meriting the highest priority for studies focusing on "the impact of agricultural and food supply policies on nutrition and health status."

These topics include:

1. Nutritional and Health Consequences of Seasonal Fluctuations in Household Food Availability.
2. The Effect of Commodity-Specific Food Price Policies on Consumption by Low Income Groups.
3. The Impact of the Choice of Agricultural Policies on the Nutrition and Health Status of Women.
4. The Role of Nutrition and Health Information in Agricultural Policy-Making.
5. The Relationship Between Nutrition and Health Goals and Agricultural Research Strategies.
6. The Effect of Food Preparation Requirements on the Nutritional Value of Diets.
7. The Role of Food Processing in Development and the Alleviation of Malnutrition.
8. Evaluation of the Performance of Markets for Agricultural and Non-Food Commodities and the Consequences for Nutritional Status.

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## **FYI (Cont'd.)**

9. Differential Causes and Differential Effects of Measures Applied to Urban Malnutrition.
10. Effect of Home Garden Campaigns on Food Consumption and Nutrition.
11. The Economic and Nutritional Effects of Integrating Small-Scale Livestock Production into Family Agricultural Systems.
12. Government Response to Increasing Demand for Higher Status Crops and Animal Protein.
13. An Analysis of the Factors Causing Food Consumption Adjustments Among Semi-Subsistence Farmers.
14. Impacts for Income, Employment, and Nutrition from the Production of Illegal Crops.

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REMARKS  
OF  
M. PETER MCPHERSON, ADMINISTRATOR  
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
TO THE  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY  
IN HIGHER EDUCATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
APRIL 15, 1983

I am pleased to be here to speak to this distinguished group of educators.

Today, I would first like to talk about education as a force for economic growth in the Third World. Second, I would like to talk about our need for institutional resources in international development. And, finally, I would like to explain what we are doing to strengthen and utilize the enormous institutional resources which exist in this country, particularly those of the Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

"These institutions," as Vice President Bush said at Tuskegee a year ago, "represent a cultural treasure that grows more valuable each passing year . . . the role of the black college in America is more important today than ever before in history."

Education is a great force for social development and economic growth. It gives people ideas and expertise that can change their lives.

No instruments of public action -- other than those which assure the right to vote -- can be more powerful forces for achieving equality of opportunity than is education.

An old Chinese proverb goes as follows:

If you are planning for one year: plant rice.  
If you are planning for ten years: plant trees.  
If you are planning for future generations:  
educate your children.

This is true both here in the United States and in the less developed countries. The difference is that there are fewer and less well run institutions in the less developed countries and, thus, fewer real opportunities.

A.I.D. is trying to strengthen and establish indigenous educational, research, and other development institutions. To do this we are drawing upon the human resources from our colleges and universities. In time, the institutions we help will increase the scientific and technical capacities of developing countries. And they will begin to create a self-generating stream of innovations in energy, in agriculture, in health, etc.

A.I.D. has a long tradition in the area of institution building. For example, when Korea was making strides to move toward economic self-sufficiency, we helped it establish several scientific and technical institutes.

These have helped Korea to become an industrial power and to better utilize the hard work of its own people. The loan of our human resources -- and some money -- was a critical input in the early stages. Now, they have their own relationship with our universities without using A.I.D. as a middleman.

Since I became the Administrator of A.I.D., I have been trying to find more ways to access and to build our institutional resources for international development. I believe there is nearly universal agreement that we are well on the way to achieving this end with a group of old and large universities, and especially with agriculture efforts. The National Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities and BIFAD, the Board for Food and Agricultural Development, is very pleased with what A.I.D. has been doing the last two years.

We have worked closely with smaller colleges and universities, like Historically Black institutions, but the major task is still before us. Often they do not get an opportunity to participate in our activities, although they would like to do so. And we believe they have a significant potential for making a contribution to A.I.D.'s mission.

I have been working to open new opportunities for smaller colleges and universities that want to become involved with A.I.D.

President Reagan's Executive Order during the first year of the Administration, and his follow-up memo to heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, to include the Historically Black Colleges and Universities in federal programs are a special part of this effort.

A.I.D., especially through the Strengthening Grant program, has been a leader in the effort to expand programs involving small colleges and universities, and especially the Historically Black institutions of higher education.

I am proud of this leadership.

I intend to continue it.

Although only a relatively small proportion of institutions of higher learning can expect to be involved in A.I.D. programs, the proportion is already higher among Historically Black Colleges and Universities than among other colleges and universities as a whole.

I intend to expand the involvement of Historically Black institutions.

Just this week I have initiated a major, integrated program specifically designed to bring Historically Black universities more into our international development efforts. Unlike the Title XII Strengthening Grant Programs, this program is not limited to agricultural institutions -- although agricultural activities are a major A.I.D. focus by necessity.

Its purpose is to build up the capacities of participating institutions by building resources and putting mechanisms into place for drawing upon individual expertise.

Let me outline this program and give some specific targets we are setting for the next 18 months.

There are five major components of the new program.

First, there will be greater use of the joint enterprise approach.

In November, 1981, I announced to the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges a new policy for "joint enterprises." Under these arrangements two or more universities may combine resources and jointly contract with A.I.D. to provide additional field personnel and other expertise for specific overseas country projects.

Under the joint enterprise approach, various types and sizes of institutions with complementary resources can bid on a project as if they are a single institution. To facilitate the formation of joint enterprises, A.I.D., with BIFAD assistance will help to bring the right institutions together. We find this approach attractive, because it allows us to put together the institutional resources we need.

It is an excellent way for a university without previous experience with A.I.D. to get some good experience with us and to move into our mainstream of work.

The first joint enterprise contract was entered into last December to undertake a large project in Niger.

I have asked that at least two more projects be identified to be implemented in this mode during the coming year.

Second, I have urged greater use of contracts to provide technical services, known as TSMs, to A.I.D. missions. These contracts provide another opportunity for smaller institutions to develop long term relationships with a particular developing country. They provide for three- to five-year order-type contracts between a university and a single mission. TSMs allow for provision of short-term services as often as needed.

Previously, TSM arrangements with A.I.D. missions, with the exception of a few regional offices that have TSMs with university consortia, have been with large single institutions which could provide a full range of advice to the A.I.D. mission. Essentially, many universities could not hope to be involved.

I am changing the procedure, so that Historically Black Colleges and Universities and smaller institutions can join with a large school and be treated as one for the purposes of securing a TSM -- in other words, a TSM in the form of a joint enterprise.

Using them, a mission and a university can work together to identify and to design programs and projects over a number of years.

I am asking each of our overseas missions with a significant program in agriculture and rural development to seriously consider long-term TSM arrangements. Many of them will be with institutions that have been strengthened through the Title XII strengthening grant program. Some can also be in the joint enterprise mode linking a larger, and one or more smaller institutions to better provide the required depth of resources.

Third, I have directed that there be developed several special Joint Memoranda of Understanding which involve more than one institution.

Among the most important initiatives I have undertaken in university relations is the establishment of the Memorandum of Understanding, or MOU, between A.I.D. and selected universities. Under the MOU, the university makes a long-term commitment to provide a minimum number of resource persons from the university for A.I.D. projects. This arrangement provides A.I.D. with a higher caliber of professionals, and the university with a more secure basis for planning, recruiting, and retaining its faculty.

Under the new program, MOU relationships will be joint undertakings involving universities with greater international development experience and one or more of the smaller and Historically Black Colleges and Universities. This makes it possible for an Historically Black College and University to participate in MOUs, even if the school has a modest depth in numbers of professionals in relevant subject fields.

In its March meeting, the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development, established under Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act, agreed to ask a new Task Force to further define the MOUs, including the concept of joint MOUs.

It is my intention to closely review the possibility of an Historically Black College or University to be a partner in each MOU that is signed in the next 18 months.

Fourth, we have initiated a research grant program exclusively for Historically Black Colleges and Universities. These will be one- to three-year grants of up to \$35 thousand dollars each.

This program will give opportunities to faculty members in these universities to do research on problems relevant to less developed countries and within the institutional goals of the school.

It will modestly provide for a much needed -- and I know hoped for -- expansion of scientific and technical research by this important group of institutions. It is our hope that we can initiate about 20 of these research grants over the next one and a half years at a total cost of about \$500,000.

And, finally, I am asking for active participation from Historically Black Colleges and Universities in the Joint Career Corps program intended to strengthen A.I.D.'s internal science and technology capacity.

This program was established in May, 1982. The 1983 budget contains funding for up to 25 university professionals to serve in new A.I.D. positions, mostly overseas. Corps members are expected to serve tours of duty overseas for at least two years. About one-third of their career will be with A.I.D. and two-thirds at the college or university. During the time they are away from A.I.D., they will be kept fully informed of A.I.D.'s developments, and be asked for advice and short-term consultancy.

For coordination, I am also establishing a committee of representatives from all the bureaus and offices which have project responsibilities. This will ensure that they share in the responsibility for achieving the objectives of the special program for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

We see a role for A.I.D. in helping to bring the Historically Black Colleges and Universities into the vanguard of our international development effort along with other institutions of higher learning. We wish to engage your resources, because we need them.

To us, your participation means stronger, more relevant, more creative programs. To those institutions that will decide to participate, it will mean some reordering of priorities and some new commitments. But it will also mean a chance to assist in one of mankind's noblest public efforts: to help replace some of the roots of widespread human want and suffering with the seeds of promise for a better life.

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The Administrator's International  
Development Leaders Forum  
Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C.  
March 30, 1983

BIFAD'S SIXTH BIRTHDAY: A PERSONAL EXAUGURAL

Clifton R. Wharton, Jr.\*  
Chairman  
Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

It is a privilege to be present today to take part in the Administrator's International Development Leaders Forum.

The title of my speech presented a minor difficulty. Exactly how old is BIFAD -- the U.S. Board for International Food and Agricultural Development? The Title XII or Findley-Humphrey amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act, which created BIFAD, was approved in December 1975. Because of various delays, the Board was not fully established until the following autumn. My own appointment came in August 1976. Although my Chairmanship has thus extended only two three-year terms, I have actually been on board for about six-and-a-half years. But that has allowed me the pleasure of working a bit longer than I might have expected on behalf of international food and agricultural development, and in the company of a marvelously talented group of professionals and policy makers.

I am reluctantly going to forgo the temptation to turn my exaugural address into a valedictory by listing the countless friends and colleagues who have contributed unstintingly to BIFAD's work during my tenure. Administrator McPherson has allotted too little time to do more than scratch the surface. Besides, listing individuals under such circumstances runs the inevitable risk of offense by omission! Perhaps I can escape gracefully by mentioning broad categories: all AID Administrators from Dan Parker to Peter McPherson; all past and current BIFAD members and staff; all AID officers, staff, and mission directors; all campus BIFAD representatives and international deans; and so on. But I have to thank specifically our three BIFAD Executive Directors -- Woods Thomas, Elmer Kiehl, and Fred Hutchinson -- each of whom provided invaluable leadership in nurturing and developing this brave experiment. Finally, special gratitude also must go to the late Senator Hubert Humphrey and former Representative Paul Findley for their vision in recognizing that U.S. agricultural universities could play a central role in the war on world hunger.

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\* Dr. Wharton is also Chancellor, State University of New York system, and Chairman of the Board, The Rockefeller Foundation.

## I. Looking Back

When Congress passed Title XII toward the close of the administration of President Gerald Ford, it enacted one of the most significant pieces of legislation in the history of U.S. involvement in international development.

Title XII's stated intent was to formalize and strengthen relationships between the Agency for International Development and the U.S. agricultural university community. I have no doubt that you all know that domestic agricultural universities have played a vital role in fostering overseas progress and modernization for many decades. As early as the turn of the century, Cornell University (the land-grant campus in my home state of New York) was making a concerted effort to enroll agricultural students from other lands. Later, Cornell worked for a generation with the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture at Los Banos. The College's strength was an important factor in its choice as the site for the now famous International Rice Research Institute, which spawned the Green Revolution in Asia.

To take another example, AID and six U.S. institutions began cooperating in 1953 with the government of India, training Indian specialists at U.S. campuses while American specialists took on assignments on the subcontinent to develop adapted land-grant type educational institutions. As a result, India had by 1972 created nine new agricultural universities which have subsequently played a critical part in that nation's drive toward agricultural self-sufficiency (Read, 1974).

University participation in development abroad grew steadily in the years following World War II. But, by 1975, the number of institutions and the level of involvement had declined. While some universities continued their activities, others had withdrawn because of shrinking funding.

Yet, it was clear to Congress that U.S. agricultural universities had been the driving force behind the much envied, historic growth of U.S. agriculture. With some modifications, they had also demonstrated their effectiveness in building human capital and institutions for agriculture in the Third World. Throughout the U.S. university community, there existed faculty with and without extensive international experience, eager to be of service and to help meet the critical needs of Third World agriculture.

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Title XII explicitly recognized and urged realization of a dispersed potential that was being partly, but inadequately, tapped. By Congressional mandate, its aims were to

build and strengthen the institutional capacity and the human resource skills of agriculturally-developing countries so that these countries may participate more fully in the international problem-solving effort and to introduce and adapt new solutions to local circumstances.

To carry out the charge, Title XII called for renewed mobilization of U.S. agricultural institutions, along with the creation of innovative mechanisms for bringing together campus-based experts with the leaders and citizens of the LDCs.

Tomorrow BIFAD will meet for the 55th time, but I still remember our very first session. At the outset we made several key decisions which affected the later course and development of the Title XII program.

In retrospect, perhaps the most critical was the Board's decision not to seek separate funding or to operate a separate program. Those few of you who were present for the first meetings will recall the heated debate over Congressional intent concerning whether the Board was to be of an "advisory" or "operational" nature. Much of the difficulty stemmed from the uniqueness of the arrangement -- there was literally no precedent for such a Board. The Board concluded that the best course would be to try to forge a new relationship with AID, even though that was the more difficult and time-consuming alternative.

On both sides, suspicion was inevitable. AID felt that the Board (and the universities themselves) were interested in the effort only as a source for additional financial resources; BIFAD saw the Agency's procedural jungle as deliberately designed to frustrate universities and prevent them from contributing successfully to the war on hunger overseas. AID believed the academics to be "ivory tower" theorists with little understanding of development at the rice or maize roots of the Third World; BIFAD universities were convinced that their twenty to thirty years of continuous involvement in overseas programs contrasted sharply with the instabilities of shifting AID tours and the vagaries of U.S. or host country development policies and strategies. AID pointed to past cases in which universities had had difficulties with such matters as project personnel selection; the universities responded by citing the problems created by fluctuating and short-term funding.

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The list of conflicts during those early days could be extended. Looking back, the amazing thing is that we even imagined a new, unique partnership was possible. But I believe any objective review now would show that the partnership not only developed, it has prospered. Certainly, there remains a distance yet to be traveled. But the bonds are in place and secure.

## II. Broad Achievements

On an occasion like the present, it is easy enough to slip into self-serving anecdotes, placing before you one after another of the specific projects that have had the most rewarding outcomes over the last few years. And, indeed, I believe that Title XII has had many success stories, in lands ranging from Peru and Bolivia to Tunisia and Nepal.

We have identified some 104 agricultural colleges and universities "eligible" to participate in Title XII activities and developed a computerized "Registry of Institutional Resources" containing data on over 500 academic departments and 3,000 qualified individuals in development-assistance areas. Strengthening grants have been awarded to 54 institutions including nine 1890 or predominantly Black universities designed to enhance their capability for participating more effectively in overseas assistance programs.

The list of our six-year achievements is long, but I will desist from further description since my colleagues and I have had other chances to sound the BIFAD "trumpet" (Kiehl, 1982; York, 1982; McPherson, 1982; Wharton, March 1982; Thomas, 1983). Moreover, I think we need a wider view. For all of us, it may be more instructive to consider what could be called BIFAD's generic accomplishments over the last six years -- at least, the larger accomplishments in which I believe BIFAD has taken a significant part.

1. The single overriding achievement of the last six years has been the nurturing of a stronger, more dynamic, and more cooperative working relationship between U.S. agricultural universities and AID.

I have already noted that BIFAD and AID found it necessary to face candidly the "advisory" versus "operational" alternatives in delineating the Board's role. Dan Parker, AID Administrator at the time, showed authentic statesmanship in helping define a mode of interaction congenial to both the views of Board members and the constraints that AID officials and staff considered legally and professionally pertinent.

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Parenthetically, I should add that Parker's good will set an example that his successors have upheld without exception. This spirit is exemplified by the Joint Resolution which I and Administrator McPherson signed on May 26, 1981 reaffirming both AID's intention to involve and utilize U.S. universities fully and completely and the intent to carry out the mandate of Title XII to use the resources of U.S. universities in achieving Third World agricultural development and nutrition goals.

Today, BIFAD and AID share a spirit of partnership founded on mutual respect and a clear recognition that winning the war on hunger leaves no time for bureaucratic skirmishing over turf and protocols. The question we regularly ask AID is: "How can we help you do your job more successfully?" In return, they ask us: "How can we help you do a better job of encouraging the agricultural university community to expand and enhance its commitment to international food and agricultural development?"

As a result, I think it is fair to say that many campus-based faculty and administrators now have a better understanding of the Agency's mission and parameters than was previously common. Conversely, Agency leaders and personnel have been alerted to institutional concerns and perspectives that once might have eluded them. Perhaps the best evidence of the new partnership is that while BIFAD's authority remains basically "advisory," I believe that its advice is increasingly welcome at AID for assuring "the fullest use and best possible matching of university resources to its (AID's) technical assistance and program needs." At the same time, colleges and universities are demonstrating a greater level of interest and commitment exemplified by significantly over-matching AID funds for AID-University Strengthening Programs and by contributing scarce state or institutional resources to Collaborative Research Support Programs (Wharton, March 1982, 8).

2. Another broad accomplishment has been the development of a more balanced awareness of the value of institution-building and human capital investment as critical components for meaningful, self-sustaining growth.

Title XII and BIFAD came on stream less than three years after the Congress had set forth its famous mandate for "New Directions" in international assistance. Under the New Directions policy, AID was instructed to support development projects that directly targeted the rural poor, poor majority, or "poorest of the poor" in host nations. New Directions projects focused upon meeting basic human needs -- foodstuffs, housing, family planning, medical care, agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, and the like -- primarily if not exclusively at the local level. And among many of the most active advocates of this kind of aid, there existed (and

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unfortunately still does exist) an active antagonism to longer-range efforts founded upon institution-building and human capital investment.

Restoring a healthy balance to our assistance policies was imperative, philosophically and programmatically. There was never any doubt that the kind of assistance favored under New Directions was invaluable. In scores of countries and on scores of occasions, such aid has provided the critical margin for economic viability and even human survival. At the same time, for international development to have lasting meaning required something more -- projects aimed at creating or enhancing the capacities of host nations to engage in self-sustaining growth.

I am going to become one of the few development professionals in history not to rely on the classic give-a-man-a-fish-or-teach-him-how-to-fish story. But the fact remains that development's most lasting contributions are those that foster skills, transmit applied and applicable knowledge and techniques, and integrate them productively into the structures of life in recipient nations.

Why the two approaches have come into such dogged conflict and why they are so often viewed in either-or terms is something of a puzzle to me (Wharton, September 1982; York, 1983). When there is famine in sub-Saharan Africa, commodity transfers and local relief are obviously the order of the day. But when the emergency is past, it is not only legitimate but incumbent upon us to try to create permanent bulwarks against its recurrence. It has been a source of special pleasure to me that Administrator M. Peter McPherson, a former member of BIFAD, has displayed great sensitivity to the importance of institution-building and human capital investment projects. Under his guidance, AID has not only gone a long way toward redressing the previous under-emphasis, but also initiated promising approaches to development involvements by the U.S. private sector.

3. A third achievement of BIFAD's early years has been the testing and implementing of new administrative, contractual, and staffing patterns devised to enhance the feasibility and effectiveness of university activities in development.

From a practical vantage, what has been needed for a long time has been a set of options to encourage U.S. institutions to bring their most creative and dedicated faculty into overseas assistance programs. At present, we have in place five innovations deserving of mention here: (1) the collaborative assistance method of contracting; (2) technical support to missions; (3) the joint enterprise contracting mode; (4) the joint career corps; and (5) memoranda of understanding.

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Under the collaborative assistance method, universities that contract for Title XII projects are able to take part in project design and work planning, which increases flexibility in working out the ultimate scheduling and integration of contributions by host country institutions. Under the second type, universities can develop long-term relationships with AID missions under agreements for technical support to missions. As for the joint enterprise contracting mode, it allows smaller institutions to combine forces with one another, with larger universities, or with campuses more experienced in development in order to participate in assistance work. Participants in the joint career corps will alternate work assignments between university posts and AID. Perhaps the most significant innovations are the "memoranda of understanding" which involve longer-term agreements between AID and individual U.S. universities and which provide an appropriate "time horizon" for the supply of needed scientific and technical talent for AID projects. With adequate forward planning the specified geographic and technical areas of AID need are matched by a longer-term commitment of a U.S. university to strengthen its capabilities in the identified areas.

I believe that BIFAD has pioneered exciting new instrumentalities for the conduct of overseas bilateral assistance -- new approaches which are long overdue. (Indeed, it has been this experience which has led me to propose a broader study of new approaches for the conduct of U.S. bilateral assistance (Wharton, May 1982; October 1982).)

4. A fourth achievement has been the Board's impact upon AID policies in agriculture, nutrition, and middle-income countries. BIFAD has taken pains to be both proactive and reactive. Under Title XII, BIFAD is to provide policy guidance for all Section 103 programs. Through dialogues and policy paper discussions, the Board has provided AID with professional and policy advice on broader issues of agricultural strategy by Dr. John Mellor to the more recent paper by Dr. Woods Thomas on a strategy for middle-income nations.

Central to this process have been the original Joint Committees on Research and Agricultural Development (JRC and JCAD). These Committees composed of representatives from AID, USDA, the private sector, and the university community pioneered the development of initiatives, modes, concepts, and procedures for U.S. university participation in Title XII programs. In 1982, these two Committees were merged into a single Committee, the Joint Committee for Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD).

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Beginning six years ago, JRC identified and placed priority on 20 subject areas for research, ranking them according to seven criteria: social demand, technical feasibility, economic justification, institutional preparedness, benefits for the poor majority, time to achieve payoff, and U.S. universities' relative contributions.

The JRC was responsible for developing the Collaborative Research Support, or CRSP mode, for involvement of U.S. universities in international research programs to solve developing country food production and consumption problems. An outstanding characteristic of the CRSP is the cooperation of U.S. universities with developing country institutions. Some seven CRSPs have been implemented by JRC, AID, and participating U.S. universities. 1/ These CRSPs involve 43 U.S. universities, the USDA, and 50 institutions in developing countries.

The JRC also gave attention to centrally-funded research, regional bureau research, and approved a proposal for cooperation between U.S. research institutions and the International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs). Also, the JRC focused considerable attention on research needed to meet food production problems in Africa.

During its five years, the Joint Committee on Agricultural Development (JCAD) had its share of accomplishments as well. Its Regional Work Groups provided an opportunity for the university community and AID to air problems and, subsequently, to identify issues requiring policy attention. Also, the work groups collaborated with AID regional bureaus to determine which country projects should be considered Title XII, and matched university resources with AID requirements which helped simplify the process of contracting Title XII projects.

Due to their efforts, the provisions of Title XII are more widely understood and appreciated at the AID mission level. Likewise, the U.S. university community has a better understanding of AID's programs in the field and the types of resources needed to make the programs more effective.

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1/ The fields are sorghum/millet, beans and cow peas, peanuts, soils management, small ruminants, fisheries and aquaculture pond dynamites, and functional implications of malnutrition.  
(Total - \$11.9M in FY 1982)

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With the creation of the new Committee, JCARD, an emphasis on "jointness" will continue. This will provide more focused and higher quality technical advice to AID and BIFAD. JCARD should facilitate the development of a coordinated approach to utilizing research results in country development programs. And, JCARD should reduce the administrative complexity and the demands on AID and BIFAD staff time.

From the breadth and depth of interchange that today characterize our dialogues and reviews of policy issues, I believe BIFAD has been able to assist AID in developing more sophisticated, informed and effective positions. Equally to the point, the reciprocity of the process has established secure channels of communication and consultation between the Agency and the Board, and I have confidence that they will remain open for the review of future questions as well.

5. Finally, I think BIFAD has indeed fulfilled its dual mission by rejuvenating U.S. universities' interest in and commitment to overseas agricultural development, while increasing access by the LDCs and AID missions to U.S. institutional resources.

Central to this success has been the Strengthening Program whose grants have enhanced the capabilities of the universities to participate more effectively in Title XII programs overseas. This program, overmatched by the universities almost two to one, has produced an impressive portfolio of statistics that document the extent of university commitment and access. <sup>1/</sup> They include large numbers of new university courses or courses modified to include international development content; increased faculty participation and student enrollment in international programs; more active interest by graduate students in international development study and thesis research; seminars in the U.S. and abroad on such topics as women in development; and significantly enhanced direct research and technical transfer work by university personnel in almost every part of the developing world.

Across the U.S. there have been hunger symposia, regional seminars, conferences -- all stimulated by the Title XII effort. They bear ample evidence that there is a renewed vitality and interest in the role which U.S. agricultural universities can play in overseas agricultural development.

1/ See "Report to Congress on Title XII - Famine Prevention and Freedom from Hunger," U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency. (April 1, 1982)

### III. Looking Ahead

In broad strokes, these seem to me among the most useful accomplishments so far in which BIFAD can claim to have lent a hand.

Well, what about the future? What lies ahead for BIFAD, and what items now appear at the head of the action agenda? I am certain there might be differences of opinion here among the Board's members. But from my exaugural perspective I would place several challenges fairly high on the list of priorities.

First, we need to redouble our efforts to encourage the total commitment of AID leadership in the field as well as in Washington. (Administrator McPherson's recent policy directive of October 17, 1982 to all AID offices and missions is an excellent instance.) In many, many AID professionals, we have discovered a profound commitment to development programming that makes use of the resources of U.S. agricultural universities and an enthusiasm for bringing these institutions into more creative and productive partnerships with AID. We need to do everything in our power to enhance that commitment and enthusiasm and to promulgate them throughout mission offices and among field personnel at all levels.

Second, we need to strengthen the commitment of the U.S. agricultural universities to full-scale, wholehearted support of Title XII activities. We need to go beyond the 1979 "statement of principles," 1/ and work with universities to improve their performance in responding to requests for services and in delivering assistance itself.

In placing renewed emphasis on better standards of university performance, BIFAD has been working with the Land-Grant Association, the Directors of International Agricultural Programs, and Title XII Officers through regional seminars. The Board is also planning to develop better evaluation and documentation procedures for Title XII projects once under way, and to implement more comprehensively an existing program for better orientation of university staff for overseas assignments. These activities will be vital to the increased mobilization and utilization of U.S. scientific agricultural capacity.

1/"Basic Principles for College and University Involvement in International Development Activities," adopted at the 1979 Conference of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

(3/30/83)

Third, we need to review the formula for determining the level of U.S. support to the international agricultural research centers, as well as possibly considering alternative funding sources under the Foreign Assistance Act. It is clear that continuation of the present formula is likely to eventually absorb AID's entire research budget. The Board has already established with AID the new Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD). For 1983 and afterward, the Committee will undertake to review the international agricultural research centers, relating their programs to other research funded centrally by AID, to AID mission needs, to the research strengths of U.S. institutions, and to the categories of need at the food-production level of the LDCs. JCARD will also be helping develop and review the AID report on research priorities, as well as exploring approaches and opportunities for extension and technology transfer in the LDCs.

Next, we need to move vigorously in exploring ways for the U.S. agricultural universities and the private sector -- profit as well as not-for-profit and voluntary organizations -- to reinforce each other's efforts toward overseas assistance. I have already referred to Administrator McPherson's initiative in this area. Dean Ralph Smuckler of Michigan State University has been working on a study to identify the kinds of circumstances where universities and private organizations might cooperate most effectively and to suggest mechanisms for facilitating the dual approach. BIFAD and AID are continuing their dialogue with the assistance of such leaders as Orville Freeman and Thomas McKay. Central to the success of this effort will be the need to address the broader consideration of how to develop improved ways for AID and the universities to treat public policy issues in the LDCs.

Finally, BIFAD's agenda for the future must acknowledge the need to forge new mechanisms for extending the processes of technical transfer and knowledge delivery to the grassroots level within host nations. If there is one area where we have been most unsuccessful, it has been the development of cost effective and program efficient models for the delivery of new scientific and technical knowledge to the millions upon millions of farm producers of the Third World. We know how to harness the creative and inventive forces of science and technology in the war on hunger, but I submit that we still have not been fully successful in technology diffusion. The history of agricultural development is strewn with case histories of successes and failures -- agricultural extension, cooperatives, intensive agricultural districts, etc. I believe that attention in this area is one of AID's and BIFAD's most critical items on their future agendas.

#### IV. Conclusion

In preparing today's "exaugural," I could hardly fail to look back at the "inaugural" talk I delivered some six-and-a-half years ago.

It was a speech at the Annual Meeting of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges in November 1976 -- four weeks after the first meeting of BIFAD itself. What expectations did I have? What practicable and impracticable visions? What happened between then and now? What were the disappointments and the successes, the frustrations and the pleasures? What unforeseen events derailed our best-laid plans -- or gave us momentum we had not anticipated?

I think I must resist reminiscing over these questions. My personal expectations and visions are, in the last analysis, less germane than the collective vision that has emerged from the Title XII legislation itself and the diligent work that all BIFAD's members and staff have carried out during the two terms I have had the privilege of serving as Chairman. Similarly, it seems to me that any evaluation of the Board's success to date must ultimately be both the prerogative and the responsibility of others than I.

Many of both BIFAD's accomplishments and the items still on its plate pertain largely to administration, management, and the instrumental structures by which coordinated development plans are conceived and implemented. As the primary link between AID and the U.S. agricultural university community, we have been involved widely in what might be considered the "nuts and bolts" of bringing campuses into overseas assistance work more effectively.

Detail work is certainly indispensable, but it can also obscure the larger picture. Hence, I think it salutary to conclude this afternoon with a re-evocation of what development, particularly agricultural development, is fundamentally about.

Development is about people -- as many as one billion people who suffer from hunger, poverty, and disease in less developed, developing, and even affluent nations around the globe. But it is also about those people who have the skills, compassion, and will to help.

Development is about progress -- material progress and modernization, improved food and industrial production, and increased availability of resources for individuals, communities, and countries. But it is also about a more subtle progress in human understanding, a progress that exposes more clearly the varied richnesses of cultures and the diversity of paths that societies may choose to follow toward a brighter tomorrow.

(3/30/83)

Development is about power -- the relations and obligations that govern countries and blocs of countries, but also the individual access to power, knowledge, and enfranchisement that permit men and women to stand on their own feet, to take charge of their lives with dignity and an authentic prospect of success.

During my tenure as Chairman of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development, I have been profoundly heartened by the dedication of its members, staff, and our AID colleagues to these ineradicable foundations.

I shall leave the Board with reluctance, because I know I shall miss the intelligence, energy, and warmth of those with whom I have worked for the last six years.

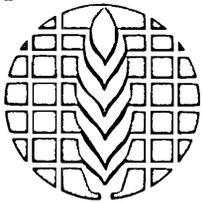
But I shall also leave with the deepest sense of confidence in BIFAD, in AID, and in the vast potential of U.S. agricultural universities to make a unique contribution to a better world.

Whatever the achievements of the past, they have merely set the stage for tomorrow.

+ + + + +

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

ISSN # 1300

## Special Issue

Washington, D.C. August 1983

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**New BIFAD Members Sworn In  
(see page 10 & 11)**

**Joint Career Corps Positions Announced  
(HBCU and Others - see page 12 & 13)**

Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD), informing them of the importance of collaborative efforts between Title XII universities and AID to more effectively involve women in the development concerns.

Tinsley also described her office's effort to minimize the funding of separate women's projects because of the increasingly scarce resources as well as AID's mandate to integrate women throughout economic and social development efforts. Currently, separate projects for women -- except for specialized training, such as that designed to increase women's access to

**(see ENDORSEMENTS - page 2)**

### BIFAD Endorses WID Requests

At its June 2 meeting, the BIFAD endorsed requests designed to aid in promoting the integration of women in development through the Title XII institutions.

The requests, presented by AID's Women in Development (WID) Director Sarah Tinsley, covered the following issues:

1. that BIFAD endorse the WID policy directive so that responses to requests for proposals (RFPs) and scopes of work of project design teams include plans to define gender specific activities;

2. that BIFAD endorse the idea of a JCARD review to include the roles of women as agents and beneficiaries of change in critical development sectors;

3. that BIFAD endorse the idea of JCARD establishing an expert panel to explore ways and make recommendations to improve Title XII institutions' participation in WID's efforts to improve the social and economic status of women in developing countries.

This panel could oversee attention to WID issues and concerns in Title XII research, and explore internal processes for utilizing the Title XII women in development capability in implementing AID-funded development projects.

Tinsley also presented these issues before the Joint Committee on

## **BIFAD NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **Endorsements (Cont'd.)**

credit -- have ensured that women remain isolated from the mainstream of development. Rather than continue to fund separate projects for women, AID's larger project proposals are reviewed carefully to ensure that strategies that explicitly address women are included.

Tinsley called upon JCARD and BIFAD to assume a more active role in integrating women in development issues throughout agricultural programming, and she outlined the new women in development policy paper which is designed to strengthen the Agency's women in development program.

As mandated in the WID policy paper, Agency requirements relating to women in development include a number of new measures. The Title XII institutions are, as a major group of AID contractors, also subject to the following requirements:

- the introduction of gender distinctions in the terminology employed in AID's program and project documents;
- the disaggregation by sex of all data collected for AID's country strategy formulation and for all project related papers;
- the requirement that country development strategy statements and project papers describe strategies to include women, benefits and impediments to women's participation in development, and benchmarks to measure such participation; and
- the requirement that AID consultants address the women in development issues in a similar manner in their scopes of work.

The WID office also stresses the need to disaggregate project data by sex so that the specific needs and

responsibilities of men and women are identified, and so that correct interventions can be designed for all members of the target population. For example, research into relevant population characteristics should be mandatory in development projects, and that actual project implementation activities addressing separate responsibilities of women and men in households and on farms, must be required.

Tinsley said that her office recognizes BIFAD's efforts in this particular area, are contingent upon AID's Washington and Mission offices to build the women in development issues and concerns into the RFPs. This is a very important issue since a perception exists on Title XII campuses that including women in development issues and concerns into responses to RFPs is considered to be "non-responsive," unless such issues are specified in the RFP.

Copies of the Women in Development policy paper may be obtained from the Office of Women in Development, Room 3243, New State, AID, Washington, D.C. 20523.

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### **JCARD Updates**

Commenting that he had been a member of JCARD's predecessor, the Joint Committee on Agricultural Development (JCAD), AID administrator Peter McPherson officially welcomed members of the Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD) at its May 16 meeting.

He told the group that he had a personal sense of its importance, that he understood its function within BIFAD and AID, and that JCARD has th

**(see JCARD - page 3)**

**BIFAD NEWS (Cont'd.)****JCARD (Cont'd.)**

ential for making Title XII operate more effectively by better linkages between AID and the university community.

JCARD, a subcommittee of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) draws its 20 members from AID personnel, U.S. agricultural university professionals, other government agency and private industry officials. JCARD focuses its technical advice on AID priority areas and helps to maintain a coordinated approach to the use of research results in AID country development programs.

One of JCARD's specific charges is to review AID's program of support for the International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs) -- a task the administrator considers very important.

McPherson also mentioned that while was a member of the BIFAD, the activities of the IARCs were of continuing interest.

He also welcomed JCARD's assistance in determining how AID research funds can be utilized effectively in performing the work of the Agency.

Also present at this meeting was former AID S&T deputy assistant administrator Curtis Farrar, the current CGIAR Executive Secretary. Farrar commented on a number of issues of concern from the perspective of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research that are still to be resolved. These issues include the impact of the IARCs on development activities; research strategies used by the IARCs; the overlapping or unclear mandates of the centers; the transfer of special projects to the core budget for the centers; participation of donor

nationals on boards and staffs of the centers; and a large number of center specific questions such as -- Is CIMMYT overemphasizing regional research? And what is the appropriate scope of the core program that should be financed?

\* \* \*

Mr. Daryl Arnold has resigned from the BIFAD to accept an appointment by President Reagan to the U.S.-Japan Advisory Group.

Arnold, president of Western Growers Association - Newport Beach, California, told Board members and others that it had been a distinct honor and pleasure to serve on the Board, and that the work of the Board is important to our country, the developing countries, and the land grant institutions.

\* \* \*

Dr. John R. Shields has joined the BIFAD Country Programs Division as a staff analyst under an IPA agreement from the California State University-Fresno. He recently completed a two-month consultancy assignment with BIFAD examining the procurement process of matching Title XII university resources with AID project requirements.

At Cal State-Fresno, Shields is a professor of agricultural economics specializing in the fields of agricultural policy & development and commodity trade and export marketing.

His prior involvement with international programs includes service as the Title XII campus coordinator (1981-82), an AID consultant evaluating crop and livestock projects in Africa (1982), a faculty intern with the

**(see SHIELDS - page 4)**

## **BIFAD NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **Shields (Cont'd.)**

Africa Bureau of AID (1981), and a Peace Corps volunteer in Turkey (1969-70) and Botswana (1967-68).

Shields holds a doctorate in agricultural economics from Michigan State University, where he also earned masters degree in economics (public finance, labor) and international education (comparative systems, manpower planning). His bachelors degree is in Oriental history from San Francisco State University.

\* \* \* \* \*

## **AID NEWS**

### **University Opportunities with Private Enterprise on the Increase**

AID's Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE) offers many opportunities for U.S. universities to support an AID initiative - to promote development through private enterprises and institutions.

In one aspect, PRE draws on U.S. businesses and university resources to provide management training support in the third world private sector. This training may entail general managerial techniques in product selection, marketing decisions, and simply how to run a business.

PRE also provides support to developing country capital markets to benefit job-producing small businesses. This is accomplished by making credit and other needed services available to these small businesses. For example, an AID loan, matched by the Siam Commercial Bank, provides medium-term, fixed rate loans to agribusinesses in Thailand.

In Peru, PRE has helped capitalize that country's first leasing company. PRE officials indicate that many of the Bureau's capital market-building activities are coupled with business services and technical assistance to help borrowers better manage and operate their businesses.

PRE also provides partial financing for feasibility studies and co-financing loans for third world enterprises in priority development sectors such as health and agribusiness.

PRE is continually searching for new mechanisms to promote private sector options in development. This includes developing new mechanisms for quicker commercialization of AID-funded technology - especially in research and development (R&D) funds. Current legislation gives patent rights, resulting from federally funded R&D, to the contractor rather than to the funding agency. This action permits universities to license the technology they develop and earn royalties. This should act as a catalyst to provide initiative and impetus for universities and private businesses to collaborate, develop, and commercialize their research results.

Approaches PRE is considering include limited R&D partnerships aimed at developing country needs. (These partnerships may well be eligible for the existing tax incentives for promoting domestic R&D.) This is an area where universities could play a useful role as contractors for the research desired by the limited R&D partnership (LRDP) and may even initiate such LRDPs (as general partners) with PRE assistance.

(see PRE/UNIVERSITY - page 5)

**AID NEWS (Cont'd.)****PRE/University (Cont'd.)**

Another approach is promoting generic research, through university - industry consortia. The generic research, which would focus on developing country needs would hopefully lead to further development and commercialization of technology by individual firms. PRE is exploring ways, including those used by the National Science Foundation (NSF), to assist universities interested in starting such industry supported consortia.

Universities need to develop closer ties to businesses both in the U.S. and the developing countries. They could assist U.S. firms in understanding developing country markets and needs for appropriate technology. Universities could help developing countries tap relevant U.S. technology as well. To promote such interactions between universities and private enterprises, PRE is exploring the concept of AID matching grants from industry to universities for technology directed to development needs.

Institutions and private organizations interested in obtaining more information on the operations and programs of AID's Private Enterprise Bureau should contact the office of Policy and Program Review, Department of State, Rm. 633, SA-14, Washington, D.C., 20523 (703)235-2274.

\* \* \*

**Utah State Signs MOU with AID**

On June 27, AID administrator Peter McPherson and Dr. Glenn Mecham, chairman of the Institutional Council, Utah State University signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in the Washington Office of Sen. Jake Garn (Utah).

This MOU paves the way for Utah State to make a long-term commitment, involving 18-tenured faculty, to provide a broad range of agricultural and related sciences in support of AID programs.

"I am determined to see that AID has access to a broad spectrum of university talent," McPherson said. "Overall university commitment will be measured largely by an institution's degree of participation and performance through its full-time tenured faculty."

Mecham said that Utah State has a long history of international involvement, and that the 18 faculty positions involved in this agreement will cover such areas as natural resources, irrigation and water management, human nutrition, training and institution building in research, extension, education, and other disciplines.

Utah State joins three other universities (Purdue, Colorado State, U., and the University of Florida) in receiving an MOU.

\* \* \*

**Projects Awarded**

AID has awarded the following Title XII projects:

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Country</u>
Purdue University (Energy Conservation & Resource Development)	Dominican Republic
Texas Technical Univ. (Rural Management Training)	Senegal
U. of Illinois-Urbana (Agricultural Education, Research, & Extension)	Pakistan

**(see PROJECTS - page 6)**

**AID NEWS (Cont'd.)**

**Projects (Cont'd.)**

Technical Support to Missions (TMS)  
awarded:

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Country</u>
Texas Technical U.	Guatemala

\* \* \* \* \*

**University News**

**Grant to U. of Minn.**

The University of Minnesota has received a \$44,500 one-year grant to increase the international content of its curriculum.

The grant, awarded by the Exxon Education Foundation, calls for activities planned for the winter quarter of 1984, and will include specialized workshops designed to approach "how-to-internationalize courses" in the areas of technological, health, social, and agricultural sciences.

At the end of the winter quarter, UM faculty will compete for grants in an amount up to \$2,500 to help them develop more internationally oriented courses.

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**Pre-Departure Orientation**

Midamerica International  
Agricultural Consortium (MIAC) hosted  
the first pre-departure week-long

orientation to help develop a better method of preparing, orienting, and assisting university contract personnel for overseas assignments with AID.

Kansas State University, one of the five land grant institutions in the MIAC, was the site for the orientation program, emphasizing individual training on-campus and overseas.

This orientation procedure is in direct response to the 1981 GAO Report on Title XII, which urges AID, in consultation with BIFAD, initiate action to see that university contractors are better prepared for overseas assignments in all aspects related to development.

Participants were made aware of the social, cultural, political, and economic characteristics of developing countries; how AID operates in a particular country; and how to handle administrative and logistical problems.

Because of its importance to the AID self-help concept, an entire day of the week-long program was devoted to institution building procedures and case studies.

Other MIAC institutions - Iowa State, University of Missouri, University of Nebraska, and Oklahoma State - also participated to gain knowledge and insight on how to design such a program. Several other consortia and universities sent representatives as well.

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**UNIVERSITY NEWS (Cont'd.)**

**International Agricultural Symposium**

The International Committee of the American Agricultural Economics Association sponsored a symposium on Agricultural Economists and International Program Activities: The Search for an Effective Involvement, August 1, 1983, held during the Annual Meeting of the American Agricultural Economics Association at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.

The symposium's purpose was to present information on:

1. the main trends affecting university involvement in international research,
2. a recent study of the Management Analysis Center explaining faculty attitudes towards overseas projects, and
3. the recent innovations introduced by AID through BIFAD to stimulate faculty involvement in international programs.

Participants included AID staff, the Management Analysis Center, and universities.

An abstract of the meeting will be published in the December issue of the American Journal of Agricultural Economics.

For further information about the symposium, and for copies of the abstract, please contact Dr Richard L. Meyer, Chairman, International Committee, AAEA, The Ohio State University, Office of Academic Affairs, International Programs, 136 Derby Hall, 154 North Oval Mall, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

\* \* \*

**Items of Interest**

**AWID Conference Begins**

The Association for Women in Development (AWID) will hold its first conference in Washington, D.C., October 13-15, 1983.

This conference entitled "Women in Development: A Decade of Experience," will be held at the Capital Hilton. It's the first of many AWID plans to organize around the general theme of "Research, Policy, and Practice of Women in Development."

Its focus will be food and energy, as well as a celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Percy Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act - which mandates the inclusion of women in U.S. development assistance activities.

AWID is a U.S. based initiative, founded by a group of women in 1982. It is open, however, to individuals and institutions worldwide.

AWID's purpose is to increase awareness of the interdependence of nations, institutions, and individuals in development. "It is committed to ensuring that women participate as full and active partners in a more equitable development process, and that they share in its benefits."

For further information, contact Ellen Fenoglio, SECID/ WID Coordinator, Suite 300, 1900 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

<u>Registration</u> <u>Fee</u>	<u>Prior</u> <u>to</u> <u>July 31</u>	<u>August 1</u> <u>and</u> <u>Later</u>
Regular (member)	\$45	\$60
Student	\$20	\$30
Non-Members	\$60	\$75

\* \* \*

## RESOURCES

### WID Report

The 1982 Women in Development Report to Congress is available from AID's Office of Women in Development.

This report contains information on AID's fiscal 1980-1984 women in development activities, such as detailing the Agency's plan to integrate third world women into program development, project design and implementation.

The report also contains statistical tables describing the funds obligated for women in development activities. Project descriptions for AID's regional and central bureaus also include their impact on women in the development process.

For copies of this publication, send your request to the Office of Women in Development, Resource Center, Room 3243 NS, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523.

\* \* \*

### Publications

The following publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402:

- International Food Policy Issues, A Food Proceedings (FAER) 103p. pc \$13.)) MF \$4.50 PB 83 134700
- Agricultural Exports by Cooperatives, 1980  
(RR 26) 21 p. PC \$8.50 MF \$4.50  
PB 83 145789

\* \* \*

### AID Policy Papers

AID's Program and Policy Coordination Bureau (PPC) now has available all its policy papers for your information. These policy papers give you accurate and current information about the Agency's role in specific areas of development assistance activities.

Please direct your request(s) to the specific area(s) as indicated below:

<u>Policy Paper(s)</u>	<u>Contact</u>
1. Food and Agricultural Development	Douglas Caton AID/PPC/PDPR Rural Dev. Div.
2. Pricing, Subsidies, and Related Policies in Food & Agriculture	Rm. 2675 N.S. Wash, D.C. 20523

<u>Policy Paper(s)</u>	<u>Contact</u>
1. Domestic Water & Sanitation	Ann Van Dusen AID/PPC/PDPR
2. Nutrition	Human Res. Div.
3. Population Assistance	Rm. 3889 N.S. Wash, D.C. 20523
4. Basic Education & Technical Trng.	
5. Health Assistance	
6. Institutional Development	

<u>Policy Paper (s)</u>	<u>Contact</u>
1. Private Enterprise Development	Jerry Wolgin AID/PPC/PDPR
2. Recurrent Costs	Rm. 2675 NS Economic Develop. Div. Wash, D.C. 20523

Policy Paper (s)

Contact

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Private & Voluntary Organizations | Karen Poe<br>Central Program<br>Analysis Div.<br>AID/PPC/PB<br>Rm. 3749 NS<br>Wash.,D.C.20523 |
|--------------------------------------|---|

Policy Paper (s)

Contact

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Women in Development | Debbie Purcell<br>AID/PPC<br>Women in Dev.<br>Rm. 3243 NS<br>Wash.,D.C.20523 |
|-------------------------|--|

Policy Paper (s)

Contact

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Approaches to the Policy Dialogue | Keith Jay<br>AID, Rm. 3953NS<br>Econ.Affrs.Ofc.<br>Wash.,D.C.20523 |
|--------------------------------------|--|

Policy Paper (s)

Contact

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Bureau for Private Enterprise | Bruce Bouchard<br>AID/PRE, Rm 633<br>SA-14<br>Ofc. of Invst.<br>Wash.,D.C.20523 |
|----------------------------------|---|

**BIFAD**

- Dr. E. T. York - Chairman
- Mr. Ernest T. Marshall
- Mr. Charles J. Marshall
- Honorable Paul Findley
- Dr. Benjamin F. Payton
- Dr. Warren J. Baker
- Dr. Duane C. Acker

**JCARD CO-CHAIRMEN**

- Dr. Hugh Popenoe, Director  
International Programs in Agriculture  
(University of Florida)
- Dr. Jack Robins, Director  
Food and Agriculture - AID,  
Bureau for Science and Technology

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- Ms. Michelle R. Rucker, RIR Coordinator - (202) 632-9048
- Ms. Mary Lester, Editor, *BIFAD Briefs* (202) 632-9048

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## BIFAD PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS

Carrying out the announcement by President Reagan July 15, to appoint five members to the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD), AID administrator Peter McPherson officially swore in Dr. E. T. York as the new BIFAD chairman on July 22. In the same ceremony at the State Department, McPherson also swore in four others, which completes the seven-member Board as designated by the Title XII legislation. This Board acts as a liaison between AID and the university community to help mobilize the participation of land and sea grant institutions in the food and nutrition programs of AID.

McPherson said that since BIFAD came into existence, under the chairmanship of Dr. Clifton Wharton, Jr., it has been instrumental and aggressive in articulating an agenda for agricultural development worldwide. He said he thought this agenda was "tremendously" beneficial to AID and the university community as a whole.

McPherson, a member of the BIFAD from 1977 to 1979, noted it was a sad occasion to see Wharton leave; however, he was happy to see that the new Board members have "particularly outstanding records in public service and have deep and lengthy interests in the business of agricultural development." McPherson went on to say that each new member recognizes that food production around the world is a problem and "that there's no higher calling and no greater contribution to this arena."

York, a reappointment to the Board and vice chairman since 1981, is chancellor emeritus of the State University System of Florida. He was also provost for agriculture at the University of Florida 1963-73.

"I am honored to receive this challenging assignment by President Reagan," York said. "The great success story of American agriculture has been made possible in large measure by the significant contribution of the agricultural programs of U.S. universities such as the University of Florida."

York added that he looked forward to "working closely with the U.S. university community and the Agency for International Development in mutually reinforcing efforts to achieve" the goal of the BIFAD.

York is a charter member and on the board of directors of Action for World Development and is a member of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research. TAC provides technical and program guidance to the International Agricultural Research Centers worldwide. York has led presidential missions on agricultural development in Egypt, Liberia, and the Caribbean. In September, York will lead another mission to Egypt to develop recommendations on food and agricultural programs. York succeeds two-term chairman Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr.

The other appointments include:

- Dr. Duane Acker is president of Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas. He served as a director of the U.S. Council on Agricultural Science and Technology and was a chairman, U.S. Deans of Agriculture.

● Dr. Warren J. Baker is president of California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, California. He is a registered civil engineer and has practiced in the area of geotechnical engineering. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU).

● Former congressman Paul Findley (R-IL) is an adjunct professor at Western Illinois University. He is also co-author of the Title XII legislation, along with the late Senator Hubert Humphrey (D-MN). In Findley's 20-year tenure as a member of the House of Representatives, he was a member of the Foreign Affairs and Agriculture Committees. The Title XII legislation calls for strengthening the expertise of U.S. land and sea grant institutions to participate in increasing the food and agricultural production capacities of developing countries.

● Dr. Benjamin F. Payton is president of the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Payton was a program officer for education and public policy at the Ford Foundation and president of Benedict College.

All new members will serve three-year terms.

Other Board members completing the seven include Dr. Ernest T. Marshall, vice president, Montgomery Associates, Fairway, Kansas; and Mr. Charles J. Marshall, owner, Western Idaho Potato Processing Co., Inc., Nampa, Idaho.

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#### STRENGTHENING GRANTS & MOU's

The JCARD Strengthening Grant Panel is now designing a process and criteria for a peer review of the matching strengthening grants during their fifth year.

This panel and the joint BIFAD/AID MOU Task Force are coordinating a process by which a university can graduate from a strengthening grant to an MOU.

Both the JCARD Strengthening Grant Panel and the MOU Task Force will report their recommendations to the JCARD on August 18-19, 1983. BIFAD approval on the Strengthening Grant evaluation/MOU process will be sought at the September 29 Board meeting.

See future issues of BIFAD Briefs for updates on these items.

JOINT CAREER CORPS OPPORTUNITY

TITLE: Special Advisor on the Title XII Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)

LOCATION OF FIRST AID ASSIGNMENT: BIFAD/AID Washington, DC

DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT: 2 years

PRINCIPAL DUTIES: Assigned to BIFAD'S Institutional & Human Resource and Country Programs Divisions to assist the Title XII HBCUs to more fully participate in Title XII activities. Would work with BIFAD, AID and the Title XII HBCUs to increase communication links, and identify strengths and constraints affecting participation by those universities. Special emphasis would be on enhancing institutional capability and matching Title XII HBCUs with project opportunities.

QUALIFICATIONS: Mid-career Title XII HBCU professional with both academic and administrative leadership abilities, and preferably with overseas development experience.

TO APPLY

University applications (requests from individuals will not be considered) should include the following information:

- I. Name of candidate(s) for a specific assignment, with following bio-data:
  - (a) Education (degrees, dates, major, institution).
  - (b) Professional Experience (include position titles, dates, overseas locations, research publications, honors, language skills, etc.) with specific reference to listed requirements of the assignment.
  - (c) Date of earliest availability.

II. Descriptions of programs at the university, related to the assignment, and providing a professional institutional base which would both benefit from and support the proposed participation in the JCC program.

Applications should be submitted by the university as soon as possible to:

Dr. Erven Long, S&T/RUR, Rm. 309, SA-18  
Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523  
Phone 703/235-8929

with a copy to:

Dr. Frederick E. Hutchinson  
Executive Director  
Board for International Food  
and Agricultural Development  
Room 5318 N.S.  
Washington, D.C. 20523  
Phone 202/632-9048

Applications will be processed as suitable candidates are identified.

JOINT CAREER CORPS OPPORTUNITIES NOT FILLED AS OF 7/18/83

India:                    Agricultural Research Specialist (soils, BNF, etc.)  
                          Population Advisor (demography, sociology, statistics)  
                          Irrigation Management Specialist (drainage, water mgmt.)

Peru:                    Tropical Agronomist (high jungle areas, Spanish language\*)

Panama:                 Agricultural Economist (Spanish language\*)

Jordan:                Agronomist (dryland agriculture)

Philippines:          Credit/Finance Advisor (rural cooperatives, banking, etc.)  
                          Agribusiness (small and medium scale, post-production)

Cameroon:             General Economist (agricultural content, French language\*)  
                          Agricultural Education/Extension Specialist (French lang.\*)

Sudan:                 Monetary Economist (Arabic language helpful)

BIFAD:  
(AID/W)                Special Advisor on Title XII Historically Black Colleges and  
                          Universities (See separate announcement for details)

For further information please contact:

Erven J. Long, S&T/RUR  
Room 309, Bldg. SA-18  
U.S.A.I.D.  
Washington, D.C. 20523  
(703) 235-8929

\*There may be some time for up-grading language capability prior to accepting assignment.



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

## Volume VI

## September 1983

## Number 5

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### **BIFAD News**

#### **BIFAD Gains a Deputy Director**

In August Mrs. Priscilla M. Boughton joined the BIFAD staff as the new deputy director.

Prior to coming to BIFAD, Boughton was the mission director for AID in India. Boughton has an impressive career in government service beginning in 1958 at the State Department, where she served four years, first as a research analyst and then as a foreign service officer and economist.

In 1962 she had a four-year stint with the Peace Corps as deputy chief, East Africa Division and chief, South Asia Division. In 1966, she began working for AID and has held various positions such as desk officer for Korea and Taiwan; special assistant for Public Law (PL-480), Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination; special assistant to the AID administrator for food policy issues; and director of the Office of Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka affairs.

Boughton holds a bachelors degree in Political Science from Swarthmore College, and a masters degree from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

\* \* \*

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### **Title XII Project Awarded**

AID has awarded the following Title XII project:

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Country</u>
U. of Illinois-Urbana & Southern Illinois U.- Carbondale (Agricultu- ral Education Research, and Extension).	Pakistan

### **JCARD News**

At its August meeting, the Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD) discussed several issues related to Title XII including:

**(see JCARD NEWS – page 2)**

## JCARD NEWS (Cont'd.)

- o recommendations for a peer review process for evaluating progress under strengthening grant programs, and tying future memoranda of understanding (MOU) to that process;
- o progress of the JCARD International Agricultural Research Center's (IARCs) panel, and adoption of a recommendation to the BIFAD for funding of a proposed project for collaboration between U.S. universities and the IARCs;
- o AID's initiatives involving the Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs); and
- o a critique paper on AID's regional bureau strategy plan.

The proposed project with U.S. universities and IARCs, previously endorsed by BIFAD but never funded by AID, would provide a mechanism for assisting IARCs to access specialized research expertise in universities. JCARD has urged that this project be given priority in funding. JCARD also suggested AID take steps to more fully utilize the work of centers in mission programs and to improve communication between regional bureaus and S&T staff on center activities, and to involve regional bureaus more fully in policy matters.

Part of the JCARD agenda was devoted to work group discussion of regional bureau strategic plans. Following a general discussion of the issues identified in the four regional work groups, plans have been made for a critique paper to be developed for presentation to the BIFAD September 29.

## BIFAD Brochure Library

The BIFAD staff is requesting a copy of all available brochures Title XII universities have prepared to describe their international agricultural programs and their efforts to educate state populace about international development.

After collecting the information, the BIFAD staff will maintain a library on the brochures. A list of the brochures will be distributed in a future issue of the *BIFAD Briefs*. In this way, there will be an opportunity to exchange information on international agricultural programs and on development education efforts at other Title XII institutions.

It will be the responsibility of interested universities to contact directly Title XII institutions for their specific brochures.

\* \* \*

### Calendar of Events

BIFAD Meeting - September 29 - Room 150, National Academy of Sciences, C Street, N.W. entrance, Washington, D.C.

JCARD Meeting - October 11, 12, Washington, D.C.

### WORLD FOOD DAY

October 16, 1983

For more information, contact National Committee for World Food Day, 1776 F. St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20437, (202) 376-2306.

## **UNIVERSITY NEWS**

### **Universities Provide Interns for Haiti AID Mission**

The University of Maine at Orono and the South-East Consortium for International Development (SECID) are entering their second year of providing student interns to work with AID Mission personnel to implement projects in Haiti.

Under a cooperative agreement, the mission identifies projects and provides qualifications for the additional personnel needed. UMO/SECID selects graduate or undergraduate student applicants from their member institutions meeting those qualifications. After a screening process, the best qualified applications are sent to the mission. Final selection of the interns is made by Mission and UMO/SECID personnel.

The interns work on a variety of projects including agricultural economics, agro-forestry, animal husbandry, civil engineering, and public health. The universities and students are pleased with this arrangement because it provides promising students an opportunity to work in a developing country. All applicants have indicated a desire to work in such countries after completion of their university education.

### **Training Workshop - Hawaii**

On February 28 - March 5, the University of Hawaii will sponsor the first "Training of Trainers Workshop" for the orientation of Title XII universities working on overseas contracts.

For further details, see future issues of *BIFAD Briefs*.

\* \* \*

### **International Farming Systems Research Symposium**

A symposium on "The Role of Animals in the Farming System: Production, Products, Process," is scheduled October 31 - November 2, 1983 at Kansas State University.

The symposium objective is to address issues regarding the interaction of animals and crops in the application of Farming Systems Research (FSR). Procedural, methodological, conceptual issues and group discussions on case studies will be addressed by examining current FSR projects worldwide. The symposium will be of specific interest to those who have, or are planning field experience.

The University of Florida will organize a workshop for the Farming Systems Support Project (FSSP) participants on November 3-4, immediately following the KSU symposium.

For further information, contact: **Jim Jorns**, Assistant Director, International Agricultural Programs, Room 108, Waters Hall, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas 66506, (913) 532-5714.

\* \* \*

### **Management Workshop**

Last May, Texas Tech University held a management workshop for 23 international students studying at its campus. The workshop, sponsored by Texas Tech's Women in Development (WID) Committee - through the Consortium for International Development (CID) - focused on management problems, the fears and frustrations involved in assuming such problems, and finding solutions to

**(see MGT. WORKSHOP - page 4)**

## **UNIVERSITY NEWS (Cont'd)**

### **Mgt. Workshop (Cont'd.)**

those problems as students assume management responsibilities when they return to their home country. Students are expected to supervise workers, establish businesses, organize political functions, preside at club meetings, and assume other management functions.

Dr. Evelyn Montgomery, professor emeritus, Texas Tech's Department of Anthropology, said "Experience has shown that during the education period in the U.S., both the home community and the returnee have changed." The workshop participants discussed ways to smooth possible conflicts caused by students returning to their country and being considered agents of cultural change.

A report on the workshop, including a summary of the evaluations will be available from Carolyn Ater, associate professor, International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Studies, Texas Tech University, Box 4620, Lubbock, Texas 79409-4620, (806) 742-2218.

### **International Agricultural Positions Funded**

The University of Minnesota has funded three-and-a-half new full-time positions in international agriculture from Minnesota's state appropriations. This reflects the university's commitment and the high priority being given to international education.

Major factors in this decision were the growing importance of Title XII at the University of Minnesota and of international agricultural trade to the state economy.

\* \* \*

### **Youth Seminar**

In March 1983, the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis held a seminar on "Youth, Home Economics, Agriculture and Third World Development." It focused on the economic roles and responsibilities of youth in the Third World and how development affects them.

Representatives from Title XII universities and other participants had an opportunity to consider and discuss three major papers and the responses of faculty members, drawn primarily from the colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture at the University of Minnesota. The papers included:

- o "The Work and Economic Contributions of Rural Youth in The Third World: An Overview," by Dr. Constantina Safilios-Rothchild - Population Council;
- o "Youth in Developing Countries - The Neglected Resource," by Dr. Monzoor Ahmed - UNICEF; and
- o "Youth in Economic Development," by Dr. Robert Evanson - Yale University.

BIFAD Chief, C. Jean Weidemann, summarized the papers from the perspective of women, home economics and youth.

**(see YOUTH SEMINAR - page 5)**

## **UNIVERSITY NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **Youth Seminar (Cont'd.)**

During the seminar, five major areas of discussion evolved covering the following issues:

- o problems of defining youth, development, and opportunity cost;
- o data available on youth;
- o education, training, health, and nutrition concerns;
- o productivity and farm/household decision-making; and
- o equity issues such as young men and young women in education, work, health, and nutrition.

Dr. Miriam Seltzer, coordinator for the Center for Youth in Development and Research, University of Minnesota, said that the sketchy data available on youth in development are derived from data on women in development. And a report issued by Seltzer's office indicates the human resources in the Third World will be minimal until there is a better understanding of the economic roles and responsibilities of children and youth.

To promote an awareness of youth in development, Seltzer is teaching classes at the University of Minnesota to interested students, and she is involved in speaking tours at various campuses. She said several university and private industry personnel have shown an interest in this subject. In addition, she said they have requested more information for their institutional files.

Seltzer offered several steps on what can and should be done to integrate youth in development. She felt that the first and most important step is to value youth in the development process, and to stop the practice of

viewing youth as only consumers or welfare recipients.

Second, there is a need for scholars and practitioners to be committed to development, and to incorporate and integrate concerns for youth into their research, policy formulation and its implementing programs.

Third, there is a need to actively pursue broadening knowledge about the economic roles of youth by sex, area, age, family income, and educational status.

Fourth, continue to ask about the impact of development on youth.

Fifth, consider projects and policies that will involve the productive potential youth represent.

Finally, incorporate youth into our teaching, regardless of discipline or profession.

The publication of the three major papers, the discussants' responses - with editorial comments, and Seltzer's report are available by writing or calling: Center for Youth Development and Research, 386 McNeal Hall, 1985 Buford Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota 55108, (612) 376-7624.

\* \* \*

### **FYI**

#### **NASULGC Meeting**

The 97th Annual Meeting of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC) will be held November 13-16 at the Sheraton Hotel, Washington, D.C.

**(see NASULGC - page 6)**

### NASULGC (Cont'd.)

The bylaws of NASULGC mandate that the meeting be a forum for discussion, for developing decisive policy, and for drafting specific programs to do the work of the Association.

Meetings are scheduled throughout the three-day period including the Council of Presidents and Chancellors, the Annual Business Meeting, the Division of Agriculture, Councils for Academic Affairs, Business Affairs, Extension and Continuing Education, Research Policy and Graduate Education, and University Relations and Development.

The international affairs meeting will include the BIFAD/Commission on International Agricultural Programs (CIAP)/Experiment Station session on "Harnessing The U.S. Agricultural Research Capacity" for international agricultural development. The keynote speaker will be nobel laureate professor Ted Schultz. Discussion will follow.

A special feature will be the Joint Meeting with the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges.

The guest speaker at one of the two general sessions will be Charles McDowell, columnist, *Richmond Times*, and television panelist, PBS' Washington Week in Review. The guest speaker for the other general session has not been announced.

For registration and other information, contact: NASULGC, One Dupont Circle, Suite 710, Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-7120.

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### AWID Policy Seminar

The BIFAD, in cooperation with AID's Women in Development Office (WID), is sponsoring a special seminar during

the Conference of the Association for Women in Development (AWID), October 13-15, 1983, in Washington, D.C.

The objective of the seminar is to provide an overview of the policies and operations of AID, BIFAD, and the Women in Development Office.

Topics include the AID project design and review process with emphasis on the points where BIFAD and the WID Office intersect with that process. New policies and strategies in AID and WID also will be discussed.

The seminar is scheduled from 10:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m., Thursday, October 13, 1983, East Auditorium, State Department Building, 21st and C Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. Participants should enter the State Department at the 21st Street entrance.

If you are interested in this seminar, please complete this form and return by October 7 to:

-----

Dr. C. Jean Weidemann, BIFAD/AID, Department of State, Room 5318, N.S., Washington, D.C. 20523.

\_\_\_\_\_ I will attend the BIFAD/AID-WID Seminar on October 13.

\_\_\_\_\_ I am registered for the AWID Conference.

Name : \_\_\_\_\_  
Affiliation: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Phone : \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

## **BIFAD**

Dr. E. T. York - Chairman  
Mr. Ernest T. Marshall  
Mr. Charles J. Marshall  
Honorable Paul Findley  
Dr. Benjamin F. Payton  
Dr. Warren J. Baker  
Dr. Duane C. Acker

## **BIFAD STAFF**

Dr. Frederick E. Hutchinson, Executive Director - (202) 632-9048  
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Ms. Michelle R. Rucker, RIR Coordinator - (202) 632-9048  
Ms. Mary Lester, Editor, *BIFAD Briefs* (202) 632-9048

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## **JCARD CO-CHAIRMEN**

Dr. Hugh Popenoe, Director  
International Programs in Agriculture  
(University of Florida)

Dr. Jack Robins, Director  
Food and Agriculture - AID,  
Bureau for Science and Technology

## **JCARD Members**

Dr. Allen Christensen, California State Polytechnic University - (714) 598-4101  
Dr. Francille Firebaugh, Ohio State University - (614) 422-8119  
Dr. Rodney Foil, Mississippi State University - (601) 325-3005  
Dr. Charles Hess, University of California-Davis - (916) 752-1605  
Dr. Frederick Humphries, Tennessee State University - (615) 320-3432  
Dr. Jean Kearns, Consortium for International Development & The University of Arizona - (602) 745-0455  
Dr. G. Edward Schuh, University of Minnesota - (612) 373-0945  
Dr. Ralph Smuckler, Michigan State University - (517) 355-2352  
Dr. James Johnston, Rockefeller Foundation - (212) 869-8500  
Dr. Roland Hendrickson, Pfizer, Inc. - (212) 573-2444  
Dr. Ernest Corley, U.S. Department of Agriculture - (202) 447-7143  
Dr. Robert Wildman, National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration - (301) 443-8923  
Mr. Albert (Scaff) Brown, AID - Latin America and the Caribbean Bureau - (202) 632-8126  
Mr. Douglas Caton, AID - Program and Policy Coordination Bureau (202) 632-1788  
Mr. Richard Cobb, AID - Near East Bureau (202) 632-9262  
Mr. Hugh Dwelley, AID - Bureau for Management - (703) 235-9159  
Mr. Charles Antholt, - AID - Asia Bureau - (202) 632-2476  
Mr. David Schaer - AID - Africa Bureau - (202) 632-3650



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International

Development

**Volume VI**

**October 1983**

**Number 6**

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## **BIFAD NEWS**

### **University Approvals**

At its September 29 meeting, the BIFAD approved a recommendation to ask AID to fund strengthening grants for the following universities:

Prairie View A&M University (non-matching), and

the University of Georgia (matching).

These grants are a part of the initiatives created by AID and BIFAD to help implement the Title XII objective.

The BIFAD also approved Western Illinois University and the University of Michigan - Ann Arbor, to be upgraded to the roster of Title XII universities. This roster includes all land grant and sea grant universities or other U.S. colleges and universities which:

- have a demonstrable capacity in teaching, research, and extension activities in the agricultural sciences; and
- can contribute effectively to the attainment of Title XII objectives.

Title XII is an amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act which calls for strengthening the capacities of U.S. land and sea grant institutions to help AID in its food and nutrition programs.

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In addition, these institutions must meet the following criteria:

- are interested in exploring their potential for collaborative relationships with agricultural institutions and with scientists working on significant problems designed to increase food production in developing countries;
- have capacity in the agricultural sciences;
- able to maintain an appropriate balance of teaching, research, and extension functions;
- have capacity, experience, and commitment with respect to international agricultural efforts; and
- able to contribute to solving the problems addressed by Title XII.

\* \* \*

## **BIFAD NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **Title XII Project Status**

At two of its previous Board meetings, the BIFAD heard reports on two AID Title XII projects.

#### NEPAL PROJECT

In 1979, the Southeast Consortium for International Development (SECID) was awarded this AID, Title XII contract, after being selected by His Majesty's Government of Nepal. This project provides assistance to help reverse serious current trends of widespread soil erosion, loss of soil productivity, landslides, deforestation, and general environmental degradation throughout the hill areas of Nepal.

To address these environmental concerns, Nepal's Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, with the assistance of AID and SECID, designed a comprehensive fifteen-year strategy called the Resource Conservation and Utilization Project (RCUP). Utilizing the experience and competence of nine U.S. academic institutions from SECID, the project includes such components as resource management, training, and institutional development.

The Nepal districts of Gorkha, Mustang, and Myadi were selected for project implementation because of their representative climatic and environmental, social, and economic conditions. Under SECID direction, Western Carolina University (WCU), Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (VPI & SU), and Duke University are advising and providing technical assistance to the Nepalese.

VPI&SU assists the Nepalese in building curriculum and designing programs for the Institute for Renewable Resources (IRNR) at Pokhara, located in the central hill area of Nepal. These programs include designing teaching, research, and extension facilities, curriculum development, library devel-

opment, research program development and extension outreach programs.

WCU provides short-term training and observational courses entailing two to eight week trips to the U.S., covering such topics as the legislative process in integrated resource management.

Duke University provides or arranges long-term participant training in the natural resources area. Forestry, soils, croplands, and rangelands training courses are conducted at U. S. and third country institutions.

\* \* \*

#### SWAZILAND PROJECT

The Swaziland project is a collaborative assistance one, designed and implemented in 1981 by Pennsylvania State University and Tennessee State University in cooperation with the Swaziland Ministry of Agriculture.

Using adapted farming systems approaches in the design of the project, the focus is "on-farm" small holder agriculture; the use of practices consistent with the problems of the farmers; and an emphasis on the interaction of all components in the project. Implementation involves a sequence of activities. Implementation involves a sequence of activities in which the crops sector is addressed first and the livestock sector emphasized second.

The project calls for 19 Swazis to be trained in U.S. universities at either the bachelors or masters' degree level. North Carolina State, the University of Georgia, the University of Missouri - Columbia, as well as Tennessee State and Penn State are the universities conducting this training. Others are to be trained in short-term courses to help refine existing skills.

**(see PROJECTS - page 3)**

## **BIFAD NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **Projects (Cont'd.)**

Eight long-term specialists, each for a five-year period, will be assigned to the project in the areas of administration, agronomy, horticulture, agricultural economics, rural sociology, agricultural communications, and extension training.

The project also calls for 60 person-month of short-term assistance in the areas of agricultural mechanization, pomology, library science, and computer applications.

For further information about these projects, contact Jerry Oweis, BIFAD, Country Programs Division, Rm. 5318, N.S., Washington, D.C. 20523, (202) 632-8408.

\* \* \*

### **Title XII Regional Seminars**

Dates and locations for BIFAD's sixth series of Title XII Regional Seminars are listed below:

January 9-10 - The University of Arkansas - Fayetteville, Arkansas

January 12-13 - The University of Idaho-Moscow, Idaho

January 19-20 - Virginia State University, Petersburg, Virginia

The agenda, hotel accommodations, and registration information will be announced in a later issue of *BIFAD Briefs*.

\* \* \*

### **Pre-Departure Orientation**

This two-week AID/BIFAD sponsored workshop will be held at the University of Hawaii, February 27 - March 9, 1984. It is geared for university faculty,

administrators, and others involved in the design, implementation, management, and support of AID technical assistance projects in developing countries.

Developers of the workshop hope to assist universities increase their capacities to design and implement effective campus support systems for overseas projects; provide a training experience for the participants so that they may acquire skills and knowledge relevant to the design, implementation, and evaluation of individual or team pre-departure orientation programs; and to provide resource materials for participants to use in developing pre-departure orientations and project support programs at their institutions.

For further information about this workshop contact Dr. Harold McArthur, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, the University of Hawaii, 3050 Maile Way, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, (808) 948-6441.

\* \* \*

### **Types of RIR Access**

A new way to access BIFAD's Registry of Institutional Resources (RIR) computerized information is by computer tape. This method is available to the universities belonging to the Title XII network. However, these universities may request a computer tape only of their completed submission forms A, B, C, and D.

Having such a tape enables a university to search and view information at its campus facility.

This information includes institutional and physical resources, staff capabilities, and international experience.

**(see RIR ACCESS - page 4)**

## **BIFAD NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **RIR Access (Cont'd.)**

The tape also will enable a university to establish a networking system for discussing resources and possible linkages with other institutions to implement a Title XII project or other development assistance activity.

Institutions interested in this type of data access should send BIFAD's RIR coordinator a non-labeled tape (scratch tape) with a density of 800 Bytes Per Inch (BPI), 1600 BPI, or 6250 BPI.

The other type of RIR information access pertains to a Title XII university requesting BIFAD's RIR coordinator to find specific disciplines, commodities, languages, or other related data for a development assistance project.

For example, there may be a need for a:

- 1) senior level agricultural economist with North African experience to administer research, or
- 2) a French-speaking cereals agronomists with drylands experience.

A computer printout of the data will be made available to the requesting institution to determine the most experienced personnel. No names are released until the Title XII representative of the institution informs the requester of the interest and availability of the staff or faculty member.

AID personnel may access the RIR data as well.

For further information, contact Michelle Rucker, BIFAD RIR Coordinator, AID/BIFAD, Rm. 5318, N.S., Washington, D.C. 20523, (202) 632-9048.

Please note that for security reasons, BIFAD controls access to the RIR data bank.

\* \* \*

## **AID NEWS**

### **Speech to CID**

In July AID Administrator Peter McPherson spoke before a gathering of university presidents and trustees of the Consortium for International Development. In his speech, the administrator expressed his desire to see the university community and the private sector working more cooperatively in the development assistance process.

For the complete text of his speech see Appendix A of this issue of BIFAD Briefs

\* \* \*

## **TSMs Awarded**

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Country</u>
Utah State University	Ecuador

## **Title XII Projects Awarded**

University of Minnesota and Tennessee State University (Local Crops Storage)	Rwanda
--	--------

University of Arkansas- Fayetteville and Winrock International	Haiti
--	-------

\* \* \*

## UNIVERSITY NEWS

### Conference

Tuskegee Institute will host the 41st Professional Agricultural Workers Conference (PAWC) December 4-6, 1983.

PAWC's theme will be "The Role of USDA, Land Grant universities and Other Agencies in Assisting Rural America - Research, Education and Technology Transfer."

Registration fee - \$65.

For further information contact T.T. Williams, Director, Human Resources Development Center, Robert Russa Moton Hall, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama 36088, (205) 727-8764.

\* \* \*

### Publications Available

The following publications are available:

Agricultural Economic Research

Extension Review

Foreign Agriculture

Foreign Agriculture Trade of the United States

For subscription prices (price list 36 - Government Periodicals), write to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

\* \* \*

### Employment Opportunity

The Tropical Agricultural and Research Center (CATIE) - Costa Rica - is seeking an agricultural economist to work on the AID/ROCAP (Regional Office for Central American Programs) Financed Small Production Systems Project.

Incumbent's responsibilities include developing and validating an animal crop system diagnostic methodology; and working with small farmers in Central America and Panama on a research project to develop alternative crop-animal farming systems.

Qualifications include a strong agricultural or animal science background, a masters degree level in agricultural economics, and a speaking and reading fluency in Spanish at the "3" level.

Send resumes, transcripts, and references to Dr. M.A. Esnaola, Coordinator Small Production Systems Project, Animal Production Department, CATIE, Turrialba, Costa Rica.

Deadline November 15, 1983.

\* \* \*

## **BIFAD**

Dr. E. T. York - Chairman  
Mr. Ernest T. Marshall  
Mr. Charles J. Marshall  
Honorable Paul Findley  
Dr. Benjamin F. Payton  
Dr. Warren J. Baker  
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## **JCARD CO-CHAIRMEN**

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International Programs in Agriculture  
(University of Florida)

Dr. Jack Robins, Director  
Food and Agriculture - AID,  
Bureau for Science and Technology

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University - (615) 320-3432  
Dr. Jean Kearns, Consortium for Inter-  
national Development & The Univer-  
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Dr. G. Edward Schuh, University of  
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Dr. Ralph Smuckler, Michigan State  
University - (517) 355-2352  
Dr. James Johnston, Rockefeller Founda-  
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Dr. Roland Hendrickson, Pfizer, Inc. -  
(212) 573-2444  
Dr. Ernest Corley, U.S. Department of  
Agriculture - (202) 447-7143  
Dr. Robert Wildman, National Oceanog-  
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Mr. Charles Antholt, - AID - Asia  
Bureau - (202) 632-2476  
Mr. David Schaer - AID - Africa Bureau -  
(202) 632-3650

REMARKS

BY

M. PETER MCPHERSON, ADMINISTRATOR

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ON

U.S. UNIVERSITIES AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

IN A.I.D. PROGRAMS

JULY 14, 1983

Good morning. It is a pleasure to be here to talk to such a distinguished gathering of university presidents and trustees.

In the little more than two years, that I have been at the the Agency for International Development, we have reshaped all facets of the U.S. assistance program. These emerging policies and strategies have already begun to take shape. We have new strategies for every field of activity in which we work. Agricultural research has been elevated to a top priority. In fact, 50 percent of A.I.D. programs are now in agricultural development.

Many of you are aware of the emphasis which we have accorded to science and technology. Nyle Brady is the Senior Assistant Administrator for Science and Technology. His S&T Bureau will review all projects, and country strategy statements in terms of science and technology. He has recruited outstanding individuals to head S&T Directorates in A.I.D. priority fields. We established S&T Sector Councils to provide an Agency-wide base of expertise, including the regional bureaus, to guide our S&T thrust.

A.I.D. has established a more intimate association with the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) and the university community in general. We have begun to implement several initiatives which I introduced last year. Memoranda of Understanding (MOU's) have been signed with four universities, as a basis for long-term planning and continuity of university involvement in A.I.D. programs. Now we are refining our criteria for selection of additional universities for MOU's.

The first project using the Joint Enterprise Mode of contracting is under way. This will improve our access to the expertise of smaller institutions. Recently I announced a major effort to expand the involvement of the Historically Black Colleges and Universities in A.I.D. programs.

A.I.D. and the universities are working together to establish a professional career system to strengthen our S&T capacity. For this Joint Career Corps, we have budgeted for 25 professionals from universities to serve in A.I.D. positions, mostly overseas.

Your help and that of the university community is vital to the success of our new programs. We need your intellectual input. The wealth of your experience and knowledge is essential to building better and more effective A.I.D. projects.

A.I.D. incorporates four basic fundamental principles in all of its development programs: 1) institutional development; 2) technology transfer and research; 3) policy dialogue; and, 4) the private sector.

BIFAD has recently taken steps to help A.I.D. set in motion university resources to support these four fundamental principles. The Agency already looks to universities as a major source of expertise in institution-building, technology transfer and research.

Policy dialogue is in place, and we are relying on the universities to assist A.I.D. in policy reform. Now, it is time to engage your talents, and imagination, in working with the private sector.

Today, I look to you for guidance and support in order to further link the strengths of the private sector with the wisdom of the university community.

Even though U.S. private sector and universities often share an interest in Third World development, their motivations are somewhat different. Universities see assistance as part of their service function and a way to strengthen their own research, and instructional programs at home. U.S. private enterprise is driven by the dynamic of profits.

Can organizations, whose motives are different, work together in the development enterprise? The record shows that they can. While the private sector supports university research, universities train manpower for the private sector. The Cooperative Extension Services assist both farmers and agro-business enterprises.

Overseas the story is very similar. A university may be engaged by a tractor firm to develop and teach maintenance, or, by an oil company, to manage an educational program. A U.S. business may form joint ventures with small farmers to participate in developing an extension service or experiment station.

In addition, the possibilities for complementary relationships between private voluntary organizations are real, and just beginning to be explored. The opportunities are endless.

The Bureau for Private Enterprise, which I have established in A.I.D., is constantly searching for ways to promote private sector involvement, in the development process. Current legislation, permits universities to license the technology they develop, and earn royalties. This legislation has further stimulated university cooperation with private business to develop research results for the market place.

We are also looking at ways that universities can participate in "Limited Research and Development Partnerships." These partnerships, supported by industry, will promote generic research in LDC's.

A.I.D. matching grants -- from industry to universities -- is still another option.

I welcome your input for expansion of these ideas as they evolve.

Perhaps the most common method of cooperation A.I.D. supports is the combined efforts of a university, and a profit-making firm -- one as the prime contractor and the other the sub-contractor. For example:

-- The joint effort for agricultural research between Devres, Inc., and the Midwestern Universities Consortium on International Agriculture;

or

- The joint effort on radio education between Southern Illinois University and its sub-contractor, the Harris Corporation.

We would like to test this model further, and refine it for wider application. In such an arrangement, the university and a business enterprise would jointly prepare a project proposal to A.I.D. with each playing a unique role.

This division of labor emphasizes the special strengths of each party. The universities would provide expertise in teaching and research. Universities also have the in-depth knowledge for specialized S&T programs. Over the years, universities have developed invaluable inter-personal relationships, with overseas colleagues in educational institutions, and alumni in senior positions. On the other hand, the companies offer a vast experience in production, marketing, and management. They provide a knowledge of joint venture, and risk taking investments.

They, too, have their networks of contacts with agro-business people as well as technicians in the private sector.

Meshed together, these diverse talents offer us an exciting challenge.

In the months ahead, the Agency for International Development will be experimenting with ways to perfect this interesting concept. We are calling it, "Strengthening University - Private Enterprise Relationships."

Our experience is limited -- but not our determination to think through what might work.

I am asking the Science and Technology Bureau, BIFAD, the Private Enterprise Bureau, and our regional bureaus to work together to develop a pilot project. The forestry and fisheries areas might provide natural opportunities for a joint effort between universities and the private sector.

Once again, I welcome any thoughts you have for these joint ventures.

Through BIFAD we will work with the university community to answer the inevitable questions that will arise like:

- How can we assure, joint participation in management and program decisions?
- What mechanisms are needed to provide fair and equitable compensation for both partners in the project?
- Are modifications in our contracting procedures needed to enhance cooperation between the university and private enterprise participants?

No doubt there are many such questions. We need to face them squarely, devise the best answers, and continue to refine them.

These are the hallmarks of a pioneer enterprise.

Our knowledge will help select projects suitable for joint venture and the means to develop mutual understanding of each others concerns and strengths.

For many years the knowledge and imagination of U.S. universities have provided a crucial difference to A.I.D. programs. I now challenge you to add to this proud record a new dimension -- partnership with the private sector.

Although this path is still relatively unexplored, I have no doubt that you can make it a highway to new achievements.

# # #



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Volume VI November-December 1983

Number 7

## Five Development Experts Testify for the War on Hunger

\*\*\*\*INDEX\*\*\*\*

PAGE

"I strongly believe that AID's present development assistance programs in agriculture are properly oriented toward helping to build and strengthen the self-sustaining research and education institutions in developing countries which are vital to ultimately winning this great war on hunger ...."

BIFAD chairman E. T. York articulated these words as he and four other panelists testified before the U.S. House of Representatives' Agriculture Committee October 25, emphasizing the involvement of AID, BIFAD, other government agencies, and the U.S. university community to help prevent world hunger.

The other panelists were Dr. Sherwood Berg, president of South Dakota State University, former congressman and newly appointed BIFAD member Paul Findley; Dr. Joan Wallace, USDA administrator for the Office of International Cooperation and Development (OICD); and Dr. John Campbell, dean, College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois-Urbana, Champaign.

In his statement, York remarked that sustained food aid can act as a disincentive to increasing food production in food deficit countries and that U.S. goals should be to help developing countries help themselves to find long-term solutions to their hunger problems.

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He cited India as an example of progress in improved food production noting India is essentially self-sufficient in the production of major food grains. Many, he added, believe the foundation for this success story was provided over 30 years ago when U.S. land grant colleges - with AID support - began helping develop a network of land grant type colleges in India. York felt this type of institution building represented a major thrust of AID's present administrator.

(see TESTIMONY - page 2)

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## **BIFAD NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **Testimony (Cont'd.)**

Findley praised York and the work of the BIFAD, citing notable advances made in the development of programs by AID, BIFAD, and U.S. universities to promote international development assistance activities.

Findley specifically mentioned that the University of Florida has the first major Title XII project in Ecuador, and the university is doing an excellent job in dealing with agricultural development problems in that country.

Title XII is an amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act which calls for strengthening the capacities of land and sea grant and other institutions to participate with AID in helping increase the food and agricultural production capacities of developing countries.

In his panel testimony, Campbell made note of the importance of the exchange of and access to germplasm and the development of its markets for U.S. exports. He noted that germplasm development is extremely important in animal and plant production. Campbell added that the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, in cooperation with USDA, has the largest collection of soybean germplasm in the world.

Campbell voiced the opinion that AID needs to have more centrally funded research, and that there should be more human resource development of scientists, faculty, and students abroad.

Berg said the university community is committed to aid in the fight against world hunger.

He was pleased with the partnership that has developed between AID and the university community. BIFAD's location in the State Department with AID, Berg said, provides for better communication to complete activities for global responsibility to understand the problems confronting AID, the developing countries, and the university community.

Berg also added that the matching strengthening grant awarded by AID to his university, has given confidence to his university's faculty and staff to become more aware of and proficient in dealing with problems of developing countries.

Wallace said OICD's responsibility is to oversee and coordinate policies and programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the international area.

The U.S. land grant institutions in partnership with USDA have helped the American farmer become the most productive in the world, Wallace said.

The International Science and Education Council (ISEC) also facilitates the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges and OICD in international exchange programs.

Wallace also said that the Title XII legislation has been very important for USDA and AID for formal and non-formal training of students in the U.S. and the developing countries. She added that USDA will seek to continue its relationship with AID and the university community in international technical assistance efforts.

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## BIFAD NEWS (Cont'd.)

### Board Meeting Actions

#### Three-Year Extension of the Small Ruminants CRSP

At its December 2 meeting the BIFAD endorsed JCARD's actions and will recommend to AID that the Small Ruminant Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) be extended for three years.

A comprehensive three-year review of the Small Ruminant CRSP by JCARD, BIFAD and AID's Science and Technology Bureau has been completed. This new review process is required for all CRSPs in order to get a three-year extension. This exercise was initiated with a joint review by a sub-committee of AID's Agricultural Sector Council and the JCARD CRSP Panel. The recommendations of this group were submitted to the JCARD Committee and the Agricultural Sector Council with both concurring.

The CRSP is an initiative developed by AID and BIFAD to promote innovative research programs by applying multidisciplinary approaches to solving agricultural research problems in developing countries.

This type of review, the first of its kind for centrally funded research programs, was designed specifically for CRSPs. Hereafter, it will be used at the end of the third year of the original five-year CRSP grant, with two years remaining, and at the end of each subsequent three-year period. Thus, the grant periods will always be no less than two years and no more than five years until the grant is terminated. CRSPs will be funded annually to assure a minimum of one and maximum of two years of forward funding.

The Small Ruminant CRSP, initiated October 1978, has research teams stationed in Kenya, Morocco, Brazil, Peru and Indonesia. U.S. universities

participating in the research program, conducted both in the United States and in the countries cited include: The University of California-Davis, the University of Missouri; Utah State; North Carolina State; Texas A&M; Colorado State; Montana State and California State Polytechnic University. Winrock International, a Rockefeller supported institute, is also participating.

The CRSP has just published a report on its five years of operations, Partners in Research, edited by R. D. Blond, Development Design Associates. Copies are available on request from the CRSP Management Entity Office at the University of California-Davis and from BIFAD, Research Division, Room 5318 N.S., Washington, D.C. 20523.

\* \* \*

### Universities Successfully Pass Strengthening Grant Evaluation

Ohio State and Michigan State universities have been endorsed by the BIFAD as satisfying the requirements to qualify for a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), and conversion of their Strengthening Grants to Program Support Grants. These universities underwent a peer review in mid-November using the new strengthening grant evaluation instrument. This recommendation on the universities has been thoroughly discussed by the Strengthening Grant Panel, the Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD), and the JCARD executive committee prior to BIFAD action.

The MOU, another initiative of AID and BIFAD, calls for a long-term commitment by a university to provide a broad range of agricultural and related sciences in support of AID programs.

(see QUALIFY - page 4)

## **BIFAD NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **Qualify (Cont'd.)**

The JCARD commended the efforts of the BIFAD-AID Task Force to establish criteria for MOUs. JCARD also offered its assistance and cooperation in this endeavor.

BIFAD chairman E. T. York has suggested the reactivation of this Task Force with Tuskegee president and BIFAD member Benjamin Payton serving as the newest Task Force member, replacing former BIFAD member H.F. (Cotton) Robinson. Other Task Force members are BIFAD chairman York, BIFAD executive director Frederick Hutchinson, senior assistant administrator for Science and Technology (S&T) Nyle Brady, S&T deputy assistant administrator Leonard Yaeger, and director Technical Resources AID, Africa Bureau Lane Holdcroft.

For more information about the MOU and the strengthening grant evaluation contact Frederick Hutchinson, or Jean Weidemann, AID/BIFAD, Room 5318 NS, Washington, D.C., 20523 - phone (202) 632-9048.

\* \* \*

### **IARC Recommendations Supported**

The BIFAD made four recommendations to AID relating to the International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs) program. These recommendations, adopted from previous JCARD reports and recommendations are as follows:

1. BIFAD urges AID to provide funding in its international center "budget package" for a University IARC Cooperative Program. This program, previously developed and endorsed by BIFAD, but never implemented, would provide small grants to U.S. universities for research in support of international centers.

2. AID's commitment for long-term support of the IARC system should be "explicitly" recognized as an agencywide commitment. Funds for this commitment should be taken "off the top" of the Section 103 account, prior to allocation to the Agency's bureaus. AID's Science and Technology Bureau should continue the technical and managerial responsibility for the IARCs.
3. AID should exercise more selectivity in funding individual IARCs, taking into account their performance and relevance to AID. BIFAD specifically suggested that the budget for the IARC be divided into two components: (a) at least 60 percent earmarked for general support of approved center budgets and (b) up to 40 percent be earmarked for distribution to centers based solely on performance and relevance.
4. A cooperative plan be developed to monitor IARC programs which will satisfy BIFAD's statutory responsibilities as well as AID's program management responsibilities.

For more information about these recommendations, contact John Stovall, BIFAD Research Division, Room 5318 NS, Washington, D.C. 20523 - phone (202) 632-8532.

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### **PSU Reports on Technology Development and Diffusion**

A report on a USDA-sponsored study was presented to the BIFAD December 2 by Pennsylvania State University professor of economics Dr. Irwin Feller.

(see PSU STUDY - page 5)

## BIFAD NEWS (Cont'd.)

### PSU Study (Cont'd.)

This study examines public and private influences on and support of technology development and diffusion in food, agriculture, and related areas where the private sector and the consumer are primary users of the technology. In addition, the study should help guide food and agricultural technology policies, including intergovernmental policy.

The study focuses on how influences in public and private organizations, and relationships of those organizations affect performance in the presence of an integrated technology delivery system.

Major findings to date include:

- a) The American agricultural research and technology transfer system is diversified, changing, and complex;
- b) The political base for public support for agricultural research at the federal and state level may be eroding partly because of demographic and constitutional changes, and partly because of the effects of criticism of the quality of research performed by land grant universities and the USDA agricultural research service (ARS);
- c) There are differences among land grant institutions regarding commitments to each research form;
- d) There is a trend at many land-grant institutions and the ARS toward a more basic research orientation;
- e) The increase in basic research orientation places pressure on cooperative extension's ability

to maintain a strong technical orientation of specialists, and county agents;

- f) The functions of agricultural research and development technology transfer systems are poorly described in organizational charts alone, and are not completely described in recent reports;
- g) The roles of the public and private sector in research and technology transfer are changing, mainly because of industry's increased interest in performing research; and
- h) An embryonic form of the alternative research and technology transfer system exists involving research support from federal agencies and researchers, other than the state agricultural experiment station, and biotechnical firms.

For further information about this report contact Irwin Feller, Professor of Economics, the Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802 - phone (814) 865-9561.

### **A BIFAD GUIDE**

Sent with this issue of *BIFAD Briefs*, is a copy of BIFAD's publication entitled *A Guide to Title XII and BIFAD*. This publication describes the concepts and initiatives developed by AID and BIFAD, and the role of the BIFAD and its staff. For copies of this publication contact Mary Lester, BIFAD, Room 5318 NS, Washington, D.C. 20523 - phone (202) 632-9048.

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## **Botswana Agricultural College Expansion Project**

During the October 25 meeting of the BIFAD, South Dakota University officials presented a status report on the Botswana Agricultural College Expansion Project.

Because of the acute shortages in Botswana's animal health and agriculture personnel to serve its agricultural needs, the Botswana Agricultural College Expansion Project (BAC) was designed to train agricultural demonstrators and veterinary assistants to aid Botswana's farmers and cattle producers. Training, over a two-year certification period, covers agriculture, animal health, and community development areas.

With an estimated 600 vacancies by 1988 in all levels of the Government of Botswana's (GOB) Ministry of Agriculture, the project focused on improving and increasing the capacity of the BAC to train agricultural personnel.

Progress to date includes upgrading courses and curricula; doubled enrollments for animal health and agriculture certificate programs; new two-year diploma program; upgrading and localizing teaching faculty; administrative upgrading; and constructing new facilities and acquiring new equipment.

Dr. Sherwood Berg, president of South Dakota State University told attendees at the BIFAD meeting that there were a number of lessons learned from this project which essentially included:

1. being placed on AID's short list for projects;
2. having the appropriate personnel and tools to meet the needs of a project;

3. having continuity of personnel through the planning and implementation of the project;
4. appropriately orienting U.S. university personnel;
5. selecting and involving long and short-term U.S. university faculty on the project team;
6. U.S. university administration recognizing the tenure and promotion enhancement of its faculty on the project;
7. recognizing the difference in management styles between U.S. university and Botswana faculty;
8. recognizing the contributions of voluntary agencies; and
9. recognizing and valuing the support from public organizations in Botswana, such as architecture designing.

Berg also told the group of a number of problems encountered in the project including:

1. identifying qualified Botswana trainees;
2. communication between Botswana faculty and U.S. university faculty;
3. identifying replacements for Botswanians coming to U.S. or other training facilities;
4. being involved in project evaluation and review;
5. transfer of the College of Agriculture from the Ministry of Agriculture to an institution; and
6. understanding the learning teaching process of curriculum development.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Association for  
Women in Development**

**AWID Elections**

October, 1983 elections for the Association for Women in Development resulted in the following officers for 1983-1984.

**President-elect:**

Paula Goddard  
Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C.

**Secretary:**

Kathleen Cloud  
Women & Food Information Network  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

**Treasurer:**

Ellen Fenoglio  
South-East Consortium for International Development  
Washington, D.C.

**Board of Directors:**

**Two-Year Terms**

Vivian L. Derryck  
National Council of Negro Women  
Washington, D.C.

Margaret Goodman  
Hse. Foreign Affairs Staff  
Washington, D.C.

Mary Rojas  
Va. Polytechnic Univ.  
Blacksburg, Va.

Sarah Tinsley  
USAID/WID  
Washington, D.C.

C. Jean Weidemann  
Board for Int'l. Food  
& Agri. Development  
(BIFAD)

**One-Year Terms**

Kristen Timothy  
United Nations  
New York City, New York

Francille Firebaugh  
Ohio State University  
Columbus, Ohio

Valeriana Kallab  
Overseas Development Council  
Washington, D.C.

Kathleen Staudt  
University of Texas  
El Paso, Texas

Paula Valad  
World Bank  
Washington, D.C.

**Coordinator of Publications:**

Margaret Fahs  
National Association of State  
Universities and Land Grant  
Colleges (NASULGC)  
Washington, D.C.

\* \* \*

## **AWID (Cont'd.)**

### **McPherson Affirms Agency's Commitment to Women in Development**

**by Deborah R. Purcell**

In mid-October, AID administrator Peter McPherson addressed participants at the first annual meeting of the Association of Women in Development (AWID) at the Capital Hilton in Washington. At a crowded opening night banquet, he spoke to over 700 national and international academics, researchers, and development practitioners, voicing support for women in the development process.

There were over 850 registrants at this three-day conference, entitled "Women in Development: A Decade of Experience," which focused on food and energy issues as they relate to women and to U.S. interests in the developing world. It also commemorated the tenth anniversary of the "Percy Amendment" to the U.S. Foreign Assistance Act, which resulted in the establishment of AID's women in development office.

In his opening remarks, McPherson affirmed that women in development is a priority of AID and that "implementation of the WID policy is now an Agency-wide effort, not to be confined only to the Office of Women in Development." McPherson also stressed the importance of institutionalizing women in development in terms of AID projects, applied research, overall strategy. He also described the WID training workshops for Agency senior staff presently being implemented by the Harvard Institute for International Development.

McPherson commended Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, for his continued support of women in development. Percy spoke about his personal commitment to women in development issues and his

particular pride in pioneering the amendment. Other speakers included Margaret Snyder of the United Nations Voluntary Fund, and Jane Knowles of the University of Wisconsin and president of the Association for Women in Development.

Throughout the three-day conference, experts from public and private sector organizations, such as the UN Food and Agricultural Organization, Canadian International Development Agency, International Labor Organization, World Bank, Oxfam, Ford Foundation, Partners of the Americas, Peace Corps, and numerous universities, discussed the economic benefits of including women in development. A comprehensive series of workshops covered topics ranging from food self-sufficiency, to linking policy to implementation in donor programs, to recent research findings in Africa.

AID's Women in Development Office, BIFAD, and Food for Peace also participated in various workshops.

One of the plenary sessions featured Per Pinstrup-Andersen of the International Food Policy Research Institute. Andersen pointed out the need to improve women's economic productivity in order to increase the economic output of a developing country as well as to increase buyers and sellers in the world market. The audience responded with individual accounts of field and project experiences such as the complexities involved in assessing and measuring women's roles in the household and community, and the critical need for viable small technology, credit, and income earning programs.

In another session, Sarah Tinsley, director of the AID-WID office said her office has expanded its staff to include several technical experts and has made its resources available to

**(see AWID MEETING - page 9)**

## **AWID MEETING (Cont'd.)**

### **Report on AWID Meeting**

work more closely with bureaus and missions. This, she explained, should facilitate the integration of women in development concerns into larger, ongoing field activities.

"Food and Self-Sufficiency," the topic of another workshop assessed the research on women in development and the need for researchers and development practitioners to express themselves in macro policy terms. The session also focused on the need for policymakers to understand how national and international choices affect women, men, and their families, at the micro level.

Jean Weidemann, chief, Institutional and Human Resources Division, BIFAD, chaired a round-table session among university researchers and three former AID mission directors to identify opportunities and impediments for Title XII women in development initiatives. The workshop panel included BIFAD deputy executive director Priscilla Boughton; deputy assistant administrator for AID Africa Bureau Glenn Patterson; dean, International Studies and Programs, Michigan State University Ralph Smuckler; professor of sociology, Kansas State University Cornelia Flora; and associate provost, office of Academic Affairs, Ohio State University Francille Firebaugh. They discussed lessons learned and new approaches -- such as farming systems research.

Under AID's participant training program, 12 women researchers and graduate students from developing countries participated in the conference, and are presently enrolled in programs at various U.S. universities. For these women, and for many other participants, the AWID conference provided an opportunity to share worldwide experiences and knowledge with fellow scholars and

researchers in a variety of disciplines. The conference also played an important part in formally strengthening and expanding the wide range of women in development constituencies.

*Purcell is an information  
specialist in AID's  
Women in Development Office*

\* \* \*

## **Wider Roles for Universities**

**by Deborah R. Purcell**

As a complement to the AWID meeting, AID's Office of Women in Development and BIFAD co-sponsored a one-day seminar in Washington on "AID Project Development Procedures."

AID deputy administrator Jay Morris welcomed over 120 technical faculty and staff from Title XII institutions, emphasizing AID's commitment to increase women in development concerns in Agency activities -- including those undertaken by the Title XII institutions.

The seminar was designed to inform the participants interested in women in development about the procedural steps involved in an AID project from its conception to evaluation. Being aware of this process will facilitate faculty members impact on AID projects designed and implemented by their own institutions.

Fred Schiek, deputy assistant administrator, AID's Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, discussed factors influencing the project design process. He described the budget cycle and the role of AID internal documentation. He also discussed the importance of host country policy and the role of the host country in the project process.

**(see ROLES - page 10)**

## AWID MEETING (Cont'd.)

### ROLES (Cont'd.)

Schiek said projects undertaken in developing country must:

- o be wanted by that developing country;
- o reflect local realities;
- o address real constraints and have a good understanding of the sector involved;
- o be carried out under a favorable policy environment; and
- o adhere to AID's legal procedures and constraints.

Schiek also reviewed how and where the Title XII universities can provide input to a project.

Other speakers included Paula Goddard, former AID WID office director, who highlighted AID's policy paper on Women in Development; Albert Brown, chief, AID's Rural Development Division, Bureau for Latin America and Caribbean, who discussed contracting procedures; and Jean Weidemann, chief, Institutional and Human Resource Division, BIFAD, who reviewed BIFAD's role in AID's agricultural development efforts and the importance of women in that development. James Cowan, director of International Programs and Studies, National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, on NASULGC's support for women in development and its advocacy role in working with AID and congressional offices to generate activities for Title XII institutions. He also explained that NASULGC serves as a communication link between the various university communities and Washington contacts.

In the past four years the WID office has spent nearly \$1 million to integrate WID concerns in the Title XII

institutions. WID officials feels these institutions should be in the forefront to incorporate women in development issues into all phases of project design, implementation, and evaluation.

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## AID NEWS

### Common Theme Approach

A development problem common to a given sector, ecological zone, or other stratum that cuts across national boundaries is AID's definition of a common theme. The common theme notion is being emphasized in designing new research projects in AID. (these projects are known as ribbon projects.)

This approach has the underlying task to help carry out AID's policy emphasis on technology generation and transfer and developing country institution building capacity, taking into account the limited financial and staff resources available.

A common theme network links efforts in developing country institutions and perhaps in the U.S. to pursue research on various aspects of a problem.

The two essential elements of a common theme network are activities carried out by developing country institutions and contractors supported through AID Mission initiated projects. There is also the element of the ribbon type project which is funded by AID's Science and Technology Bureau or AID Regional Bureaus which backstop and link individual mission projects. This collaboration among the central and regional bureaus and participating missions extends to design, management, and funding of particular projects.

(see COMMON - page 11)

**AID NEWS (Cont'd.)****Common (Cont'd.)**

Some elements of the common theme network approach are being followed in planning and implementing the Water Management Synthesis II project and the Regional Sorghum and Pearl Millet Improvement program for southern Africa.

Another feature of these recent projects is that the AID missions are taking initiative at an early stage and collaborating in the design of the common theme.

Sharper and longer-term focus on priority problems should make better use of the limited AID financial resources and personnel.

For further information on this approach, contact John Eriksson, AID, Science and Technology Bureau, Room 4942, NS, Washington, D.C. 20523, (202) 632-4322.

\* \* \*

**Development Education Grants**

Recipients of AID's Fiscal Year 83 Development Education Program Grants are as follows:

- o ACCION International -- New York, Boston, Atlanta, Pittsburgh and Washington, D.C.
- o Catholic Relief Services -- New York Metropolitan Area
- o Credit Union National Association Foundation -- National
- o Hunger Action Center/University of Arizona -- Southern Arizona
- o Impact on Hunger -- New York City, Long Island, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Boston, and Washington, D.C.

- o International Institute for Environment and Development -- National
- o International Nursing Services Association, Inc. -- Greater Atlanta area
- o Overseas Education Fund -- Los Angeles, Denver, Tucson and Oakland
- o Phelps Stokes Fund -- National
- o Population Reference Bureau -- National
- o Save the Children -- National
- o Quad Cities World Affairs Council, Inc. -- (cosponsored by the Peoria Area World Affairs Council) -- Iowa and Illinois (in collaboration with Iowa State U. and the U. of Illinois at Urbana)
- o World Hunger Education Service -- Great Lakes and Midwestern states.

AID initiated this program in response to the Biden-Pell Amendment to the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980 which focuses on facilitating public discussion, analysis, and review of the issues contained in the 1980 report of the Presidential Commission on World Hunger.

AID provides funds to private and voluntary organizations to encourage development education efforts through such means as seminars for women, educators, community and business leaders, minorities and youth, and projects supporting local community programs carried out in cooperation with private and voluntary organizations.

## **AID NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **Grants (Cont'd.)**

For more information, contact the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation, Agency for International Development, Room 239, SA-8, Washington, D.C. 20523, phone (703) 235-8420.

\* \* \*

### **PSTC**

Program in Science and Technology  
Cooperation

AID's Office of the Science Advisor is seeking proposals to stimulate innovative research on problems that confront developing countries by awarding competitive research grants. Called the Program in Science and Technology Cooperation (PSTC), it encourages and gives priority to submissions from scientists in developing countries receiving AID development assistance.

Topics of interest cover the natural sciences with special interest and priority funding in the areas of biotechnology/immunology; plant biotechnology; chemistry for world food needs; biomass resources and conversion technology; and biological control of human schistosomes and associated snail vectors, and plant crop viruses and their arthropod vectors. Other topics considered are engineering technology; earth sciences; marine sciences, and genetic resources.

The program does not fund planning or policy studies, international conferences, travel grants, social sciences research, surveys or evaluations, operational baseline data collection, or routine mapping.

Applications should include a 2-3 page pre-proposal - In English - describing the project title; the investigators, institutional affiliations, and mailing addresses; the project objective; the work/research plan and

project duration; the impact of proposed research on international development; collaborative arrangements in developing countries; and a six-item budget for salaries, equipment/materials, travel, training/consultation, overhead, and other costs:

Send applications to: Office of the Science Advisor Agency for International Development, AID/SCI, Room 311, SA-16, Washington, D.C. 20523, phone (703) 235-3666.

Deadline February 1, 1984.

\* \* \*

### **Resources Available**

#### **AID Video Tapes**

*The Aid Challenge*, a 3/4-inch 1/2-inch video tape produced by AID, is available to interested institutions free of charge. The tape includes background on AID, information on commodity exports, the Food for Peace program and humanitarian and economic assistance to third world countries.

Interested institutions should contact Cindy Johnson, OPA/NMR, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523, phone (202) 632-4306.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **Gray Amendment Supports Disadvantaged Enterprises**

As part of the continuing resolution recently passed by Congress, the \*Gray Amendment has been enacted requiring AID to use 10 percent of its total fiscal year 1984 development assistance budget for activities of economically and socially disadvantaged enterprises, Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), and private voluntary organizations con-

(see AMENDMENT - page 13)

## **AID NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **Amendment (Cont'd.)**

trolled by Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, or Native Americans. For the purposes of the amendment, the term "economically and socially disadvantaged" includes women. The AID administrator is given waiver authority in the amendment.

Presently AID is studying procedures to implement the provision of this amendment. For further information, contact Robert Lester, AID Assistant General Counsel for Legislation and Policy (GC/LP), Room 6879 NS, Washington, D.C. 20523 - phone (202) 632-8371.

\* The Gray Amendment is named for Congressman William H. Gray, III (D-Pa).

\* \* \*

### **More Joint Career Corps Agreements Signed**

Eight additional Joint Career Corps agreements have been signed recently between AID and U.S. universities bringing the total to 12. These new universities are:

The University of Arkansas at Fayetteville

The University of Illinois at Urbana

The University of Maryland at College Park

New Mexico State University

Ohio State University

Oregon State University

West Virginia University

The University of Wisconsin-River Falls

These agreements allow university professionals to alternate work assignments between AID and the university, as well as for AID professionals to work at a university.

University professionals will spend approximately a third of their time working for AID, normally on two-year overseas tours alternating with two-thirds of their time spent at their universities.

AID professionals working at universities usually have a one-year term in teaching, research, and other duties.

Other JCC agreements have been signed with the University of Idaho, the University of Missouri at Columbia, the University of Maine, and Colorado State University.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **BIFAD-NASULGC Conference**

AID administrator M. Peter McPherson has received an award from the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC) to recognize his major role in forging a more effective partnership with AID and the land grant universities in the international development arena.

The award, presented by Dr. Robert L. Clodius, president of NASULGC, took place at the joint session of the BIFAD and the Commission on International Agricultural Programs, a part of the 97th annual meeting of NASULGC held in Washington in November.

In receiving his award McPherson said that working together with the universities has been a joint enterprise and a great deal has been done to augment that relationship. The kind of

**(see INT'L. AGR. SESSION - page 14)**

### **Int'l. Agr. Session (Cont'd.)**

work AID and the universities are doing together is going to make an enormous contribution in the future, McPherson added.

Also present at this session was BIFAD chairman E. T. York, who said he firmly believed that AID and the Title XII land grant universities have the most "productive relationship." He also said that BIFAD's current agenda complements AID in third world development issues.

BIFAD executive director Frederick Hutchinson provided brief updates on Title XII activities, including the strengthening grant review process. He said over 30 universities are now in the fifth year of their grants, and that a process has been established to review these institutions. If these universities have acceptable reviews, they will become eligible to apply for a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). (An MOU calls for a long-term commitment by a university to provide agricultural and other related resources in support of AID programs.)

He also mentioned that at the press of a button, the BIFAD Registry of Institutional Resources (RIR) can provide information on technical capabilities needed for AID Title XII programs.

AID's Science and Technology deputy assistant administrator Leonard Yaeger was also on hand at this session adding that a major thrust in AID is to emphasize the implementation phase of its projects, and that the major areas being stressed by the Agency are in agriculture, fuelwood, and biomedical research in health and population.

\* \* \*

BIFAD, CIAP, and the Experiment Station of NASULGC hosted a session chaired by BIFAD chairman E. T. York with professor T. W. Schultz, nobel laureate as the keynote speaker. Schultz addressed the topic "Harnessing U.S. Agricultural Research Capacity for International Agricultural Development."

Other speakers were AID senior assistant administrator for Science & Technology Nyle Brady, who focused on the international agricultural centers network for solving problems of food production in developing countries and for contributing to advances in science and technology worldwide.

Dr. Rodney Foil, director, Mississippi Agricultural Forestry Experiment Station at Mississippi State University and chairman of the CRSP panel spoke on the Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) as a mechanism for U.S. and developing country scientists to work together on problems of mutual benefit.

Copies of these speeches are available by contacting NASULGC, One Dupont Circle, Room 710, Washington, D.C. - phone (202) 293-7120.

\* \* \*

### **Workshop**

Iowa State University's Development Advisory Team (DAT) Workshop has two openings for its January 9-13, 1984 training session.

U.S. university faculty, developing country students, and international education administrators are urged to attend this workshop, which addresses team activities in development projects in the third world.

For further information contact Pam Mundt, DAT VI Secretary, 217 Ot Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50010, phone (515) 294-8320.

\* \* \*

# UNIVERSITY NEWS

## Conference

The 10th International Congress on Animal Reproduction and Artificial Insemination will be held June 10-14, 1984 at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, USA.

The three plenary session topics include the neuroendocrine system, gametes and embryos, and pathophysiology of the puerperium.

Other conference topics include fetal endocrinology, reproduction of sheep and goats, and hormonal therapy and residues.

English and Spanish will be the official languages at the conference, with simultaneous translation to be provided at the plenary sessions.

### Registration Fees:

(PAID IN U.S. DOLLARS)

#### Congress

##### Full Members:

By 1/1/84	\$200
After 1/1/84	250
At the Congress	300

##### Trainees:

By 1/1/84	\$ 90
After 1/1/84	110
At the Congress	130

##### Accompanying

##### Persons:

By 1/1/84	\$100
After 1/1/84	125
At the Congress	150

##### Children over 6 yrs.

By 1/1/84	\$ 50
After 1/1/84	65
At the Congress	75

For further information about the conference, contact Carol D. Holden, Conferences and Institutes, 116 Illini Hall, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 725 South Wright St., Champaign, IL. 61820 USA, phone (217) 338-2883.

\* \* \*

## International Conference

Texas Tech University will host an International Conference on Health and Migrating Peoples in Arid and SemiArid Lands October 7-12, 1984.

The conference will include such topics as health care systems, socio-economic issues, and rural and urban migration. It will be of special interest to public health representatives, sociologists, anthropologists, and representatives from the university, government, research and administration.

Registration fee	-	\$175
After August 15, 1984	-	\$200

For further information contact Berry N. Squyres, M.D., or J.R. Goodin, Ph.D., co-chairmen, c/o ICASALS, P.O. Box 4620, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409 - phone (806) 742-2218 or telex 9108964398 TTU CID LBK.

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BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523

**Title XII Regional Seminars**

**1984**

Dates and Locations for the Sixth Annual Title XII Regional Seminars are as follows:

January 9 and 10:  
Fayetteville, Arkansas  
University of Arkansas

January 12 and 13:  
Moscow, Idaho  
University of Idaho

January 19 and 20  
Petersburg, Virginia  
Virginia State University

The tentative agenda for each Seminar will cover the following:

Day 1

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 8:00 - 8:45 a.m.   | Local Arrangements and Welcome-Host University Chairperson's discretion.                                       |
| 8:45 - 10:00 a.m.  | The Caribbean Basin Initiative; Opportunities and Problems.  |
| 10:00 - 10:15 a.m. | Coffee Break   |
| 10:15 - 12:15 p.m. | a) Matching University Resources with AID Project Requirements.<br>b) The New Federal Contracting Regulations. |
| 12:15 - 1:30 p.m.  | Luncheon   |
| 1:30 - 3:30 p.m.   | a) Evaluation of Strengthening Grants<br>b) Memorandum of Understanding Guidelines                             |
| 3:30 - 3:45 p.m.   | Coffee Break   |
| 3:45 - 5:00 p.m.   | Integration of women in Title XII Programs.  |

Day 2

- 8:00 - 8:45 a.m. AID Agricultural Research, Priorities and Mechanisms for Implementation
- 8:45 - 9:30 a.m. Universities Support of AID Farming System Programs
- 9:30 - 9:45 a.m. Coffee Break
- 9:45 - 11:15 a.m. Highlights of AID Agricultural Programs in:  
Africa Bureau  
Asia Bureau  
Latin American & Caribbean Bureau  
Near East Bureau
- 11:15 - 1:15 p.m. Open Forum for comments, other subjects of interest and initiatives to strengthen AID - University Relations.

A major focus of the seminars is the serious food problem in Latin America & the Caribbean. The United States is responding to the economic and security challenges with the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI)-a Package of trade and foreign investment measures designed to assist countries of the Basin in coping with unfavorable international economic environment and implementing more effective domestic economic policies.

Another topic of importance on the agenda is the evaluation of individual universities' progress under strengthening grant programs. The evaluation will lead to consequential decisions with regard to the future of each strengthening grant. A panel has been testing the evaluation instruments on five universities.

A third item on the agenda related to the strengthening grant evaluation is the memorandum of understanding between AID and Universities. A presentation will be made to review experience, criteria and guidelines for future selection of universities.

Other components of the Agenda include streamlining and improving the process of matching university resources with AID project needs; support of universities to AID Farming Systems research and extension; mechanism for implementing AID agricultural research priorities; and explore how women's economic needs and activities can be integrated in the design and implementation of development projects.

The BIFAD Staff has sent out a packet on registration, lodging and transportation to all Title XII Representative Nov. 22, 1983. Please inform Jiryis S. Oweis, (202) 632-8408 if you have not received the material by Dec. 30, 1983.

Conference Registration Form

Check one:

Seminar Location:                 

Continuing Education  
University of Arkansas  
Fayetteville, Arkansas  
72701

University Inn-Best Western  
University of Idaho  
Moscow, Idaho  
83843

Harris Hall  
Virginia State University  
Petersburg, Virginia  
23804

Registration Fee:

\$45.00

\$35.00

\$32.00

Room Rate:

Fayetteville Hilton  
70 N. East St.  
Fayetteville, AR.  
72701

University Inn-Best Western  
1516 Pullman Rd.  
Moscow, Idaho  
83843

Ramada Inn

Holiday Inn      Howard Johnson  
All Hotels are located on:  
E. Washington St. & I-95  
Petersburg, Va. 23803

(501) 442-5555

(804)  
733-0000

(804)  
733-0736

(804)  
732-5950

Single    \$36.00  
Double    \$44.00

\$29.50  
\$40.00

\$38.00  
\$38.00

\$36.00  
\$43.00

\$38.00  
\$46.00

Hotel Reservation:

Write or Call  
directly

Write or Call  
directly

Write or Call  
directly the hotel of your choice

Specify to all hotels at the three locations BIFAD Title XII Seminar to receive special room rate.

Send this form and Registration Fee to:

Dr. Tom Hesting or  
Ms. Ruth Casey  
College of Agriculture  
& Home Economics  
205 Agr. Bldg.  
University of Arkansas  
Fayetteville, Arkansas  
22701

(501) 575-2252

Ms. Janet Yoder, Director  
University Conference  
Services  
Office of Continuing  
Education  
University of Idaho  
Moscow, Idaho  
83843

(208) 8785-6486

Dr. Michael Joshua  
Director  
Bureau of Economic Research  
and Development,  
Virginia State University  
Petersburg, Virginia  
23803

(804) 520-5621

Method of Payment:

Personal checks and all major credit cards are accepted.

Lodging Requirements:

Deadline:

Dec. 20, 1983

January 5, 1984

January 6, 1984

Note: All hotels require credit card number or check in advance for one night's lodging.

Travel: (Please fill in your arrival information)

	<u>Day</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Flt. # &amp; Carrier</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Airport</u>
Arrival	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Departure	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Handicapped (please explain services required.)

City & State \_\_\_\_\_

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Mr. Charles Antholt, - AID - Asia Bureau - (202) 632-2476  
Mr. David Schaer - AID - Africa Bureau - (202) 632-3650



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

**Volume VII**

**January-February 1984**

**Number 1**

## **York Honored with a Lecturer Series**

The E. T. York Distinguished Lecturer Series has been established recently at the University of Florida (UF) to provide UF faculty, staff, and students intellectual interchanges, as well as to enhance programs at the university.

The lecture series is named in honor of former chancellor of the State University System of Florida and present BIFAD chairman E.T. York and Mrs. York.

In announcing the series, UF vice president of Agricultural Affairs K. R. Teferteller said that the Special Help for Agricultural Research and Education (SHARE) program was founded through E.T. York's efforts in the 1960s. SHARE, a private support program of UF's Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, will administer the endowment from the Yorks establishing the lecture series.

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## **Title XII Project Awarded**

**Title:** The University of Zimbabwe  
Faculty of Agriculture Expansion  
Under AID's Agricultural Sector  
Assistance Program

**University:** Michigan State &  
Pennsylvania State  
Universities

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## **BIFAD Hears Update on Title XII Project in Morocco**

The Agronomy Institute Project in Morocco is a host country contract between the Hassan II Institute of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine and the University of Minnesota.

This AID-funded project is designed to aid in the institutional development activities of the Agronomic Institute (IAV), and to assist in the education of candidates for masters and doctoral programs. These candidates are expected to be the scientists and managers of the future who will improve Morocco's agricultural development process.

**(see MOROCCO - page 2)**

## **BIFAD NEWS (Cont'd.) Morocco (Cont'd.)**

The project also provides commodities and equipment to the Institute to support the ongoing research of resident staff, to support each Ph.D. thesis research by a fund of up to \$10,000, and logistical support to purchase equipment and facilities.

Since the project was initiated in 1970, the University of Minnesota has placed a resident team of scientists in Morocco to assist in four phases of project implementation and assistance. Initially, the project called for advising and assisting the Agronomic Institute in the development of programs in soils, plant breeding, and plant pathology. In 1973 the project included activities in vegetable and fruit production. A third phase was added to continue the soils and plant sciences efforts, increase activities in rangeland and watershed management, and to initiate specialized doctoral programs.

Finally, the project was engaged in the overall programs of the Forestry School in Sale (ENFI) and the Agricultural School of Meknes (ENA).

To date, about 125 students have earned masters degrees, and 64 participants are involved in the doctoral program.

All participants earning masters and doctoral degrees have been placed in teaching positions at IAV, ENA, and ENFI, or in Moroccan government positions, and Moroccan agribusiness areas.

University of Minnesota officials believe that by 1986 the Agronomic Institute "will begin to offer the masters degree in Morocco without foreign assistance."

For more information about this project, contact Ieland Voth, AID/NE/TECH/AD, Room 6921A - New State, Washington, D.C. 20523 - phone (202) 632-9262.

\* \* \*

## **Wrap Up of Fifth Title XII Regional Seminars**

The fifth series of BIFAD's Title XII Regional Seminars ended with Virginia State University hosting the northeast seminar January 18-20. The University of Arkansas at Fayetteville was the south central region host, and the University of Idaho hosted the western regional seminar.

The BIFAD staff, university and AID professionals, consortia representatives, and three members of the BIFAD, (Mr. Charles Marshall, Dr. Duane Acker, and Mr. Paul Findley), participated in these fora to exchange information of mutual interests on programs and policies involving various international development activities and issues.

Brief updates of the regional seminars' topics follow.

\* \* \*

## **Economic Crisis in the Caribbean**

The Caribbean Basin was the major focus of this year's seminars because of the economic crisis which threatens the political and social stability throughout the region.

AID personnel explained that proposed U.S. initiatives in this area will consist of "mutually reinforcing measures in the fields of trade, investment, and financial assistance."

To date, the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) has not resulted in significant increased funding for agricultural development projects.

The National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, known as the Kissinger Commission, recently recommended to the President \$8 billion in

**(see CBI - page 3)**

**BIFAD NEWS (Cont'd.)****CBI (Cont'd.)**

assistance to the countries of Central America and Panama over the five-year period 1985-89. The Commission did not make any recommendations on the amount of funding required to implement its three principal recommendations for the agricultural sector - improve access to land, increase agricultural credit, and promote cooperatives.

\* \* \*

**Competition to Produce the Best Resources**

"For the most part, competition among Title XII institutions has been effective in mobilizing the best available university resources to match AID project requirements." This finding was explained in a draft BIFAD report on Matching Title XII University Resources with AID Project Requirements. In addition, the report said competition could enhance assistance to smaller and inexperienced institutions by creating partnerships with larger institutions for submitting project proposals.

In response to this statement, participants commented on the need to find ways to encourage younger faculty to gain experience, more use of consortia, which employ the resources of smaller institutions, and widen the base of available projects so more universities can assist AID.

\* \* \*

**Eligibility Criteria for MOUs in Place**

An evaluation instrument plus criteria and procedures have been developed by AID, BIFAD, and university personnel, to review matching university strengthening grants to become eligible to apply for a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Evaluation criteria covers a university's commitment, capability, management, and involvement in international activities.

Consultants have been identified and have been oriented for this review process that previously qualified Ohio State and Michigan State Universities to become eligible to apply for MOUs. An MOU calls for a long-term commitment by a university to provide agricultural and related sciences in support of AID programs.

Strengthening grant universities in their fifth year will be evaluated at a rate of six per month, and evaluations are expected to be completed by July 1984.

Matching strengthening grant universities that have not submitted their fourth-year annual reports are encouraged to do so.

Dr. Handy Williamson, director of the Cooperative Agricultural Research program at Tennessee State University, will head a consultant group to prepare criteria and procedures to evaluate non-matching strengthening grant universities.

\* \* \*

**MOU Types Identified for Universities**

The BIFAD/AID Task Force has identified and the BIFAD has endorsed three types of Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) to involve Title XII universities in support of AID programs.

They include:

- "Type I. Manpower specific with a single university.
- Type II General with a single university, which do not provide for specific manpower commitments.

**(see MOU TYPES - page 4)**

## **BIFAD NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **MOU Types (Cont'd.)**

Type III Manpower specific involving a large experienced university with an 1890 institution in a joint arrangement."

All criteria and provisions of these MOU arrangements are undergoing review. For further information, contact Frederick Hutchinson, BIFAD, Rm. 5318 NS, Washington, D.C. 20523 - phone (202) 632-9048.

\* \* \*

### **New Requirements to Place Women in the Development Process**

AID's Women in Development (WID) director, Sarah Tinsley discussed new agency requirements and guidelines to incorporate women into all phases of the development process. She said her office is committed to expand its collaborative relationship with Title XII institutions in order for WID strategies to be included in new or ongoing programs of AID -- from design to evaluation.

\* \* \*

### **AID's Four Basic Priorities Stressed**

AID personnel reported that their Agency's research priorities and mechanisms for implementation are focused on technology development and transfer and development of human resources, improving the policies of developing countries, promoting institution building in developing countries, and expanding the role of the private sector in the third world.

AID personnel also indicated that three categories of agricultural research include specific country concerns, inter-country concerns, and inter-continental concerns.

\* \* \*

### **U. of Florida Defines Its Farming Systems Role**

The role of the University of Florida in support of AID farming systems programs is to provide technical support to AID mission projects to improve the organizational, and management competence of developing country institutions, and to improve their formal skills. UF's Farming Systems Support Programs provide AID projects with basic activities such as training, technical assistance, and networking and communication.

\* \* \*

### **Brief Updates - AID Bureaus**

#### **Africa**

Presently there are twenty-eight projects of interest to Title XII activities, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Seven of 14 contracts awarded to Title XII institutions in 1983 were for projects in the Africa Bureau.

The AID mission determines whether a project will be Title XII.

The Africa Bureau is stressing short-term personnel and graduate students for its proposals as a means to reduce the number of long-term contract staff.

Project emphasis will be placed on the team leader who must have leadership abilities with developing country counterparts and AID personnel, good administrative skills, and technical competence.

#### **Asia**

Food grain production in Asia is improving.

**(See BUREAU UPDATES - page 5)**

## **BIFAD NEWS (Cont'd.)**

### **Bureau Updates (Cont'd.)**

In South Asia, programs and projects emphasize research and programs related to more productive areas such as water management.

Southeast Asia programs emphasize watershed management, rainfed agriculture, upstream forestry, etc.

Forty-five projects in agricultural research emphasize human resource development and institutional building.

Future Asia management programs will include:

- independent project development, authorization, and approval by the missions.

- no funding of infrastructure projects.

### **Near East**

Areas of priority in agriculture include:

- agricultural policy and research.
- dryland agriculture.
- food and vegetable production.
- generic institutional development areas.

Implications for Title XII universities are:

- the need for incentives to get their faculty and staff involved.

- the need for French and Arabic language training.

- the problems in overseas recruitment (health, spouses, security).

- the need to be concerned with other activities other than project implementation (project design, studies, etc.).

- the private sector will become more active in AID programs. (Universities should consider ways to establish linkages with state-level private firms in contracting for AID projects.)

### **Latin America & the Caribbean**

Projects for FY 84 total 34.

Projects for FY 85 total 36.

Priority areas include:

- agricultural production and diversification.

- market identification and development.

- improved access to land.

- forestry and irrigation.

### **Science & Technology**

U.S. provides 25 percent of the core budget for International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs).

Funding mechanisms are being developed for universities to increase collaboration with IARCs.

The Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSP) involve 43 universities, and the Small Ruminant CRSP has been extended for three years.

Other projects cover 20 areas of concentration such as water management synthesis, soil management support services, farming systems support programs, agricultural policy, international benchmark soils networks, horticulture, marketing and processing, pest management.

\* \* \*

## University News

### Women in Development Conference

Virginia State University (VSU) and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (VPI & SU) will host their second annual Women in Development Conference April 6 and 7.

Held at VSU, the conference will focus on agriculture, extension, and home economics - with the theme being "Women as Producers."

Deadline for registration is March 10, 1984. For information contact:

Mrs. Quanda Eaves  
Chairperson, WID Committee  
Virginia State University, Box W  
Petersburg, VA 23803  
(804) 520-5613

Dr. Mary H. Rojas  
Director, Office of  
Women in Development  
1060 Animal Science Bldg.  
VPI & SU  
Blacksburg, VA 24061  
(703) 961-4657

\* \* \*

### African Language Courses

African language programs will be offered at seven U.S. universities this summer.

Application deadline for most institutions is March 1, 1984.

The languages offered and specific contacts are:

<u>Language</u>	<u>Contact</u>
AMHARIC	Cheryl Johnson African Studies Program Northwestern University Evanston, IL 60201 (312) 492-7323

BAMBARA Prof. Patrick O'Meara  
African Studies Program  
221 Woodburn Hall  
Indiana University  
Bloomington IN 47401  
(812) 335-6825

HAUSA & YORUBA Prof. Ivan Dihoff  
Yale Program in African  
Languages  
6891 Yale Station  
New Haven, CT 06520  
(213) 436-4338

HAUSA Prof. W.R. Leben  
Intensive Advanced Hausa  
Program  
African Studies  
200 Lou Henry Hoover  
Stanford University  
Stanford, CA 94305  
(415) 497-0295

SHONA Prof. Haig Der-Houssikian  
Department of African  
Asian Languages  
and Literatures  
404 Grinter Hall  
(904) 392-2422

for fellowships,  
Prof. R. Hunt Davis, Jr.  
Center for African Studies  
470 Grinter Hall  
University of Florida  
Gainesville, FL 32611  
(904) 392-2183

SWAHILI & ARABIC Prof. Patrick Bennett  
African Languages &  
Literature Department  
University of Wisconsin-  
Madison  
866 Van Hise Hall  
Madison, WI 53706  
(608) 262-2487

(see LANGUAGE - page 7)

## UNIVERSITY NEWS (Cont'd.)

### Language Courses (Cont'd.)

SWAHILI Jim McCann  
African Studies Center  
(517) 353-1700  
or Prof. David Dwyer  
Anthropology Department  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, MI 48824  
(517) 353-9540 or 353-1700

WOLOF Prof. E.G. Bokamba  
Language Coordinator  
African Studies Program  
1208 W. California, #101  
Urbana, IL 61801  
(217) 333-6335

\* \* \*

### Agricultural Research Policy Seminar

The University of Minnesota will host an agricultural research policy seminar April 8-19, 1984.

This seminar will help participants explore ways of generating political and financial support for the research system, deal with current agricultural research policy issues, and evaluate methods available for planning research projects.

For more information contact Dr. Fred Hoefer, Agricultural Extension Service, Office of Special Programs, University of Minnesota, 1420 Eckles Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota 55108 - phone (612) 373-0725 - Telex: TWX 298421.

\* \* \*

### Resources

Transforming Traditionally, Land and Labor in Agriculture in Asia and Africa, Kusum Nair, is a study of rural development in Asia and Africa.

This publication is available by contacting The Riverdale Company, Inc., Publishers, 5506 Kenilworth Avenue, #102, Riverdale, Maryland 20737 - phone (301) 864-2029.

Cost of \$12.00, includes postage and handling. Maryland residents add five percent sales tax.

\* \* \*

### ATTENTION !! TITLE XII REPRESENTATIVES PARTS A+B+C+D=RIR

Send Part D (Institutional Accomplishment Report) of the Registry of Institutional Resources (RIR) for each overseas Title XII project or program. This report counts the volume of business that is weighed in the eligibility process to qualify to apply for an MOU. Submit Part D to Ms. Michelle Rucker, RIR Coordinator, BIFAD, Room 5318 NS, Washington, D.C. 20523.

\* \* \*

In order for you to receive timely correspondence from the BIFAD and its staff, Title XII Representatives are requested to submit updated listings - particularly those on Lists B-1 and B-2. Please submit any changes in name, address, university and building, and PHONE NUMBERS to Dr. Frederick Hutchinson, BIFAD, Room 5318 NS, Washington, D.C. 20523.

\*\*\*\*\*

## **BIFAD**

Dr. E. T. York - Chairman  
Mr. Ernest T. Marshall  
Mr. Charles J. Marshall  
Honorable Paul Findley  
Dr. Benjamin F. Payton  
Dr. Warren J. Baker  
Dr. Duane C. Acker

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Mr. William Frederick Johnson, International Research Programs Officer (202) 632-9048  
Dr. Jiryis Oweis, Chief, Country Programs Division (202) 632-8408  
Dr. John Shields, Agricultural Economist, Country Programs Division - (202) 632-8408  
Ms. Michelle R. Rucker, RIR Coordinator - (202) 632-9048  
Ms. Mary Lester, Editor, *BIFAD Briefs* - (202) 632 9048

## **JCARD Co-Chairmen**

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International Programs in Agriculture  
(University of Florida)

Dr. Jack Robins, Director  
Food and Agriculture - AID,  
Bureau for Science and Technology

## **JCARD Members**

Dr. Allen Christensen, California State Polytechnic University - (714) 598-4101  
Dr. Francille Firebaugh, Ohio State University - (614) 422-5881  
Dr. Rodney Foil, Mississippi State University - (601) 325-3005  
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Dr. Ralph Smuckler, Michigan State University - (517) 355-2352  
Dr. James Johnston, Rockefeller Foundation - (212) 869-8500  
Dr. Roland Hendrickson, Pfizer, Inc. - (212) 573-2444  
Dr. Ernest Corley, U.S. Department of Agriculture - (202) 447-7143  
Dr. Robert Wildman, National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration - (301) 443-8923  
Mr. Albert (Scaff) Brown, AID - Latin America and the Caribbean Bureau - (202) 632-8126  
Dr. Donald G. McClelland, AID - Program & Policy Coordination Bureau - (202) 632-1788  
Mr. Richard Cobb, AID - Near East Bureau - (202) 632-9262  
Mr. Hugh Dwelley, AID - Bureau for Management - (703) 235-9159  
Mr. Charles Antholt, - AID - Asia Bureau - (202) 632-2476  
Mr. David Schaer - AID - Africa Bureau - (202) 632-3650



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

**Volume VII**

**March 1984**

**Number 2**

## ***BIFAD Presents Budget Ideas to AID and Hill Committees***

When BIFAD Chairman E. T. York, Jr. discussed BIFAD's budget recommendations with AID Administrator M. Peter McPherson on March 9, he was acting in accordance with the Title XII legislation. That law requires BIFAD to make recommendations on "the apportionment of funds" for agricultural programs each year. This year BIFAD submitted the results of an exhaustive analysis, not only to McPherson but also to the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees which authorize and appropriate funds for foreign aid.

The BIFAD report containing this analysis, and resulting recommendations, will be distributed to all Title XII institutions. These are the principal recommendations:

1. AID should provide more funds for agriculture, both absolutely (in real terms) and as a share of the total AID program.
2. Within the Section 103 (agriculture, rural development, and nutrition) program, AID should provide more for institution-building and human capital formation (including participant training) and less for short-term production and development.

**(see BUDGET—page 2)**

### **\*\*CONTENTS\*\***

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## ***BIFAD Supports Increased Aid for Central American Development***

BIFAD, at its March 8 meeting, commended the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America for its recommendations "aimed at helping the countries of the region improve the quality of life of their people." Urging prompt action by Congress in approving the Administration's request for funds to carry out the Commission recommendations, the Board stated:

"In view of the dominant role which agriculture plays in their economies, the Board emphasized the need to give highest priority to agricultural development efforts. Special emphasis should be placed upon education and training and on building local institutions, especially in agricultural education, research and extension.

**(see CEN AM—page 2)**

## **Cen Am (Cont'd.)**

"... The many details of a comprehensive development program ... could not be fully addressed in the Commission's report... The Board stands ready to assist the Agency for International Development (AID) in planning and carrying out such a program. U.S. universities can play a major role in carrying out the training and institution-building efforts proposed by the Commission."

The Board's action came after receiving briefings on the extensive discussions held by JCARD, at its February 24 meeting, on the Commission report. Jim Fox and Scaff Brown of the AID/LAC Bureau briefed JCARD members on the report, and members Ed Schuh and Hugh Popenoe served as discussants. JCARD is sharing their observations with AID.

Earlier BIFAD Chairman York testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. There, too, he emphasized the importance of building local institutions "concerned with developing human capital and improving the productivity of the region's abundant agricultural resources." "Long-term, sustained assistance," he concluded, "offers some of the best hopes for any meaningful solution to the critical economic, social, and political problems" of Central America.

\* \* \*

## **Budget (Cont'd.)**

3. AID should increase funding for the Section 103 programs managed by the Science and Technology Bureau, including CRSPs and contract research. AID should insulate CRSPs and contract research from competition with funding for U.S. contributions for international agricultural research centers. (Separate from the BIFAD report, BIFAD recommended that contributions for the centers should be "off the top" of the Section 103 account.)
4. AID should increase substantially the number of its agricultural professionals and provide them with more opportunities for in-service training.
5. AID and BIFAD should jointly explore an institution-building approach directed at the creation and/or strengthening of private firms in LDCs.
6. In undertaking farming systems projects, AID should proceed with deliberation, investing in research to test models of project components and to refine the methodology.

\* \* \*

## **Small Ruminants Report to BIFAD Shows CRSP Concept "Brilliance"**

David Robinson, in presenting Congressman George Brown (D-Cal.), a distinguished member of the House Agriculture Committee, with a copy of the five-year report on the Small Ruminants CRSP, was sharing a record of significant progress. BIFAD invited Robinson, who is manager of the SR/CRSP (as well as Associate Dean for International programs at the University of California at Davis), to the March 8 Board meeting. His appearance was part of BIFAD's continuing effort to apply the lessons being learned from ongoing Title XII programs to future activities.

The S/R CRSP "shows the brilliance of the CRSP concept", Robinson declared. A CRSP -- Collaborative Research Support Program -- has this distinctive combination of features:

- recognition of U.S. universities as the greatest source of knowledge about food and agriculture;
- a peer review process, whereby eminent scientists make up an external evaluation panel;
- dual benefits, as well as commitments, on the part of U.S. and LDC institutions alike, resulting in considerable funding by universities in excess of matching requirements; and
- direct access to skills, using a network approach, avoiding procedural delays.

The S/R CRSP developed a model of concentrating scientific resources in a

few countries, selected for the importance of sheep and goats and the existence of viable research institutions, in zones representative of major ecologies in each of the four AID geographical regions. At present, teams of scientists from 10 U.S. institutions are collaborating with scientists of ministries of agriculture and universities in Brazil, Peru, Kenya, Morocco, and Indonesia on multi-disciplinary research programs. Topics being researched include: socio-economics, systems analysis, genetic improvement, breeding, flock and herd management and husbandry, animal health, reproduction, range and pasture management.

The CRSP identified the presence of Caprine Encephalitis Arthritis (CAE) in Kenya among previously imported milk goats. Subsequent eradication of all diseased animals in Kenya saved the country millions of dollars by preventing the spread of CAE in the national goat population. The CRSP also developed a unique disease-free goat herd at the University of California.

In one region of Peru, the application of new techniques for grading alpaca fiber and the genetic selection and development of improved breed offer potential for increasing the exportation of higher quality alpaca fiber. Similar results are in prospect in other countries.

Thus, through the SR/CRSP, participating U.S. scientists have expanded scientific knowledge of sheep and goats throughout the world, to the mutual benefit of all the participating countries--including the United States.

\*\*\*

## JCARD NEWS

(Also see separate article on Central America on page 1)

Scaff Brown named to JCARD Executive Committee - Albert (Scaff) Brown, Latin America Bureau, joins the JCARD Executive Committee. He replaces Richard Cobb, Near East Bureau who is being transferred to the field.

JCARD Strengthening Grant Panel - JCARD, at its meeting on February 24, approved Panel Chairman Allen Christensen's recommendation that applications for new strengthening grants for Pennsylvania State University and the University of Massachusetts be forwarded to BIFAD, and that the universities of Minnesota, Nebraska and Rhode Island, whose matching strengthening grant programs were evaluated, be rated as actionable. On March 8, BIFAD agreed to ask AID to act favorably on these recommendations.

Review Procedures for Non-matching Strengthening Grants - A consultant group has been identified to develop procedures and instruments for reviewing non-matching strengthening grants under the auspices of JCARD. The consultants include Handy Williamson, Tennessee State University (chief consultant) Earl Brown, University of Maryland, George Cooper, Tuskegee Institute and Julia Miller, Virginia State University.

JCARD Program of Work for 1984 - During its quarterly meeting February 23-24, the JCARD approved a Program of Work for 1984 for submission to BIFAD.

- I. Development Policies and Strategies;
- II. Science and Technology Programs, Vehicles and Priorities;
- III. AID/University Relationships;
- IV. Education and Training; and
- V. Title XII Institutions--Internal Processes and Issues

CRSP Panel Drafts Guidelines - The JCARD Panel on CRSPs has drafted revised guidelines for CRSPs. These would update policies and procedures for organizing and managing CRSPs, and establish procedures for AID missions to "buy in" to ongoing CRSPs.

Proposed Fisheries Stock Assessment CRSP - JCARD, at its February meeting, heard a review of two proposals for a Stock Assessment CRSP and the results of an AID Peer Panel's review of those proposals. Rodney Foil, chairman of the JCARD CRSP Panel, recommended that neither proposal be accepted and that the Planning Entity (University of Maryland) be asked to incorporate the suggestions of the Peer Panel and resubmit a single proposal to AID. JCARD accepted those recommendations.

Public Understanding of Foreign Assistance - In response to a request by BIFAD Chairman, E. T. York, JCARD organized a panel to discuss ways and means through which Title XII institutions could be more effective in explaining the rationale for their involvement in foreign assistance. At the February JCARD meeting, a panel, consisting of Gordon Guyer, Michigan State University, Ken Turk, Cornell and Ed Schuh, University of Minnesota, agreed there was an urgent need to develop better informational material and to communicate more effectively the rationale for involvement in foreign assistance. The JCARD Executive Committee plans to discuss possible actions, in concert with others such as the Cooperative Extension Service and AUSUDIAP.

Next JCARD Meeting:  
May 14-15, Washington, D.C.

## WANTED!

Senior Agriculture Research Advisor  
A.I.D. Southern Africa Regional Program  
Duty Station: Gaborone, Botswana

**DUTIES:** Since the work of the Senior Agriculture Advisor will be focussed on two interrelated activities, the advisor must have the experience, versatility and flexibility to make contributions in both areas. The first area will take up approximately one-third of the time of the Advisor and it will consist of helping the RDO/Harare plan and coordinate AID's support to agricultural research and training in Southern Africa.

The second area is concerned with helping the Government of Botswana carry out its role in promoting agricultural research coordination and cooperation among member states of the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference. The Research Advisor will devote approximately two-thirds of his/her time to assisting the Director of the Department of Agricultural Research Botswana in setting up and launching the Southern Africa Center for Cooperation in Agricultural Research.

**QUALIFICATIONS:** US citizen with PhD in any field of agriculture with a proven record as a researcher and/or research administrator. Overseas experience is essential--preferably in Africa. Individual must have capacity to work with individuals from different cultures. Portuguese is desirable but not required.

**APPLICATION:** Please send your curriculum vita and your date of availability (and requests for more information) to:

BIFAD

Attention: Dr. Jiryis S. Oweis  
US Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523

## Near East Ag Officers: Support, Concerns Re: Title XII

Dick Cobb and his staff in the AID/NE agriculture office recently conducted a three-day meeting for the region's field agricultural staff. Assistant Administrators Nyle Brady (Science and Technology), and Antoinette Ford (Near East), Jack Robins (S&T Food and Ag Chief), Ken Sherper (Director NE/TECH) and Executive Director Fred Hutchinson, made presentations at the meeting.

Discussion in the meeting and private conversations with field officers revealed their general understanding and support for Title XII projects. But some expressed reservations about the ability of universities to "manage" large, multifaceted projects with several subcontractors. Their concern merges with that of Administrator McPherson on that issue.

The conference accorded considerable attention to development of common themes and networks of dryland agriculture projects. The role of ICARDA and the CRSPs in this networking was recognized and accepted. Some also expressed concern about the relatively low priority given to agricultural development in the N. E. Bureau Regional Strategy.

### CONTRACT AWARDED

**Project:** Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI)--Farming Systems Research and Development (No. 538-0099)

**Institution:** South-East Consortium for International Development--University of Florida (lead) with Winrock International, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Clemson University, and Southern University.

## **UNIVERSITY NEWS**

### MIAC Orientation and Training Session

May 22-24, Continuing Education Center,  
University of Nebraska.

Purpose: To help prepare U.S. professionals and their families to work and live more successfully in other cultures and countries.

Contact: Dr. James Stubbendieck  
349 Keiver Hall  
University of Nebraska  
Lincoln, NE 68583  
(402) 472-1519

### Short Courses for International Students

Colorado State University offers courses in:

- o farming systems research and development, May 21-June 15;
- o developing agricultural markets, June 4-July 27;
- o international farm management, June 4-July 13;
- o social, organizational, and technical aspects of improved irrigation management, June 11-July 27;
- o irrigation problems and practices, June 18-Aug. 10; and
- o agricultural project analysis, Dec. 27-June 18.

For Additional information please contact:

Martha Denney  
Office of International Training Programs  
314 Aylesworth Hall, NE  
Colorado State University  
Fort Collins, Colorado 80523

### Beekeeping Seminar

Ohio State University announces courses in basic beekeeping (July 23-28), applied beekeeping (July 30-Aug. 4), and development beekeeping (Aug. 6-10).

Contact: Norman Stanley  
Agriculture Technical Institute  
Wooster, Ohio 44691  
(216) 264-3911

### **BIFAD Members**

Dr. E. T. York - Chairman  
Mr. Ernest T. Marshall  
Mr. Charles J. Marshall  
Honorable Paul Findley  
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Dr. Warren J. Baker  
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Bureau for Science and Technology

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Dr. Jiriyis Oweis, Chief, Country Programs Division (202) 632-8408



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Vol. VII – No. 4

June 1984

## **Building Linkages Hutchinson's Theme**

Building the interface between science and development is slow and tedious -- but it is essential for the development process to yield results. BIFAD Executive Director Frederick E. Hutchinson made this point at the annual Sigma Xi banquet at Tennessee Technological University on April 26th. For scientists and development specialists to understand and trust one another, they must engage in a continuing dialogue. Once united, they are a formidable team.

To the directors of experiment stations meeting on April 24th, Hutchinson spoke of another kind of interface. Public education and support are needed for participation in international development, and specifically for AID's agricultural budget. He urged the directors, and their institutions, to become involved in helping with the problems of the poor small farmers and starving people in more than seventy countries around the globe.

"Building linkages," Hutchinson said, "is what Title XII is all about."

## **Africa Focus on Agricultural Education and Training**

The Africa Bureau is in the process of preparing a broad range of strategies for strengthening agricultural education and training. This was a major topic of discussion at the African Bureau's Education and Human Resources (EHR) Workshop, held in Nairobi, Kenya in late January. The topic was also on the agenda for the following Conference of African Mission Directors in Kigali, Rwanda.

As a result the Bureau's EHR Strategy Statement is being further reviewed and revised. Additionally, a separate Strategy Paper on Development Training in Africa has been drafted and is now being reviewed.

A conference on Agricultural Education in Africa is now being planned by AFR/TR/EHR and AFR/TR/ARD. The conference is scheduled to be held in the Cameroon from January 13-18, 1985. Approximately 100 persons are expected to attend. It is anticipated that at least 50% of those attending will be Africans. The objective of the conference is to identify agricultural education needs in Africa and explore ways in which these needs can be effectively met. Letters concerning this have been sent to Title XII officers as well as agricultural educators on Title XII campuses.

BIFAD Staff has been participating actively in this effort. Mrs. Priscilla Boughton, Deputy Executive Director of BIFAD attended the Nairobi and Kigali conferences and Frank Fender is currently involved.

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## **New Agricultural Education Organization Formed**

A group of agricultural educators from several universities, who are interested in international development, have recently come together to form the Association for International Agricultural Education. Members of the Association met in Washington, D.C. on April 5 and 6 with representatives of AID, BIFAD, and the private sector to discuss ways agricultural education can play a more prominent role in the agricultural development process.

### **Publications**

WITHOUT A NICKEL: THE CHALLENGE OF INTERNATIONALIZING THE CURRICULUM AND THE CAMPUS, is available from the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU). Written by Dr. Gerald Leinwand, former president of Western Oregon State College, this publication discusses establishment of policies and programs for international education, and mobilization of the needed resources.

For copies, write to AASCU Publications, One Dupont Circle, Suite 700, Washington, D. C. 20036. Cost \$4.00.

SOIL CONSERVATION TECHNICAL SHEETS in English or French. Write Marilyn Sargent, International Forestry Program, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83843; or phone (208) 885-6441.

TOWARD A WORLD WITHOUT HUNGER, a booklet issued by AID, considers: who are the hungry? what AID is doing; developing human resources; building institutions; providing technology; promoting policy reform; Food for Peace; and what foreign assistance means to the United States.

For free copies, write Office of Public Inquiries, Room 2738 N.S., Agency for International Development, Washington, D. C. 20523.

AID UPDATE. Title XII universities concerned with obtaining AID contracts may be interested in knowing about AID UPDATE, a biweekly private publication now in its second year. A free sample copy and subscription information may be obtained from the editor, Chardell Furey, by calling (202) 466-7295 or writing to 2033 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

The format includes several sections as follows. The "Countdown" section covers current requests for proposals (RFP), invitations for bids (IFB), requests for quotations (RFQ), etc. The "Start Ups" section lists International Development projects which are in the design stage long before solicitations are released -- allowing long lead times for preparation of responses to RFPs. In the "Update" section additional information on these projects is reported as it becomes available. In addition, there are news notices of what's going on in AID and its bureaus which may affect the development process.

## **First Joint MOU Signed**

The first Joint Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed on March 27, 1984. The two universities, Oregon State and Tuskegee Institute, entered into a collaborative relationship with AID which will focus on agricultural crop and livestock production systems, small farming systems, rural community development, animal health care, institutional development and nutrition and health care delivery systems. The two institutions will provide ten person-years per fiscal year of long-term faculty for assignments abroad over each of the next five years.

### **AID Personnel Changes**

- Barry Sidman, replaces Robert Simpson, who retired, as Director of the Office of Technical Resources, Asia Bureau.
- Wilbur Thomas, replaced Richard Cobb, who will be Agricultural Officer in Indonesia, as Chief, Agricultural Development Division, Near East Bureau.
- The Bureau for External Affairs has been established incorporating the Offices of External Relations and Public Affairs. Kate Semerad, Assistant to the Administrator, heads AA/XA, and her deputies are Sarah Tinsley and Ron Davidson.
- Peter Kimm, is Deputy Assistant Administrator for Housing and Urban Programs, Bureau for Private Enterprise.
- James O'Meara replaced David Merrill as Deputy Director, Office of Legislative Affairs.

## **Clarke Joins BIFAD Under JCC Program**

Dr. Winfrey S. Clarke of Virginia State University (VSU) is the first expert assigned for work in international development activities under an agreement signed recently between AID and VSU. M. Peter McPherson, AID Administrator, and President Wilbert Greenfield, signed the agreement for a "Joint Career Corps" (JCC) program. The signing took place recently in the office of Senator Paul Tribble (R-Va.) in Washington.

The JCC provides for two-year assignments of university faculty to AID financed positions, alternating with four-year periods on their home campuses. McPherson explained the rationale of the JCC:

"In addition to keeping our foreign aid program abreast of the current state-of-the-art, the issues of international development are being fed into the universities" teaching and research programs, which, in turn, enhances their capabilities to participate in AID assistance programs," he said.

Clarke, an extension specialist, will work with the BIFAD staff, primarily in the Country Programs Division. One of his major responsibilities will be to work closely with the "1890 institutions" to enhance their involvement in AID programs.

For three of his ten years with VSU, Clarke served on a special assignment as a senior lecturer at Egerton College in Kenya. He obtained his B.S. degree from VSU, and his M.A. and Ph.D degrees from the University of Minnesota, all in agricultural education.

## Meetings

### PAWC ANNUAL MEETING THEME: U.S. SMALL FARMERS SURVIVAL

Tuskegee Institute will host the 42nd Professional Agricultural Workers Conference (PAWC) on December 2-4, 1984. You are invited to:

- present papers on small farmer survival, with implications for domestic and international policies, treating (1) farm management, (2) the farm family, or (3) the method of marketing farm output;
- serve as a workshop facilitator for one of the three topics above;
- serve as one of eight chairpersons; and
- present success stories on small farmer survival.

For any of the above, submit by July 31, 1984, a letter of intention and the vita of the participant, plus abstracts of papers (500 word limit) and success stories (1,000 words). Registration checks (\$65) payable to Tuskegee Institute HRDC/PAWC. Reserve accommodations by October 15, 1984.

Contact: Dr. T. T. Williams Director, Human Resources Development Center, P.O. Box 681, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama 36088. Phone: (205) 727-8764.

### AUSUDIAP CONFERENCE

The 20th Annual conference of the Association of U.S. Universities Directors of International Agriculture Programs (AUSUDIAP) will take place June 27-28, 1984 at Washington State University, Pullman. The theme of

this year's conference is Implementing Technical Assistance Projects." Further information on the program and registration can be obtained from Dr. Harold R. Matteson (505/646-3199) or Dr. Martin V. Waananen (509/335-9536).

### CARIBBEAN FOOD CROPS SOCIETY MEETING

The 20th Annual Meeting of the Caribbean Food Crops Society will be held October 21-26, 1984 on St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands.

The program theme is "Small Farming Systems in the Caribbean." Scientists, producers, industry representatives, and others interested in research and education concerning food production, processing and distribution are asked to submit technical papers no later than June 30, 1984.

For further information contact Dr. Walter I. Knausenberger, Chairman of the Organizing Committee, Caribbean Food Crops Society, c/o V.I. Cooperative Extension Service, College of the Virgin Islands, P.O. Box 'L', Kingshill, St. Croix, U.S.V.I. 00850, Phone (809) 778-0246.

### BIFAD

Members: E. T. York, Jr. (Chair), Ernest T. Marshall, Charles J. Marshall, Duane C. Acker, Warren J. Baker, Paul Findley, Benjamin F. Payton

JCARD Co-Chairs: Jack Robins, Hugh Popenoe

Executive Director: Frederick E. Hutchinson (202) 632-9048

(For full list of JCARD members and BIFAD staff, see Jan. - Feb. issue)



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Vol. VII - No. 4  
April 1984

## ***N.C. State Project in Peru Continues Relationship From 1955***

After hearing the presentation by J. Lawrence Apple and Arthur J. Coutu of North Carolina State University (NCSU) on the project which NCSU is now carrying out for AID in Peru, AID and BIFAD speakers agreed on one of the key elements in project progress. To Leonard Yaeger, deputy in AID/S&T, and formerly the AID Mission Director in Peru, the project showed the benefits of a long-term relationship between NCSU and Peru, which goes back to 1955. BIFAD chairman E. T. York, Jr. noted that it was possible to get

(see PERU—page 2)

## ***Extension's International Mission Helps LDCs and U.S. Farmers***

The policy statement on the international mission of the Cooperative Extension Service, which Gordon Guyer presented to BIFAD at its April 5, 1984 meeting, "looks at international extension in a new light", he said. Guyer, who chairs the International Task Force of the Extension Committee on Organization and Policy (ECOP), noted that the statement calls for extension leadership to participate more actively in international agricultural development programs. Greater international commitment will foster national objectives -- increasing understanding of the "international dimensions of our agricultural commerce with other nations" and adding "new levels of competence" to U.S. extension personnel.

Mary Nell Greenwood, Administrator of the Extension Service, USDA, said she looked forward to a growing partnership with both land-grant universities and county governments in carrying out Extension's international mission. Richard Rankin, her deputy, hoped that efforts to improve communications channels with state extension services would result in using more field people in extension programs in less developed countries.

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## **PERU (Cont'd.)**

the current project under way in the short-term because of that long-term involvement -- for the NCSU people were known and respected in Peru.

Loren Schulze, who had worked in the Mission when the research/extension/education baseline study was developed, explained how that study provided a model for the current project. Coutu described how the project design was adapted to the changes in individuals and the many donor agencies involved.

Morris Whitaker of Utah State University, who chaired an evaluation team for AID, declared that the project was very successful, noting rapid progress in improving crop varieties, for example. He agreed with Apple and Coutu on the importance of such factors as the close linkage with international agricultural research centers, and the high quality and continuity of the NCSU people involved. Said Yaeger, "progress depends on individual leadership. The chief of party, the agricultural officer in the mission, and the Mission Director, all got behind the Peruvian commitment to this program."

### **Fender Joins BIFAD Staff**

Dr. Frank A. Fender has joined the BIFAD staff to work in the Institutional and Human Resources Division. Fender has a B.S. degree in agricultural economics from Ohio State University and an M.S. and a Ph.D. degree in agricultural economics from Purdue University.

He came to BIFAD from USDA/OICD (Office of International Cooperation and Development). In May, 1983, Secretary John Block presented Fender the

USDA/OICD International Honor Award, for leading expansion of the Overseas Course Development Program. Fender played a major role in the initiation of HRD projects in Tanzania, Indonesia and Portugal. He previously worked at Purdue, and with the National Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in Argentina.

### **Barnes-McConnell CRSP Director**

Patricia Barnes-McConnell, Associate Professor of crop and soil sciences and urban affairs programs at Michigan State University (MSU), has been named Director of MSU's Management Entity for the Bean Cowpea Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP). The Management Entity directs and coordinates research activities of 10 U.S. agricultural and other institutions involved in the CRSP in 15 projects in 13 developing countries.

### **Report From CIMMYT**

John Stovall of the BIFAD staff recently represented AID at the CIMMYT Board of Trustees meeting in Mexico. He reports that the maize and cereals programs continue to make impressive gains with improved plant materials.

Stovall also participated in a planning session for a maize workshop which will bring U.S. and CIMMYT scientists together to assess research needs and explore areas in which U.S. universities might contribute to the CIMMYT maize program. The University of Minnesota is planning the workshop with an AID grant. (For more information contact Dr. James Sentz, University of Minnesota).

**Contract Awarded**

**Project:** Belize Livestock Development (No. 505-0006).

**Institution:** (SECID) - Louisiana State Univ. (Lead) with Southern Univ., Univ. of Maryland, and Land O' Lakes, Inc.

**MOU Guidelines Out Soon**

The Joint MOU Task Force, co-chaired by E. T. York, BIFAD Chairman, and Nyle Brady, Senior Assistant Administrator, Science and Technology met on April 5 to discuss a draft paper on the criteria and processes to give Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) between AID and U.S. universities. The paper describes three types of MOUs: Type I, which is manpower-specific with a single university; Type II with a single university but with no specific manpower commitments; and Type III, which is a "Joint MOU" between a more experienced university and an "1890" institution. Matching requirements for the 1890's and Tuskegee Institute will be discussed at the next Task Force meeting scheduled for May 9. MOU guidelines should be issued shortly thereafter.

**Evaluation of Non-Matching Strengthening Grants Awarded**

Plans are now underway to evaluate the non-matching strengthening grants held by nine universities. A draft evaluation instrument was prepared by George Cooper of Tuskegee Institute, Julia Miller of Virginia State and Earl Brown of the University of Maryland, with Handy Williamson of Tennessee State, serving as chair. The instrument will be reviewed and revised at a workshop hosted at Tennessee State by

Fred Humphries, President, who is also a JCARD member. Presidents and strengthening grant managers will attend the April 29-30 workshop in Nashville.

Speakers include Benjamin Payton, President, Tuskegee Institute and BIFAD Board member, Leonard Yaeger, Science & Technology, AID, and Frederick Hutchinson and Jean Weidemann, BIFAD staff.

Following approval of the process and instrument by the JCARD and BIFAD, reviewers will be selected and site visits scheduled, starting in July, 1984.

**Pre-Departure Orientation Workshop**

A BIFAD-sponsored workshop on Pre-Departure Orientation was held at the University of Hawaii, February 27-March 9. The 37 participants from 28 Title XII universities shared resources and developed training plans with the 7 AID and BIFAD representatives. Hal McArthur coordinated the workshop, which focused on project management and support, team development, selection of personnel, cross-cultural training and preparation for family members. Presentations were made of BIFAD-sponsored modules developed by Mel Blase and Jack Rigney on institution-building and by Helen Henderson, Marilyn Hoskins and Mary Rojas on women in development. Mike Guido of AID/Washington's training office demonstrated the wide variety of timely materials available from that office.

A 1981 study by the General Accounting Office called for "a better means of preparing and assisting university staff members for overseas assignments". The workshop is one step in the response to that recommendation, which Jean Weidemann of the BIFAD staff is coordinating.

### **Workshops/Conferences/Meetings**

April 2 - June 8: "Appropriate Technology and International Development Strategies". Contact: Glen Price, Director, Farallones International, 15290 Coleman Valley Road, Occidental, CA 95465.

April 30 - June 17: Sixth International Course on applied Taxonomy of Insects and Mites of Agricultural Importance, London, U.K. Contact: Director, Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, 56 Queen's Gate, London SW7 5JR, U.K.

May 7 - November: The International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) will host programs in the United States and abroad on fertilizer use. Contact: Donald McCune, Managing Director, IFDC, P.B. Box 2040, Muscle Shoals, AL 35660; telephone (205) 381-6600.

May 7 - May 9: Eighth annual Larval Fish Conference, and International Symposium on the Early Life History of Fishes, Vancouver, Canada. Contact: Jeff Marliave, Vancouver Aquarium, P.O. Box 3232 Vancouver, British Columbia V6B 3XB, Canada.

May 29 - June 8: "International aspects and applications of remote sensing in natural resource studies". Contact: Coordinator, Natural Resource Short Course, Remote Sensing Institute, South Dakota State University, Box 507, Brookings, SD 57007, Phone (605) 688-4184.

May 29 - July 27: Second Annual Institute for Technology Transfer, focused on rural Sub-Saharan Africa. Contact Dr. Barbara Audley, Center for Continuing Education, So. Dakota State University, Brookings, SD 57007-0599, Phone (605) 688-5193.

### **Jobs!**

. French-speaking M.S., ag. devt. exper. in Africa; research, mgt., & interpers. skills. Resume to: Dr. A.J. Dye, Program Director, USDA/OICD/TAD for Africa Programs, 14th St. & Independence Ave., Room 4405, Auditors Bldg., Wash. D.C. 20523. (202) 475-5393. June 1, 1984 deadline.

. Visiting prof., Ph.D, teaching, research & international devt. exper. emphasizing women in ag. Resume, references to: Professor Eugene C. Erickson, Chairperson, search Committee, Department of Rural Sociology, 133 Warren Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14853.

. Specialists in info. systems, design of instruc. materials, Dept. of Renewable Natural Resources. Resume, copies of diplomas to: Chief of Division of Human Resources, CATIE, Apartado 74, Turrialba, Costa Rica.

### **BIFAD**

#### **Members**

Dr. E. T. York, Jr. - Chairman  
Mr. Ernest T. Marshall  
Mr. Charles J. Marshall  
Dr. Duane C. Acker  
Dr. Warren J. Baker  
Honorable Paul Findley  
Dr. Benjamin F. Payton

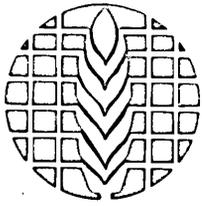
#### **JCARD Co-Chairmen**

Dr. Jack Robins  
Dr. Hugh Popenoe

#### **Executive Director**

Dr. Frederick E. Hutchinson  
(202) 632-9048

(For full list of JCARD members and BIFAD staff, see Jan. - Feb. issue)



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Vol. VII — No. 5

July 1984

## **BIFAD Supports AASCU Institutions' Efforts in International Development**

### **Text of BIFAD Resolution**

The Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

1. commends the study by Dr. Glenn Crumb, International Development and Non-Land-Grant Institutions, as a helpful contribution to meeting the critically important challenge of increasing and improving U.S. university involvement in Title XII programs;

2. offers its assistance to AASCU, AID, and individual AASCU institutions, in considering the issues and recommendations raised in the study report; and

3. directs the BIFAD staff to continue to:

a) strengthen links with AASCU institutions through visits to campuses and participation in AASCU and AASCARR meetings;

b) facilitate linkages between AASCU institutions and land-grant universities for joint proposals for AID projects;

c) provide information on requirements for, and examples of, successful international programs, and on eligibility procedures for Title XII roster status and Strengthening Grant applications; and

d) encourage building foreign language capability through holding a workshop on the subject.

### **June 7 Meeting also considers Biotechnology, Faculty Orientation, Strengthening Grant Evaluations**

At its June 7 meeting, BIFAD passed a resolution commending the study by Glenn Crumb of Western Kentucky University, "International Development and Non-Land Grant Institutions," and offering its assistance in addressing the issues and recommendations raised in the study report. (See text of BIFAD resolution in left-hand column.)

In other developments at the meeting:

Nyle Brady, AID Senior Assistant Administrator for Science and Technology, reported that AID sees great promise in applying biotechnology to the problems of developing countries.

**(see Meeting, page 2)**

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## MEETING (Cont'd)

. The Board made several recommendations aimed at better preparation of faculty for implementation of AID projects, following a presentation by Jean Weidemann of the BIFAD staff.

. John Robins, co-chairperson of the Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD) reported on JCARD activities (see article on page 5).

. Duane Acker, who chaired the June 7 meeting, announced the establishment of a Special BIFAD Committee on Development Education. Three BIFAD members compose the committee: Warren Baker (chair), Paul Findley, and Ernest Marshall. The committee will explore concrete steps to help strengthen the domestic constituency for international development programs.

. The Board approved a "concept paper" for determining university eligibility for Memoranda of Understanding. (See earlier article on MOU guidelines in April issue of Briefs.)

. The Board accepted a JCARD recommendation that eight universities, based on a panel review of their Strengthening Grant programs, are eligible to enter into negotiations for MOUs. The universities are University of Arizona, Auburn University, University of Delaware, New Mexico State University, Cal Poly-Pomona, North Carolina State University, Southern Illinois University, and Kansas State University.

. The Board approved a process for evaluating non-matching Strengthening Grant programs.

. The Board approved a JCARD recommendation, based on a review by a peer panel, that SUNY-Syracuse College of Environmental Science and Forestry be included in the B-2 list of eligible Title XII institutions.

## Crumb Reports Findings

Crumb presented the findings and recommendations of his study at the meeting. Sponsored by BIFAD and the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU), the study examined the potential for involvement of AASCU institutions in Title XII projects.

The study surveyed institutional commitment, barriers to greater participation, faculty availability, and international experience. Crumb found:

- . a high correlation between commitment of top university staff and extent of international activity;

- . difficulty in relating institutional mission and priorities and Title XII programs;

- . a lack of sufficient relevant international experience by faculty, and an absence of foreign language proficiency where faculty were otherwise qualified by experience; and

- . inability to establish long-term relationships for international development cooperation with larger, more experienced universities (especially within the same state).

Discussing Crumb's report, Board members and others recognized the ability and willingness of AASCU institutions with agricultural degree programs to increase their involvement with Title XII activity. At present only a few AASCU institutions have strengthening grants, and fewer still have contracts for AID projects.

Board member Paul Findley called attention to the need for intra-state linkages between land grant universities, with their basic research capability and Ph.D. level education, and AASCU institutions with  
**(see Meeting, page 3)**

## **MEETING (Cont'd)**

their complementary emphasis on applied research and the practical training in B.S./M.S. programs. Collaboration between the Universities of Illinois and Southern Illinois, and between the California Partnership of the State University System (Chico, San Luis Obispo, and Fresno campuses) with the University of California/Davis, are recent examples of this cooperation.

Order copies of the full report (cost \$5.50) from AASCU Publications, One Dupont Circle, Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036. AASCU's April Newsletter "Memo to the President" included a six-page Executive Summary of the study.

### **Brady Sees Promise for Biotechnology**

Brady's report noted that most of the impressive applications of biotechnology have been in medicine. However, Brady believes that there is even greater potential in modifying the genetic makeup of plants, so that they can be grown in the hostile environments often found in developing countries. In fact, Brady noted, biotechnology promises to have a greater impact in developing countries than in developed countries because the potential gain in yield is so much greater. Areas for potential application include tissue culture, cell culture, nitrogen fixation, salt tolerance and vaccines.

### **Board Acts on Faculty Orientation for AID Projects**

The Board recommended that AID set up a clearing house to assist universities in orientation of faculty for more effective project implementation. The Board further recommended that AID provide guidance

for project officers so that faculty orientation would appear in AID requests for proposals. AID should also continue its attention to the quality and quantity of logistic support provided to university contractors to help in clearing customs and obtaining housing. Each Title XII university should identify an orientation officer on its campus to facilitate the exchange of information between campuses and by AID/W with campuses.

Weidemann's presentation summarized BIFAD/AID orientation initiatives in response to the 1981 GAO report on Title XII, which called on the AID administrator to provide training for university staff prior to their departure for work on AID projects overseas. She described the workshop held at the University of Hawaii on February 27 - March 9 (see article in April issue of Briefs), as well as the workshop sponsored by the Mid-America International Agricultural Consortium (MIAC) at the University of Nebraska on May 23-25. The MIAC workshop served both to prepare a MIAC team for Phase II of the Dryland Farming Applied Research Project in Morocco, and to provide for an exchange of ideas among participants from MIAC institutions, BIFAD and AID on a model orientation program.

Weidemann also described future initiatives, including a BIFAD-sponsored workshop on November 10 at the annual meeting of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges. This workshop will allow interested individuals who were unable to attend the Hawaii workshop to receive the resource materials and information

**(see Meeting, page 4)**

## **MEETING (Cont'd)**

provided there. Weidemann mentioned BIFAD plans for other related workshops on institution building, language training and contract management.

### **BIFAD Approves Process for Evaluating Non-Matching Grants**

The process which BIFAD approved for evaluating non-matching strengthening grant programs was developed through the collaborative effort of a group of consultants under the JCARD Strengthening Grant Panel representatives from the "1890" institutions, and the BIFAD staff.

The evaluations have two main objectives: (1) to determine the degree to which the institutions have been strengthened, and (2) to ascertain their eligibility for graduating to other Title XII mechanisms - primarily matching strengthening grants and either single or joint Memoranda of Understanding. Using a standard interpretation of four evaluation criteria -- commitment, capability, management/administration, and involvement -- an institution's progress under the program will be rated as substantial, satisfactory, limited, or non-existent.

The first evaluations will begin in late July. A six-member evaluation team will conduct a three day site visit to each of the appropriate 1890 institutions to carry out the evaluation. Each team will consist of two 1890 representatives, two representatives from non-1890 Title XII eligible institutions, one AID representative and one BIFAD representative.

### **INTSORMIL CRSP Workshop Reviews New Sorghum Hybrid in Sudan**

Sorghum scientists from the United States, Sudan, other countries and international organizations reviewed

Sudan's hybrid sorghum program and its first hybrid commercial release, Hageen Dura-1. The scientists also explored the establishment of a viable hybrid sorghum seed industry to propagate and market hybrid seed in Sudan. Dr. Gebisa Ejeta, Purdue University, has released a new report on the workshop, sponsored by the Sorghum and Millet Collaborative Research Support Program (INTSORMIL CRSP), at which the discussions took place in November 1983.

Hageen Dura-1 represents the fruits of some twenty years of research by the Sudan Agricultural Research Corporation (ARC). Scientists with the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) and with U.S. universities in the INTSORMIL CRSP have collaborated with Sudanese scientists since 1977 in the program. Texas A&M University scientists supplied the Dura-1 parent, Texas 623A. The pollinator parent, Karper 1597, was selected from the world collection at ICRISAT.

Extensive yield tests conducted by ARC in the Central Clay Plains of Sudan indicated over 50 percent yield increase of Hageen Dura-1 over the yield of open, pollinated local varieties. Grain quality tests at the Food Research Centre in Shambat showed acceptable food quality and milling characteristics, often difficult to obtain in local, open pollinated varieties. Yield tests conducted at the Gezira Research Station and elsewhere demonstrated that the new hybrid offers potential economic benefits to producers both in dryland and in irrigated farming. It may be physiologically more efficient, and more adaptable to the increasing mechanized farming in Sudan, than traditional local varieties.

**See INTSORMIL, page 6**

## **BIFAD Workshop for Historically Black Land Grant Universities**

BIFAD recently sponsored a workshop at Tennessee State University for the nine historically black land-grant universities with strengthening grants. The workshop reviewed the process for evaluating the non-matching strengthening grants. A similar review of the matching strengthening grants began in December, 1983.

Benjamin Payton, President, Tuskegee Institute and BIFAD Board member, opened the workshop by reminding the 25 participants of the important role that historically black colleges play in training manpower for many of the world's developing countries. He challenged the institutions to gear up for even greater participation. In another session, Fred Humphries, President, Tennessee State University and JCARD member, expressed his university's commitment to international programs and the changes which have occurred through strengthening grant funding.

Other speakers included Frederick E. Hutchinson, Executive Director, BIFAD, Leonard Yaeger, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Science and Technology, David Hansen, Research and University Relations, Handy Williamson, Tennessee State University, who chaired the consultant panel to develop the evaluation instrument, and Jean Weidemann, Chief of BIFAD's Institutional and Human Resources Division.

### **Contract Awarded**

Project: Pakistan Irrigation Systems Management: Research Team Component (No. 391-0467)

Institution: University of Idaho with Washington State University and Development Associates, Inc.

## **JCARD Highlights**

The Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD) met on May 14 and 15 in Washington, D.C. At the meeting, the Committee:

- o Reviewed and endorsed, in principle, revised CRSP Guidelines;
- o Reviewed and endorsed a proposed evaluation process for non-matching strengthening grants;
- o Certified that eight institutions with matching strengthening grants met all the requirements to be "actionable", i.e., eligible to enter into negotiations for Memoranda of Understanding with AID;
- o Discussed the changing needs of the more advanced agricultural science and education institutions in developing countries and implications for AID and the Title XII community;
- o Heard a progress report on a study commissioned by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research of the impact of the International Agricultural Research Centers; and
- o Hosted a reception for three departing JCARD members: Dick Cobb, Jim Johnston and Ralph Smuckler. Each received a certificate of appreciation from AID Administrator Peter McPherson and BIFAD Chairman E. T. York.

### **Range Management Course**

Utah State University will conduct an "International Range Management Short-course," August 12 to 26. The course is intended for administrators and government officials and professional staff in consulting companies concerned with range/livestock development projects in less developed countries. Phone Range Science Department (801) 750-2589 for application form.

## **Task Force Developing System to Evaluate Title XII Projects**

BIFAD is leading a task force made up of PPC, S&T and the Regional Bureaus that aims to establish a systematic Title XII evaluation system. The system will dovetail with the existing AID system. The task force will:

- a. Carry out the requirement of the Title XII legislation for the Board to evaluate the impact of Title XII activities.
- b. Analyse successes and failures to develop "lessons learned" and recommend interventions to improve program performance
- c. Assess the effectiveness of the interventions through measuring the extent of improvement over time.
- d. Evaluate the impact of existing problems on project accomplishments, as a basis for assessing BIFAD priorities.

BIFAD and PPC will review AID missions' Annual Budget Submissions in order to identify Title XII projects for which evaluations are planned. BIFAD will compile a list of common concerns and issues identified by AID and universities to assist missions to prepare scopes of work. Priscilla Boughton is chairing the group and developing a full evaluation plan for BIFAD.

### **INTSORMIL (Cont'd)**

Sorghum is the most important grain crop in the Sudanese economy and diet. Over one-third of the crop land is devoted to sorghum, which accounts for 75 percent of the total cereal production. Hence, it is important to get Hageen Dura-1 into use. CRSP scientists at the workshop felt that the opportunities in Sudan are good for establishing a hybrid seed industry. They discussed the continued collaboration of scientists, and initiation of technical assistance involving the U.S. private seed industry.

## **Report Updated Language Skills to RIR**

The AID/Africa Bureau is keenly interested in French-speaking specialists for work on projects in agriculture, nutrition and rural community development. Get credit for your institutions skills and inform BIFAD/S about upgrading of your staffs' language proficiency through the Registry of Institutional Resources (RIR) updating procedure. Call Michelle Rucker, RIR Coordinator for details at (202) 632-9048.

### **BIFAD**

#### **Members**

E. T. York, Jr. - Chairman  
 Ernest T. Marshall  
 Charles J. Marshall  
 Paul Findley  
 Benjamin F. Payton  
 Warren J. Baker  
 Duane C. Acker

#### **JCARD Co-Chairs**

Hugh Popenoe, Director  
 International Programs in Agriculture  
 (University of Florida)

#### **BIFAD Staff**

Jack Robins, Director  
 Food and Agriculture - AID,  
 Bureau for Science and Technology

Frederick E. Hutchinson, Executive  
 Director - (202) 632-9048  
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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Newsletter of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Vol. VII - No. 6

September-October 1984

## JCARD Highlights

BIFAD's Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD) held its tenth meeting in Washington August 13 and 14. Highlights included:

- the inauguration of a new JCARD initiative to conduct development forums on topics of current interest to AID and the Title XII community. The first forum focused on issues in human capital development (see article on page 3);
- review and action on evaluations of ten strengthening grants;
- review of a draft paper prepared by the three chief reviewers of the strengthening grant programs;
- review of application procedures for AID/university Memoranda of Understanding (see article on page 5);
- review of AID and BIFAD activities and Title XII projects and programs;
- an update from the Panel on Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs); and
- announcement of the appointment of Dr. Gordon Guyer of Michigan State University as a new member of JCARD.

NOTICE: BIFAD Briefs now are bi-monthly. The next issue is set for mid-November.

## BIFAD Reviews Progress In Beans/Cowpeas CRSP, Recommends Extension

At the BIFAD meeting July 19, 1984, CRSP Program Director Pat Barnes-McConnell of Michigan State University highlighted achievements of the Bean/Cowpea Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP). Her overview covered the CRSP's operation since inception in 1980. BIFAD recommended a three-year extension of the CRSP, stressing the importance of assuring research results reach farmers by establishing firm linkages with extension organizations in LDCs.

Under the CRSP, scientists from 10 U.S. institutions collaborate with scientists of 16 institutions in 12 countries on 18 projects. Collabora-

*(see Beans/Cowpeas, page 2)*

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**BIFAD Reviews S&T  
Office Of Agriculture**

BIFAD recently heard the results of a review of the programs and budget of the Office of Agriculture in AID's Bureau for Science and Technology. The report was delivered by former BIFAD member Harold F. Robinson, Chancellor of Western Carolina University and chairman of the panel which conducted the review.

The task force concluded that the Office of Agriculture was seriously underfunded. It felt that proposed budget levels threaten the ability of that office to utilize fully U.S. agricultural science and technology capability as called for in Title XII.

Activities in the Office of Agriculture include: (1) support for International Centers; (2) Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs); and (3) contract research and technical services. According to the task force, as commitments to the Centers and CRSPs have grown over the past decade, funds available for contract research and technical assistance have been squeezed to a fraction of the level of a decade ago. The task force expressed great concern about this trend, and recommended that funds be reallocated from other areas to make up the shortfall.

The task force also:

- o recommended that BIFAD develop a long-term strategy for increasing support for agricultural development:
- o urged AID and BIFAD to curb political pressures for support of particular projects in the Office of Agriculture:
- o restated some of BIFAD's earlier recommendations concerning funding of International Agricultural Research Center programs and their

relationship with AID and university activities; and

- o called for improved mechanisms to enhance the utilization of centrally-funded research.

**Beans/Cowpeas (cont'd)**

tion extends to international research centers and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Projects supported jointly by the USDA and CRSP with the University of Puerto Rico in the Dominican Republic and Honduras have resulted in the release of 5 bean lines resistant to tropical diseases and viruses.

Training LDC scientists is an important element of the CRSP. To date, the CRSP has provided degree training to 75 participants and short-term training to 166 participants from 12 countries.

The presentation for BIFAD marked the culmination of AID's triennial review. An External Review Panel, the JCARD CRSP Panel, and a subcommittee of AID's Agricultural Sector Council, all reviewed the CRSP.

**Contracts Awarded**

1. Project: Uganda Manpower for Agricultural Development Project (No. 617-0103).

Institution: Ohio State University with the University of Minnesota, Experience, Inc. and International Agricultural Development Service.

2. Project: Caribbean-CARDI Farming Systems Research & Development (No. 538-0099).

Institution: SECID (University of Maryland) with WINROCK International.

## **JCARD Forum Addresses Human Capital Development**

JCARD's first "Development Forum", held August 13, 1984, focused "Issues in Human Capital Development". Participating in a panel discussion were: Dr. G. Edward Schuh (University of Minnesota), Dr. George Psacharopoulos (the World Bank), Dr. Burton Swanson (University of Illinois), Mr. Frank Method (AID/PPC), and Dr. Edna McBreen (AID/AFR). The panel was moderated by Dr. Francille Firebaugh of The Ohio State University.

A wide-ranging discussion highlighted:

- the importance of human capital formation to sustained, broadbased economic development;
- the need for a comprehensive, long-term program encompassing investment at all levels of education and training, notwithstanding the varying rates of return for economic development from the different levels; and
- a suggestion that BIFAD sponsor a study on the rate of return from investments in higher education.

JCARD plans to explore further the ideas raised at this Development Forum. Future JCARD Development Forums will address other issues of mutual interest to AID and the university community.

### **BIFAD Seminar On Faculty Orientation For Aid Projects At NASULGC Meeting**

Because of positive response to its first workshop on preparing faculty for overseas assignments with the Agency for International Development, BIFAD will sponsor a condensed seminar at the annual meeting of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, on Saturday, November 10, 1984, from 2 to 6 P.M. The Seminar will introduce an improved

version of the handbook prepared for the original two-week workshop.

Jean Weidemann of the BIFAD staff will chair the seminar, and members of the University of Hawaii group which planned the original workshop will lead it. Designed for international program directors, project managers, and prospective team leaders, the program will 1) emphasize the importance and benefits of orientation and staff development programs; 2) demonstrate an orientation planning process and show how it can be applied to a range of staff development and project support activities; and 3) provide the participants with a set of working guides and reference tools they can use in developing project, country, and staff orientation programs.

There is no cost for the program. Advance registration is requested, however, to insure that the specific concerns of the participants are addressed and that there is an adequate supply of materials. For further information, contact: Dr. Harold J. McArthur, Coordinator for International Programs, University of Hawaii, 3050 Maile Way, Gilmore 214, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822 (808) 948-6441.

### **Take Part in Teleconference On World Food Day**

The National Committee for World Food Day and the National University Teleconference Network (NUTN) invite Title XII institutions to observe World Food Day October 16 through a Satellite Teleconference. This "National Town Meeting" will be broadcast from Washington, D. C. to university receiver sites nationwide, and will focus on the global food situation 10 years after the 1974 World Food Conference. The "town meeting" is designed as a dialogue between the university and the community, and as an opportunity for participants to communicate with national and international food policy makers.

**(see Food Day, page 4)**

### **Food Day (cont'd)**

Special curriculum guide Study/Action packets on this theme are available from the World Food Day office. The Teleconference panel will address the related issues of U.S. policies of food aid and food trade; the role of women in agriculture; and the special food crisis in Africa. Invited panelists include Secretary of Agriculture, John Block; Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., Chancellor of the SUNY System, Chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation, and former BIFAD Chairman; Father William Bryon, President of Catholic University, and representatives from FAO and Congress.

The town meeting format includes (in order of appearance) presentations by the panel, film clips of international agricultural projects, local site sponsor programs and questions for the Washington panel from questions and answers between the local sites and Washington.

For information on how you can participate as a site sponsor, contact: Flise Storck, Teleconference Manager (202) 293-7120, or J.O. Grantham at NUTN (405) 624-5191; or write Patricia Young, National Committee for World Food Day, 1001 22nd St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20437 (202) 653-2404.

### **AUSUDIAP Annual Meeting**

Washington State University hosted the 20th Annual Conference of the Association of U.S. University Directors of International Programs on June 26-28. Paul Findley of BIFAD addressed the gathering on "Developing Congressional Understanding and Support for Involvement in International Activities."

BIFAD Executive Director Fred Hutchinson chaired a session on Strengthening Grant programs and Memoranda of Understanding.

Harold McArthur reported on the Pre-Departure Orientation Workshop spon-

sored by BIFAD and held at the University of Hawaii last February. AUSUDIAP passed a resolution endorsing efforts for better pre-departure preparation for university staff, and recommending that BIFAD continue them. This resolution was sent to the Executive Director of BIFAD and the Administrator of A.I.D.

### **SECID Center Studies**

#### **Development Role Of Women In Nepal**

Carol Cooper and Debra Davidson spent four months in Nepal working with the South-East Consortium for International Development's (SECID) Resource Conservation and Utilization Project (RCUP), a large scale, integrated development project aimed at stemming the rapid rate of deforestation in Nepal. Cooper and Davidson examined various mechanisms for including rural women in RCUP activities.

SECID's International Fellowship Program in Technical Assistance sponsored the research in Nepal. This program was designed to respond to several critical needs in the area of women in development (WID) by: 1) increasing opportunities for women to gain international experience; 2) advancing important WID issues via a balanced approach of research and direct participation in community development activities; and 3) integrating WID approaches and issues into existing SECID projects.

The fellowship program is one of the activities of the Center for Women in Development, which SECID established in 1980 with funding from the Agency for International Development.

Cooper and Davidson prepared six papers incorporating their findings and recommendations. For more information, contact the Center at 1901 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. (Suite 300), Washington, D.C. 20006.

## **Process For Review Of MOU Applications**

BIFAD has agreed in principle to proposed application and processing procedures for a Title XII Memorandum of Understanding between A.I.D. and a Title XII university. A committee of Agency and university members prepared the procedures. Highlights include:

1. A.I.D. will automatically extend all strengthening grants rated "actionable" for a sixth year, at the funding level of 10 percent of the previous three year average of work. This will permit time for A.I.D. and the university to negotiate an MOU.
2. Proposals for an MOU are to be submitted to the Agency (S&T/RUR Office). That office will screen the proposals for completeness.
3. The first step in the MOU review process will be a Peer Evaluation Panel consisting of five members. At least three members will be from universities and one from A.I.D. A proposal may be judged "actionable", "not actionable", or "needs revision."
4. In the second step, BIFAD will review the Peer Evaluation Panel recommendations and take appropriate action.
5. If judged "actionable" by BIFAD, the third step will be for A.I.D. to further review the proposal, to determine compatibility with A.I.D. program priorities and to consider the university's past performance on A.I.D. work.

BIFAD and Agency staff will further refine these procedures and explain them at workshops scheduled for the early Fall.

## **MOU Review & Forward Planning**

Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) between Title XII universities and A.I.D. require that both parties conduct a formal review and forward planning exercise. According to procedures approved in principle by BIFAD, each review will focus on the university's:

- policies to encourage faculty and staff involvement in international programs,
- responsiveness to data requirements for BIFAD's Registry of Institutional Resources,
- utilization of resources available from smaller institutions, and
- current performance under Agency projects.

The forward planning process will identify likely opportunities for Title XII projects, programs of work of individual faculty, and research and training. The purpose is to assist A.I.D. and the university to achieve the levels and kinds of services that A.I.D. needs. However, the forward planning process is not intended to match universities with particular projects.

## **York Testifies On Women In Development**

In a statement submitted to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, BIFAD Chairman Dr. E. T. York reviewed BIFAD's substantial efforts in the "Women in Development" area. The committee has been receiving testimony in connection with the tenth anniversary of the Percy Amendment, which provides the statutory basis for A.I.D.'s concern with WID. He called attention to workshops held on various Title XII campuses to help faculty women involved in A.I.D. projects.

Dr. York stated that BIFAD would continue its activities on WID issues in future agendas for BIFAD meetings, re-

**(see York on WID, page 6)**

## **York on WID**

gional seminars and other workshops and conferences. He expressed confidence that as universities enter into MOUs with A.I.D., Title XII officers will keep WID specialists fully informed and involved, to ensure that the expertise which they have developed under Strengthening Grant programs is effectively utilized.

## **U.S. Universities Discuss Maize Research With CIMMYT**

A workshop at the International Center for Maize and Wheat Improvement (CIMMYT), in Mexico August 8-14, 1984, attracted 40 scientists and administrators from U.S. universities, CIMMYT maize researchers, and representatives from developing countries. They reviewed the research needed to improve production of maize in developing countries and identified specific areas where collaboration between U.S. scientists and CIMMYT could speed solutions to problems with only modest additional resources. Workshop participants established an ad hoc working group to facilitate continuous collaboration between U.S. universities and CIMMYT and to solicit funds for this purpose.

The working group established consists of Woods Thomas, Purdue University, Chairman; Charles Gardner, University of Nebraska; Vernon Grayson, Cornell University; Bob Kleis, University of Nebraska; and James Sentz, University of Minnesota. Advisors to the working group are Earl Kellogg, University of Illinois; Roger Mitchell, University of Missouri; Ron Cantrell, CIMMYT; Robert Jackson, AID/S&T; and John Stovall, AID/BIFAD.

## **Shorter Notes**

- Kansas State University will host the Fourth Annual Farming Systems Research/Extension (FSR/E) Symposium on October 7-10, 1984. It will focus on extension as a part

of FSR and on the institutionalization of FSR/E within the host government organizational structure. The Symposium format will include papers, case studies and poster sessions with ample discussion opportunities. Contact Jim Jorns (913) 532-5714 or Cornelia Flora (913) 532-6865.

- Carl Eicher has issued a paper entitled International Technology Transfer and the African Farmer: Theory and Practice. It is available free of charge from Cindy Spiegel, Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824-1039. Eicher uses a case study approach, and concludes by discussing five major issues for further debate and analysis.
- Specialists in women in development, with Ph.D., publications, teaching, and interested in a tenured faculty position, should submit a statement of interest, curriculum vitae, two letters of reference, and a short publication by November 15, 1984 to: Women's Studies Program, 332 Uris Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14853.
- The Ford Foundation seeks program officers for its Rural Poverty Program in New Delhi, Lagos, and Rio de Janeiro. Contact: Joan C. Carroll, Manager, Employment and Training, The Ford Foundation, 320 East 43d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017

## **BIFAD**

Members: E. T. York, Jr. (Chair), Ernest T. Marshall, Charles J. Marshall, Duane C. Acker, Warren J. Baker, Paul Findley, Benjamin F. Payton

JCARD Co-Chairs: Jack Robins, Hugh Popenoe

Executive Director: Frederick E. Hutchinson (202) 632-9048



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. VII, No. 7

Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Nov/Dec 1984

## UNIVERSITIES, U.S. AGENCIES SHARE INSIGHTS ON FISHERIES

**T**he BIFAD meeting on October 11, 1984 provided a unique opportunity to learn more about the role and potential of fisheries in international development programs. Representatives of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), A.I.D., the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and three universities—Auburn, Delaware, and Rhode Island—joined in an exchange of information about current programs, and ideas for future directions.

John Byrne, NOAA Administrator (and President-designee of Oregon State University), pointed out that in order to exploit the full potential of fisheries as a renewable food resource, better management and control of existing fisheries were more important than increasing the supply. He described the strategy and guidelines of donor agencies' programs set by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization sponsored World Conference on Fisheries Management last July. William Gordon, NOAA Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, cited the importance of fisheries in economic development. His observations were based on such measures as diet, employment, and foreign exchange. Carmen Blondin of NOAA presented several recommendations for BIFAD involvement in fisheries development which, along with the suggestions made by university representatives, will be referred to JCARD.

Nyle Brady, A.I.D. Senior Assistant Administrator for Science and Technology, assisted by Anson Bertrand and Lammarr Trott, described current and planned A.I.D. programs. These range from West Africa to the Caribbean Basin to Indonesia, and include Collaborative Research Support Programs in pond dynamics (with Oregon State University) and stock assessment (University of Maryland). Brady spoke of the urgency

*Continued on page 2*

**“Better management is the key to exploiting the full potential of fisheries as a renewable food source.”**

*—John V. Byrne, NOAA Administrator and President-designee, Oregon State University at the BIFAD meeting October 11, 1984*

## TITLE XII REGIONAL SEMINARS

The 1985 Regional Seminars will be held at the University of Nebraska, January 23-25, 1985, and Pennsylvania State University, January 30-February 1, 1985. Look for information on the agenda, hotel accommodations, registration, etc., being sent to all Title XII representatives.

## BIFAD HEARS REASONS FOR SUCCESS OF AG ED PROJECT IN INDONESIA

**W**illiam Fuller, A.I.D. Mission Director in Indonesia, and Russell Brannon, Chief of Party for the “Western Universities Agricultural Education Project” which the University of Kentucky is carrying out for A.I.D. in Indonesia, joined forces in a presentation on the project at the BIFAD meeting of September 13, 1984.

Fuller stated that the \$18 million project with ten Indonesian universities met Indonesian and A.I.D. goals by developing critical agricultural manpower and an institutional research capability. Brannon cited some of the factors important to project success. These included: host country commitment; sound project design, using the “Collaborative Assistance Mode of university contracting”; experienced and competent personnel for design and implementation; institutional commitment of the U.S. university (relying primarily on its own faculty); close working relationships among A.I.D., the host country, and the university contractor; a good program of

U.S. graduate training; and enough time to establish an institution that would survive when U.S. assistance ends.

Jean Weidemann of the BIFAD staff served as team leader for the 1984 mid-point evaluation. The team noted such unique project features as the complex setting, including work with several institutions having limited resources; the English program, possibly a model for

*Continued on page 2*

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## BUILDING PROJECT MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES IN UNIVERSITIES

The University of Maryland has recently established an International Development Management Center (IDMC) in the Office of International Agricultural Programs. The purpose of the center is to "research, consolidate, and disseminate appropriate development principles, concepts, and technologies."

Initial administrative and program support is being provided by a cooperative agreement between the university and the U.S. Department of Agriculture—specifically, the Development Project Management Center in the Office of International Cooperation and Development.

In its first year, IDMC produced several publications on project management and conducted some workshops on project design, implementation and evaluation. These intensive 3-4 day sessions with faculty and administrators assist universities to achieve effective field management and efficient campus backstopping of their A.I.D. technical assistance projects. Topics covered include: A.I.D.'s project cycle, the "Logical Framework", required project paper analyses, development management principles, case study lessons, implementation strategies, monitoring and evaluation systems, staff recruitment and team planning, commodity procurement, microcomputer usage, etc.

Washington State University's International Development Program Office is collaborating with the University of Maryland in this effort.

### Project in Indonesia

*From page 1*

other projects; and the training, expected to triple the number of faculty members with advanced degrees in the assisted universities. Weidemann added that attaching the project to an existing structure reduced chances of failure after the project ended.

Chancellor Art Gallaher of the University of Kentucky observed that international activities were an integral part of the university's mission. BIFAD chairman E. T. York, Jr., noting that the University of Kentucky had a presence in Indonesia 23 years ago, concluded that the project "illustrated what institution-building was all about." ■

Universities and USAID missions interested in having IDMC conduct a workshop or perform research should write or call Marcus Ingle at: International Development Management Center, Division of Agricultural and Life Sciences, Room 1105, Symons Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742. Tel. 301/454-7658. ■

## U.S. "LEADERS", PUBLIC DIFFER ON FOREIGN AID

The most recent Gallup polls (late 1982) show sharp differences in views about economic aid between the general public and U.S. "leaders" (i.e., prominent individuals in various fields). On military aid, the contrast is even greater.

"Leaders" favored economic aid 94 to 4 percent, while among the general public the ratio was 50-39 percent. The Roper poll (December 1983) revealed that the public gives foreign aid very low priority relative to other programs. About 70 percent preferred to reduce spending on foreign aid while 5 percent would increase it. (For the second least popular spending program, welfare, 43 percent preferred to cut it and 20 percent to increase it.)

The Gallup poll found overwhelming agreement among "leaders" (84 to 11 percent) that economic aid is worth the economic cost. But the public disagreed (30 to 49 percent). The public agrees with "leaders" that economic aid helps other countries' national security (public—68-20; "leaders"—83 to 10) and economies (public—76-13; "leaders"—88 to 6). But while "leaders" feel that economic aid serves U.S. security (78 to 17) and the U.S. economy (69 to 22), the general public divides evenly (44 to 43) on security and strongly disagrees on the economy (30 to 57). The public is concerned that economic aid "gets us too involved in other countries' affairs" (75 to 17); "leaders" disagree (27 to 63). Both the "leaders" (53 to 27) and the public (67 to 12) feel that

economic aid benefits the rich more than the poor.

Nearly two-thirds of "leaders" (59 to 31 percent) support military aid—but more than two-thirds of the public (28 to 63) oppose it. As with economic aid the public (71 to 16) agrees with "leaders" (76 to 13) that military aid helps other countries' security, but are much less sure (37 to 48) than "leaders" (65 to 25) that it helps U.S. security. "Leaders" believe that military aid helps the U.S. economy (69 to 25) but not other countries' economies (31 to 58). The public has the opposite opinion: military aid helps other economies (55 to 29) but not our own (39 to 49). About the same percentages (public, 65 to 14; "leaders", 68 to 19) think that military aid lets dictatorships use military power against their own people. But the public is much more concerned (77 to 14) than "leaders" that it "gets us too involved in other countries' affairs." ■

### Insights on Fisheries

*From page 1*

for worldwide cooperation on management of marine fisheries while noting also the great potential for aquaculture development. Bruce Cone, USDA Deputy Assistant Secretary for Science and Education, reported that the science and education component of the \$18 million USDA aquaculture program makes services available to fish farmers.

Kent Price described the work carried out by the Universities of Delaware and Costa Rica under the International Sea Grant Program. He concluded that such programs work best through: maximizing interactions between the parties engaged in such programs, providing incentives for participating faculty, furnishing logistical support, and using an interdisciplinary approach. Wayne Shell summarized the A.I.D. grants and contracts undertaken by Auburn University throughout the world.

Gerald Donovan of the University of Rhode Island declared that A.I.D. must exert a major leadership role in fisheries development. To accomplish that, A.I.D. should: identify fisheries as a food and agriculture priority; strengthen its fisheries office; reinforce A.I.D. country missions' commitment to and knowledge of fisheries; and promote international coordination.

BIFAD members agreed that the presentation was valuable in highlighting the important role of fisheries in promoting nutrition and alleviating hunger. ■

## BIFAD BEGINS WORK ON DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

**B**IFAD has recently taken several steps to explore how universities might contribute to greater U.S. understanding of development assistance. In June, Chairman E. T. York, Jr. appointed BIFAD colleagues Warren Baker, Paul Findley, and Ernest Marshall as members of a Special Committee on Development Education. Baker, the committee chairman, reported to BIFAD at its September 13 meeting. He cited recent polls showing the low priority given by the general public to foreign aid (see article, page 2.) "BIFAD is uniquely positioned to contribute to development education," he said, "by marshalling university talent to help mobilize grass roots support." In meetings with BIFAD this fall:

- Julia Chang Bloch, A.I.D. Assistant Administrator for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance, and members of the Advisory Committee on Foreign Voluntary Aid, exchanged ideas and experiences on development education with BIFAD.

- Kate Semerad, A.I.D.'s Assistant Administrator for External Affairs, and Raisa Scriabine, Director of the A.I.D. Office of Publications, described the A.I.D.

public information program and its relation to development education.

- Gordon Guyer, a JCARD member and Chairman of the International Task Force of the Extension Committee on Organization and Policy, discussed with BIFAD members how BIFAD and the universities might work with the U.S. extension community on development education.

- BIFAD members are discussing joint efforts with representatives of the extension community, at the annual meeting of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges. ■

## AFRICA BUREAU NUTRITION GUIDELINES

**A**.I.D.'s Africa Bureau has developed guidelines for integrating nutrition with agriculture and rural development projects and country strategies. The guidelines describe the numerous and complex ways in which food consumption in African farm households interacts with production systems, cropping patterns, income flows and commodity prices.

Further information can be obtained from the Africa Bureau (202/632-8716). ■

## BIFAD, UNIVERSITIES REVIEWING MOU APPLICATIONS GUIDELINES

**B**IFAD decided, at its September 13 meeting, that the guidelines for university applications for Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with A.I.D. should be reviewed more fully by the Title XII university community before being formally released. The Board approved a motion asking the BIFAD Staff to work with the National

Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, and the Council of 1890 Presidents to obtain their comments and suggestions. BIFAD will complete action on the guidelines at its December 6th meeting. ■

## BIFAD OKs NEW CRSP GUIDELINES

**A**t its meeting on October 11, 1984, BIFAD approved in substance a revision of the Guidelines for the Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP). The revision amends the original Guidelines, which A.I.D. approved in 1977, after BIFAD developed them.

A.I.D. and the university community used the original Guidelines to plan and carry out seven CRSPs. These provide for the collaboration of 37 U.S. universities, two private foundations, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, with 89 institutions in 31 host countries, on some 180 research activities. An eighth CRSP, planned in Fisheries Stock Assessment, would involve three U.S. institutions directly and four indirectly, concentrating initially in two developing countries.

The original Guidelines emphasized what needed to be done to get CRSPs started. In contrast, the revision focuses on policy and management questions. The revision describes roles of the various entities involved in CRSPs, explains policies that have evolved, and details accepted practices (by A.I.D. and universities) in organizing U.S. and host country components of a CRSP, in programming research work, in budget and financial management, in the review and evaluation process, in regulating travel, and in carrying out other CRSP functions.

The BIFAD staff prepared the revision with the guidance of the JCARD CRSP Panel and participation of A.I.D. and university staff involved in CRSPs. JCARD then reviewed the revised Guidelines and submitted them to BIFAD for its approval. After final editing, BIFAD will submit the Guidelines to the A.I.D. Administrator for his approval. Publication will follow. ■

## STRENGTHENING GRANTS: NO NEW ONES

**A**t its September 13 Board meeting, A.I.D. and BIFAD agreed to terminate applications for *new* Strengthening Grants. The decision reflected three factors:

- The limited A.I.D. funds now available for the program. The new Memorandum of Understanding/Program Support Grant Program (MOU/PSG) which provides for long-term relationships between A.I.D. and Title XII universities, and the ongoing Strengthening Grant program will both use funds from the same A.I.D. source. But this source will not be increased.

- The need to encourage universities to focus grant activities on direct support of ongoing and immediately foreseeable A.I.D. contract activities.

*Continued on page 4*

## SHORTER NOTES

□ The Consortium for International Development seeks an Executive Director with managerial experience and negotiating skills to coordinate \$25 million/yr. projects. Doctorate and considerable overseas experience preferred. Send letter of interest, resume, and five references by February 15, 1985 to: Dr. Doyle J. Matthews, Chairman, CID Board of Trustees, Utah State University, UMC 48, Logan, Utah 84322 USA. (801) 750-2213.

□ The Census Bureau announces a new **Women of the World** series prepared with A.I.D. support. Four regional reports provide statistics, charts, and analysis on population distribution and change, literacy and education, economic activity, marital status, fertility, and mortality. The first two reports, on Latin America and the Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa, are now available for \$5.50 each from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

□ David Schaer has left the **A.I.D. Africa Bureau** to become Agricultural Development Officer in the A.I.D. Egypt Mission. Kenneth Prussner is acting Agriculture Chief in the Bureau. Donald Reilly is Acting Director of the Office of Technical Resources, and Calvin Martin is Assistant Director for Research.

□ The A.I.D. Science Advisor's office would like to know of any university courses on "Research Proposal Writing" available to developing country scientists. Contact: John Daly (703) 235-3666 or John Stovall (202) 632-8532.

## Strengthening Grants

*Continued from page 3*

■ The imbalance between A.I.D.'s demand for expertise—in terms of subject matter, geographic specialization, and foreign language capability—and university supply in those categories.

### A.I.D. and BIFAD agreed that:

1. No new applications should be accepted after September 13, 1984.

2. Strengthening Grant proposals recently submitted and now actively in the review process should be forwarded to AID for consideration for funding if judged actionable by JCARD and BIFAD.

3. No longer eligible for Strengthening Grants are universities which had previously submitted formal Strengthening Grant applications but whose proposals a) were judged not actionable, or b) were judged to need revision, but which had not submitted revisions within the past year. However, all in the latter category can rework their proposals into MOU/PSG proposals if they have substantial A.I.D. Title XII business and are judged through peer review to be sufficiently 'strengthened'. (Title XII eligible universities that have not yet applied for Strengthening Grants can do that, too.)

4. The three Strengthening Grants which have already been approved by BIFAD should be considered for funding by AID as a first priority after the new MOU/PSGs have been funded. This would be subject to the availability of funds and with the proviso that these universities should attempt to convert Strengthening Grants to MOU/PSGs as quickly as possible. ■

## FOCUS ON INSTITUTION BUILDING

On October 18 and 19, BIFAD held a Workshop on Institution-Building attended by university and A.I.D. staff with experience and interest in the concepts and processes of building institutions for sustained development.

The Workshop identified the major issues of institution-building in higher education, research and extension that could subsequently be addressed in project impact evaluations led by the A.I.D. Office of Evaluation. These issues dealt not only with the institution itself, but with how well the institution met the needs of its society.

Participants also discussed institution building training that might be offered to such varied target audiences as university technical assistance teams, AID staff and foreign participants. The group identified priority training needs, training strategies and training objectives for each of these audiences.

The BIFAD staff is now summarizing the information and recommendations generated by Workshop participants so that thoughtful decisions can be made on how best to proceed in both evaluation and training. ■

## BIFAD

### Members

Dr. E. T. York, Jr.—Chair  
Mr. Ernest T. Marshall  
Mr. Charles J. Marshall  
Dr. Duane C. Acker  
Dr. Warren J. Baker  
Honorable Paul Findley  
Dr. Benjamin F. Payton

### JCARD Co-Chairmen

Dr. Jack Robins  
Dr. Hugh Popenoe

### Executive Director

Dr. Frederick E. Hutchinson  
BIFAD  
U.S. Agency for International  
Development  
Washington DC 20523  
(202) 632-9048

## INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS & COURSES

□ The next **Development Advisory Team Workshop**, Jan. 7-11, 1985, will involve U.S. faculty and LDC students in cross-disciplinary, cross-cultural, country-specific work. Contact: Martin Limbird, DATVII, E.O. Building, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, 50111. (515) 294-1120

□ Participants in an international conference, May 26-30, 1985, will explore "Water and Water Policy in World Food Supplies" through keynote addresses, case studies, and development of action programs. Contact: Dr. Jack L.

Cross, Program Coordinator, International Conference on Food, and Water, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77483 USA. (409) 845-9519

□ An international intensive course on **biological control of insect pests and weeds**, May 13-25, 1985, is especially appropriate for leaders in developing and implementing control programs in their countries. Contact: Dr. Miguel A. Altier, Division of Biological Control, University of California, Berkeley, 1050 San Pablo Ave., Albany, CA 94706 USA. (415) 642-7191



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. VIII, No. 2      Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development      March/April 1985

## BIFAD URGES AID AND CONGRESS MAINTAIN SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH AND INSTITUTION-BUILDING

In letters to Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees which authorize and appropriate funds for foreign aid, Chairman E. T. York, Jr. reiterated BIFAD's strong support for Title XII institution-building and research programs. York was sharing the budgetary recommendations which BIFAD is required to make to the A.I.D. Administrator under the Title XII legislation. Wrote York:

"In our view, the catastrophe unfolding before our eyes in Africa provides a poignant reminder of the need for institution-building programs. There is no question whatever that, if the institutions for producing and distributing food had been in place, the current tragedy in Africa would have been greatly mitigated, if not actually averted . . . Sustaining investment in research [also] promises ultimately to reduce future funding needs for emergency food assistance."

**"It is imperative that, while addressing the great and urgent need for relief to reduce the dimensions of the present disaster in Africa, AID and the Congress insure that the present levels of funding for institution-building programs be maintained and, if possible, increased."**

*—BIFAD Chairman E. T. York, Jr., in letters conveying BIFAD recommendations on the AID budget to Chairman of the Congressional committees concerned with foreign aid funds.*

A.I.D.'s budget request to Congress for Fiscal Year 1986 is slightly less than estimated expenditures for this fiscal year, with \$100 million less earmarked for Development Assistance. However A.I.D. is requesting \$792 million for programs in the "Agriculture, Rural, Development, and Nutrition" category, com-

pared with \$755 million estimated for Fiscal Year 1985. York stated BIFAD's "comparative analysis indicates that the emphasis which AID Administrator M. Peter McPherson has accorded to building institutions continues to be reflected in AID's portfolio of agricultural programs." ■

## TITLE XII SEMINARS: SHARING IDEAS and EXPERIENCES

At the Regional Title XII Seminars held in late January at the University of Nebraska and Pennsylvania State University, AID and BIFAD staff compared ideas and experiences with faculty and administrators from 50 universities.

Representatives of AID's four geographic Bureaus presented regional development strategies and corresponding program emphases in agriculture and rural development. They also identified development assistance projects of potential interest to Title XII institutions included in the FY 1986 Budget.

Two university consortia, the Mid-America International Agricultural Consortium at the Nebraska sessions, and the Southeast Consortium for International Development at the Penn State meeting,

made presentations that illustrated the type of problems encountered and lessons learned in the course of project implementation.

AID personnel from the Offices of Contract Management, Financial Management, and the Inspector General presented a special one-day session on contracting, grant administration, financial management and audits.

The BIFAD staff described some of their current initiatives. These included: (1) formulating an education and training strategy; (2) organizing a foreign language training program; (3) establishing an evaluation plan for Title XII activities; (4) planning workshops on project design and implementation; and (5) guiding the development of prospective "Memoranda of Understanding" between AID

and eligible Title XII universities. BIFAD Chairman E. T. York outlined a sixth topic—BIFAD's development education efforts in generating public awareness and support of foreign assistance. ■

*See related articles on page 3.*

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## JCARD REVIEWS 1985 WORK PLAN

**W**hen the Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD) met in Washington, D.C. on February 14 and 15, 1985, it reviewed proposed initiatives for 1985. Major topics proposed for the JCARD agenda include:

- surveying agricultural policies in developing countries;
- reviewing A.I.D.'s support of the international agricultural research centers;
- examining the potential of science and technology in fisheries and aquaculture for increasing food supply in developing countries;
- establishing priorities for new Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs);
- discussing problems and advantages of universities managing large A.I.D. projects; and
- developing a strategy for JCARD involvement in human capital development (including ways to improve participant training in A.I.D. programs).

The JCARD also reviewed the joint recommendations of the JCARD Panel and a subcommittee of A.I.D.'s Agricultural Sector Council on the proposed extension of the Sorghum/Millet CRSP. The joint group recommended approval of the CRSP plans for five years beginning in June 1985 with forward funding for two years. Additional funding after that period would be subject to a favorable evaluation by the External Evaluation Panel during the initial two years. The JCARD endorsed these recommendations and submitted them to BIFAD and A.I.D. for approval.

Other items discussed at this twelfth meeting of JCARD included:

- A.I.D. priorities for research in agriculture;
- report of a study on utilization of BIFAD's Registry of Institutional Resources (RIR);
- A.I.D.'s forestry support program; and
- A.I.D.'s budget request to Congress. ■

## MATCHING GRANTS REVIEWS

**T**he review process of the original forty-five matching formula Strengthening Grants is essentially complete. The review effort, initiated in December 1983 continued throughout 1984. The evaluation process identified accomplishments of Strengthening Grants. Among these were increases in awareness, interest, commitment, and availability of faculty for Title XII programs. Language capability and cultural awareness of LDC problems also grew as a result of the grants. University capabilities in project procurement and management also improved.

The review process rated 34 universities "Actionable" and 8 universities "Non-actionable". Three other university ratings are under appeal. An "actionable" rating indicates that a participating university is eligible to negotiate a Memorandum of Understanding with A.I.D. for a long-term collaboration in international development. ■

## U. ILLINOIS, PVOs, JOIN IN DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

**T**he University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, joined two private voluntary organizations (PVOs), the Quad-Cities World Affairs Council and the Peoria Area World Affairs Council in sponsoring the Iowa-Illinois World Food Conference in Davenport, Iowa, November 9-10, 1984.

The 30 business and professional leaders, university students and faculty, and representatives of private voluntary organizations attending the conference discussed such topics as "The Use of Food Aid as a Tool of Development," "Economic Incentives for Farmers in Developing Countries," "Reducing Third World Dependence on Foreign Oil," "The Role of Women in Development," and, "The Blending of Development and Humanitarian Goals in the 1980's." Featured speakers included: BIFAD member Paul Findley; Julia Chang Bloch, A.I.D. Assistant Administrator for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance; Hannah Ezekiel of the International Food Policy Research Institute; and Martin McLaughlin of Interfaith Action for Economic Justice.

The conference included a Resources Fair in which 33 developmental agencies and private voluntary organizations participated. The Fair provided information

about the variety of overseas development projects that these groups sponsor.

In the months preceding the conference, a number of workshops and seminars focusing on various aspects of world hunger and poverty were held in Decatur, Peoria, and Rock Island, Illinois; and in Ames, Waterloo, and Cedar

Rapids, Iowa. These earlier events, and the conference itself, gave participants in the two-state area an opportunity to examine the progress that has been made in meeting the food and nutritional needs of people around the world, as well as the many complex problems that remain. ■

## AUSUDIAP-ACE CONFERENCE AIRS COMMUNICATIONS IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

**A**pproximately 60 representatives of U.S. universities and related organizations met in St. Louis February 13-15 to discuss effective communication components in international agricultural development programs. Mason Miller (Winrock International), representing Agricultural Communicators in Education, and Robert Kleis (University of Nebraska), for the Association of U.S. University Directors of International Agricultural Programs, led the planning and coordination for the meeting.

Agenda topics included: on-campus communications; teaching communication skills to foreign students; creating

awareness; building relationships with local, state and national organizations; and the role of the communicator in the project team. Professional communicators, faculty with technical experience overseas, and international program administrators took part in the program. BIFAD Executive Director Frederick E. Hutchinson gave the keynote address.

Participants unanimously agreed that greater collaboration between agricultural scientists and professional communicators is desirable in future development projects. Recommendations for improving collaboration will be included in conference proceedings to be published later. ■

## NEWS FROM THE 1985 TITLE XII SEMINARS

### MIAC, SECID Report Project Lessons Learned

**D**an Bigbee and Robert Kleis (University of Nebraska) shared with Title XII Seminar participants lessons learned from the Dryland Agriculture Applied Research project which the Mid-America International Agricultural Consortium (MIAC) is carrying out in Morocco. Ed Vickery did the same for the South-East Consortium for International Development (SECID) Casamance Regional Development project in Senegal.

Bigbee and Kleis stressed the importance of careful personnel selection to project leadership. They felt that the Chief of Party should have a continuing direct relationship with the contract university. But Vickery noted that a good team leader can be hard to find, and the university may sometimes have to hire off-campus for the sake of the project. Bigbee and

Kleis stated that an effective team leader should: know what can realistically be achieved; show sensitivity to the local culture and counterpart leader; possess technical expertise; and be zealously dedicated to the project's success with the rightful expectation for professional recognition and advancement based on successful performance.

Project administration requires flexibility from all parties, Vickery declared. A management council of university, A.I.D., and consortium officials was suggested to help deal with project problems. Bigbee and Kleis argued for clear lines of responsibility on campus and in the field. Vickery suggested that large projects should have an administrative/procurement officer in the field. He also emphasized that campus backstopping must include semi-annual field visits.

Bigbee and Kleis cited the importance

of job security, support at the department level, opportunities for professional growth in overseas assignments, and adaptability on the part of both university staff and spouses to successful recruitment. Vickery and Kleis agreed that obtaining staff who were still establishing their reputations was important. Bigbee and Kleis also described the aspects of team orientation.

It's tough to implement projects, Vickery observed, if the host country isn't decisive, or if it pursues policies contrary to project objectives. Kleis cautioned against overestimating the country's willingness or ability to carry out its project obligations. For the Collaborative Assistance Mode of contracting, Vickery recommended "unceasing vigilance". Above all, "you need to have your antenna out and be receptive" to nominal signs of trouble, Kleis warned. ■

### Seminars Feature Contracting, Financial Management

**F**or the first time, universities sent representatives from their business offices to the Title XII Regional Seminars. They comprised about a third of the participants at both the Nebraska and Pennsylvania Seminars.

The Thursday afternoon sessions, under the leadership of Hugh Dwelley, Director of A.I.D.'s Office of Contract Management, dealt with concerns arising after contract awards. These included: team mobilization, orientation, travel, progress reporting, logistic support and other matters raised by university panel members and the audience.

The final session of each seminar on Friday morning was devoted to the payments and audit aspects of contracting/grant administration. First, Elmer S. Owens and George L. Smith, of A.I.D.'s Office of Financial Management covered the organization of AID's Controlling Office in Washington and overseas. They placed particular emphasis on the organization and role of the Program Accounting and Finance Division. Most of this session was devoted to methods of financing used by AID for its contracts and grants with universities. Discussion focused on advance financing by periodic advances and letters of credit. Then Richard Billig of the AID Office of In-

spector General discussed the role of his office and the types of audits it performs. He also discussed the "Single Audit" concept and how it affects universities.

Seminar participants from university program offices as well as the business

offices expressed appreciation for the opportunity to discuss the issues that were covered in the seminar. They felt it was a very useful means of communication, and several suggested that similar joint meetings be held in the near future. ■

### ACKER: HOW UNIVERSITIES SHOULD SUPPORT TITLE XII

**D**uane Acker, BIFAD member and President of Kansas State University, urged universities to strengthen their support of Title XII projects at the December BIFAD meeting.

His observations were based in part on his participation in an evaluation of an A.I.D. farming systems project in Swaziland last fall.

Participating universities could meet project objectives more effectively, he noted, by establishing and publicizing policies that encourage high quality faculty to participate in A.I.D. projects for extended time periods. Mission statements, goals regarding the desired amount of scientist-years of international experience in the faculty, rewards for ability to appraise and administer international activities, and tenure, promotion, and salary policies which recognize inter-

national service all help do this, Acker said.

Universities should also make sure department heads and other key administrators have a stake in the review, implementation, and evaluation of international programs, Acker suggested.

Building features into projects which contribute to overall project success and participant satisfaction is also important, Acker noted. Examples of such features are: relating project size to host country capacity, providing incentives for 4-to-6-year tours for senior scientists, creating progressively higher levels of responsibility for host country personnel, and planning for replacements for personnel dropping out of training programs. Other ideas include setting a target of the same percentage of tenured faculty on the project as on the home campus, and predaparture orientation. ■

## BIFAD EXPLORES WAYS TO FILL STUDENTS' SCIENCE, ENGLISH GAPS

In early February, BIFAD brought together a small group of university, A.I.D. and USDA staff to explore ways to meet the needs of foreign students with deficiencies in their educational backgrounds in the basic sciences such as chemistry, physics, and botany. Poor English proficiency is an added problem for students from some countries. As a result, students who wish to pursue U.S. academic degrees in the agricultural sciences often have difficulty getting accepted into the appropriate universities and degree programs. Their lack of training tends to increase the time students are away from home, adds to the

cost of U.S. training, and reduces training effectiveness.

The discussion focused on establishing an institute or program similar in many respects to the Economics Institute at Boulder, Colorado. The group agreed to gather information on the magnitude of needs and specific areas of science deficiency. It was considered most important to get input from the Title XII community, the relevant professional associations and other international donor organizations. Meeting participants recognized it would take a significant amount of time to gather their information and develop a solid proposal for a program to address this problem. ■

## SHORTER NOTES

□ BIFAD members held a "retreat" in Kansas City January 9-10, 1985, to review its goals and the administrative structures for achieving them, as well as plans for furthering the "Development Education" of the Congress and public.

□ C. Jean Weidemann, formerly Chief of BIFAD's Institutional and Human Resources Division, has become Director of Federal Economic Programs at the Midwest Research Institute (MRI) in Washington, D.C. She is responsible for research and administration for both international and domestic programs. MRI is a not-for-profit organization working with federal agencies.

□ The Language Laboratory of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign has audio and video recordings in Spanish for agriculture through the PLATO program. Contact: (217) 333-9776.

□ Virginia State University, along with the Universities of Wisconsin (Madison) and Michigan, is a contractor for the Gambia Research and Diversification project.

□ A course on "Application and Diffusion of Agricultural Research Results to the Community Level", will be held May 27-July 5, 1985 for LDC professionals and U.S. students. Contact: Dr. John L. Tait, 303 East Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011 (phone (515) 294-6481).

## WID MODULES READY FOR UNIVERSITY CONTRACTORS

BIFAD is pleased to announce the availability of three modules on women in development. Mary Hill Rojas and Marilyn Hoskins of Virginia Tech, and Helen Henderson from the University of Arizona prepared them as part of BIFAD's program to orient university staff prior to their departure overseas for work on A.I.D. contracts.

The three topics are: "Gender Issues in Agricultural Development: A West African Example", "Invisibility of Women in Income Generation Activities" and, "Women, Natural Resources and Energy in International Development". These topics parallel the A.I.D.'s policy paper on Women In Development.

Each module takes about two hours to use, and consists of slides, an audio cassette, a case study and an instructor's manual. The modules are suitable for self-study or for briefing short or long-term personnel. They are suitable for classroom use, and for development education activities with community groups.

Modules can be ordered from Glenshurst Publications, Inc., Central Community Center, 6300 Walker Street, St. Louis Park, Minnesota, 55416. Single modules are \$60.00. The entire set of three costs \$165.00, plus 7% for postage and handling. ■

## FSI LANGUAGE TRAINING WORKSHOP

The Foreign Service Institute (FSI) will conduct a special workshop for language trainers from Title XII universities at its training facilities in Rosslyn, Virginia, May 13-17. The Workshop has been designed specifically for language instructors in positions to influence language training programs. Interested persons are urged to submit their applications at the earliest possible date, since participation will be limited to 20 persons. Qualified applicants will be accepted on a first come, first served basis.

Information on registration and lodging has been sent to the Title XII offices. No registration fee will be charged. Each university will bear the travel and lodging costs of its respective participants.

FSI has accumulated nearly 40 years of language training experience dealing with persons who need to work in new language environments. Training formats are tailored to each student's existing proficiency and the needs of his or her new job. ■

## BIFAD

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Mr. Ernest T. Marshall  
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Dr. Duane C. Acker  
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Honorable Paul Findley  
Dr. Benjamin F. Payton

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# BIFAD BARRIERS

Vol. VIII, No. 3      Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development      May/June 1985

## HUTCHINSON REFLECTS ON TITLE XII

*(Frederick E. Hutchinson will be leaving his position as BIFAD Executive Director on June 30, 1985 to lead the Experiment Station at Ohio State University. Previously he participated in the discussions contributing to the Title XII legislation, served as Chairman of the Joint Research Committee, and oversaw Title XII programs for the University of Maine in Orono. As a leading Title XII activist for most of the past ten years, Fred shares the following thoughts on Title XII in perspective.)*

The dreams and aspirations of many U.S. university administrators and faculty members were poured into the process of developing and implementing the Title XII legislation. For many this signaled a major change in the nature of AID-supported agricultural development programs to be conducted in developing countries. It was time for a return to the priorities of the 1950s; institution-building, education, research and extension projects with a long-term commitment (10-20 years).

It is not surprising that the Agency was not ready for this change in priorities. The Title XII legislation was developed and passed with a minimum of Agency involvement. In fact, the decision on which federal agency Title XII would be linked to was not made until quite late in the process. Many A.I.D. employees in Washington, and in the field initially viewed Title XII and BIFAD as yet another "set-aside" with which they were forced to comply.

Given the situation depicted above it is easy to understand why it has taken several years for BIFAD and AID to communicate with one another.

For the legislation to be effective, the Agency must accept BIFAD's role in assisting in the development of Section 103 (Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition) program priorities. The Agency

must also realize that Title XII universities are a unique resource with which to build a true partnership. Recently, there has been much progress in these areas.

There has been a major shift in the Section 103 account away from infrastructure (dams, roads, etc.) projects and into institution building, training and research. Funding from the same account going to Title XII university projects nearly doubled between 1981 and 1983. Eight Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs) are now in place with an aggregate annual funding of \$22 million in 1985. Sixty universities were awarded five-year Strengthening Grants by A.I.D. Eleven universities have Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with A.I.D. already, and many others are being negotiated. There are still many issues to be resolved regarding Title XII. But that is as much the challenge of the future as a problem of the past. ■

**Those of us who have been closely involved with Title XII from the beginning often become impatient with the slow rate of progress towards the desired changes. However, a brief review shows us that much has been accomplished.**

*—Frederick E. Hutchinson, outgoing BIFAD Executive Director*

## PAYTON REPORTS ON PRESIDENTIAL MISSION TO ZAIRE

At the April 10 BIFAD meeting, BIFAD member Benjamin F. Payton, President of the Tuskegee Institute, reported on the Presidential Task Force on agricultural production and marketing in Zaire. Payton led the Task Force which visited Zaire January 28 through February 9, 1985. The mission was designed to help Zaire clarify policies, procedures, and resources needed to strengthen its agricultural sector.

Members of the Task Force travelled to several regions of Zaire, visiting government officials, universities, and agricultural research stations. They had two meetings with President Mobutu, to whom they presented their preliminary findings prior to their departure.

The Task Force noted recent steps taken

by the Government of Zaire to increase the emphasis on agriculture and to liberalize the economy. The government has implemented policies freeing the exchange rate, containing public sector

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## PEOPLE



□ Peru's Minister of Agriculture, Juan Carlos Hurtado, awards the Order of Agricultural Merit to **Pedro Sanchez**. The award is seldom made to non-Peruvians. It marked the completion of Sanchez' services as chief of the North Carolina State University Mission to Peru. A proclamation signed by President Fernando Belaunde lauded Sanchez' contributions to Peruvian rice production and tropical-soils research.

□ BIFAD, at its April meeting, recognized two of its most effective collaborators. **Hugh Dwelley**, Director of AID's Contract Office, is going to Naples to become the AID Representative, Office of Southern Italy Reconstruction Programs. "**Scaff**" **Brown**, Chief of Rural Development in the LAC Bureau, is retiring from AID to work with Coopers and Lybrand, an accounting firm with many international activities. Said BIFAD Chairman York: "... through your work with Title XII programs and projects, your participation in JCARD, and your full measure of common sense and moral support, both of you made enormous contributions to building the AID-university partnership."

□ **Dennis Brennan**, former A.I.D. Mission Director in Nepal, has joined the Bureau for Science and Technology as Deputy Assistant Administrator for Technical Cooperation.

□ **Dr. Handy Williamson, Jr.**, formerly Director of Agricultural Research and Professor of Agricultural Economics at Tennessee State University, has joined the Bureau for Science and Technology as Deputy Director for Research and University Relations.

## CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS EXTENSION'S INTERNATIONAL ROLE

**T**he international role of extension was discussed at a national conference at Michigan State University, March 31-April 2, 1985. The conference brought together state extension staff, Title XII officers and A.I.D. BIFAD representatives. It explored the need for improving extension systems in developing countries and considered how the Cooperative Extension Service in the U.S. could contribute more to improving those systems.

In his opening address to the conference A.I.D. Administrator M. Peter McPherson reviewed A.I.D.'s strategy

for speeding technology transfer, stressing the importance of the private sector.

BIFAD Chairman E.T. York, in a keynote address, called on the U.S. Extension System to take up the challenge of making the extension concept work in developing countries, learning from past mistakes and successes.

The Extension Committee on Organization and Policy (ECOP) International Subcommittee, chaired by Gordon Guyer of Michigan State University, will summarize the conference presentations and discussion, and make them available in the next few months. ■

## EXTENSION SERVICES OF FOUR UNIVERSITIES IN BIDEN-PELL GRANT

**T**he Consortium for International Cooperation in Higher Education (CICHE) has received an A.I.D. Biden-Pell grant to carry out a pilot development education project with the Cooperative Extension Services of the University of Georgia, Michigan State University, University of Rhode Island, and Utah State University.

The three-year project, "Understanding World Agriculture," is designed to enhance citizen understanding of the political, economic, technical and social factors relating to world hunger and poverty. It will also demonstrate the U.S. stake in international development.

A handbook for use by extension personnel will be developed during the first year of the project. Part I of the handbook will highlight research on hunger and poverty, strategies for agricultural development, and the impact of development issues on U.S. security and economic wellbeing. Part II will present guidelines for calculating the impact of development and trade on the agricultural sector of individual states. Part III will feature case studies of current, effective development education programs with special reference to those used by extension. Simultaneously, the four participating states will develop educational materials and design training programs for their own county agents.

Toward the end of the year, participating states will host regional meetings for leaders of the Cooperative Extension Service in neighboring states to intro-

duce the handbook and encourage similar projects.

Activities during the second year will focus on preparation and testing of educational materials and on training of the extension leadership agents. The goals of the third year are to widely disseminate materials in the participating states, to train large numbers of extension agents, to increase collaboration among neighboring states, and to evaluate the project.

## BIFAD CONCERNED ABOUT AID AG STAFF LEVELS

**D**uring both the March and April BIFAD meetings, Board members examined data on agricultural personnel in A.I.D. and discussed their concerns with senior AID officials about effects of staffing levels on the ability of the Agency to carry out substantial programs in agriculture.

The Board was particularly concerned by the possible adverse effects of Fiscal Year 1986 cuts in the "operating expenses" budget on the total number of A.I.D. agricultural staff, and more specifically on the Joint Career Corps program. The BIFAD transmitted to the Administrator a resolution expressing these concerns, and offering to assist the Agency in evaluating the effects of alternative strategies for coping with budget realities. ■

## **BIFAD REVIEWS SORGHUM/MILLET CRSP**

**A** hybrid food sorghum yielding four times that of traditional varieties highlighted a presentation on new varieties of sorghum and millet at the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) April meeting.

The presentation by Glen Vollmar, program director of the Sorghum/Millet Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) described some of the CRSP's new discoveries.

He said that seeds of the new hybrid, developed by the CRSP, Sudanese researchers and the International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), are currently being made available to farmers.

Another sorghum, developed by the CRSP in Honduras, is now available throughout Central America. This increased yield variety is suitable for use in tacos as a maize substitute.

Vollmar said that CRSP collaborators working on molecular and biochemistry research in the United States have identified and separated toxic and beneficial polyphenols. These acidic compounds could increase the availability of protein in certain African sorghum varieties, the researchers contend, as well as reduce the sorghum's vulnerability to pests such as birds.

The CRSP's collaborative effort, led by the University of Nebraska, involves eight U.S. universities, the International

Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), ICRISAT, and 13 other research institutions in 11 countries.

Through research assistantships, the CRSP has provided postgraduate training in agricultural sciences below usual fellowship costs to 218 students from less developed countries and 181 American students, Vollmar said.

U.S. universities participating in the

CRSP have had to learn to work effectively in a collaborative mode, Vollmar pointed out. Research successes such as those outlined above required the creation of international networks of scientists and institutions, as well as the support of AID missions.

Between 85-90% of all U.S. agricultural scientists specializing in sorghum and millet are taking part in the CRSP. ■

## **MONSANTO REPORTS ON "DIALOGUE"**

**M**ilton Capps, manager of Monsanto Agricultural Products Company's DIALOGUE Agricultural Policy Project, reported on the project to BIFAD on March 7, 1985. The DIALOGUE project was initiated in July 1983 to focus national attention on U.S. agriculture and to support strong and adequate farm legislation.

Capps noted that among the group's projects are a quarterly Agriculture Policy Newsletter, seminars, forums, press outreach, and a State of the American Farm Conference held on February 24. The conference, convened when many state legislators and governors were in Washington, introduced them to aspects of national global food policies they might not have been familiar with.

DIALOGUE also sponsored six regional forums throughout the country for key agricultural leaders. These meetings focused on the 1985 Farm Bill, with particular emphasis on export policy.

A recent meeting on agricultural journalism sponsored by DIALOGUE and

chaired by BIFAD member Duane Acker brought together journalists and university deans of agriculture and journalism. The discussion centered on agricultural journalism curricula, the training of future journalists, and this training's impact on the reporting of such issues as food and agriculture policy, farm programs and world hunger.

DIALOGUE also supported the National Governors' Association Conference on Innovation in Agriculture, which attracted about 250 people last year. Capps also discussed the work of the Executive Committee of the Fowler/McCracken Commission, whose aim is to encourage private sector initiatives in alleviating world hunger through market development and aid.

BIFAD Member Paul Findley pointed out that Title XII could enable private foundations and companies to cooperate with government and with educational institutions in carrying out specific development projects in foreign countries. ■

## **CHAIJ REPORTS ON PROPOSED HUMID TROPICS COLLEGE**

**A** presentation by Daniel A. Chaij, A.I.D. Mission Director in Costa Rica, on a proposed College of Agriculture for the Humid Tropics highlighted the BIFAD meeting of March 7, 1985. The college would be a four-year regional institution, providing practical undergraduate education for agriculturalists in Central America.

BIFAD passed a resolution stating that it strongly supported the concept of a Central American college for the humid tropics. The resolution stated BIFAD would be prepared to work with A.I.D. in matching of university technical resources with the special requirements for building an institution focused on undergraduate training and research.

Rudolfo Cortes, personal representative of Costa Rica President Monge, brought a message from the President describing the need for well-trained professionals in agricultural disciplines as the pressures increase on the lowland humid tropics.

Chaij reported the Kellogg Foundation had provided a grant to determine the feasibility of such a college and how it should be organized. The school will stress learning by doing. Students will be responsible for a variety of farm work assignments, beginning with routine work for the college farm in their first year, then producing foods for the college, and finally progressing toward management responsibilities with experimental ma-

terial toward the end of their studies.

The proposed college could grant a B.S. degree in agriculture. A student body of about 400 is projected. An international faculty, an international board, and strong links to the university community and to regional institutions, such as the Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Center (CATIE) are also planned. The college would be organized as an independent private institution, with an endowment to insure financial self-sufficiency and dedication to academic excellence.

A.I.D. has reviewed a "Project Identification Document" for the project, and plans to field a project design team in the near future. ■

## PUBLICATIONS

- The Language Laboratory of the University of Illinois—Urbana Champaign has audio and video recordings in Spanish for agriculture through the PLATO program. Contact: (217) 333-9776.
- For a step-by-step handbook showing how to build a professional extension service, order "Training and Visit Extension (BK 0121)" from World Bank Publications, P.O. Box 37525, Washington, D.C. 20013. \$8.
- Purdue offers a "Field Glossary of Agricultural Terms in French and English Emphasis: West Africa." Order from: Mailingroom Publications, 301 South Second Street, Lafayette, Indiana, 47905-1092.
- Abstracts are available of 1) Paraguay: Assistance to Creditcoop's Agricultural Credit Union System; 2) Irrigation and A.I.D.'s Experience: Based on Evaluation; and 3) The Development Potential of New Lands Settlement in the Tropics and Subtropics. Contact: The Center for Development Information and Evaluation (CDIE), Room 611, SA-14, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523. (703) 235-3860.

## BIFAD REVIEWS A.I.D. BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY STRATEGY

**A**t the BIFAD meeting of April 10, 1985 Nyle Brady, Senior Assistant Administrator of A.I.D. for Science and Technology, assisted by John Eriksson and John Sullivan of his staff, reported on the A.I.D. strategy for dealing with biological diversity issues in development assistance. Brady is the chairman of an interagency task force, created in response to a Congressional directive to develop a strategy for conserving biological diversity in less developed countries.

The task force concluded loss of biological diversity in developing countries was due largely to the demands of growing populations on natural resources and habitats.

Since biological diversity is a measure of economical potential, as well as genetic wealth, the task force's major conclusion was that provisions for conserving biological diversity must be incorporated into development planning. The recommendations stress (1) estab-

## Payton Reports *Continued from page 1*

spending, reducing inflation, and has undertaken related measures to promote private enterprise.

The Task Force also pointed to several actions needed to strengthen the agricultural sector. These include:

- Increasing the proportion of Zaire's national budget devoted to agriculture.
- Increasing agricultural research; reorganizing agricultural extension and research; and restructuring the system of agricultural education.
- Increasing resources for maintaining roads and bridges to improve transport of agricultural products to market.
- Increasing agricultural credits available to small farmers.
- Improving and expanding agricultural inputs.
- Instituting policies to protect and develop forests, with urgent attention to ending agricultural practices which cause erosion.
- Developing a national strategy for livestock development as part of an overall agricultural plan. ■

lishing dialogue within federal agencies; (2) creating education programs in developing countries; (3) strengthening institutions for conservation in developing countries; (4) supporting research on biological diversity; (5) promoting balanced resource management; (6) addressing population pressures on natural resources; and (7) improving donor coordination. The task force report will soon be available from A.I.D.

BIFAD members and discussants noted the implications of the findings for agricultural development and pointed out the vast capabilities of U.S. universities to assist less developed countries deal with these problems. Donald Plucknett, a discussant from the Secretariat of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research, assessed international germ plasm collection and storage efforts and their importance for improving crop yields. He called the global investment in this activity "woefully inadequate." ■

## CONTRACTS AWARDED

1. PROJECT: Dominican Republic On-Farm Water Management (No. 517-0159)  
INSTITUTION: Utah State University [with Chemonics]
2. PROJECT: Haiti Agro Forestry Research (No. 521-0122)  
INSTITUTION: University of Maine

## JOBS

- Plant pathologist needed to work on fungal and bacterial diseases of soybeans and cowpeas, screen for resistance, and interact with multidisciplinary team. Contact: Dr. S.R. Singh, Director, Grain Legume Improvement Program, IITA (International Institute of Tropical Agriculture), OYO Road PMB 5320, Ibadan, Nigeria. Mail delayed, Telex is: 32417 TROPB NG.
- Bean/Cowpea CRSP Management Office seeks Deputy Director. Send resume and three letters of reference to Dr. P.W. Barnes-McConnell, Director; Bean/Cowpea CRSP, 200 Center for International Programs, Michigan State U., East Lansing, Michigan 48824; (Phone (517) 355-4693). ■

## BIFAD

### Members

Dr. E.T. York, Jr.—Chair  
Mr. Ernest T. Marshall  
Mr. Charles J. Marshall  
Dr. Duane C. Acker  
Dr. Warren J. Baker  
Honorable Paul Findley  
Dr. Benjamin F. Payton

### JCARD Co-Chairmen

Dr. Jack Robins  
Dr. Hugh Popenoe

### Executive Director

Dr. Frederick E. Hutchinson  
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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol VIII No. 4

Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Jul/Aug 1985

## BIFAD ACTS ON MOU CONCERNS

As the *Briefs* were going to press, BIFAD passed a resolution reflecting various concerns expressed in the U.S. university community about A.I.D.-university Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs). (See text of resolution below.) A.I.D. had asked BIFAD to consider proposed guidelines which dealt primarily with "Joint MOUs" (i.e., MOUs involving more than

one university) at BIFAD's July 11 meeting. Interim Executive Director John Stovall initiated a telephone conference

to garner the views of Howard Massey (Virginia Tech), Francille Firebaugh (Ohio State), Onuma Okezie (Alabama A&M), Robert Kleis (Nebraska), and Hugh Popenoe (Florida) on the proposed guidelines.

At their working session on July 10, the BIFAD members considered the results of the conference call. They also met with a group representing the Association of U.S. Directors of International Agricultural Programs (AUSUDIAP) who expressed more general concerns about MOUs. The meeting with the AUSUDIAP delegation—including Massey (chairman), Howard Olson (Southern Illinois), and H. Dean Bunch (Mississippi State)—stemmed from discussion at the May 31 AUSUDIAP meeting, resulting in an AUSUDIAP decision to meet with BIFAD.

BIFAD Chairman E.T. York, Jr. met with A.I.D. officials following the BIFAD meeting to begin the exploration of unresolved MOU issues. ■

**"We need to be sure that MOUs (AID-University Memoranda of Understanding) continue to be focused squarely on their original objectives."**

—E.T. York, Jr.  
BIFAD Chairman at the  
July 11, 1985 meeting of BIFAD

### Text of resolution passed by BIFAD, July 11, 1985

#### The Board for International Food and Agricultural Development:

1. Recognizes the continuing efforts by AID to develop effective Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) relating to long-term AID-university collaboration.
2. Notes, particularly, the steps AID has taken to negotiate "Joint MOUs" involving 1890 and 1862 land grant universities.
3. Recognizes that the document developed by AID to deal with such "joint MOUs" does not purport to address all the unresolved issues relating to AID-university Memoranda of Understanding.
4. Suggests that such unresolved issues include:
  - a. The status of universities rated "actionable" following an evaluation of their strengthening grants but not yet involved in a MOU relationship. Related issues involve—

i. The potential for additional single-institution MOUs.

ii. The potential for inclusion of "joint MOUs" of small 1862 land grant universities, AASCU institutions and/or 1890 land grant universities, along with large 1862 institutions.

b. The incorporation of adequate accountability provisions for "joint MOUs" given that 1890 institutions are assured of a minimum level of program support funding irrespective of their level of AID-related activities.

c. The appropriateness of bringing existing MOUs (5 individual and 2 joint) into conformity with the proposed guidelines for additional joint MOUs.

5. Reaffirms its commitment to working with AID in addressing these and any other unresolved issues relating to MOUs and associated program support grants.

6. Suggests that AID and BIFAD jointly reexamine the basic objectives originally intended to be served by MOUs and determine if such objectives are being met.

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## ASIA AG OFFICERS DISCUSS STRATEGIES, PROJECTS, CENTERS

**A**I.D.'s Asia Bureau held a meeting for its Agricultural and Rural Development Officers at the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines April 22-26.

The agenda included presentations on agricultural research, irrigation management, food security policy, and private sector involvement. The group also discussed: upland resource management; biotechnologies; and support for national agricultural resources. Several experts from the Title XII universities participated.

Discussion revealed that in many Asian countries, basic research infrastructures are in place, and core scientific staffs are beginning to function effectively. Asian universities are graduating competent

professionals and are becoming more interested in working within national research systems. The group foresaw future work in the area of administration; research on rainfed crops other than rice, wheat, and maize; and a greater focus of resources on state-of-the-art biotechnologies and soil and marginal land productivity.

Jiryis Oweis represented BIFAD at the meeting and reported on Title XII programs.

Oweis held private meetings with representatives from the participating Missions to discuss forthcoming Title XII projects. Favorable reviews of performance by universities, especially in India, Indonesia, Thailand, and Pakistan impressed him. ■

## FORUM REVIEWS LDC LAND PRODUCTIVITY

**B**IFAD staff and A.I.D.'s Bureau for Science and Technology joined in a forum on land resource productivity May 9, 1985, in conjunction with the JCARD meeting. Experts from U.S. universities, USDA, and A.I.D. participated.

The forum focused on the problems of deteriorating land resources, environmental degradation, decreasing natural resources, and the scarcity of mineral and energy resources.

Anson Bertrand reported that A.I.D.'s Bureau for Science and Technology was focusing on development of needed technology and extension to increase land productivity, with emphasis on general rather than site-specific problems.

The activities of the Tropical Soils CRSP and A.I.D.'s International Benchmark Sites Network for Agrotechnology Transfer (IBSNAT) were described. IBSNAT combines computer simulation technology with elements of transfer by analogy to predict the consequences of agrotechnology transfer. In addition, Ray Meyer described A.I.D.'s Soil Management Support Service (SMSS). The SMSS assists developing countries with technology transfer through soil taxonomy. This is done by providing expert advisors to A.I.D. Missions for short assignments.

A panel discussion brought out the need to coordinate efforts of the various programs to promote Mission support of evaluation and inventory of land resource bases necessary for productivity evaluation. Panelists also pointed out that economic incentives and social structures must be considered. ■

## MOROCCO PROJECT LESSONS

**S**ince 1970, the University of Minnesota has helped establish Morocco's Institute Agronomiques et Veterinaire, a U.S. funded college of agriculture. As part of this effort, the University has coordinated a program enabling Moroccans to do post-graduate work at a variety of U.S. universities. The program seeks to build a qualified faculty for the Moroccan Institute.

A recent meeting in St. Paul, Minnesota brought together faculty from the University of Minnesota and 17 other participating U.S. universities, with representatives from A.I.D. and the Moroccan government. The meeting helped develop a broader understanding of the

*Continued on page 4*

## AUSUDIAP MEETING LIVELY

**T**he Association of U.S. University directors of International Agricultural Programs (AUSUDIAP) met May 29-31 at the University of Georgia to discuss activities for the next decade. The program included presentations on the roles of international centers, the scope and meaning of Title XII legislation, network-building, and university/political structure relationships.

The presentations concerning Memoranda of Understanding between selected universities and A.I.D. stimulated spirited discussion. (See related article on page 1.)

Membership responded enthusiastically to BIFAD Chairman E. T. York's challenge to present an agenda for the future. Woods Thomas will lead a task force to draft such a document. A presentation of the task force's recommendations, along with a similar presentation from A.I.D.'s perspective, will be made at the Land Grant Association Meeting in November. ■

## LANGUAGE TRAINERS WORKSHOP

**T**he Language Trainers Workshop ended its week-long session in May with a chorus of rave reviews from participants. Twenty-one language instructors from twenty Title XII institutions participated in the workshop, directed by Paul Kozelka of the Foreign Service Institute (FSI). Participants explored major language training methods developed within FSI training programs. Special emphasis was placed on language testing/proficiency rating systems, curriculum innovations, use of the FSI language "bridges" as teaching techniques, and sharing experiences from individual university language programs.

Participants agreed to a language trainers network based on the principles imparted at the workshop. Moreover, they plan to create a newsletter to support language training efforts.

The participants strongly urged that additional workshops be planned. ■

## BIFAD ENDORSES PLAN TO ASSIST AFRICAN AGRICULTURE

At its June 6 meeting, BIFAD endorsed A.I.D.'s plan for supporting agricultural research and faculties of agriculture in Africa. BIFAD further offered to help A.I.D. develop an implementation plan for the strategy in consultation with U.S. universities.

The BIFAD action followed presentation of the plan by Keith Sherper and Calvin Martin of A.I.D.'s Africa Bureau. The plan reflects changes which resulted from discussions at BIFAD's December, 1984 Forum on Agricultural Research Strategy for Africa. (See Jan/Feb 1985 *Briefs*.) On March 20, 1985, a BIFAD seminar provided another opportunity for university and A.I.D. experts to share experiences with institution-building projects in Africa. Key elements of the plan include:

- emphasizing research in eight food

crops—cassava, forage, legumes, maize, millet, potatoes, rice, and sorghum;

- focusing efforts to strengthen research institutions and develop faculty on eight core countries—Cameroon, Kenya, Malawi, Senegal, Sudan, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. These nations were chosen because of their location in different ecological zones, significant research capacity, and production of the targeted crops;

- building adaptive research capacities in neighboring countries;

- providing undergraduate and post-graduate training, much of it in the United States, to help build the staff required to strengthen research capabilities of African universities;

- strengthening linkages among scientists in different African countries, and between them and scientists working in

national institutions elsewhere, in international agricultural research centers, or with Collaborative Research Support Programs; and

- recognizing the need for a time frame of 20 to 25 years to make meaningful progress in the above areas. ■

## JCARD HIGHLIGHTS

The Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD) held its quarterly meeting May 9 and 10 in Washington, D.C. The JCARD Executive Committee met June 5. Some highlights of JCARD activities include:

- a forum on land productivity (see article on p. 2);

- review and endorsement of extension of the Tropical Soils Collaborative Research Support Program;

- assessment of A.I.D.'s program supporting international centers;

- a progress report from a JCARD panel assessing A.I.D.'s attempt to improve agricultural policies in developing countries;

- recommendations (later approved by BIFAD) of "actionable" ratings (i.e., universities eligible to apply for A.I.D.-university Memorandum of Understanding) for Louisiana State University, Florida A&M, and the University of Maryland (College Park and Eastern Shore).

- recognition of **Hugh Popenoe** for his leadership as co-chairman since JCARD's formation. JCARD welcomed the new co-chair, **Francille Firebaugh**, who assumed the position June 1. (Popenoe will remain on the Executive Committee for one more year.)

- favorable review of A.I.D.'s plan for agricultural research in Africa;

- a reception honoring retiring JCARD members, at which Peter McPherson recognized the contributions of: Fred Humphries; Charles Hess; Rodney Foil; Ed Schuh; "Scaff" Brown; and Hugh Dwelley.

- The Executive Committee's plan to co-sponsor an ad hoc discussion group to explore university involvement in the expansion of A.I.D.'s participant training program. Joining with BIFAD on the effort will be the Consortium for International Cooperation in Higher Education. ■

## BIFAD CONSIDERS FORESTRY ROLE

International forestry experts of A.I.D., U.S. universities, the USDA, and the private sector recently discussed the impact of development assistance on Forestry in the Developing World.

Participants included Robert Buckman (USDA Forest Service), Casey Westell (Tenneco, Inc.), Rodney Foil (Mississippi State University and JCARD), Arnett Mace (University of Florida), and Jack Vanderryn, Jack Sullivan and Carl Gallegos (all of A.I.D.).

Sullivan summarized A.I.D.'s forestry strategy, which combats deforestation, declining agricultural productivity, fuelwood scarcity, and environmental degradation. He noted major areas of assistance included institution-building, community forestry and agroforestry, reforestation, watershed management, tropical forest management, and research. He explained the linkage between these efforts and assistance in other sectors, particularly agriculture.

The experts contended that a shortage of U.S. experts trained in tropical forestry constrains A.I.D.'s ability to implement its forestry programs. Currently, A.I.D. programs depend heavily on the Forest Service, private enterprise, and PL-480 programs including tree planting by Peace Corps volunteers. University involvement is minimal. A.I.D. funding is currently about \$137 million annually, with a life-of-project commitment of \$849 million.

A.I.D. has only eight full time foresters. Twenty-eight A.I.D. missions are executing substantial forestry-related activities without trained foresters. The shortage of trained foresters in the LDCs is also a major constraint on the forestry program. Consequently, A.I.D. must emphasize the training of personnel and institution-building—opening a potentially major role for U.S. universities.

Foil emphasized the need for more innovation in agriculture and forestry. He noted the historical and statutory reasons for the weaker U.S. university role in forestry as opposed to agricultural research, and cited the linkage between forestry development and human capital development.

Mace pointed out that U.S. universities lack the depth in trained personnel for long-term commitment of faculty. He noted, however, that universities do have the social science expertise to focus on complex development projects, as well as the required expertise in extension and research. However, Foil also pointed out that forestry schools need up-front funding to build necessary expertise for long-term involvement in forestry.

Fred Hutchinson, outgoing BIFAD Executive Director, concluded that the major problem for BIFAD was finding ways to make forestry experts from U.S. universities available on a long-term basis to assist A.I.D. with its institution-building programs. ■

## MOROCCO

Continued from page 2

training project's goals, accomplishments, and future direction.

Because of the program's success, A.I.D. is extending the project.

The success of this program reveals valuable lessons for both A.I.D. and Title XII institutions. Among these lessons are means for successfully recruiting foreign students for U.S. graduate programs. The effort has also demonstrated effective means for generating collaboration among various Title XII projects around the country, and for promoting the timely completion of degree requirements by foreign graduate students. The program further illustrated effective means for using expatriate experience of other countries in development projects. ■

## CONTRACTS AWARDED

1. PROJECT: Liberia Agricultural Research and Extension II (No. 669-0188)  
INSTITUTION: MIAC (with University of Missouri)

2. PROJECT: Nepal: Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science II (367-0148)  
INSTITUTION: CID (with Utah State University)

## PUBLICATIONS

□ "What is A Developing Country?" is a development education program which explores key themes, describes assistance projects and criteria for measuring success, and helps program participants plan follow-up criteria. Included are an audio-visual presentation (slide-tape for \$65 or video format for \$75), handouts, and 80-page facilitator's manual. Contact: **Communications for Development**, 634 F St., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002 (phone (202) 546-1025).

□ The American Association of State Colleges and Universities offers: 1) "International Funding Guide: Resources and Funds for International Activities at Colleges and Universities." The publication covers federal agencies, private organizations, foundations, and multinational bodies; and 2) "AASCU Guidelines: Incorporating an International Dimension in Colleges and Universities," which advises institutions on enhancing educational programs through administrative leadership, curriculum enrichment, faculty development, student awareness, and

## A.I.D. STAFF CHANGES

■ The Asia and Near East Bureaus have been consolidated. **Charles Greenleaf** becomes the assistant administrator of the new Asia/Near East Bureau, with **James Norris** and **Robert Bell** as deputies. **Kenneth Sherper** is director of the Bureau's Office of Technical Resources, and **Barry Sidman** is director of the Office of Development Planning.

■ **Antoinette "Tony" Ford** heads the new Office of Arab Donor Coordination.

■ **Marshall "Buster" Brown** replaces Norris as counselor to the Agency. **Malcolm Butler**, formerly executive secretary, replaces Brown as deputy assistant administrator of the Bureau of Latin America and the Caribbean. **Richard Meyer**, formerly in charge of executive personnel management, is the new executive secretary.

■ **Frank Moncada** is acting director of the Office of Contract Management. ■

campus resources. Contact: **AASCU**, One Dupont Circle—Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036-1192 (Phone (202) 293-7070).

□ A 60-page book entitled *Academic Advisory in Agriculture for Graduate Students from Developing Countries* is available from The National Association for Foreign Student Affairs. The book provides information for advisors on the entire process of foreign student education from predeparture through return to the home country. Order from: publications order desk, **National Association for Foreign Student Affairs**, 1860 19th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009. \$1.00

□ *Sulphur Research and Agricultural Production in India*, comprehensive study of the role of sulphur in Indian agriculture, is available from: Dr. H. L. S. Landon, Fertilizer Development and Consultation Organization, C 110 Guater Kailash-I, New Delhi 110048, India. \$14 (\$20 by airmail)

## BIFAD MOVES BACK TO STATE

On June 22, the BIFAD staff returned to their newly renovated permanent offices in the State Department building. Their new telephone numbers are as follows:

**John G. Stovall**, Interim Executive Director\* (202) 632-9048 and Chief, Research Division—(202) 632-8532

**John C. Rothberg**, Assistant Director for Operations and BIFAD Briefs Editor—(202) 632-0228

**Dale D. Harpstead**, Chief, Institutional and Human Resources Division—(202) 632-3814

**Jiryis Oweis**, Chief, Country Programs Division—(202) 632-8408.

**Marie A. Barnwell**, Administrative Officer—(202) 632-6449

\*As the Briefs went to press, the BIFAD had not yet announced its appointment of the new Executive Director.

## STAFF VACANCY

□ BIFAD seeks tenure track faculty member, from a Title XII university only, to work on matching university technical resources with AID project requirements and monitoring evaluations of university agricultural projects. Send resume by August 30 to Jiryis S. Oweis, BIFAD Staff.

## BIFAD

### Members

Dr. T. York, Jr.—Chair  
Mr. Ernest T. Marshall  
Mr. Charles J. Marshall  
Dr. Duane C. Acker  
Dr. Warren J. Baker  
Honorable Paul Findley  
Dr. Benjamin F. Payton

### JCARD Co-Chairmen

Dr. Jack Robins  
Dr. Francille Firebaugh

### Executive Director

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. VIII, No. 5

Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Sept/Oct 1985

## BIFAD REVIEWS EDUCATION AND TRAINING STRATEGY AND PROGRAMS

**R**eviewing education and training at their July 11 meeting, BIFAD heard presentations by Francille Firebaugh, JCARD Co-chair; Dona Wolf, Director, AID Office of International Training; and Frank Fender, BIFAD Staff.

Firebaugh reported that under her direction JCARD's Human Capital Development Panel had identified several recurring themes. These included: (1) determining the rate of return on investments in human capital, (2) achieving the appropriate balance between formal education and job-related training, (3) determining costs of education and training, (4) identifying better methods of manpower planning and needs assessment, (5) increasing the relevance of graduate programs, (6) sustaining the capacity of human capital in the developing countries, and (7) achieving more effective communication among university groups and agencies involved in international education and training.

Wolf provided an update on A.I.D.'s participant training program. She said that approximately 11,500 participants received training last year, compared with less than 6,000 in 1979. Administrator McPherson has set a target of 15,000 participants for 1986.

Because of the increased emphasis on training, A.I.D. is discussing: the appropriate mix between academic and technical training, and between undergraduate and graduate degree programs; an operational definition of "socially and economically disadvantaged" to guide Mission selection from this population group; and ways to expose more people from the private sector in the developing countries to the U.S. private sector.

Wolf described current initiatives directed toward more complete manpower assessments and more effective project design. One result of these efforts will be improved "country training plans" that will identify needs, priorities, and

**"We urge Title XII universities to accord higher priority to international activities in support of human capital development in the less developed countries."**

—Excerpt from resolution on education and training, passed by BIFAD, July 11, 1985

resources consistent with A.I.D. country development strategy.

Next year A.I.D. will initiate an assessment of English language training both in the field and in the United States, and ways to improve this training. Finally, Wolf noted that improvements in information systems will enhance the ability of the Office of International Training to forecast and monitor training

*Continued on page 2*

## BIFAD CRITIQUES RESEARCH CENTERS

**B**IFAD sponsored a critique of international agricultural research centers (IARCs) programs and issues at its meeting of July 11, 1985.

Each year, BIFAD's Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD) reviews issues of interest to BIFAD associated with AID's support of IARCs. **Norman Collins** of the JCARD Panel on IARCs shared this year's assessment with BIFAD. Collins reported the panel's conclusion that the level of AID funding and distribution of funds among centers were appropriate. The panel also felt that AID should consider capabilities of centers outside of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) framework.

**Anson Bertrand**, Director of the Office of Agriculture in the Bureau of Science and Technology, reported on the status of AID's program (developed with a major leadership role by BIFAD), for cooperation between IARCs and U.S.

*Continued on page 4*

## 1986 TITLE XII REGIONAL SEMINARS

**N**OTE THESE DATES! In 1986 BIFAD will sponsor Title XII Regional Seminars at New Mexico State University, January 21-22, and at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, January 29-30. All Title XII Representatives will receive information on the agenda, registration and accommodations in November.

## FLASH!

Dr. Robert W. Kleis of the University of Nebraska has been named BIFAD Executive Director. Details in next issue.

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## BIFAD REVIEWS EDUCATION AND TRAINING STRATEGY PROGRAMS

From page 1

needs and activities, better estimate training costs, and manage the more than 150 contractors who program A.I.D. participants.

Fender summarized his staff paper proposing a BIFAD strategy on development education and training. A major purpose of the proposed strategy is to better focus and direct development education and training activities of the Title XII community as they relate to A.I.D.'s diversified human resource development portfolio, especially in agriculture and rural development.

He said that the strategy seeks to foster a constructive interaction between A.I.D. and U.S. universities in designing and delivering more effective education and

training programs both in the U.S. and overseas. It would involve a wider range of Title XII resources to enhance and mobilize capabilities in training design, methodology, and delivery while maintaining university strengths in education.

Fender indicated that A.I.D. continues to express a need for broadening and enhancing the learning experiences of foreign students in ways that will make them more relevant, effective and immediately applicable in developing country situations. Preliminary results from a recent training needs assessment by the International Training Division/OICD/USDA, shows that more than 75% of the respondents believe practical, specially tailored training should be included in academic degree programs. More than 80% felt that a management component should be included in most technical courses. The Title XII institutions certainly have the resources to meet these needs.

The proposed strategy includes four major elements:

1. Developing an awareness and acceptance within the Title XII community of the changing education and training environment and the types of programs necessary to meet the needs of the developing nations,
2. Expanding the Title XII community's capacity in education and manpower planning, needs assessment, the design of human resource development projects, and increasing the relevance of education and training services,
3. Developing innovative education and training programs in response to identified needs, and
4. Identifying areas of need, assisting in developing programmatic responses, and sharing lessons learned.

Following the three presentations, BIFAD unanimously approved a resolution (1) commending A.I.D.'s increasing emphasis on human capital development, (2) directing the JCARD and BIFAD staff, in implementing the proposed BIFAD strategy, to emphasize the returns from investments in education, including appropriate home-country research in academic programs, the establishment of university linkages, and better integration of education and training in foreign student programs, and (3) urging Title XII universities to accord higher priority to international activities in support of human capital development in the LDCs by putting special emphasis on these program areas. ■

## SEMINAR SIFTS ISSUES IN PARTICIPANT TRAINING

**B**ecause A.I.D. is increasing its emphasis on participant training, the Agency joined with BIFAD and CICHE (Consortium of International Cooperation in Higher Education) on July 30 to sponsor a national seminar on participant training. The seminar focused on those policy issues which will most influence the ways A.I.D. and the university community cooperate to educate and train scientists, technicians, managers, and future leaders from the Third World.

Representatives from the university community, government agencies, and the private sector divided into three work groups to consider: (1) the cost of education and training, (2) A.I.D./university support for foreign students, (3) the relevance of curriculum and research for foreign students, (4) university and private sector involvement, (5) the expanded role of community colleges in A.I.D. training programs, and (6) feasibility of establishing university-host country links. Each of these topics stimulated much lively discussion.

While discussing the issues, A.I.D. Administrator Peter McPherson reiterated his high interest in education and training, and observed that there was much to be done. Through the kind of open dialogue and collaboration that the seminar provided, many issues could be resolved and the job accomplished, McPherson said.

Dona Wolf, Director of A.I.D.'s Office of International Training, chaired the meeting. Opening remarks were made by Nyle Brady, Senior Assistant Administrator for Science and Technology; E.T. York, BIFAD Chairman; and CICHE President Frank Klassen.

Seminar participants included university presidents, vice presidents, deans, and directors of international programs, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the private sector and representatives from national associations concerned with international education.

Based on the discussions of the workgroups, specific recommendations will be prepared on each of the topics and presented to McPherson in the near future. ■

In Next Issue:

## MATCHING STUDY

**A** major study undertaken by John Shields and Jiryis Oweis of the BIFAD staff illuminates the process and principles by which university resources in agriculture, rural development and nutrition are matched with A.I.D. project needs. In late 1982, A.I.D. Administrator Peter McPherson asked BIFAD to refine and streamline the process of identifying universities to implement technical assistance projects overseas. The findings and recommendations of the resulting BIFAD study will appear in the next issue of the *Briefs*.

BIFAD is taking several steps to help universities realize their full potential for involvement in AID projects. For example, BIFAD plans to hold workshops on project design and implementation (see article on page 4), and skills. BIFAD consultants also are developing an evaluation system suitable for Title XII projects. Through studies BIFAD is analyzing the staffing of university projects overseas and examining the impact of AID delegation of authority to missions on Title XII procurement. ■

## FIREBAUGH ON JCARD AGENDA

*(The Briefs asked Francille Firebaugh of Ohio State University to share her thoughts as she assumes the co-chair of the Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD).)*

**F**rom the start of the Title XII legislation, I expected universities and A.I.D. to work closely on assistance to the developing world—and this is what has happened.

There has been an increase in understanding of the respective roles of A.I.D. and the universities. BIFAD has contributed to the clarification and recognition of the role of each party. I hope that, through JCARD, we will continue to improve and strengthen our relations.

But much remains to be done. JCARD will continue to give attention to implementing MOU's, monitoring of CRSP's, and matching U.S. institutional resources with A.I.D. project needs. We may see new directions with the Human

Capital Development Panel because of its new leadership. We will be reviewing contractual concerns and, I hope, giving increased attention to the involvement of women in development. In the context of Title XII, "WID" is not an end, but an integral part of food and agricultural development.

Even though JCARD has had a member from the private sector, we are not satisfied with our progress in conceptualizing the increased role of the private sector articulated by the A.I.D. Administrator. Additional attention must also be given to nutrition. The nutrition CRSP has provided a focus, but projections of needs for future A.I.D. personnel indicate even less emphasis in the years ahead.

The tenth anniversary of Title XII and BIFAD will provide the occasion for a hard look at the aims and directions of JCARD. While resource constraints will limit what we can do, we shall keep in touch with the university community. ■

## WORKSHOP REVIEWS UNIVERSITIES' ROLE IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**"T**he Role of Agricultural Universities in Rural development" was the subject of an A.I.D.-sponsored workshop on July 22-23. The objective was to help define guidelines for the impact evaluations planned for projects carried out by U.S. universities to develop LDC agricultural universities and faculties in Sierra Leone, Malawi, Morocco, India, Brazil and Nigeria.

Workshop papers included (a) "Lessons from the U.S. Land Grant Experience for Creating Agricultural Colleges" by Cornelia Flora, Kansas State University; (b) "Evaluating Agricultural Research Institutions" by Lawrence Busch, University of Kentucky; (c) "The Role of the University in Improving National Food Policies" by Charles Mann, Harvard Institute for International Development; and (d) "Evaluating Institution Building Projects" by Mel Blase, University of Missouri.

Discussions addressed a number of issues including an examination of the appropriate roles of agricultural universities in rural development, how these roles will vary with different national settings, factors which account for university effectiveness in education, research and national policy making, and donor strat-

egies for improving institutional performance.

Participants at the workshop included representatives from A.I.D., the International Service for National Agricultural Research, and several U.S. land grant universities. Frank Fender represented BIFAD. ■

## JCARD REVIEWS EVALUATION EFFORTS

**T**he JCARD heard two presentations on program and project evaluation at their meeting on July 8. Paula Goddard of A.I.D.'s Center for Development Information and Evaluation gave an overview of the Center's evaluation agenda. Highlighted were reviews and evaluations underway in the areas of agricultural education, research and extension, participant training, institutional development and technology transfer that are of greatest interest to the Title XII community.

A paper on evaluation recently prepared for the BIFAD staff by a consultant was reviewed for the JCARD. The paper summarizes current evaluation activities in each of BIFAD's major program areas

## JCARD MEETS

**T**he Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD) met August 8-9 in Washington, D.C. and the Executive Committee met August 8. Most of the meeting was devoted to reports and discussion on:

□ the work of JCARD panels on agricultural policy, human capital development, international agricultural research centers, strengthening grants, and Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs);

□ new A.I.D. contract regulations and their implications for U.S. universities. Morris Whitaker, Utah State University, described the impact of the recent delegation of authority from the A.I.D. Administrator to A.I.D. field missions on current BIFAD procedures for implementing Title XII;

□ ways BIFAD could most effectively interface with A.I.D.'s evaluation system to fulfill its legislative mandate to participate in the evaluation of Title XII programs;

□ extension's role in agricultural development overseas, in light of plans of the USDA Extension Service for increased resource commitments, and A.I.D.'s experience and ideas for future strategies; and

□ A.I.D. and university experience with CRSPs. ■

and proposes a model that would provide a more systematic and integrated approach to BIFAD's evaluation efforts. The key objective of the proposed model is to increase the utility of all Title XII evaluation activities by a better synthesis and quicker dissemination of information. The strategy for achieving this is for BIFAD to become more intricately involved in the A.I.D. evaluation system and to influence the system in ways consistent with BIFAD's and Title XII information needs.

Based on these presentations a JCARD sub-committee will work with BIFAD staff to determine the feasibility of using the proposed model to review selected Title XII Mission-funded projects. ■

## AID AND BIFAD SPONSOR WORKSHOPS ON PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

In the past, A.I.D. Administrator Peter McPherson has expressed concern about the quality of university management of Title XII projects in both the design and implementation phases.

BIFAD and the Title XII community have shared this concern and have explored ways to address it. The result is a series of workshops on project design, implementation, and evaluation sponsored by A.I.D. and BIFAD and conducted by the University of Maryland's International Development Management Center and Washington State University.

During registration, participants will be required to sign up for both sessions of one of the following workshops:

**Workshop One:** University of Maryland, College Park.

1. Design and Analysis  
October 29-November 1, 1985
2. Implementation and Evaluation  
January 7-10, 1986

**Workshop Two:** Washington State University, Pullman, Washington.

1. Design and Analysis  
January 21-24, 1986
2. Implementation and Evaluation  
March 4-7, 1986.

Most expenses (travel, lodging and tuition) for the workshops will be paid by the participants, although an A.I.D. development grant will subsidize part of the tuition cost. However the cost of attending the workshops is an allowable expense under the Strengthening Grant or MOU/PSG.

Each workshop will be limited to 30 participants. Therefore, only two representatives from any one Title XII university will be eligible to attend. Because the 30-person limit means that all interested Title XII institutions will not be able to attend, BIFAD plans to repeat these workshops as often as necessary to meet the demand. For information, call BIFAD, Country Programs Division (202) 632-8408. ■

## BIFAD CRITIQUES RESEARCH CENTERS

*From page 1*

universities and other research institutions. He said that the program would promote linkages between individual centers and universities to address research constraints. Authorized for five years at a \$4.2 million level, the program will start soon.

More than 50 AID Missions contributed to an analysis of financial and program issues regarding IARCs and the relevance of IARC programs to Mission needs. **Allison Herrick** and **John Eriksson**, Deputy Assistant Administrators of the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination and the Bureau for Science and Technology respectively, reported on the recommendations of the resulting study, which their bureaus jointly conducted. Herrick noted the positive response of the Missions on the performance of IARCs. Missions said they looked

to IARCs for adaptive research, training, and information sharing. She said that the study recommended that up to 15% of AID contributions be targeted for special projects. Eriksson described the criteria which AID uses in allocating funds to centers.

**Robert Herdt** provided a perspective of the CGIAR Secretariat on the issues facing IARCs. He said that experience had taught that it was not feasible to transfer specific technologies across ecological regions. He described IARC activities in human capital development. Herdt also mentioned current CGIAR studies on strategic planning, the budgeting process, and the impact of IARC programs on LDC agricultural productivity.

Discussion covered the interaction between IARCs and Collaborative Research Support Programs, the relation between core funding and special project funding for IARCs, and the use of Public Law 480 resources for national research. ■

## PEOPLE

□ New JCARD members include **William P. Hytche** and **Ludwig M. Eisgruber**. Hytche is Chairman of the Council of 1890 Presidents. He is the President of the University of Maryland (Eastern Shore) where he has served as Director of its 13-college curriculum program and Head of the Department of Mathematics and Computer Science.

Eisgruber is Dean at the College of Agricultural Science at Oregon State University, where he headed the Department of Agricultural Resource Economics and served as Director of International Agriculture. He was also senior economist for A.I.D.'s Near East Bureau.

□ **Harlan Davis** is BIFAD's new Deputy Executive Director. His most recent A.I.D. assignment was in the S & T Bureau as Deputy Director, Office of Agriculture. He worked as the Agricultural Development Officer in the Panama Mission and the Dominican Republic Mission and for the Rockefeller Foundation in Brazil. In the university system of Georgia, he was Director of International Programs and taught at Georgia Tech and the University of Georgia. Davis earned his Ph.D. in agricultural economics at the University of Wisconsin, his M.S. at the University of Maryland, and his undergraduate work was at Virginia Tech. ■

## BIFAD

### Members

Dr. T. York, Jr.—Chair  
Mr. Ernest T. Marshall  
Mr. Charles J. Marshall  
Dr. Duane C. Acker  
Dr. Warren J. Baker  
Honorable Paul Findley  
Dr. Benjamin F. Payton

### JCARD Co-Chairmen

Dr. Jack Robins  
Dr. Francille Firebaugh

### Executive Director

Dr. Robert W. Kleis  
BIFAD  
U.S. Agency for International  
Development  
Washington DC 20523  
(202) 632-9048



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. VIII, No 6

Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Nov/Dec 1985

## THE U.S. STAKE IN FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

**U**S. foreign assistance is vital to U.S. national interests—economic, political and humanitarian.

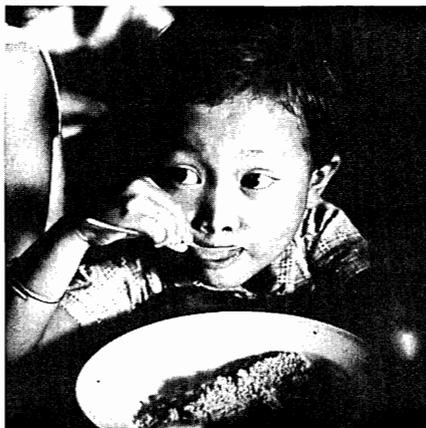
Less developed countries are our largest customers, with markets for our exports growing 50% faster than markets in industrial countries.

We sell 40% of our agricultural products (including 1/3 of all our wheat, cotton and rice) and 40% of our manufacturing goods to less developed countries.

Over a million jobs depend on these exports.

Thirty percent of our imports of strategic raw materials (almost all our natural rubber, most of our bauxite and tin, and nearly half of our oil) come from the developing countries.

For more than three decades, under



the leadership of both political parties, U.S. foreign assistance has recognized that in a world with half of its people poor and wanting a better life, we can

do nothing and risk violent change, or we can support constructive change.

### Did you know?

■ The United States provides proportionately less for economic assistance than most other countries. Out of 17 democratic developed countries, the U.S. ranked 17th in official development assistance as a percent of Gross National Product, 1984.

■ Eighty-five percent of A.I.D.'s development assistance programs are in agriculture, education, health and population.

■ In A.I.D. agricultural programs, "bricks and mortar" projects have given way to projects emphasizing the people, institutions and knowledge required for development to take place. ■

## Optimism and Issues In Title XII's Future

**"M**ankind is winning the battle against hunger," said Don Paarlberg, professor emeritus, Purdue University, in a talk marking the 10th anniversary of BIFAD.

"Though the casualty lists still are long, the crucial period may have been passed in the battle against hunger," Paarlberg told BIFAD at its September 1985 meeting. He pointed out that per capita food supply is increasing in most of the developing countries with the exception of Africa. The death rate is falling; the life span is lengthening. Birth rates though still high are coming down.

"Famine will make its last stand where agricultural science has not penetrated, where economic development lags, where weather is most erratic, where government is unstable, and where birthrates continue at their historic highs," Paarlberg said.

In noting the 10th anniversary of the Title XII legislation that created BIFAD, Paarlberg suggested a number of issues

yet to be solved in fulfilling the expectations of the legislation.

One of these is the need for a longer planning horizon, said Paarlberg, citing the description of agricultural development now as "a 100-year-old problem, addressed with 5-year plans, staffed with 2-year assignments, and financed by annual appropriations."

Paarlberg also emphasized the need to resist the temptation to install "overdeveloped agriculture in underdeveloped countries," and to remember that in most cases agricultural development is an evolutionary process.

Other issues stated by Paarlberg:

■ Efforts should be concentrated rather than widely dispersed.

■ Recipient countries should have a greater role in problem identification.

■ The American agricultural development system is better if adapted than adopted. ■



### SPECIAL ISSUE: BIFAD's 10th Anniversary

*"BIFAD's past achievements, however notable, merely set the stage for the accomplishments of tomorrow."*

—Clifford A. Wharton, Jr., Chancellor, State University of New York and first Chairman, BIFAD

## BIFAD BEGINS



### A.I.D. press release, October 18, 1976:

*"Six members of the newly-established Board for International Food and Agricultural Development were sworn in by President Ford's Science Advisor, H. Guyford Stever, October 18 at a special ceremony in the State Department. The new program will expand the role of U.S. agricultural colleges and universities in helping countries solve critical food problems. The Agency for International Development will coordinate the program with U.S. foreign assistance activities.*

*Left to right: Orville G. Bentley (Dean of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana); Anson R. Bertrand (Dean of Agriculture, Texas Tech University, Lubbock); Gerald W. Thomas, (President, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces); Charles Krause (President, Krause Milling Company, Milwaukee, Wis.); James J. O'Connor (private consultant, Houston, Tex.); Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., Chairman (President, Michigan State University, East Lansing); A.I.D. Administrator Daniel Parker; Erven J. Long, A.I.D. Associate Assistant Administrator for Technical Assistance, who serves as Federal Officer for the Board, and Dr. Stever."*



*The Hon. Paul Findley (above) co-sponsored with the late Senator Hubert Humphrey the Title XII legislation enacted by the Congress in 1975 as part of the Foreign Assistance Act. Recognizing the vital role that U.S. universities played in organizing and strengthening agricultural education in the United States, Findley encouraged these universities to mobilize their resources to help achieve similar results overseas. As a current member of BIFAD, Findley continues to demonstrate his dedication and long-term commitment to overcoming world hunger.*

### Title XII Says

- the application of science is key to solving food and nutrition problems in developing countries;
- research and its application require long-term support;
- U.S. universities need strengthening and a dependable source of federal funding to participate more fully in the international network of agricultural science and development;
- developing countries need their own institutions and trained people to carry out research, extension and teaching activities;
- work directly related to agricultural production in the developing countries should largely be carried out in those countries and adapted to local needs;
- U.S. food and agricultural efforts in developing countries can benefit this country as well.

The legislation known as Title XII, passed by the Congress in 1975, marked the beginning of a new kind of partnership between the Agency for International Development and U.S. universities. It provided both the charge and general mechanism for more effective involvement of U.S. agricultural universities in the relief of world hunger.

The President established a permanent Board for International Food and Agriculture (BIFAD) and charged this Board to work with the Administrator of A.I.D. in carrying out the programs authorized by Title XII.

### Title XII in the Developing Countries Helps:

- develop the country's institutional capacity to do research, extension and teaching;
- train people at all levels to carry out and continue agricultural development work adapted to local needs and circumstances;
- discover new knowledge through the conduct of research;
- improve local systems to deliver knowledge to farmers and farm laborers, many of whom are women.

### Title XII in the U.S. Helps:

- strengthen U.S. university curricula in language training and specific sciences and fields of expertise needed by A.I.D. in its programs overseas.
- encourage participation by top scientific and other professional talent in A.I.D.'s programs.
- increase interest of U.S. students in advanced training and work in international agricultural research, extension and teaching.
- establish research programs, mutually benefiting the United States and developing countries, and which emphasize scientist-to-scientist collaboration.

## What BIFAD Does:

- Explores ways to increase the effectiveness of the matching and selection process.
- Advises on agricultural and rural development policies, allocation of funds, and Title XII program development and implementation.
- Works with Historically Black Colleges and Universities to enhance their involvement in A.I.D. programs in agriculture, rural development, and nutrition.
- Fosters complementary relationships between programs of the international research centers and those of A.I.D. and U.S. universities.
- Stimulates the development of new relationships among private enterprise, the universities, and A.I.D., and helps devise new instruments for that purpose.
- Helps mobilize U.S. university expertise to carry out A.I.D.'s Plan for Supporting Agricultural Research and Faculties of Agriculture in Africa.
- Encourages constructive interaction between A.I.D. and U.S. universities in designing and delivering more effective



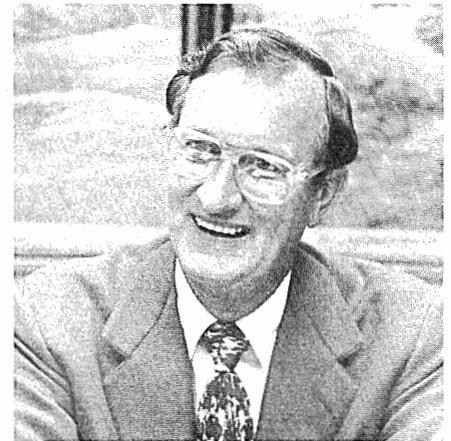
Dr. E. T. York (left), is shown being congratulated upon his appointment as Chairman of BIFAD, by the Hon. M. Peter McPherson, A.I.D. Administrator (center), and Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., Chancellor, State University of New York system. Wharton served as the first Chairman of BIFAD, from 1976 to 1983, appointed first by President Ford, and reappointed by President Carter. McPherson served as a member of the Board from 1977 to 1979, appointed by President Ford. York, Chancellor Emeritus, State University System of Florida, was appointed as a member of the Board by President Carter in 1980 and reappointed and designated as Chairman by President Reagan in 1983.

education and training programs both in the U.S. and overseas.

- Carries out a "Development Education Strategy" for increasing public awareness of the benefits to the United States of development assistance.

- Plans for tomorrow, exploring with U.S. universities and A.I.D. the agenda for a second decade of achievement. ■

## Reagan Appoints McNutt to BIFAD



Mr. L. William McNutt, Jr., Chief Executive Officer and Director of the Collin Street Bakery, Corsicana, Tex., is the newest member of BIFAD. McNutt was appointed to the Board by President Reagan in September 1985.

"A significant part of my business depends on an international outlook," said McNutt. "I think that for our country in the world today, interdependence is a fact of life. As a BIFAD member, I hope to see that the right questions are asked, so I can be sure that U.S. talents are properly and economically used in fighting hunger overseas."

McNutt fills the seat vacated by Ernest T. Marshall, Kansas City businessman, whose term expired.



## BIFAD Honors House Foreign Affairs Chairman

The Hon. Dante B. Fascell, Chairman, House Foreign Affairs Committee, is shown receiving a Certificate of Appreciation from BIFAD "for his distinguished record of legislative achievement over 30 years . . . his leadership . . . and his strong commitment and imaginative contributions to the institution building and research programs embodied in Title XII."

Left to right: BIFAD Members, Benjamin F. Payton, Ernest T. Marshall; Warren J. Baker; BIFAD Chairman, E. T. York, Jr.; Fascell; and BIFAD Member Paul Findley. Board members not present: Duane Acker and Charles Marshall.

## THE "JOINT" APPROACH

The essential spirit of BIFAD's agenda was captured in a "Joint Resolution" signed by A.I.D. Administrator Peter McPherson and then BIFAD Chairman Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., in 1981. It recognizes that what BIFAD can do best is to help A.I.D. find and use the university talent it needs to carry out the Title XII program.

The Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD) provides at the operating level what the Board provides at the policy level—a way for A.I.D. and U.S. universities to work together and translate the Congressional mandate for more emphasis on building and strengthening agricultural institutions overseas into action programs.

JCARD absorbed the functions of two earlier committees—the Joint Research Committee and the Joint Committee on Agricultural Development. These laid the foundation for increased cooperative efforts among A.I.D., the U.S. universities, the international network of agricultural science, and the developing countries.

JCARD has two co-chairpersons, one from A.I.D. and one from the univer-

sities. The 20 members are appointed jointly by the Chairman of BIFAD and the Administrator of A.I.D.

Representatives from A.I.D.'s regional bureaus and the bureaus for science and technology, management, and programming, work with representatives of universities, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the private sector.

JCARD CoChairpersons are Dr. John (Jack) Robins, Director, Food and Agriculture Division, Science and Technology Bureau, A.I.D.; and Dr. Francille Firebaugh, Vice Provost for International Affairs, Ohio State University.

Former Committee Chairs are Dr. Hugh L. Popenoe, University of Florida, who served as Chair of the Joint Research Committee, and as CoChair of JCARD; Dr. Sherwood O. Berg, South Dakota State University, and Dr. Jackson A. Rigney, North Carolina State University, who served as Chairs of the Joint Committee on Agricultural Development; and Dr. Frederick E. Hutchinson, then at the University of Maine, who was the first Chairman of the Joint Research Committee. ■



*Research results must be integrated with farmer concerns. Combining traditional farming methods with new technologies, as is being done at Nepal's Parwanipur Research Station, encourages farmers to accept agricultural advances.*

*To assure the most effective use of its limited resources, A.I.D.'s strategy for technology development and transfer follows three levels of agricultural research:*

- *Addressing problems that are country-specific or that can be resolved in relatively independent country programs;*
- *Addressing intercountry problems that can be more efficiently resolved by collaboration among the countries where they exist;*
- *Addressing interregional or global problems, best resolved through support of research centers or activities that focus on major problems of many countries and usually in more than one region.*

### The Early Years

In following the intent of Title XII, a major goal of BIFAD has been the building of two-way communication links between A.I.D. and U.S. universities.

Initiatives dating from the early years include:

**Strengthening Grants** have enhanced the capacity of U.S. universities to participate in A.I.D. programs overseas.

**Collaborative Research Support Programs** bring scientists from U.S. institutions together with those in developing countries to work on projects of mutual benefit.

**The Collaborative Assistance Method** in the design and implementation of Title XII country projects provides for university participation in shaping project designs and work plans; flexibility in working out the timing and mix of inputs with institutions in the developing countries; and a long-term commitment of professional resources. ■

## BIFAD's "Generic Accomplishments"

- Nurturing of a stronger, more dynamic, and more cooperative working relationship between U.S. agricultural universities and A.I.D.
- Development of a more balanced awareness of the value of institution-building and human capital investment as critical components of meaningful, self-sustained growth.
- Testing and implementing of new administrative, contractual, and staffing patterns devised to enhance the feasibility and effectiveness of university activities in development.
- Impact upon A.I.D. policies in agriculture, nutrition, and middle-income countries.
- Rejuvenation of U.S. universities' interest in and commitment to overseas agricultural development, while increasing access by the LDC's and A.I.D. to U.S. institutional resources. (from address before The Administrator's International Development Leaders Forum, A.I.D., March 30, 1983). ■

Clifton R. Wharton, Jr.

## University-A.I.D. Partnership Guides BIFAD's Agenda

In framing today's agenda, BIFAD aims at helping mobilize university resources in support of four priorities emphasized by A.I.D. Administrator McPherson:

- the private sector
- research and technology transfer
- policy reform
- institutional development

### Emphasis on Institutional Development

BIFAD's principal emphasis today is on institutional development projects. A major share of staff resources is devoted to identifying the most qualified individuals and university contractors to meet A.I.D. project needs. A.I.D. decides on the selection of contractors, and BIFAD helps increase, broaden and improve the participation of U.S. universities.

### Increasing University Involvement:

Regional Title XII Seminars provide A.I.D. and more than 50 universities with the opportunity, each year, to exchange perspectives about A.I.D. policies and programs, modes for university involvement, and problems in working together.

**Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)** commit A.I.D. and individual universities to dependable, longer term relationships.

**The Joint Careers Corps** provides for assignments of university faculty to A.I.D. Missions, alternating with periods at their home campuses.

**Technical Support to Mission** programs provide university expertise for developing and evaluating country projects.

**The National Association of State University and Land Grant Colleges** supports university policies that can increase faculty participation in international activities.

**The American Association of State Colleges and Universities** explores ways for tapping more fully the potential of non-landgrant institutions for involvement in Title XII projects.

### Broadening University Involvement:

The contractor selection process for individual projects assures equitable treatment and understanding on the part of all parties.

**Joint MOUs** formalize cooperative relationships between A.I.D. and combinations of "1890" and "1862" land grant schools.

**Joint Enterprise** method of university contracting provides for including smaller institutions in project implementation.

### Improving University Involvement:

**Preparation of university faculty** for service overseas includes workshops for the trainers who provide orientation, and followup in language training and institution building.

**Evaluation activities** include a process for assessing Title XII projects; an impact evaluation of Title XII; and reviews of ways to help improve performance.

**Current Strengthening Programs** are reviewed and lessons learned assessed.

**Selected projects** are reviewed at meetings and through onsite visits. ■

### BIFAD Members Today

**Dr. E. T. York, Chairman**  
Chancellor Emeritus,  
State University System of Florida  
Gainesville, Florida

**Dr. Duane Acker**  
President, Kansas State University  
Manhattan, Kansas

**Dr. Warren J. Baker**  
President, California Polytechnic State  
University  
San Luis Obispo, California

**Honorable Paul Findley**  
Co-author Title XII Legislation  
Pittsfield, Illinois

**Mr. Charles J. Marshall**  
President, Western Idaho Processing Co.  
Nampa, Idaho

**Mr. L. William McNutt, Jr.**  
Chief Executive Officer,  
The Collin Street Bakery  
Corsicana, Texas

**Dr. Benjamin F. Payton**  
President, Tuskegee Institute  
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

### Former Board Members

**Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr.**

**Dr. Orville G. Bentley**

**Dr. Anson R. Bertrand**

**Mr. Charles Krause**

**Mr. James J. O'Connor**

**Dr. Gerald W. Thomas**

**Hon. M. Peter McPherson**

**Dr. Johnnie W. Prothro**

**Mr. David Garst**

**Dr. Rebecca R. Pollard**

**Mr. Daryl Arnold**

**Dr. C. Peter Magrath**

**Dr. H. F. Robinson**

**Mr. Ernest T. Marshall**

*"The personal and institutional ties that are formed across international boundaries through activities (of U. S. universities) help forge intellectual, economic and political linkages that benefit all participants . . . most of all, they can mobilize the human, scientific, and technical resources required to build sustainable food systems for all nations of the world."*

—Nyle C. Brady  
Senior Assistant Administrator  
for Science and Technology,  
A.I.D.

## A Unique Research Model: The Collaborative Research Support Program

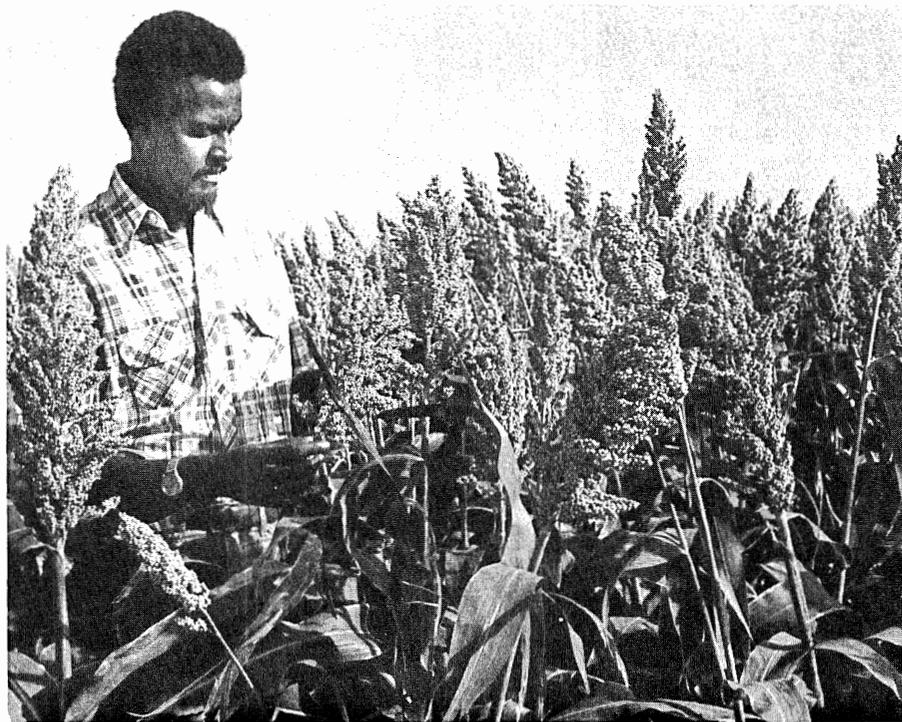
One of the most innovative initiatives developed by BIFAD under Title XII is the Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP), a unique model for research carried out by multidisciplinary teams of scientists from U.S. and developing country institutions. CRSPs have the dual goal of improving agriculture in the developing countries and in the United States. Each collaborative research program addresses priorities identified jointly by A.I.D., BIFAD, U.S. universities, and host country institutions.

Participating U.S. institutions contribute at least 25 percent of the U.S. cost of the CRSP from non-federal resources, and host countries also contribute to the programs. International scientific linkages are established, and training and institution-building are integral parts of a CRSP in its objective of increasing the research capability of a developing country.

The first CRSP (Small Ruminants), began in 1978 with the University of California, Davis, as the Management



*Forty percent of the world's sheep are in developing countries in Africa, Asia, the Near East and Latin America. Among the dozens of breeds of sheep found worldwide, reproduction can vary greatly. In Morocco, the Cooperative Research Support Program on Small Ruminants has improved the production of a prolific sheep that can produce 2.5 lambs per year, compared to about 2 for seasonal cycle breeds. Research findings also suggest that the tendency for multiple births in certain prolific breeds of sheep can be genetically transferred to other breeds. Such research holds long-term, far-reaching benefits for both the developing countries and the U.S.*



*Gebisa Ejeta, Sorghum/Millet CRSP, Purdue University, formerly with ICRISAT (International Crops Research Center for the Semi-Arid Tropics), helped develop Hageen Dura-1, the first commercial sorghum hybrid released in Sudan.*

*In field trials, the new sorghum produced up to three times the yield of the best local varieties. Equally important, the new sorghum is more drought tolerant. It has performed well in dry fields where local varieties failed completely. The new hybrid is also tolerant of a broad range of soils, pests, and climates and could help other drought-prone African nations increase their production of sorghum, a major African cereal crop.*

*The collaboration among the national agricultural research system, U.S. universities, and an international center for agricultural research has attracted private sector interest for commercial production of hybrid seeds.*

Entity. The eighth and most recent (Fisheries Stock Assessment), managed by the University of Maryland, received its first funding in August 1985. The other CRSPs are:

Sorghum/Millet, 1979, Management Entity, University of Nebraska;

Bean/Cowpea, 1980, Management Entity, Michigan State University;

Soil Management, 1981, Management Entity, North Carolina State University;

Nutrition, 1981, Management Entity, University of California, Berkeley;

Aquaculture/Pond Dynamics, 1982, Management Entity, Oregon State University;

Peanut, 1982, Management Entity, University of Georgia.

The eight CRSPs have engaged 40 U.S. institutions, collaborating on 157 research topics with 66 overseas institutions in 30 countries. Three hundred twenty-two students from developing countries and 228 U.S. students have received or are receiving training for M.S. or Ph.D. degrees while working on CRSP projects.

### **CRSP Accomplishments— A Sampler**

■ Building on earlier work by German scientists, **Small Ruminant CRSP** researchers working with Kenya scientists have developed a heat stable vaccine for the control of caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP). This vaccine has application extending from West Africa into Asia where CCPP is a serious problem potentially affecting 48 million animals.

■ The **Sorghum/Millet CRSP** along with the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi Arid Tropics and Sudanese researchers have developed a new sorghum hybrid with per hectare yields 152% over local varieties under rainfed conditions. The potential payoff of this breakthrough—enormous.

■ **Bean/Cowpea CRSP** scientists have developed new efficient nitrogen-fixing and disease-resistant varieties that will increase bean productivity in the Caribbean and Central America. The results: lower costs of production and increased nutrition.

■ **The Soil Management CRSP** has developed innovative new technologies to conserve soil and water resources in Niger and Indonesia. Important progress has also been made on increasing yields of food crops on hitherto unproductive acid soils in the tropics. ■

*“In our view, the catastrophe unfolding before our eyes in Africa provides a poignant reminder of the need for institution building programs. There is no question whatever that, if the institutions for producing and distributing food had been in place, the current tragedy in Africa would have been greatly mitigated, if not actually averted.”*

—E. T. York, Jr.,  
Chairman, BIFAD (in letters conveying BIFAD's recommendations on the A.I.D. Budget to Chairmen of the Congressional committees concerned with foreign aid funds, February 1985.)

## **CHOOSING THE RIGHT CONTRACTOR: MATCHING EXPERTISE WITH NEED**

**E**fficiency and equity are two key concerns in the process and policies by which the best available university resources are mobilized to implement A.I.D. projects.

A recent study undertaken by BIFAD indicates that competition among Title XII institutions is usually effective in matching university resources to A.I.D. project needs in agriculture, rural development, and nutrition.

The study also finds that small, less-experienced schools are increasingly joining in partnership with larger, more experienced schools to participate in A.I.D. projects.

The study points out that improvement in several areas could mean fuller use of institutional resources. Some of the needs are:

■ Designation of more food and agriculture projects as Title XII projects.

■ Formal briefings for new A.I.D. direct-hire personnel on Title XII programs, what BIFAD staff does, and contracting procedures unique to educational institutions.

■ Criteria for contractor selection specific enough to permit objective comparisons of proposals.

■ Information on the progress of proposed projects through the A.I.D. programming process to provide a planning horizon for universities.

■ Improved written technical proposals by universities.

■ Tenure and promotion policies by universities that provide credit for international service.

BIFAD plans for continuing improvement of university involvement in A.I.D. projects include:

■ Workshops on project design implementation and skills;

■ Development of an evaluation system particularly appropriate for Title XII country projects;

■ An analysis of the staffing of university projects overseas;

■ An assessment of the impact on Title XII procurement of A.I.D. delegation of authority to Missions. ■

*“The BIFAD program is one of those rare undertakings in which political, economic and moral considerations are mutually supportive.”*

—Donald Paarlberg  
Professor Emeritus Purdue University

# WHAT MAKES A GOOD PROJECT

## Four Case Studies

### Country Projects

The **Agronomy Institute project in Morocco**, between the Hassan II Institute of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine and the University of Minnesota, builds on earlier work funded by A.I.D. Ongoing research programs not only address significant problems but also serve as models for the research of other Institute staff members and students.

A major thrust of the project has been the development of the Masters degree program. Some 125 students earned Masters degrees in association with the project by 1983; 64 candidates were in a doctoral degree program. Many of those earning degrees have become faculty members at the Institute. Ten percent of the Institute's students now come from outside Morocco, attesting to the Institute's growing stature as a regional university in North Africa. By 1986 the Institute expects to offer the Masters program without foreign assistance.

The project, working first in soils and plant science, is now involved across the entire front of Moroccan agriculture, including animal husbandry and veterinary medicine, agricultural engineering, chemistry, human nutrition, economics, communications and library science, range and watershed management, and fisheries.

In reviews of this project, long-term **commitment** to institution building is seen as central to its success. The program also demonstrated effective means for

- generating collaboration among various Title XII projects around the country;
- recruiting foreign students for grad-

uate programs and promoting the timely completion of their degree requirements;

- using expatriate experience of other countries in development projects.

**A Research/Extension/Education Model for the Agricultural Sector of Peru** was built on a long-time, continuing relationship between Peru and North Carolina State University.

Other key elements to success for this project include:

- a baseline study conducted with Peruvian participation to assess the status of research and extension institutions and agencies and to identify goals, such as increased production and productivity of basic foods and increased rural real incomes;

- national (Peruvian) **commitment** on goals, strategies, priorities and funding;

- national insistence on a strategy for coordinating multiple donors;

- close linkage with the international agricultural research centers;

- knowledgeable and committed U.S. university professionals.

The result is an integrated program of research, education and extension involving several donors; rapid progress in improving crop varieties in association with international agricultural research centers; and strengthened country institutions and associations.

**The Western Universities Agricultural Education Project** began in 1981 involving A.I.D., the Indonesian Department of Higher Education, and the University of Kentucky. Building on its

substantial experience in institution-building in Asia, the University undertook:

- the selection and training in the U. S. and in Indonesia of M.S. and Ph.D. candidates from Indonesian institutions;

- technical short courses and networks of specialists, in such fields as soil sciences and English language;

- short-term overseas training programs in such areas of academic administration as budget, finance, research and extension and in curriculum development.

A mid-term evaluation team identified several factors critical to the project's success:

- **commitment** to the project by all parties at all levels, including A.I.D., the Indonesian Government, and the University;

- long-term joint planning, including the framing of achievable objectives;

- the project's link to existing structures, which helps insure continuing success after the project ends.

**The Botswana Agricultural College Expansion Project** was South Dakota State University's first involvement with A.I.D. in providing technical assistance to a developing country. Only 3 out of 26 University professionals who had assignments in Botswana had had previous international experience. These people now form the nucleus on their campus for international approaches and future development projects.

The project succeeded in all its goals:

- specific courses upgraded;

- enrollment for Animal Health and Agriculture Certificate Program doubled and redoubled and graduates quickly assigned to Agricultural Demonstrator and Veterinary Assistant jobs;

- a higher level, 2-year-diploma program initiated and classes graduated;

- teaching faculty upgraded in advanced degree programs;

- new facilities to handle increased enrollments in place.

**Commitment** and continuity of key university personnel were significant factors in the project's success. All but two of the eight long-term positions were staffed with permanent agricultural faculty—respected, established professionals with both academic and practical experience.

### Commitment Is Key

*In Morocco—“length of commitment to institution-building projects.”*

*In Peru—“national (Peruvian) commitment on goals, strategies, priorities, and funding.”*

*In Indonesia—“commitment at all levels, including A.I.D., the Indonesian Government and the University.”*

*In Botswana—“commitment and continuity of key university personnel.”*



*A farmer in Panama's Chiriqui province tells a faculty adviser how his farm has benefited from a student's field work, part of an A.I.D. Education for Rural Development project, with the University of Delaware as the participating Title XII university.*

*A "field practicum" provides practical, on-farm experience to agriculture students at the University of Panama.*

*Students offer farmers technology to increase farm production as much as possible without major cost increases and without requiring the farmer to abandon his traditional methods and tools. Such practices include increasing crop density, introducing new seed varieties and fertilizer levels, and controlling pests, disease and weeds.*

*Animal care instruction helps establish controls for parasites; introduce the use of vitamins and mineral salt; plant improved grasses; and improve the handling of animals.*

*Other goals include training for members of the Faculty of Agriculture and the building of a close, continuing collaborative relationship with the University of Delaware.*

## The Continuing Importance of Extension

### Public Sector Extension in Developing Countries

*By M. Peter McPherson,  
Administrator, A.I.D.*

**"... this role must focus much more sharply on growth of agricultural production, and ... this emphasis has several implications for extension including:**

- relieving extension agents of non-production, tax collection and regulatory enforcement responsibilities;
- strengthening training and technical back-up of extension workers;
- focusing research and extension on improved technologies for priority crops and animals;
- increasing interaction between extension workers and researchers, including participation in on-farm research and feedback to research;
- closely coordinating public sector extension with mass media approaches and private sector activities;
- increasing the use of female extension workers and attention to the needs of women and other low resource farmers.

**"Two examples of innovations in public sector extension that A.I.D. is supporting:**

■ In projects in Uganda and Malawi, we are supporting higher level training in critical subject matter areas for a select number of extension agents; these specialists are posted in regional offices to advise lower-level extension workers; they also serve as a two-way link with the research system.

■ in projects in Honduras and Ecuador, we are placing extension agents alongside researchers as active participants in adaptive on-farm research from the reconnaissance phase to demonstration trials; we find that this approach increases the awareness of small farmers' constraints by both researchers and extension agents; it also increases the technical competence, motivation and effectiveness of extension workers."

From the beginning of Title XII, extension has figured prominently in thinking about building the institutions and applying the research results required to increase agricultural production in developing countries. The legislation authorizes programs to "utilize and strengthen the capabilities of universities in ... the planning, initiation, and development of extension services ..."

At Michigan State University in March 1985, BIFAD Chairman E. T. York, Jr., and A.I.D. Administrator M. Peter McPherson spoke of the international role of extension. See accompanying excerpts.

### A Non-Traditional Approach to Extension

*By E. T. York, Chairman  
BIFAD*

"... most critically needed is a close, working relationship between research and extension. The process of generating new technology and getting it used should be a continuum, reaching uninterrupted, from the scientist or researcher who generates the technology to the farmer who uses it.

... every effort should be made to develop close complementary working relationships between these two functions.

The possibility of closer administrative ties between these functions should be explored and implemented if feasible.

... close ties can be developed with teaching functions as well.

Many Third World extension programs need to give much greater emphasis to developing the subject matter specialists or program leader functions. Such personnel are key to effective field programs and are all too often neglected in traditional developing country extension organizations. . . .

Extension must be willing to try new and innovative techniques and educational methods . . . explore the potential of new communication techniques . . . work through private sector organizations . . .

Extension must give greater recognition to the important role which women play in the production and marketing of agricultural commodities. . . ." ■

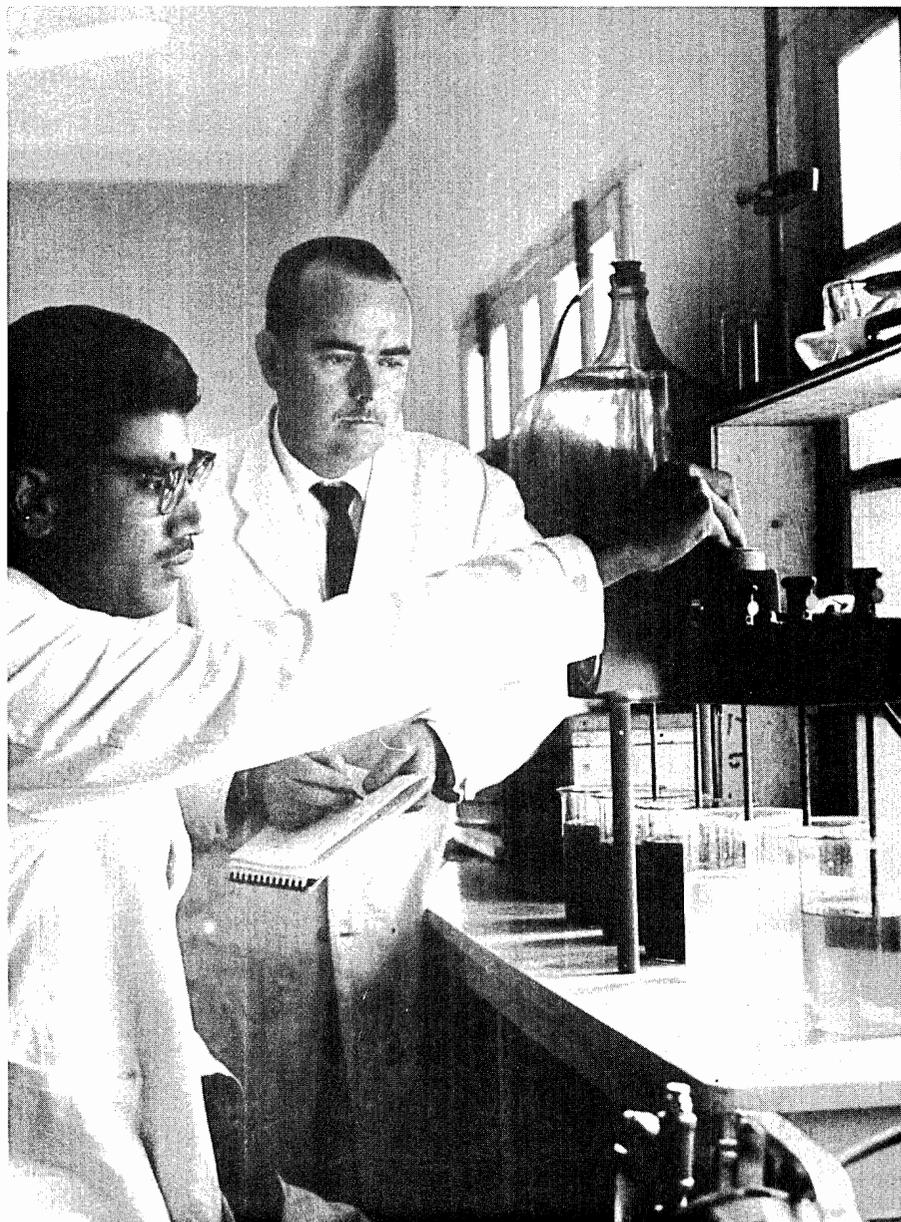
## TRAINING: A Basic Part of Title XII

*"Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day. Teach him how to fish and he has food all his life . . ."*

Most Title XII programs, both CRSPs and country projects, include training components. Extension may be one dimension. Advanced degree training of staff from institutions in developing countries in U.S. universities is another. Faculty from U.S. universities conduct short courses in agricultural subjects, English language, and academic administration at institutions in developing countries. Training benefits

both parties, for the work of U.S. faculty on their campuses is enriched by the broadened perspectives gained from their activities abroad. U.S. students, too, gain from their training (credited toward advanced degrees) while working on projects overseas.

Looking toward the future, a JCARD panel has identified recurring themes in education and training; and BIFAD has been developing a strategy emphasizing returns from investments in education, university linkages, and better integration of education and training in foreign student programs. ■



*Sharing of knowledge and experience is a way for developing countries with limited resources for agricultural research to increase research output rapidly.*



## KLEIS DIRECTS BIFAD STAFF

Dr. Robert W. Kleis, Dean of International Agricultural Programs and Executive Dean for International Affairs, University of Nebraska, follows Frederick Hutchinson as BIFAD Executive Director. Kleis, the fourth person to be named to this post, assumed his new duties October 1, 1985.

"I look forward to participating in the continued evolution of this proven and effective system as it adapts to changing needs, opportunities and circumstances," said Kleis.

Dr. Woods Thomas, Dean of International Programs, Purdue University, served as first Executive Director, followed by Dr. Elmer Kiehl, formerly Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

Hutchinson is now Director, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center. ■

## BIFAD

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Development  
Washington DC 20523  
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BIFAD acknowledges with  
appreciation  
the assistance of:

**Alice Skelsey, WRD Associates,**  
editor for this Special Issue;  
**AID/SER/MO/PM,** which arranged for  
printing on a short deadline;  
**Eason Associates, Inc.,** which  
provided for the quick service  
needed in graphics, and;  
**VIP Systems, Inc.** for the typesetting.

## Strengthening Grants—Their Impact on U.S. Campuses

A common goal of all U. S. universities under Title XII is to strengthen their capabilities to assist A.I.D. in its overseas efforts. Except for a special program for minority universities, all strengthening grants are financed according to a matching formula so that A.I.D.'s share does not exceed that of the university in any year. In fact, many universities contribute more than A.I.D. does to direct costs, in addition to financing all of the indirect costs.

Strengthening grants have been, or are now, being used by 58 U.S. universities to increase language training, prepare international development courses and seminars, and enhance the ability to undertake international development activities in various fields.

Each university approaches the specifics of its strengthening program in a somewhat different way. The concentration might be on dry land farming or on irrigated agriculture; or on a multidisciplinary approach to natural resource problems. Some universities have chosen to emphasize nutrition; others are emphasizing training of foreign nationals; and still others have taken a broad, general agricultural approach that has evolved into the farming systems approach.

When the strengthening programs began in 1979, geographical interests were greatest for Latin America and least for Asia, but the former have shifted to Africa in line with A.I.D.'s funding priorities.

### Two case studies illustrate the impact of strengthening grants on the total university

At **Washington State University** a comprehensive program was launched, including new and revised courses, seminars, workshops, participation in conferences, research and overseas travel. Other efforts included language training in both French and Arabic; a Women in Development program integrated with other international activities; and an outreach program explaining WSU's international activities to a variety of groups.

Soon an expanding contract program involved the university in a rising cycle of excellence. New funds increased the quality of its programs and attracted highly qualified staff, which in turn reaffirmed and extended efforts in the disciplines and subject areas where the University had strength. The strengthening grant funds increasingly related to on-going projects and the focusing of activities in each of several areas of recognized competence.

Between 1980 and 1984, the volume of contracts with A.I.D. grew from about \$2.2 million to \$7.6 million on an annual basis. The WSU matching budget, initially set at \$100,000 for the first year of the strengthening grant, is now about \$700,000.

**The University of Idaho** is an example of what a relatively smaller land-grant university can do to build capability and support for A.I.D.'s international work. Although the University had a history of interest and some involvement in international activities before its Strengthening Grant, minimal coordination and fiscal support were provided for these activities.

Idaho's strengthening grant proposal, a collective effort of faculty from all nine colleges within the university, focused on an interdisciplinary systems approach to natural resource management.

During the first year of the Strengthening Grant, courses were developed in international resource management in developing countries; the language laboratory capability was strengthened; a seminar series on international natural resource management problems was initiated; audio-visual materials were developed; and students from developing countries were encouraged to do research on natural resource management problems in their own countries.

A major center for the management of post-harvest losses for perishable crops was established at the University to support A.I.D. missions around the world.

The campus program dealt not only with technical content but also with the practical aspects of program building; training in project design methodology; and other technical aspects of involvement with A.I.D. A Women In Development element encouraged women faculty to develop and contribute their technical expertise.

As faculty interest, capability, and participation grew, so did the administration's efforts. Key management positions were created for international work. A tenure and promotion policy now recognizes overseas work by faculty and a revised mission statement formally includes international activities.

Ninety-two percent of the long-term positions filled (17 with A.I.D. funds and 11 with other funding) were staffed by University tenure track faculty.

Volume of business with A.I.D. increased from under \$500,000 in 1981 to over \$6,000,000 in 1985, largely because of specialized professional expertise and country experience, developed through consistent efforts to understand A.I.D. needs. ■



*Purdue and Alabama A & M universities are working with the National Institute of Agricultural Research of Niger, on a Title XII A.I.D. project aimed at developing a research system for the country. Institution building and human resource development are the focus. Nigerean students come to the United States for training, while U. S. university staff conduct basic and applied research in Niger, with the emphasis on increasing production of millet, sorghum and cowpeas.*



*“ . . . Today’s food emergency in Africa reemphasizes the need to tackle the underlying structural problems of agricultural stagnation in the Third World . . . Important work in agricultural research is . . . going forward, research that shows great promise of breakthroughs in seed varieties that can usher in a new era of productivity for rain-short regions of Africa . . . ”*

—Ronald Reagan  
Statement by the President on African Hunger Relief Initiative;  
January 3, 1985

*“To those institutions that will decide to participate (in A.I.D.’s international programs) it will mean some reordering of priorities and some new commitments. But it will also mean a chance to assist in one of mankind’s noblest public efforts; to help replace some of the roots of widespread human want and suffering with the seeds of promise for a better life.”*

—M. Peter McPherson, A.I.D.  
Administrator, before National  
Association for Equal  
Opportunity in Higher  
Education, April 15, 1983

*“The ultimate objectives of support to higher agricultural education are twofold: first, to develop institutions of higher education and research that are responsive to commodity research priorities and agricultural production problems; and second, to produce a critical mass of well-trained, practically-oriented scientists willing and equipped to work on high-priority commodities and research problems.”*

—Plan for Supporting  
Agricultural Research and  
Faculties of Agriculture in  
Africa; A.I.D., May 1985



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. IX, No. 1

Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Jan/Feb 1986

## CHALLENGES, AWARDS MARK TITLE XII 10TH ANNIVERSARY AT NASULGC MEETING

**T**he National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC) joined BIFAD in a Tenth Anniversary Celebration of Title XII on November 11, 1985. A message from President Reagan noted that Title XII:

"...has put American know-how and productivity to work feeding a hungry world. It has also mobilized the nation's land-grant and agricultural universities, in partnership with the Federal government, to train farmers and researchers in the developing nations. It has helped impoverished nations build the institutions they need to move toward agricultural self-sufficiency and acquire the ability to feed their own people."

BIFAD Chairman E. T. York read a message from Dante B. Fascell, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, in which Fascell was "...pleased, as an early supporter of the Title XII legislation and as present Chairman of the Committee which originated it, to join in the commendations for its accomplishments in its first decade."

In a provocative keynote address, former BIFAD Chairman Clifton R. Wharton, Jr. posed a set of challenging questions:

"...I would ask BIFAD: Have we really faced up to the question of how

"Title XII... has put American know-how and productivity to work feeding a hungry world."

— Ronald Reagan, on the 10th anniversary of the Famine Prevention and Freedom from Hunger Act

much institutional capacity in the U.S. is needed to meet the food and agricultural needs of the developing countries? ... Have we encouraged expectations [in the U.S. university community] that could not be fulfilled?

"... Are we still asking A.I.D. to answer the hard questions? Are we interacting with A.I.D. as creatively and forthrightly as our mandate requires?"

"I would ask the university community: To what degree have the Title XII institutions adequately defined their role and responsibilities in international development? ... To what degree do [they have] genuine philosophical commitment and appropriate institutional capacities—and to what degree do they reflect the indiscriminate pursuit of available funds?"

Four awards for eminent service to Title XII were presented on behalf of

NASULGC's Committee on International Agricultural Programs. Recipients were Wharton, A.I.D. Administrator Peter McPherson and the two co-authors of the Title XII legislation, BIFAD member and former Congressman Paul Findley and the late Senator Hubert H. Humphrey. Humphrey's award was accepted by his sister, Frances Humphrey Howard, a former A.I.D. staffer.

## AASCU DISCUSSES TITLE XII

**T**he American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU) held its twenty-fifth annual meeting November 24-26 in Bal Harbour, Florida. BIFAD member Warren Baker and John Stovall of the BIFAD staff updated the Committee on Agriculture on BIFAD, JCARD and staff activities during the past year including the tenth anniversary celebration and development of a second decade agenda. Baker chaired a special "Roundtable" on the second decade agenda for Title XII.

## THE NEXT TEN YEARS: TOWARD A TITLE XII AGENDA

**A** major purpose of the BIFAD meeting of December 18, 1985, was for BIFAD members and A.I.D. representatives to discuss the agenda for the next ten years under the Title XII legislation.

The discussion was part of a process which began last spring when BIFAD

Chairman E.T. York called for suggestions from both A.I.D. and the U.S. university community for improving A.I.D.-university relationships during Title XII's second decade. The result will be recommendations from BIFAD for a second decade agenda, setting forth the

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## AID AG OFFICERS DISCUSS AG RESEARCH PLAN FOR AFRICA

Some sixty A.I.D. agricultural officers and university contract chiefs of party based in A.I.D. missions assembled in Lome, Togo on November 18-20. They were joined by some 30 representatives of A.I.D./Washington and other organizations. A keynote address by BIFAD Chairman E.T. York effectively set the stage for the three days of exploration of common interests related to development assistance to rural Africa. BIFAD Executive Director R.W. Kleis took part in discussions of the Title XII elements of agricultural development.

Major attention focused on several aspects of the A.I.D. "Plan for Supporting Agricultural Research and Faculties of Agriculture in Africa." (See article in July-August issue of *Briefs* for highlights.) The concept of the Plan was generally well received. Some felt that efforts to strengthen agricultural institutions in certain countries to serve a regional

## PROJECT WORKSHOPS WELL RECEIVED

At press time, BIFAD could report that the first half of a workshop sponsored by A.I.D. and BIFAD on project design and analysis, project implementation and evaluation was a resounding success. The University of Maryland's International Development Management Center conducted the session on project design and analysis in October.

Contributing to the excellence of that session were the comprehensive nature of the subjects covered, highly receptive participants who saw the workshop as responding to their needs, and excellent resource people who contributed insights on project design; and the good job in backstopping by **Winfrey Clarke** of the BIFAD staff. The second half of this workshop—project implementation and evaluation—was conducted by the Center January 7-10, 1986.

The entire workshop is being repeated at Washington State University. The project design and analysis portion was held January 21-24, 1986, with the project implementation and evaluation session scheduled for March 4-7, 1986.

clientele should not be described as the "development of regional centers," given the sensitivities of those with interests in institutions located in other countries. The group recognized the need to focus assistance on selected institutions in order to assure that the research and institutional development priorities of the various climatic zones in sub-Saharan Africa are addressed.

Among the Title XII mechanisms which the group felt should be used to a greater degree were "Technical Support to Missions" programs and the "Collaborative Assistance Mode of University Contracting." Both of these involve university participation in technical assistance and advice at an early stage of project development.

## MINER JOINS BIFAD STAFF

**W**illiam R. Miner, a community development expert with more than thirty years of practical experience, joined the BIFAD staff as a programs advisor in January. His Ph.D. dissertation, at Brandeis University in Massachusetts, examined the role of a technical assistance project in the evolution of a national community development program in Kenya. He holds a B.A. degree from Hiram College in Ohio, an M.S.W. from the University of Michigan, and an LL.D from the College of Wooster, Ohio.

Miner comes to BIFAD from the A.I.D./Asia and Near East Bureau,

## PEOPLE

□ **John Eriksson**, who was Deputy Assistant Administrator for Science and Technology is the new A.I.D. Mission Director in Thailand. **Bradshaw Langmaid**, who was Deputy Assistant Administrator for the Near East, will succeed him.

□ **Jack Robins**, Co-chair of JCARD and Agency Director for Food and Agriculture has retired—again. This time he will enjoy his retirement in the Seattle area. **Anson Bertrand** will fill in for Robins until a permanent replacement is named.

□ **Dwight A. Ink** is the Assistant Administrator for Latin America and the Caribbean. He has served in high posts for seven U.S. Presidents.

where he was in charge of social analysis and rural development. For twelve years he served as director of the Office of Urban Development in the A.I.D. Bureau of Science and Technology. His community development experience includes A.I.D. assignments in the Africa Bureau and at A.I.D. missions in Kenya, Korea, Tanzania, and Togo; work for the U.N. in Liberia; and a tour with the American Friends Service Committee in Israel.

At BIFAD, Miner looks forward to a wide variety of assignments, while concentrating on the key job of helping to match A.I.D. project needs with the best available university talent.

## JCARD PANEL REVIEWS LDC AGRICULTURAL POLICY EFFORTS

**I**mproving policies to encourage agricultural production in developing countries is one of the four components of A.I.D.'s agricultural development strategies. JCARD established a panel, under the leadership of Tom Lederer (A.I.D. Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination), to explore how A.I.D. efforts to improve these policies can be more effective. Lederer stressed that the panel did not attempt to give a "grade" for the Agency's efforts but focused on how improvements could be made.

Bruce Johnston of Stanford University,

whom Lederer described as the "intellectual mentor" for the panel, reviewed the importance of policy dialogue in the development process. He stressed that there is much more to sound agricultural policy than "getting the prices right." Phil Church (A.I.D. Bureau for Science and Technology) and Rollo Ehrich (A.I.D. Bureau for Africa) reviewed A.I.D.'s work in agricultural policy and noted the limited numbers of A.I.D. staff to support this important activity.

The panel's report, scheduled for completion in early 1986, will address several

*Continued on page 4*

## BIFAD ENDORSES "MATCHING SUPPORT GRANTS"

At its meeting of December 18, 1985, BIFAD endorsed Matching Support Grants (MSGs), presented by Nyle Brady, Senior A.I.D. Assistant Administrator for Science and Technology. The third of three support grant programs for Title XII universities evolving from A.I.D.-university Strengthening Grants, MSGs would be available on a competitive basis to qualifying universities not participating in either of the other programs—Single University Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs), Program Support Grants (PSGs) and Joint MOU/PSGs.

Five universities have Single MOU/PSGs and no change is projected in this number. When negotiations are completed for Joint MOU/PSGs, 24 universities will be involved in 12 paired

programs, linking "1862" and "1890" universities in each case.

To qualify for a "Matching Support Grant", the applicant:

(1) must have successfully completed a Strengthening Grant as determined by the peer review process established for evaluating them;

(2) cannot have an MOU and accompanying Program Support Grant; and

(3) must have provided a minimum average of 2.0 Full Time Equivalents (FTE) of overseas technical assistance by its regular employees to A.I.D.-funded Title XII projects during the past three years.

Heavy emphasis will be placed on the quality of the proposed program and its relevance to projected A.I.D. needs. The grants, varying between \$30,000 and

\$75,000 per year, are likely to relate to the FTEs cited above. MSGs, like other grants, will reflect A.I.D. funding levels.

BIFAD endorsed the MSG guidelines in principle and will distribute them by January 31, 1986. Notification of successful proposals will be made by October 1, 1986.

In its endorsement, BIFAD "recognizes that many land grant and American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU) institutions not currently participating in Strengthening Grants or MOUs have capacity and talent to support A.I.D. objectives" and declares that "consistent with the [Board] decisions . . . on Strengthening Grants . . . at its September 13, 1984 meeting (see article in Nov/Dec 1984 issue of *Briefs*), access to these university resources [should] be assured."

## BIFAD AND JCARD CONSIDER REDELEGATION IMPACT

Morris Whitaker of Utah State University reported to JCARD and BIFAD, on December 17 and 18, respectively, on the study he made for BIFAD, *Implications of the Decentralization of A.I.D.'s Programming System for BIFAD*. He sought to examine the effects of A.I.D.'s various redelegations of authority to A.I.D. missions on BIFAD's policies and procedures for identifying Title XII projects and for matching university resources with A.I.D.'s program needs.

The main thrust of Whitaker's report was that decentralized programming should be carried out so as to preserve for U.S. universities the role in A.I.D. programs mandated by the Title XII legislation. One of his major recommendations was that A.I.D. provide, as part of its routine operating procedures, for BIFAD staff participation in the annual "Action Plan" reviews of A.I.D. missions and office programs. That would ensure that BIFAD would have a voice in the Agency's discussions as to which projects should be carried out by Title XII universities.

Responding for A.I.D., Marshall "Buster" Brown (Counselor to the Agency) declared that redelegation would not have any adverse impact on BIFAD. He invited BIFAD to participate in "Action Plan" reviews. On another Whitaker recommendation, that the A.I.D. Policy Directive on Title XII be clarified and up-

dated, Brown felt that reaffirming it through a cable to A.I.D. missions would address Whitaker's concerns. Brown agreed with Whitaker that BIFAD should

reorient its focus from Washington to the field.

Copies of Whitaker's report may be obtained from the BIFAD staff.

## THE NEXT TEN YEARS: TOWARD A TITLE XII AGENDA

*From page 1*

priority initiatives for attention by A.I.D. and U.S. universities, respectively, and the appropriate role of BIFAD in supporting those initiatives.

At the meeting of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC) on November 11, 1985, two papers were presented that provided recommendations for the Title XII agenda for the next decade. Charles Antholt (A.I.D. Bureau for Asia and the Near East), on behalf of the Agricultural Sector Council, presented A.I.D.'s ideas. D. Woods Thomas of Purdue University shared suggestions developed by the Association of U.S. University Directors of International Agricultural Programs.

On December 5-6, 1985, an *ad hoc* working group, convened on behalf of JCARD, met to explore in depth the various recommendations for a second decade agenda and to identify and elaborate key issues. Participating were: university representatives Delane Welsch

(Minnesota), John Moore (Maryland), and Morris Whitaker (Utah State); Tom Lederer and Dwight Steen of A.I.D.; and BIFAD staff members John Stovall, Winfrey Clarke, and John Rothberg.

BIFAD and JCARD met jointly on, December 17th in working groups, to sort out some of the issues raised by the *ad hoc* group. These included: making the most effective use of A.I.D.'s limited resources; "development education"; accessing qualified faculty from diverse institutions; university commitment, project management, and role in project strategy and design; and procurement practices. At the BIFAD meeting on Dec. 18th, the JCARD discussion leaders (Steen, Jean Kearns of Arizona, and Hugh Popenoe of Florida) reported on these explorations, as background for further discussion of the issues at the meeting.

With the benefit of these and other discussions, BIFAD will examine the recommendations at a retreat at the end of February. The schedule calls for BIFAD to present recommendations for the second decade agenda at its public meeting on April 1, 1986, for consideration by A.I.D. and the university community.

## TRAINING COURSES

□ **Agricultural Research Policy Seminar**, April 14-24, 1986, "will help you better deal with policy issues, evaluate project planning methods, and generate political and financial support for the research system." Contact: Fred Hoefler, 405 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, 1420 Eckles Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108 (phone (612)373-0725).

□ **Multidisciplinary course Fertilizer Sector Development in Tropical and Subtropical Agriculture**, June 16-July 25, 1986, gives graduate credit. Contact: Victor L. Sheldon, Program Manager, International Fertilizer Development Center, P.O. Box 2040, Muscle Shoals, Alabama 35662 (phone (205)381-6600).

□ **Communication Planning and Strategy** hands-on training, June 8-July 4, 1985, seeks to "increase understanding of how systematic communications support can be organized to contribute to development activities, and strengthen skills in designing strategies and mobilizing resources for communications components." Management Training and Development Institute Seminars follow, July 6-23, 1986. Contact: Royal D. Cole, CPS-85, Cornell University, 640 Stewart Ave., Ithaca, N.Y. 14850 (phone (607)256-6500).

□ **Consortium for International Fisheries and Aquaculture** offers train-

ing on: "Water Quality and Aquatic Ecology," June 9-Aug. 1, at Michigan State; "Fisheries Data Management Using Microcomputers," July 21-Aug. 22 at Oregon State; and "Fisheries Economics," Aug. 25-Sept. 26 at Oregon State. Contact: CIFAD Training Programs, 443 Snell Hall, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Ore. 97331 (phone (503)754-2624).

## BIFAD LOGO FOR 10TH ANNIVERSARY



**T**his BIFAD logo, marking the 10th anniversary of Title XII, will be displayed prominently during 1986. It is a reminder of the challenge to build on the progress of the past decade, and adapt to the changing environment in which the A.I.D.-university partnership will work toward "Famine Prevention and Freedom from Hunger" in the years ahead.

## NEW PHONES FOR BIFAD STAFF

BIFAD staff have new telephone numbers including the following:

**R. W. Kleis**, Executive Director (202)647-9048

**L. Harlan Davis**, Deputy Director (202)647-8976

**John C. Rothberg**, Assistant Director for Operations and Editor, BIFAD Briefs—(202)647-5280

**Dale D. Harpstead**, Institutional Resources—(202)647-3814

**Jiryis S. Oweis**, Project Matching—(202)647-8408

**John G. Stovall**, Research Strategy & JCARD—(202)647-8532

**Winfrey S. Clarke**, Projects & HBCU Liaison—(202)647-8409

**William R. Miner**, Programs Advisor—(202)647-8409

**W. Fred Johnson**, Monitoring, Evaluation, & CRSPs—(202)647-8533

## JCARD PANEL REVIEWS LDC AGRICULTURAL POLICY EFFORTS

From page 2

aspects of agricultural policy, including:

- the role of policy in development;
- research and knowledge generation on agricultural policy;
- building capacity for policy analysis in less developed countries;
- A.I.D.'s capacity to support agricultural policy initiatives; and
- developing and maintaining capabilities in U.S. universities to assist A.I.D. and less developed countries in policy development.

## PUBLICATIONS

□ **Michigan State University** announces the addition of 33 paper titles (Numbers 64 to 96) to its series on roles and action programs of women in a wide range of developing country situations. Papers may be purchased individually from Rita S. Gallin, Editor, Office of WID, 202 Center for International Programs, East Lansing, MI 48824-1035. The Office invites manuscripts and offers a brochure.

□ A microfiche collection of more than 1400 farming systems research publications provides potential users with ready access through the purchase of a microfiche set. Contact: Gretchen A. Graham, Librarian, Farrell Library, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66506.

## CONTRACTS AWARDED

**S**ubject to successful cost negotiations, the following project contracts have been awarded:

1. **Project:** Jamaica Agricultural Education (532-0082).

**Institution:** Louisiana State University with Southern University.

2. **Project:** Technical Support to Missions/Yemen.

**Institution:** Washington State University.

3. **Project:** Mauritania: Agricultural Research II (682-0957).

**Institution:** University of Arizona.

4. **Project:** Niger: Agriculture Sector Development Grant (683-0246).

**Institution:** University of Michigan with Tufts University.

## BIFAD

### Members

Dr. E. T. York, Jr.—Chair  
Mr. Charles J. Marshall  
Dr. Duane C. Acker  
Dr. Warren J. Baker  
Honorable Paul Findley  
Dr. Benjamin F. Payton  
Mr. L. William McNutt, Jr.

### JCARD Co-Chairmen

Dr. Francille Firebaugh  
Dr. Anson Bertrand

### Executive Director

Dr. R.W. Kleis  
BIFAD  
U.S. Agency for International Development  
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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. IX, No. 2

Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Mar/Apr 1986

## AID-UNIVERSITIES DIALOGUE AT REGIONAL SEMINARS

About 180 representatives from 70 universities and A.I.D. exchanged ideas, experiences, and concerns at two Title XII Regional Seminars held in late January. Jiryis Oweis of the BIFAD staff organized the seminars, working closely with the two host institutions, New Mexico State University and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. The annual event, sponsored by BIFAD, provides a forum to discuss programs and policies relevant to both universities and A.I.D.

### Regional Emphasis

The senior agricultural officers in the A.I.D. regional bureaus reviewed the salient features of their respective programs. All emphasized the importance of agricultural research, support for institutional and human resource development programs, and the need for national policies and programs that give farmers adequate incentives to expand agricultural output. They also identified projects that may be of interest to universities for 1987 and reemphasized the vital role universities play in A.I.D. development efforts overseas.

Mark Winter and Calvin Martin of the Africa Bureau presented a status report on the A.I.D. Plan for Supporting Agricultural Research and Faculties of Agriculture in Africa (See article in July/Aug. 1985 issue of *Briefs*). They stressed A.I.D.'s commitment to a 20-25-year minimum planning horizon to achieve agricultural progress. The Africa Bureau now is developing a program based on the priorities of the plan. These include strengthening agricultural research systems in eight core countries and assisting neighboring countries to adapt technologies to local environments.

### What Role for Extension?

Ralph Cummings, Jr. of the Bureau for Science and Technology discussed A.I.D.

Participants found the seminars useful. Many of them expressed appreciation for the opportunity to discuss issues and to "know what is going on."

policy on agricultural technology transfer extension programs. He said that A.I.D. will focus increasingly on promoting mass media communications for extension, stimulating private sector extension, and strengthening public sector extension systems on a selective basis.

Jack B. Claar of the University of Illinois responded that extension has a human development function. To equate extension with technology transfer is too limiting and too "thing-oriented." There is no single, low-cost substitute for the public sector extension system, asserted Claar. The use of the private sector and mass communications can supplement public sector extension systems, but cannot compete with nor replace them. Closely integrated research, teaching, and extension are even more valuable today than ever, he said.

### The Difference Women Make

Paula Goddard of the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination presented results of a comprehensive study of the effect women can have on project success. The study showed that, in the agricultural sector, attention to gender can reduce bottlenecks in production, increase willingness to adapt to new practices, assist in successful transfer of technology, and facilitate crop diversification and expansion of cultivation into new lands.

### New Procedures, New Programs

Procurement, while perhaps a dry subject, is also of necessary interest to Title

XII Seminar participants. Kathryn Cunningham and H.T. Simon of A.I.D.'s Office of Acquisition and Assistance Management reviewed the Competition in Contracting Act that became effective in April 1985. They also discussed A.I.D.'s expanded procedures for stimulating the use of minority contractors as required by the Gray Amendment.

David Hansen of the Bureau for Science and Technology and Dale Harpstead of the BIFAD staff discussed the Matching Support Grant program: the purpose, eligibility requirements, allowable activities, grant amounts, and the application process. They also explained the use of program support grants that accompany single or joint Memoranda of Understanding.

### Impact of Cuts

Marshall "Buster" Brown, Counselor to the Agency, highlighted the changing environment at A.I.D.: delegation of authority for program decisions to field missions and cuts in A.I.D. budget and personnel. The most fundamental changes are likely to result from the government-wide effort to address the budget deficit.

Brown noted a decline in personnel from 17,000 in 1968 to 9,000 in 1974 (resulting from the A.I.D. withdrawal from Southeast Asia and decreasing use of a "hands-on" approach to development) to fewer than 4,800 in 1986. Most of the cuts since 1980 have been in A.I.D. headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Program levels for the Economic Support Fund (ESF), commonly used to assist recipient countries with short-term

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## REGIONAL SEMINARS

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economic and political needs, and for Development Assistance have moved in opposite directions in real terms.

The ESF budget of \$3.5 billion in 1979 rose to \$8.5 billion in 1985. Development Assistance has held its own in constant dollars, increasing from \$1 billion in 1979 to \$1.7 billion in 1985.

The result of these trends in personnel and programs has been a change in A.I.D.'s operating style. A.I.D. has decentralized authority to its field missions, increasing both their responsibility for program development and their accountability for results. A.I.D. will be holding its Annual Program Week in Washington, D.C. for the review of mission "Action Plans" and proposed new projects. BIFAD will participate in these reviews.

The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law has set the target of a zero budget deficit by 1991, reaching it by reducing the deficit in each of the intervening years. For Fiscal Year 1986, the goal is a 4.9% cut in defense spending and a 4.3% cut in other programs. For A.I.D., the combination of the 4.3% Gramm-Rudman-Hollings cut and the cut previously made by Congress in the 1986 budget request means a total reduction of 12.9% for Development Assistance from \$1.7 billion in 1985 to \$1.5 billion in 1986. The "Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition" component of Development Assistance will decrease by 11.4% from \$756 million in 1985 to \$670 million in 1986. (The 1986 figure is a 15.4% cut from the 1986 request.) Centrally managed programs, such as Collaborative Research Support Programs, will be cut proportionately more with country levels not changed significantly.

### More Cuts in 1987?

For A.I.D. programs overall, the 1986 reductions reinforce the trend toward fewer but larger projects and make major new programs unlikely. Early projections of the budget deficit in 1987 suggest that Gramm-Rudman could have a drastic impact on A.I.D. programs—an additional cut of 15-25% compared with the 4.9% for 1986. That could mean reductions in programs and personnel and the closing of some A.I.D. country missions, Brown predicted.

### Public Education Needed!

The austere budgetary outlook set the stage for presentations by John J. Nicholaides of the University of Illinois

## INDIAN DEANS PAY RETURN VISIT TO U.S.

A delegation of deans of Indian universities, responding to an invitation from BIFAD Chairman E.T. York, visited several U.S. universities, USDA and A.I.D. Jan 20–Feb. 7. The invitation reciprocated a 1984 visit to India by a delegation of U.S. deans of Agriculture from six Title XII universities who had helped Indian colleagues in agricultural development during the 1950s and 1960s.

The purpose of the recent visit, led by Dr. Sengh, deputy director general of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), was to explore areas for future collaboration between U.S. and Indian universities and to renew relationships. During the tour, which included visits to USDA facilities, private sector laboratories, and more than a dozen U.S. universities, the Indian representatives

and U.S. colleagues discussed possibilities for collaboration in forestry education, biotechnology, agricultural education, peer review and accreditation, faculty exchanges, veterinary medicine, aquaculture, and fisheries.

During a Feb. 7 dinner hosted by BIFAD, Dr. York highlighted the remarkable progress made by India in achieving self-sufficiency in grain production in the past two decades. Asked York: "Would sub-Saharan Africa be in the dire straits it is today if investments had been made in building the institutions comparable to that which occurred in India during the past two or three decades?"

Dr. Sengh thanked A.I.D. and the U.S. universities for their help and expressed the hope that the U.S.-Indian partnership could be renewed.

## NEW INTEREST IN ALLEY CROPPING

Increasingly A.I.D. and other agricultural development professionals view "alley cropping" as a low-input appropriate technology system for increased production and stability of production. It has appeal for replacing traditional shifting cultivation and similar bush-fallow slash-and-burn systems for extensive tropical regions.

Alley cropping is the agroforestry term for food crops grown in "alleys" formed by hedgerows of leguminous trees or

shrubs. Through mulching and nitrogen fixation, this technique maintains fertility as the crops are grown, thereby providing for continuous cropping and reducing the need for long fallow periods. The perennial hedge crops also contribute forage, fuel and/or food when appropriately selected and managed to fit needs and conditions. This system also provides some control of erosion, a very serious and growing problem as lands are subjected to cultivated use pressures.

The concept is not particularly new. But it is receiving new and increasing attention for expanded adaptation and usage, particularly for humid and sub-humid regions of Africa.

A.I.D. and the International Development Research Center sponsored a workshop on alley cropping in African development on March 10–14 at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA). BIFAD Executive Director R.W. Kleis was one of forty participants who reviewed the state of the art, the roles of cultivated trees and shrubs, and mechanisms for developing and applying the concept. The International Livestock Center for Africa will join IITA in sponsoring a training course for mid- to junior-level field agents and/or extension personnel on May 5–21, 1986.

Alley cropping appears to be a concept with potential beyond a passing catchphrase.

## PEOPLE : REAGAN APPOINTS KEARNS TO BIFAD

President Reagan has named JCARD member **Jean Kearns** of the University of Arizona to BIFAD. She succeeds Charles J. Marshall.

At the University of Arizona, Kearns has served as assistant executive vice president and professor and chairman of the Division of Child Development and Family Relations. A Distinguished Scholar and assistant director of the Consortium for International Development, she has worked in Yemen on the CID project.

Kearns has earned degrees from McNeese State (B.S.), Arizona (M.S.), and Florida State (Ph.D.).

**Erven J. Long** has been named to the post of A.I.D. Senior Advisor for University Affairs. He will provide guidance to the A.I.D. Senior

Assistant Administrator for Science and Technology and the Administrator and work with the White House on "Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU's)," Title XII institutions' relationships with A.I.D., the burgeoning research grants and support grants to HBCUs, and the related Joint Memoranda of Understanding. Among other new duties he will "conduct special reviews for the Senior Assistant Administrator of the performance at the campus level of the universities carrying out Collaborative Research Support Programs." The intent of Long's new assignment is to increase A.I.D.'s effectiveness in strengthening its relationships with the university community.

Handy Williamson, Jr., Deputy Director of the Office of Research and University Relations, will serve as Acting Director until the position of Director has been

filled. Both Long and Williamson can be reached at the same address and phone numbers as previously.

**Harlan Davis** has left his position as Deputy Executive Director of the BIFAD staff to become Deputy Director General of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) headquartered in Costa Rica. Both the Secretaries of State and Agriculture nominated Davis for this key job.

Executive Director Kleis is recruiting a replacement for the Deputy Director position from the Senior Executive Service ranks. Of Davis, Kleis said: "Harlan's technical, university, and international credentials served the Title XII cause most effectively. His personal finesse and administrative astuteness were even stronger attributes. We will miss him on the BIFAD team."

## ANOTHER JOINT MOU SIGNED

President Douglas Covington of Alabama A & M University and BIFAD member Duane Acker of Kansas State University joined A.I.D. Administrator Peter McPherson in signing an agreement on December 17, 1985 for a Joint Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for long-term development assistance cooperation. Senators Howell Heflin (D-Ala.) and Robert Dole and Nancy Kassebaum (both R-Kan.) witnessed the signing. (Left to right: Kassebaum, Acker, Dole, McPherson, Covington, Heflin).



## JOSHI HEADS EXPANDED DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION PROGRAM

**Joan H. Joshi** has joined the NASULGC staff as project manager for Development Education. She served as the part-time coordinator of a pilot development education project with the Cooperative Extension Services of the University of Georgia, Michigan State University, University of Rhode Island, and Utah State University. (See article in May/June 1985 issue of *Briefs*). A.I.D. funded the project through a Biden-Pell grant to the Consortium for International Cooperation in Higher Education.

Although work with the extension service will continue, A.I.D. has now provided funding to expand outreach of the project to other audiences involved in the

higher education system. Joshi will undertake first a systematic needs analysis to determine future action and to serve as a baseline study for later evaluation purposes. She will consider the potential for development education of university programs in adult education, community colleges outreach systems, and state commissions of education.

Secondly, Ms. Joshi will be responsible for exploring various communications systems for development education and for identifying those more effective and cost-efficient for higher education audiences. She also will evaluate the potential of relationships between university groups and local private voluntary

organizations for improved networking.

The objectives of the expanded project are to create an understanding of the U.S. role in development assistance, catalyze action, provide information, build networks, encourage production of educational materials, and help identify financial resources for development education.

In the future, the project will assist in identifying university-related activities in development education that, by virtue of their innovative nature and usefulness as a model, would maximize outside seed money.

Joshi can be reached at the NASULGC offices, 202-293-1720.

## SECOND FSI LANGUAGE TRAINING WORKSHOP

The Foreign Service Institute (FSI) has agreed to conduct a second five-day workshop, designed for language instructors and/or language instruction administrators in a position to influence language training programs at Title XII universities. The workshop will be held at FSI headquarters in Rosslyn, Virginia, May 5-9. Participation will be limited to 20 qualified applicants on a "first-come, first-served" basis.

FSI has had 40 years of language training experience directed at persons who will live and work in new language environments. This accumulated experience and its focus on the non-traditional student have proven invaluable to enhancing of language instruction on university campuses.

Information on registration and lodging will be made available through Title XII offices on each campus. No registration fee will be charged. Each university will bear the travel and lodging costs of its respective participants.

## ISEC/MCDP SEMINAR

The International Science and Education Council's (ISEC) Training Committee, in cooperation with JCARD's Human Capital Development Panel (HCDP), is planning a Working Seminar on International Education and Training at NASULGC for April 23-24. The focus of the seminar will be improving the relevance, applicability and related support services for foreign students pursuing agricultural degrees at U.S. universities. The final afternoon of the seminar will be devoted to developing action plans for more systematic efforts at national outreach and dissemination of ideas, approaches and information on this important topic.

The seminar is a follow-up to the ISEC National Training Conference held in March 1985 and the AID/BIFAD/NASULGC National Seminar on Participant Training held in late July. The focus of the seminar is consistent with priority areas identified by the BIFAD Strategy on Development Education and Training presented at the July meeting of the Board (See Sept./Oct. 1985 issue of *Briefs*).

## TRAINING COURSES

□ **Summer Institute of Intensive French**, June 1-28 (for beginners) and June 29-July 26, 1986 (for intermediates), offers "language training for professionals interested in technical assistance projects in Africa." Write or call: Dr. Esther Y. Smith, IFAS International Programs, 3028 McCarty Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, 32611, (904) 392-1965.

□ **Integrated Regional Resources Management**, June 2-July 25, 1986, an eight-week course based on the experience of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), provides managers or potential managers of resource development programs and projects "an opportunity to strengthen their integration skills by examining the role of the various resource disciplines...and enhancing their con-

tribution to the overall resource development process." Write: Dr. Larry Kolender, Natural Resources Management Program, Western Carolina University, Cullowee, North Carolina 28723.

□ **Farm Management in Practice**, June 16-July 11, 1986, a four-week seminar for people active in farm management, especially in Africa, Asia, and South America, "will focus on the application of modern business management techniques to the farm business," including the use of microcomputer application software. Contact: Dr. Fred Hoefler, Extension Specialist, International Program Development, University of Minnesota, 405 Coffey Hall, 1420 Eckles Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota 55108, (612) 373-0725. Also contact him re: **Strategies for Development and Growth**, June 9-July 11, 1986, a seminar for "senior-level agricultural policy-makers...". It focuses on "planning and decision-making processes as they apply to the economic policies of agricultural development."

□ **International Range Management**, August 5-20, 1986, is a short course in condensation of concepts and principles of range management in the context of various biogeographical regions and pastoral cultures. Specific attention is given to the problems of range/livestock development projects in developing countries. Write: College of Natural Resources, Department of Range Science, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322.

## JCC RECRUITS FIVE

A.I.D. is currently recruiting for Joint Career Corps positions in:

- (1) Science and Technology, India;
- (2) Science and Technology, Thailand;
- (3) Agribusiness/Marketing, Peru;
- (4) Irrigation/Water Management, India and
- (5) Agronomy, REDSO/East Africa.

Joint Career Corps members are generally mid-career professionals with tenure at a U.S. university.

Interested applicants should send bio data and a statement of interest to: Dr. E. J. Long, AID/S&T/RUR, room 309, SA-18, Washington, D.C. 20523; or call (703) 235-8929.

## CONTRACT AWARDS

Subject to successful cost negotiations, the following project contracts have been awarded:

1. *Project*: Mali: Farming Systems Research/Extension (688-0232).

*Institution*: South-East Consortium for International Development (SECID) /Auburn University.

2. *Project*: Bolivia: Technical Support to Missions (TSM).

*Institution*: New Mexico State University.

## BIFAD

### Members

Dr. E. T. York, Jr. — Chair  
Dr. Duane C. Acker  
Dr. Warren J. Baker  
Honorable Paul Findley  
Dr. Benjamin F. Payton  
Mr. L. William McNutt, Jr.  
Dr. Jean Kearns

### JCARD Co-Chairs

Dr. Francille Firebaugh  
Dr. Anson Bertrand

### Executive Director

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. X, No. 1      Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development      Jan./Feb. 1987

## NOVEMBER BIFAD MEETING FOCUSES ON MCPHERSON SURVEY

The responses to an informal survey of AID missions and Title XII universities initiated by AID Administrator Peter McPherson earlier last year was a main agenda item at BIFAD's Nov. 25 meeting.

Chairman William Lavery and Board Members Paul Findley, Jean Kearns, Hugh LaBounty, William McNutt, Jr., and Leonard Spearman, heard Marshall Brown, counselor to the Agency, describe relationships between missions and Title XII universities as "better than they ever really have been." But, he noted that strengthening still needed to be done.

Brown characterized the responses as a "market survey" that could tell universities "how to improve their product to gain a larger market share. . . ."

The Board unanimously recommended that:

- Separate committees be established to focus on the subjects of procurement

and university commitment and performance;

- A periodic letter be initiated to communicate to AID mission offices Title XII information, actions and program views;

- The role of BIFAD staff in training of project personnel be expanded and routinized; and,

- Visits by mission personnel to university campuses and university personnel to missions and country projects be encouraged.

The Board also heard a report on food security in Africa from Don Isleib and

Mike Weber, both from the University of Michigan. The project focuses on the interactions of various strategies aimed at food security in five countries in Africa, including Zimbabwe, Mali, Rwanda, Somalia and Senegal.

Francille Firebaugh, Ohio State University, and co-chair of BIFAD's Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development, reported on the committee's efforts in assessing priorities for the Second Decade of Title XII.

The next scheduled meeting of the Board is Feb 13.

## STATUS OF FY 1987 A.I.D. BUDGET

At the deadline for publication of the *Briefs*, final approval of the Fiscal 1987 budget allocations at the bureau and country level had been approved; however, allocations at the project level were still in process.

For centrally-funded research, including the CRSPs, it is anticipated that overall cuts will be approximately the same magnitude as that imposed on the IARC's (i.e., approximately 13.5%); however, these cuts may impact differently on individual activities depending on the existing forward funding and projected rates of disbursement. The *Briefs* will provide more specific information in the next issue.

The total new budget authority for Fiscal 1987 in the combined Development Assistance (DA) and Economic Support Fund (ESF) accounts was approximately \$200 million less than the amount for Fiscal 1986; however, the internal allocation of funds was skewed by legislated earmarks, floors and essential program reserves. On the bureau level, the Africa program was the most seriously affected. A legislative floor limited the reduction in DA funds to a modest level;

however, legislative earmarks for other parts of the world in the ESF account necessitated a reduction of 34% in such funds available for use within the Africa program. All individual country levels suffered some reductions from the Fiscal 1986 level and in several countries the reductions were 50% or more.

Country level programs in some other parts of the world were also severely affected. BIFAD will analyze the impact of these reductions on programs of interest to the Title XII community as soon as project level allocations are completed. The staff will attempt to respond to specific inquiries in the meantime.

### 1987 BIFAD MEETING DATES

BIFAD has set its schedule of regular meetings for 1987:

- February 13—Washington, D.C.
- April 10—Washington, D.C.
- June 2—Univ. of Rhode Island
- August 13—Washington, D.C.
- October 9—Washington, D.C.
- Nov. 12—Washington, D.C.

There may be other special meetings if deemed necessary, but these regular meeting dates are set to permit advanced planning of schedules.

Readers are reminded that all BIFAD meetings are open to the public. Participation is welcome.

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# FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT EXPLAINED

**M**ichigan State University (MSU) presented a progress report to the BIFAD Board on its AID project dealing with Food Security in Africa.

The central purpose of the project is to assist selected African countries in formulating alternative institutions and management processes to deal with critical food security problems. Special attention has been given to the attainment of reliable, productive and dynamic food systems that are consistent with long-term strategies and that will benefit both producers and consumers.

Active programs are currently in place in Southern Africa (SADCC region), Senegal, Mali, Rwanda and Somalia. Food policy, pricing and allocation of national research resources are common themes that dominate the cooperative country studies. The project is developing new knowledge and new operational approaches together with national scientists to enhance their ability to identify problems, to analyze program alternatives and to formulate strategies that achieve food security. Of prime concern has been the impact of technical change, institutional reforms and national policy on the food production and marketing sectors.

## AID OVERSEAS DUTY PERIODS LONGER

**B**ased upon concern about country programs continuity, AID has tried in recent years to reduce the turnover rate of key personnel in overseas posts. A recent analysis of lengths of assignments indicates significant progress. Comparison of previous assignment periods of persons reassigned during the fiscal year 1981 and the fiscal year 1986 yields the following data (in months):

	1981	1986
Directors and deputies	25	41
Agricultural Officers	25	43
Administrative Managers	24	29
All categories (26)	25	41

Similar needs for continuity and efficiencies are involved with contract personnel duty periods. Continued attention to this is needed by both the Agency and Title XII contractors.

Also, of critical importance is the effect that change in any of these areas will have on farmers and merchants with respect to their willingness to invest in new activities that generate income and employment. A component of the basic studies and analyses has been the questions of foreign exchange policy on food import and export, planning decisions in the non-agricultural sectors and the development of a reliable data collection and analysis service.

The co-directors of the project are

Mike Weber and Carl Eicher from the Department of Agricultural Economics, MSU, who function together with 10 other staff persons from MSU and an equal number of host country staff in the areas targeted for special study. Core funding for this cooperative agreement comes through AID's Africa Bureau and the Bureau for Science and Technology, with specific project activities supported through "buy-ins" by the field mission offices of AID.

## SUCCESSFUL CONTRACTOR CONTINUITY URGED

**P**rompted by comments from AID Missions and Title XII universities, Administrator Peter McPherson acted promptly on Oct. 27 to remind AID assistant administrators and mission directors of procedures to avoid undesired turnover of Title XII contractors as contracts are extended, renewed or otherwise moved into subsequent phases.

The procedures and the desirability of continuity are based on a successful performance history. Contracting universities may want to note the communication and remind others of it at appropriate stages. The Administrator's letter states:

"A major theme in the mission responses to our recent survey of Title XII activities was the need for greater flexibility in extending university contracts or awarding Phase II contracts

without competition. The Missions strongly felt that the Agency often has a clear interest in continuing to utilize the successful expertise of a particular university to achieve agriculture program objectives beyond the original contract completion date (e.g. a contract extension or a Phase II project).

"I want to be sure that the Agency builds on its investment in Title XII institutions in these situations through careful planning and administration. Where a mission's program strategy and project design contemplate an activity, which will continue beyond the initial contract period, AID should reserve in the solicitation and contract documents an option to extend the contract for an additional period or

*Continued on page 3*

## A "FOCUS" FOR AID'S AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

**T**he Agricultural Sector Council, in response to a request by Administrator Peter McPherson has undertaken an effort to develop a sharper focus for the agricultural programs of AID. In the wake of reduced appropriations, the prevailing point of view is that the Agency must make more effective use of reduced resources and communicate better to the Congress and others the essence of these programs and what they are intended to accomplish.

Under the leadership of Duane Acker, AID Director for Food and Agriculture, the Agricultural Sector Council has

solicited suggestions from missions, U.S. commodity and farm groups, congressional staff and others in an effort to identify the essential elements of a theme for agricultural programs that will better convey the essence of what AID is trying to accomplish and how individual projects contribute to those objectives.

Although the Agricultural Sector Council has not finalized its work, there is a widespread view that the objective of "improving income in developing countries" should be given more prominence in describing AID agricultural programs.

## AID's 25TH ANNIVERSARY

The U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) is 25 years old. Since its creation by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, which combined the International Cooperation Administration and the Development Loan Fund, AID has provided over \$140 billion in economic aid.

AID is successor to a number of earlier foreign aid efforts. Beginning with pre-World War II social and technical assistance to Latin American countries, foreign aid has been implemented through such well-known programs as the Marshall Plan in 1947 and President Truman's Point IV program in 1949.

The focus of foreign aid switched sharply from Europe to the developing world in 1950, and in subsequent years sometimes combined military assistance with economic and technical assistance. These programs were supplemented in 1954 by the Food for Peace Act and shortly thereafter by the Development Loan Fund.

AID programs are concentrated in countries where (1) assistance is needed most; (2) there is a clear commitment to broadly-based growth; (3) the United States has strong interest in long-term development, and/or (4) the United States has special security interests.

The four major components of non-military aid are development assistance, Economic Support Fund, Food for Peace (Public Law 480), and disaster assistance.

Development assistance seeks to

### *Contractor Continuity*

*Continued from page 2*

periods, provided performance is judged successful.

"Where such an option has not been established at the outset and a definitive contract period has been established which does not reflect the long term nature of the entire activity, a non-competitive university procurement for a Phase II project or a contract extension may still be justified in special cases. I remind one of the authority which assistant administrators have under the AID Acquisition Regulation to determine, after consultation with the Agency's Competition Advocate, that full and open competition for a particular procurement would impair specific foreign assistance objectives. When circumstances warrant, I encourage you to exercise this authority." M.P.M., 10-27-86.

broaden economic opportunity by improving the quality of life of the poorest people in developing countries through 1,500 programs in agriculture, nutrition, rural development, voluntary family planning, health, education and human resources, energy, and science and technology in 70 countries. The Economic Support Fund promotes economic and political stability by providing balance-of-payments support and financing infrastructure and other capital projects and development programs.

The United States is the largest food donor in the world, providing more than all other nations combined. Food aid, administered through the Food for Peace (PL 480) program, has amounted to more than 303 billion tons of food worth nearly \$37 billion, going to 1.8 billion people in more than 100 countries since 1954.

*Continued on page 4*

## BIFAD INFORMAL RETREAT

BIFAD members and staff officers assembled in Washington, D.C., Jan. 15 and 16 for an informal work session. The deliberations were without a detailed agenda and provided review of Title XII programs, circumstances and concerns as a background for defining issues and initiatives for priority Board attention. Such working sessions have periodically been held in the history of BIFAD to permit broader overviews unencumbered by specific current issues and actions.

These 1987 deliberations were particularly appropriate as a largely new Board and changing conditions relate to the second decade agenda for Title XII programs. No formal Board functions or actions occurred at the retreat as such are appropriate only for announced and open formal meetings.

## SPEECHES AT NASULGC CONFERENCE

Three noteworthy speeches on international assistance were delivered at the NASULGC conference in Phoenix on Nov. 19, by AID Administrator Peter McPherson, new BIFAD Chairman William E. Lavery, and recently retired BIFAD Chairman E.T. York, Jr.

Mr. McPherson spoke of the importance of the development process in creating new and expanding markets for U.S. agricultural products and of the key role of U.S. assistance in promoting this process. He stressed that the simplistic view, that U.S. assistance to developing country agriculture programs was a major contributor of the current problems of U.S. farmers, should be countered with more factual data and public information programs.

The Administrator also outlined the results of the recent survey of AID field missions and Title XII universities about AID-financed Title XII programs. The survey results indicated that adjustments and improvements could be made by all parties. Noting that he already had issued directives within AID to facilitate the extension or renewal of existing university contracts for the continuation or second phases of projects, he challenged the university community to develop incentives and rewards to attract the best academic talent to serve in the implementation of development projects.

In his address as the new Chairman of BIFAD, Dr. Lavery, who also is president of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, noted the importance of developing "an informed public if our country is to reach out into the world in a caring and politically responsible way." He urged recognition "that human capital development, technology transfer, agricultural research and productivity, and institution building will continue to be the hallmarks of our agricultural development programs worldwide." He asserted, "BIFAD should be the *point* organization providing leadership to U.S. educational institutions at home and AID missions abroad in the conception and implementation of new and creative approaches to agricultural development."

Dr. York, on accepting a citation from NASULGC for his services, commended the land-grant institutions for their long-term contribution to the development effort. He said, "Today there is the closest, most meaningful and productive relationship—partnership if you will—between the university community and AID that has ever existed."

Dr. York also highlighted the progress made through the Title XII program and acknowledged the contribution of many people to that effort, including Administrator McPherson and various members of the NASULGC staff and of the

*Continued on page 5*

## CICHE/CES PROJECT AWARDS MINI-GRANTS

The Consortium for International Cooperation in Higher Education (CICHE) and the Cooperative Extension Services of Georgia, Michigan, Rhode Island and Utah have announced the award of 17 mini-grants to promote development education activities in extension programs in other states.

The grants are given as part of the CICHE/CES public awareness project "Understanding World Agriculture," partially funded under AID's Biden-Pell program. Proposals successful in the 1986-87 competition came from Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia in the Northeast Extension region; from Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota in the North Central region; from Colorado, Idaho and Wyoming in the West; and from Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi and Texas in the South.

In addition, a multi-state award was made to the International Trade Task Force of the Southern Extension Public Affairs Committee and the Southern Extension Marketing Committee to develop print materials and organize intensive workshops in six southern states for farmers and farm groups, as well as agribusiness, agriculture, public policy and community leaders.

The same groups sponsored a highly successful regional conference on "The Competitive Position of Southern Agriculture in a World Economy" with assistance from the 1985-86 grant program. Other grantees in the first year of the competition produced videos, slide shows, exhibits, print materials, computer data bases and held staff training workshops. Many of the materials produced focus on the implications for the respective state of U.S. foreign assistance programs, highlighting especially the contributions of the land-grant university to Third World development and the spin-off benefits to the state's citizens.

The multi-faceted activities spurred by the grant program, whose funding must be matched from other sources, have contributed substantially to legitimizing international programming within Extension. They complement the resource handbook and slide/tape presentation, *Solving World Hunger: The U.S. Stake*, produced this year by CICHE and the principal cooperating states.

For additional information on the grantees and the materials available, contact Joan Joshi, project manager, c/o NASULGC, Suite 710, One Dupont

Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036 (tel. 202/778-0831).

## NASULGC HONORS E.T. YORK

At its recent annual meeting in Phoenix, Ariz. the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges gave special recognition to Dr. E. T. York, Jr., Chancellor Emeritus of the State University System of Florida for "his outstanding and dedicated service as chairman of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development." The Association also expressed its appreciation for "his tireless commitment to strive for a better life for the people of developing nations through the goals of Title XII (of the Foreign Assistance Act)—'famine prevention and freedom from hunger.'"

The special citation further stated that "the members of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges express their gratitude to Dr. York for his inspired leadership in mobilizing the resources of U.S. universities in the ongoing struggle against poverty and hunger throughout the world."

## COLORADO STATE HONORS PRESIDENT OF GAMBIA

President of the Republic of Gambia, Sir Dawda Jawara, was awarded an Honorary Doctorate by Colorado State University at its fall semester commencement, Dec. 20.

The honor was an outgrowth of an association developed through a very successful five-year "Mixed Farming" project under Title XII. This was an AID-funded project of the Consortium for International Development for which Colorado State University served in a leadership role. Title XII Officer Jim Meiman is now experienced in arranging such an event.

During his stop in Washington, D.C., Dec. 18, President Jawara received Jean Kearns and R.W. Kleis for a discussion of agricultural development programs.

## MIAC HOLDS PROJECT MANAGERS WORKSHOP

Midamerica International Agricultural Consortium (MIAC) sponsored a seminar for project managers and project support staff Nov. 23-25. This three-day event was part of the ongoing thrust by MIAC to provide more effective university contract performance in developing countries and improved project management services to AID. Eighteen participants debated various aspects of project excellence and focused special attention on the critical importance of: (1) lead institution commitment; (2) personnel screening and selection; (3) predeparture staff training; and (4) on site support for field staff.

The workshop participants agreed that the success of any project was to a large degree dependent on the effectiveness of the institutional backstopping and management available to the field activities.

*AID's 25th Anniversary  
Continued from page 3*

The fourth component of AID's overall program, disaster assistance, responds to an average of 38 natural and man-made disasters a year. During the past 22 years, the United States has provided emergency relief to victims of 865 foreign disasters in 129 countries in which 2.7 million have died and 818 million have been affected.

The United States is deeply involved in the world economy and benefits significantly from trade and direct investment with developing nations. Foreign aid plays an important role in American foreign policy. At least 70 cents of every dollar of bilateral foreign assistance is spent on goods and services from the United States. Thus, foreign aid programs support more than five million American manufacturing jobs and create new markets for U.S. products abroad.

The 1987 foreign aid program totals less than 1% of the overall federal budget. While giving the largest absolute amount of aid, in percent of gross national product the United States ranks last among 17 noncommunist countries providing aid. Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Austria, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark and the Netherlands are among the nations that outrank the United States.

**EVERRETT REPLACES HARPSTEAD**

**D**r. Curtis Jackson has assumed the position of director of Research and University Relations within the Bureau for Science and Technology. He replaces Dr. Erven Long and more recently Dr. Handy Williamson as acting director. As a plant scientist and research administrator, Dr. Jackson served 15 years as associate director of the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service (AES) and resident director of its station at Experiment, Ga. More recently he served as director for International Scientific Cooperation for ICRISAT in India and West Africa.

Dr. William Furtick is the new deputy agency director of the Directorate for Food and Agriculture under Agency Director Duane Acker in the Bureau for Science and Technology. Dr. Furtick has had extensive experience in university agricultural extension, research and administration at Oregon State and as dean and director at the University of Hawaii. He also has extensive international experience with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), private sector, Office of International Cooperation and Development-USA (OICD) and as agricultural development officer in Jordan.

Dr. Kenneth Sherper is assuming new duties as mission director, USAID Yemen. Sherper moves from the position of director of Technical Resources for the Asia/Near East Bureau. From Minnesota Sherper has a distinguished record as a Foreign Service officer in agricultural development.

Dr. Winfrey Clarke, formerly an IPA on the BIFAD staff, returned to Virginia State University only to be promptly detailed to the Virginia Department of Agriculture to work on a special initiative for trade and export development. Working in Richmond, his home address remains unchanged.

*Speeches at NASULGC Conference  
Continued from page 3*

university community. He added, "We all recognize many continuing challenges—many opportunities for further improvements"—some of which have been highlighted in the Second Decade Agenda developed by BIFAD earlier this year.

The mutual recognition of successes, combined with the acknowledgement of continuing need for improvement by all parties to the Title XII endeavor, was a common theme in these speeches, which augurs well for future cooperation towards the realization of a world free from hunger and famine.



Dr. Everett



Dr. Harpstead

**D**r. Dale Harpstead has provided outstanding leadership as Chief of Human Resources and Institution Development within the BIFAD Staff for the past two years. His services under a two-year Interagency Personnel Agreement (IPA) with Michigan State University were completed Dec. 31, and he has returned to new duties at that Title XII institution. Dale had relinquished his position as long-term chairman of Crop and Soil Sciences when he joined the BIFAD staff. His good work and perceptive judg-

ments in the furtherance of Title XII have been much appreciated.

Dr. Duane Everett of South Dakota State University (SDSU) joined the BIFAD Staff under an IPA effective Jan. 1. Duane has for the last two years served as Title XII Officer for SDSU during which he also served as a USAID consultant in rural development project design. This duty followed five years (1979-1984) as chief of party for a large and highly successful Title XII project for expanding and strengthening the Agricultural College in Botswana.

Prior to his international duty of the past seven years, Dr. Everett had served since 1966 as professor, department head and dean of education at SDSU. This followed a period of distinguished service in teaching vocational agriculture and high school administration prior to completing his doctorate in 1966. He has published extensively and provided leadership in many professional and service organizations as well as special campus functions.

Dr. Everett brings an added academic background dimension and recent Title XII field experience to the BIFAD Staff.

**DR. ERVEN LONG RETIRES**

**A**t its Nov. 25 meeting, BIFAD extended a special commendation to Dr. Long on his retirement from the Agency for International Development, Dec. 31.

Erv's commitment and professional leadership have been integral to the development of the Title XII concept and its implementation. He is widely known and highly regarded for his experience, perspectives and counsel.

His academic career at the Universities of Wisconsin and Tennessee led to an early appointment to department head in agricultural economics followed by a "call" in 1956 to lead the University of Tennessee team for University development in India. This set the stage for his second career with the Agency starting in 1960, and a continuing interface with U.S. universities through several leadership positions. Most recently he served as director of the Office of Research and University Relations.

The Strengthening Grants program and the current Memoranda of Understanding/Program Support Grants programs reflect his leadership. The Joint Career Corps program also has benefited from his guidance. The Historically Black Col-



Dr. Long

leges and Universities (HBCUs) sector of the university community has especially benefited from Dr. Long's insight and efforts.

Perhaps typical of the regard so many have of him is the comment by Bob Kleis that "time listening to Erv Long is time well spent." On behalf of friends throughout the Agency and the U.S. university community, Kleis wished Long health and continued satisfaction in his retirement pursuits.

BIFAD Chairman W. E. Lavery presented Dr. Long with a certificate of commendation for his service to Title XII and his impact on the cause of world food.

## ISEC NATIONAL TRAINING CONFERENCE

The ISEC National Training Conference will be held March 9-11 in Washington, D.C. The theme is "Striving for Excellence: Strategies for Improving Participant Training."

This year the conference will be expanded to include topics of interest to academic faculty, as well as international office personnel who work with international participants. Topics will include pretraining, advising, relevancy of training, post training and special items. Each topic will include both administrative and programmatic concerns. A goal of the conference will be to identify task forces to work on selected issues raised during the sessions.

ISEC National Training Conference planning committee members are Paul Huntsberger (co-chairman), New Mexico State University; Joe Hoffman (co-chairman), USDA-OICD-ITD; Troy Wakefield, Tennessee State University; John Shields, California State University-Fresno; and Peg Hively and Barbara Spindel, both of USDA-OICD-ITD. Additional information will be made available in January.

## SENIOR AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST NEEDED

The Agency for International Development is seeking a Senior Agricultural Economist to provide leadership in developing relevant assistance policy and strategies for the economic development of the agricultural sector in developing countries.

Candidates should possess a high level of program management skills to complement technical knowledge and the ability to deal effectively with personnel of divergent social and cultural backgrounds. Salary range: \$44,430 to \$57,759 per annum. To apply, send an Application for Federal Employment (SF-171) available at a regional U.S. Office of Personnel Management to:

Agency for International Development  
Merit Promotion Staff  
Room 1127, SA-1  
Washington, D.C. 20523

Applications must be received no later than Feb. 27. For a copy of the vacancy announcement and Supplemental Personal Assessment call (202) 663-1420.

## Pre-AWID Conference Workshop Schedule

The Population Council/Farming Systems Support Project (FSSP) Case Studies Project on Intra-Household Dynamics and Farming Systems will be holding a Case Study Workshop from noon April 14 to noon April 15 immediately preceding the 1986 Association for Women in Development (AWID) Conference at the Crystal Gateway Marriott, Crystal City, VA. The case studies provide an analytical framework for and practice in incorporating information on intra- and inter-household relations, including gender roles, into the decision making and processes of farm-

ing systems research and extension projects. They are a teaching tool for farming system practitioners and others involved in agricultural and rural development projects and can also be used in teaching about women in development.

The workshop is limited to 60 participants. The cost of the workshop is \$80 including lunch on Tuesday. To register for the workshop contact Mimi Smith or Cornelia Flora, co-chairpersons, Department of Food and Nutrition, Justin Hall, Manhattan, Kansas 66506 (913-532-5508).

## MATCHING SUPPORT GRANT UP-DATE

Prior to the appearance of this report in print it is anticipated that a limited number of Matching Support Grants (MSGs) will have been awarded. Budget limitations will greatly curtail this program in Fiscal 1987.

MSGs will be awarded on a competitive basis to qualifying Title XII institutions that are not already participating in program development under a Memorandum of Understanding arrangement with

AID.

It is anticipated that a call for proposals will be issued annually. Universities will be asked to identify and propose a plan of action for addressing university development in critical areas of need relative to their capacity to function as an AID contractor. Proposals judged to be of high priority and feasible will be funded on a one to one matching basis.

## BIFAD STAFF PHONE NUMBERS

BIFAD Staff telephone numbers are as follows:

R.W. Kleis, Executive Director, (202) 647-9048  
Charles D. Ward, Deputy Director, (202) 647-8976  
Margie Tumblin, Administrative Officer, (202) 647-8976  
Duane Everett, Institutional Resources, (202) 647-8409  
Jiryis S. Oweis, Project Matching, (202)

647-8408

Randall Hoffmann, Project Matching, (202) 647-8408

William R. Miner, Programs Advisor, (202) 647-8408

John G. Stovall, Research Strategy & JCARD, (202) 647-8532

W. Fred Johnson, Monitoring Evaluation & CRSPs, (202) 647-8532

## NEW BIFAD BROCHURE PUBLISHED

A new pocket-sized brochure, "BIFAD and the Title XII Partnership of U.S. Universities and the Agency for International Development," has just been issued.

There are sections on the legislative background, structure and program of the Title XII partnership, including BIFAD's Second Decade Agenda. Members of the Board, JCARD, BIFAD standing panel, and BIFAD Support Staff are listed.

Copies are available on request from the BIFAD office.

## BIFAD

### Members

Dr. William E. Lavery—Chair

Honorable Paul Findley

Dr. Hugh LaBounty

Dr. Jean Kearns

Mr. L. William McNutt, Jr.

Dr. Leonard Spearman

### JCARD Co-Chairs

Dr. Francille Firebaugh

Dr. Duane C. Acker

### Executive Director

Dr. R.W. Kleis

BIFAD

U.S. Agency for International Development

Washington, D.C. 20523

(202) 647-9048



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. X, No. 2      Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development      Mar./Apr. 1987

## CRSP STUDY, AFRICA REPORTS HIGHLIGHT BOARD'S FEBRUARY MEETING

**B**IFAD marked its 80th meeting on Feb. 13 with a full agenda and the swearing in of two Board members—Leo Walsh of the University of Wisconsin and Paul Findley, former congressman from Illinois, who was reappointed to a second term on the Board.

Following the ceremony, Administrator Peter McPherson addressed the Board on legislative and budget issues.

Edward Hogan, consultant and team leader, presented a report on a study of the Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP).

In a report on the Zambia Agricultural Research and Extension Project (Zamare), John Nicholaides of the

The study team, which reviewed the operational structure and management system of the CRSPs, concluded that the CRSPs were functioning very effectively and were deserving of continuing support.

University of Illinois presented a series of slides illustrating accomplishments of the project. He was joined by Dean Tweedy of Southern Illinois University and Dean Neufville of the University of Maryland Eastern Shore in describing the project, which involves all three institutions. The reports especially emphasized the extensive training of Zambian profes-

sionals for technical leadership and management of agricultural research and extension.

Zambian Ambassador Mundia and University of Illinois graduate student George Chabala emphasized the benefits of the training components of this project, which will award 48 advanced degrees and provide 82 short-term training programs by its completion.

Ray Love, deputy assistant administrator, AID/Bureau for Africa, presented a status report on the "Plan for Supporting Agricultural Research and Faculties of Agriculture in Africa." Love explained that the plan calls for focusing on basic food crops to help Africans feed themselves, strengthening a core group of institutions, and emphasizing the concept of long-term funding and the value of networking.

In other matters, Board Member Leonard Spearman presented recommendations to the Board on the structure and function of the Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD). Members gave tentative approval to the recommendations pending review and approval from AID.

Board Member Jean Kearns also presented an overview of ten specific proposed BIFAD initiatives and accompanying action items for 1987. ■

## AID STUDY OF CRSP EXPERIENCE

**E**d Hogan delivered a report to BIFAD on the results of an AID-sponsored study of CRSP management on Feb. 13.

AID initiated the study to provide an outside, objective look at the effectiveness of the management system and structure of CRSPs. The study covered the four oldest CRSPs: Sorghum and Millet, Bean and Cowpea, Small Ruminant, and Tropical Soils. Visits were made to the four universities serving as the respective management entity, and to some of the principal country sites.

Hogan, who headed the study team, reported that the team recommended continued support of CRSPs by AID. The team found the structure and management system to be very effective. The management entities, boards, technical committees and external evaluation panels were all functional as specified in the CRSP Guidelines. Initial start-up problems had been overcome and now CRSPs were

conducting important collaborative research with host country institutions. Close links have been established with international research centers.

The CRSPs are involving top U.S. scientists in the various disciplines. Scientific literature shows an impressive bibliography of publications on CRSP's accomplishments.

The study also listed areas for possible improvement.

- (1) CRSPs must not spread their efforts beyond the research mission.
- (2) There is a need to disseminate research findings to agencies for application in appropriate countries.
- (3) With budget limitations, CRSPs must focus on the highest research priorities without jeopardizing the CRSP structure and concept.
- (4) The involvement of AID missions in participating countries needs to be improved.

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## TITLE XII SEMINARS—1987

The eighth annual regional seminars in 1987 were cited by attendees as the most productive ever. Some 55 persons participated at Texas Tech Jan. 21-23, and 85 participated at Michigan State Jan. 28-30.

Primary program topics included: Title XII project performance as reflected in the responses to the Administrator's 1986 survey; program overviews by Regional Bureaus; contracting mechanisms and changing procedures; management study report on CRSPs; development education materials and activities; and education and training issues. BIFAD Chairman William Lavery presented the keynote address at Texas Tech emphasizing steps being taken by AID and BIFAD to strengthen Title XII participation in development assistance programs. Board of Trustees Chairman Malcomb Dade addressed the group at

the Michigan State seminar, emphasizing public universities' obligations, capabilities and benefits of international involvements and activities.

The Seminars were much enhanced by presentations and discussions of the AID officers including Buster Brown (Counselor), Dona Wolf (Training), Abdul Wahad and Ken Prussner (AFR), Jim Dunn (ANE), Dave Joslyn (LAC), Brad Langmaid and Ed Hogan (S&T), Frank Moncada, Cathy Cunningham and Jay Bergman (Contracts), and Handy Williamson (RUR).

Thanks to all who participated with presentations and in open discussions of issues and actions for enhancing the effectiveness of Title XII programs as the partnership moves into its second decade with greater experience, capabilities and commitment. ■

## NASULGC STRENGTHENS GLOBAL DIMENSION

At its 1986 annual meeting, the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC) approved two important actions to increase its effectiveness in the international aspects of its member universities' programs.

A Division of International Affairs was approved to serve the interests of member institutions in international activities of university programs.

This division will be comprised of institutionally designated representatives of all interested institutions. It is in the process of organizing and developing procedures through the Interim Executive Committee chaired by Charles Ping of Ohio University. This fourth division

joins the older Division of Agriculture and the more recently established Divisions of Urban Affairs and Marine Affairs.

The members of NASULGC also approved an International Programs section of the Division of Agriculture. This more integral and structured unit supercedes the five-year old Commission on International Agricultural Programs. It joins the sections of Resident Instruction, Experiment Stations and Cooperative Extension in the large Division of Agriculture. This new International Programs section is particularly significant to the Title XII partnership and to the international food and agriculture initiatives of U.S. universities. ■

## AG OFFICERS MEET IN BANGKOK

The agricultural development officers and rural development officers of the Bureau for Asia and Near East of AID met Feb. 23-25 in Bangkok, Thailand.

W.E. Lavery, chairman of BIFAD, addressed the group on Title XII and public education. Lavery and R.W. Kleis, executive director of BIFAD, also met with AID/Thailand officers and with Title XII

project personnel serving there.

The two BIFAD representatives also traveled to Kenya to meet with AID leaders and host country officials for discussion on Title XII programs relating to development projects and collaborative research. This visit and meetings were part of a concerted effort for on-site observations of Title XII programs by BIFAD members. ■

## FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM ON AFRICAN AGRICULTURE

The Joint Committee on African Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council (USA) is sponsoring the Project on African Agriculture: Crisis and Transformation.

A major component of the project is a fellowship program. Through support for African researchers and teams of African and non-African researchers, from both the natural and social sciences, the project seeks to promote interdisciplinary analysis of the agricultural crisis in Africa.

The first year of the fellowship program is 1987-88. The typical fellowship award will provide up to \$15,000 for support of activities during a period of three to twelve months. Application deadline is July 31 for awards during September.

For a copy of the working paper on the underlying assumptions and substantive issues and other information on the fellowship program, write or call Martha Gephart or Thomas Painter, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10158. Telephone: (212) 661-0280. ■

## AUSUDIAP AND BIFAD MEET IN RHODE ISLAND

The Association of U.S. University Directors of International Agricultural Programs (AUSUDIAP) will hold its annual meeting June 2-4 at the Dutch Inn in Galilee, R.I., hosted by the University of Rhode Island.

The program will feature the communications aspects of development assistance and is arranged in cooperation with the Association of Communications in Education.

BIFAD will hold its June meeting at the University of Rhode Island on June 2 immediately prior to the AUSUDIAP meeting. This meeting will be open to all interested parties. This is the first time BIFAD will meet outside Washington, D.C., and should facilitate increased Board member participation in the AUSUDIAP meeting. ■

## WALSH JOINS BIFAD—FINDLEY REAPPOINTED

Leo Walsh, dean and director of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, University of Wisconsin/Madison, has been appointed to BIFAD by President Reagan. He was sworn in at the Feb. 13 Board meeting. A native of Iowa with a bachelor's degree from Iowa State, Walsh has moved from graduate student through the academic ranks of the Department of Soil Science to the top agricultural position at Wisconsin. He has distinguished himself in many national and international assignments.



Left to right: Personnel Director Halligan, Administrator McPherson, Dr. Walsh and Congressman Findley

The Honorable Paul Findley has been reappointed by the President to continued service with BIFAD. As a Congressman

from Illinois, Findley was a co-author with the late Senator Hubert Humphrey of the Title XII legislation. ■

## A SUCCESS STORY: THE JCC PROGRAM

Since its beginning just three years ago, the Joint Career Corps (JCC) is proving to be helpful to both missions and universities. The JCC was created to provide mission staffs with up-to-date scientific and technological expertise. Twenty-two university professionals are participating in the JCC program.

Another component of the program, the reverse JCC, has allowed eight AID employees to participate in university employment activities within their respective fields.

Title XII colleges and universities and AID missions are urged to continue the relationship that has been established. Title XII institutions should look carefully at the many opportunities that the program provides, both for the university staff member and the AID employee. Because of the record of success, more opportunities for participation will continue. ■

## OKLAHOMA STATE SEEKS ASSISTANT DEAN FOR INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

Oklahoma State University has issued an invitation for nominations and applications for the position of Assistant Dean for International Programs in Agriculture. The Assistant Dean will be responsible for coordination and management of International Programs in the Division of Agriculture.

Interested persons should supply a let-

## BASIC ORDERING AGREEMENT (BOA) PROVIDES TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Title XII colleges, universities and AID missions are encouraged to utilize the unsolicited proposal mechanism to provide a variety of short term technical support. A Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA) may be signed to provide up to \$100,000 in consultation services. The procedure appears to be more advantageous for Title XII institutions than the use of the Technical Support to Mission (TSM) contract, which requires open procurement.

## BIFAD STAFF DIRECTOR

BIFAD is inviting nominations and/or applications for the position of executive director of BIFAD. Each Title XII officer has received an announcement describing qualifications and duties involved. Applications and nominations should be sent by April 15 to: W.E. Lavery, Chairman, BIFAD, Rm. 5314, New State, Washington, D.C. 20523. ■

Universities with long-term ties to missions should inquire if such services are desired by the mission. Likewise, missions with good working relations with a Title XII university are encouraged to consider using the university's technical services. Where mission needs are diverse, it may be advantageous for institutions to pool their resources to provide services. ■

## ADDITIONAL CHANGES IN JCARD RECOMMENDED

Acting on a report by a committee appointed to review the functions of JCARD, BIFAD recommended to the Administrator further changes in JCARD. Dr. Leonard Spearman, chairman of the JCARD Committee, called for changes in the way it operates, including:

- A single chair, rotated annually between AID and the universities (currently there are co-chairs.)
- Non-federal members not eligible for reappointment after serving three years.
- At least two meetings per year scheduled in association with a BIFAD meeting plus additional meetings as needed and approved by the Chair of BIFAD.
- That JCARD make a special effort to get input from the U.S. extension system.
- That the budget panel be a standing four-person panel with three-year terms.

## TRAINING COURSES

The University of Florida, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS), International Programs is again sponsoring a Summer Institute of Intensive French in Gainesville, Fla. To meet increasing demand, three courses will be offered during each four-week program: Novice, Intermediate and Advanced from May 30-June 27 and also from June 28-July 25.

For further information, contact Dr. Esther Y. Smith, IFAS International Programs, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. Telephone (904) 393-1965.

The University of Minnesota is offering a workshop on Development Project Evaluation. The course topics will include models, design

and measurement, processes, policy, approaches and adaptation. Participants may attend either at the June 1-12 or Sept. 14-25 sessions. Additional information is available from the University of Minnesota, 1420 Eckles Ave., 405 Coffey Hall, St. Paul, MN 55108. ■

Utah State University announces an intensive course focusing on desertification, rehabilitation and management of arid and semiarid rangelands. The course will deal with management, organizational skills and social and cultural understanding. Scheduled dates are June 8-August 7. Additional information is available from the Range Science Department, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322-5005. ■

## MICHIGAN'S INTERNATIONAL ROOTS CELEBRATED

The international heritage of over 40 plants, animals and technologies that contribute to Michigan's agricultural and natural resource industries is celebrated in an attractive booklet recently published by the Institute of International Agriculture at Michigan State University.

According to authors H.C. Bittenbender and Steven A. Sargent, these agricultural and natural resource industries, which generate more than \$3 billion annually in the state's economy, have historically depended and continue to depend on the international exchange of genetic material and technologies.

Well illustrated, the publication covers beef and dairy cattle, dry beans, sugarbeets and cherries. English Oak and Norway Spruce and many other examples of livestock, field and horticulture crops and forest products also are spotlighted in the booklet.

The publication makes a useful contribution to public education about the university's international research activities. Copies of *Michigan's International Roots* are available for \$3 from: Institute of International Agriculture, 101 Agriculture Hall, Michigan State University 48824-1039 (Tel. 517/355-0174). Limited quantities of the more detailed reports about the commodities are also available on request. ■

## COMMITTEE STUDIES UNIVERSITY COMMITMENT AND PERFORMANCE

The BIFAD Board has created an ad hoc committee to study university commitment and performance. The study was instigated as a result of responses to AID Administrator Peter McPherson's questionnaire relating to experiences, concerns and perceptions of various functional aspects of the Title XII partnership.

The committee will be chaired by Board Member Hugh LaBounty. Other committee members are James Halligan, president of New Mexico State Univer-

sity; Edward Oyer, director of International Agricultural Programs, Cornell University; Winfrey Clarke, professor and extension specialist, Virginia State University; and, Duane Acker, director of Food and Agriculture, Bureau for Science and Technology.

Duane Everett will serve as the BIFAD staff resource person. The committee plans to complete its deliberations and bring recommendations to the April meeting. ■

## TRAINING PROGRAM COMPLETED AT TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY

Tuskegee University was awarded a grant in August 1986 to provide a one-month in-service training program for 50 Central American agricultural high school teachers. The training program was developed under the Regional Central American Peace Scholarship (CAPS) Program and was sponsored by AID's Regional Office for Central America and Panama in cooperation with the Zamorano Panamerican School of Agriculture in Honduras.

The objective was to expose teachers from agricultural schools of five Central American countries to the democratic free enterprise system and to modern

vocational agricultural and educational technologies. Participating countries were El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama. Upon return to their respective countries, the trainees had experienced new educational philosophies that could be used to improve the curriculum and teaching practices in their schools. This Tuskegee-CAPS program is an example of the qualification and the readiness of the Title XII Historically Black Colleges and Universities to collaborate with US/AID in its priority program of training for developing countries. ■

### BIFAD

#### Members

Dr. William E. Lavery—Chair  
Honorable Paul Findley  
Dr. Jean Ruley Kearns  
Dr. Hugh LaBounty  
Mr. L. William McNutt, Jr.  
Dr. Leonard Spearman  
Dr. Leo Walsh

#### JCARD Co-Chairs

Dr. Francille Firebaugh  
Dr. Duane C. Acker

#### EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dr. R.W. Kleis  
BIFAD  
U.S. Agency for International  
Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523  
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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. X, No. 3

Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

May/June 1987

## A.I.D. FOCUS FOR AGRICULTURE

A.I.D. has felt the need for a concise statement of purpose and focus for its agriculture, rural development and nutrition (ARDN) programs, the arena of Title XII involvement. After considerable deliberation by various agency components, the following statement was developed:

*"The focus of the Agency's Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition Program is to increase the income of the poor majority and to expand the availability and consumption of food, while maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base."*

Although agricultural production is a basic element of the development process, it is not the end objective. This focus statement brings Title XII and other ARDN programs into more obvious conformity with the concept of enhancing U.S. export market potential and critical natural resource concerns. ■

## BIFAD BRIEFED ON A.I.D.-MSU PARTNERSHIP

Since 1956, Mississippi State University (MSU) has assisted A.I.D. and its predecessor agency (ICA) in providing technical assistance, training and other services for its seed development program in developing countries.

Following two special training courses in seed improvement (conducted by MSU in 1956 and 1957 for participants from selected developing countries), MSU entered into the first of a series of con-

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## BIFAD MEMBERS VISIT TITLE XII PROJECTS

The seven members of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) have just completed a series of visits to Title XII projects and international agricultural research centers in 12 countries.

### Asia and East Africa

BIFAD Chairman William Lavery, accompanied by BIFAD Executive Director R.W. Kleis, participated in the recent Asia and Near East Bureau's regional conference for agricultural and rural development officers in Bangkok.

They continued on to Kenya where they visited the University of Illinois project at Egerton Agricultural University at Egerton and the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD) in Nairobi.

They met also with USAID and RED-SO/EA staff members and discussed the work being done in Kenya on small ruminants, beans/cowpeas and nutrition in A.I.D.'s Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs).

### North and West Africa

Board members Hugh LaBounty and William McNutt went to Morocco, Nigeria and Senegal. Accompanied by Charles Ward, BIFAD deputy executive director, they met with host country and USAID officials in each country. They visited the University of Minnesota project at the Institute for Agronomic and Veterinary Science of Hassan II University, the Midwest International Agricultural Consortium (MIAC) project in Drylands Applied Agricultural Research, and the CRSP project on small ruminants in Morocco.

In Nigeria they went to the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) at Ibadan to see research on grain legumes, root and tuber crops, cereals, and farming systems.

Their trip to Senegal included visits to the Michigan State University project in Agricultural Research and Planning and the Texas Technical University project in Rural Management Training. They also reviewed Senegal's participation in the centrally-funded, regional Agricultural Planning and Policy Analysis project, which is administered by Michigan State University.

### Latin America

Mexico and Peru were on the itinerary of BIFAD members, Paul Findley and Leo Walsh and BIFAD staff member John Stovall. Because of the recent earthquake, they had to omit their planned visit to Ecuador.

They visited the international corn and wheat research center (CIMMYT) in Mexico.

In Peru they visited the MIAC/Iowa State University project in Agricultural Planning and Institutional Development, the North Carolina State University project in Research, Extension, and Education, and the International Potato Center. They also visited sites in Peru where research work is being carried out under the small ruminants and trop-soils CRSPs.

### The Caribbean

Visits to five Caribbean countries, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, and St. Lucia, were on the itinerary

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tracts with ICA and A.I.D. in March 1958:

At its April meeting, BIFAD was briefed on the accomplishments and current activities of this longstanding partnership by James C. Delouche, project leader, Ronald A. Brown, director of MSU's Office of International Programs, and Frank Mertens of A.I.D.'s Bureau for Science and Technology.

According to Delouche, cooperative and other agreements have replaced annual and multiple-year contracts since 1979, permitting "buy-ins" by and additional contracts with A.I.D. regional bureaus and field missions and with host countries. In addition, specific technical assistance and training in institutional, human resources, and industrial development and advisory services in seed production, conditioning, testing, storage and marketing have been provided. Primary responsibility for carrying out the university's contractual obligations has resided in MSU's Seed Technology Laboratory.

**Short-Term TA.** Delouche reported that technical assistance advisory services had been provided to 49 countries (22 in Africa, 12 in Asia, and 15 in Latin America) under A.I.D. contracts and agreements. Each of the 211 trips usually

was a two-person mission, averaging 20 days overseas. In addition, technical assistance advisory services were provided to 15 countries (2 in Africa, 3 in Asia, 5 in Europe, and 5 in Latin America) under other arrangements. These services ranged from helping to resolve specific technical and operational problems, and plan and implement projects and programs, to conducting technical and economic studies, to the design, layout, installation and operation of seed facilities and equipment.

**Training.** From the beginning of the A.I.D.-MSU partnership, Delouche emphasized, training had been one of its primary activities. MSU had conducted a total of 36 regional and in-country *short courses, workshops, and seminars* for more than 1,100 people in 18 countries (5 in Africa, 4 in Asia, and 9 in Latin America). MSU also assisted others in three countries to conduct 26 short-term training programs for more than 800 people.

The annual six- to ten-week "special training course in seed improvement," which MSU began in 1956, had continued under USDA sponsorship. Since 1956, nearly 500 people from 75 countries had participated. Thailand had sent the most participants (54), followed by India (47), Indonesia (35), Ghana (28),

and Nigeria (21).

MSU had provided both *degree and nondegree academic training* in agronomy-seed technology, Delouche stated. Degrees (including 193 M.S., 47 Ph.D., and 41 B.S.) had been awarded to 281 people from 51 countries. More than 100 of those degrees were awarded to students from Brazil (62) and Thailand (42).

Nondegree training consisting of one or two semesters for special students, was provided for 71 people from 19 countries.

**Technology Transfer.** This broad category included activities ranging from visits to MSU and its Seed Development Laboratory, to publishing, to providing informational responses to a variety of inquiries, to testing of technology for appropriateness in developing countries. During the early years of the partnership and until 1976, Delouche observed, professional time spent on these activities amounted to as much as 12 person-months per year. Since 1976, only about one-half as much professional time had been so allocated, the sharpest decline being in the number and length of visits to MSU.

**Accomplishments.** Delouche concluded that technical assistance and advisory services had a major influence on seed production and supply in 22 countries (6 in Africa, 5 in Asia, and 11 in Latin America) and a substantial influence in 18 other countries. All or a major portion of the training of most of the managers,

*Continued on page 4*

## STATUS REPORT OF MATCHING SUPPORT GRANTS, MOUs AND STRENGTHENING GRANTS

### Matching Support Grants:

U. of Arizona  
U. of Arkansas, Fayetteville  
California State Polytechnic U.,  
Pomona  
Cornell U.  
U. of Kentucky  
U. of Maryland, College Park  
U. of Missouri, Columbia  
U. of Nebraska, Lincoln  
South Dakota State U.

### Single Memoranda of Understanding:

Colorado State U.  
U. of Florida  
Purdue U.  
Utah State U.  
Washington State U.

### Joint Memoranda of Understanding:

Oregon State U.  
Tuskegee U.  
U. of Wisconsin  
Virginia State U.

U. of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign  
U. of Maryland, Eastern Shore  
Kansas State U.  
Alabama A&M U.  
Michigan State U.  
North Carolina A&T State U.  
North Carolina State U.  
Florida A&M U.  
U. of Minnesota  
Lincoln U. (MO.)  
Ohio State U.  
Fort Valley State (GA)  
Louisiana State U.  
Southern U. (LA)  
Texas A&M U.  
Prairie View A&M U.  
New Mexico State U.  
Tennessee State U.  
Auburn U.  
U. of Arkansas, Pine Bluff

### Strengthening Grants:

Penn State U.  
U. of Georgia

## CONTRACTS AWARDED

1. Project: Jordan—Highlands Agricultural Development (278-0264). Institution: Consortium for International Development/Washington State University.
2. Project: Morocco—Dryland Agriculture Applied Research Project (608-0136), Extension to 1994. Institution: Mid-America International Agriculture Consortium/University of Nebraska.
3. Project: Haiti—Technical Support to Mission (TSM). Institution: Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University/Tuskegee Institute.
4. Project: Jamaica—Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA). Institution: University of Florida.

## MUCIA AND A.I.D. PROVIDE SUMMER STUDENT INTERNSHIPS

Nineteen graduate students and advanced undergraduates from 15 U.S. universities are enrolled in summer internships in various units of A.I.D. in Washington and some field missions. Most of the interns are working in positions related to food and agriculture. BIFAD staff members have helped orchestrate their placement and arrangements.

Some internships are arranged through a modest program of A.I.D. and carry no stipend. The majority are provided through a new initiative of the Midwestern University Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA), which is coordinated by Dr. Woods Thomas of Purdue University. MUCIA internships carry a modest stipend and provide travel expenses. The successful candidates were carefully screened from a much larger pool of applicants from all MUCIA

institutions.

Three interns are working in three divisions of BIFAD. Dr. Randall Hoffmann of the BIFAD staff is coordinating a weekly seminar for all the Washington, D.C.-based students to broaden their experience and provide them with an opportunity to discuss their work experiences.

The internship program is a "testing" opportunity for students considering an international career. The need for new professionals in the international field is great.

Other Title XII institutions, especially consortia, may want to consider initiating a similar program. Efforts to attract and place interns should start early in the academic year, since the screening process should be completed early in the calendar year, in order for placement commitments to be made. ■

## FOURTH ANNUAL WORLD FOOD DAY TELECONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR OCT. 16

Planning is underway for the fourth annual World Food Day Teleconference on Oct. 16.

Sponsored by the National Committee for World Food Day, this "North American Town Meeting" on farm, food and hunger issues features presentations by international experts, programs at university sites (often integrated with curriculum) and a live call-in.

The teleconference is primarily a campus-based event, with wide participation by community groups involved in agriculture, emergency food programs, nutrition and hunger alleviation. A number of hospital sites also are anticipated, since three continuing education credits have been approved for the second year by the Committee on Dietetic Registration of the American Dietetic Association.

The program will be broadcast live on Westar 4 satellite (direct transponder to be announced) on World Food Day, from noon to 3:00 p.m. Eastern time. There are no restrictions on videotaping the telecast.

The theme of the teleconference, *Poverty, Hunger and Interdependence*, will be discussed by panelists from developed and developing countries, drawing on their personal and professional experiences.

The panelists will also discuss policy implications of the interdependence concept in such areas as trade, aid and debt, as well as the links between interdependence, hunger alleviation and social justice. These issues will be covered in the 1987 World Food Day Study/Action packet of curriculum materials for college-level or adult use. Single, reproducible copies of the packet, which can be used independently or as background for teleconference, are available free of charge from the National Committee office.

For additional information on the Teleconference, contact Patricia Young, Coordinator, National Committee for World Food Day, 1001 22nd St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20437. Tel.: (202) 653-2404. ■

## NEWLY APPOINTED TITLE XII REPRESENTATIVES

The following individuals have been appointed recently as campus Title XII representatives:

Dr. Jimmye S. Hillman, University of Arizona

Dr. J. Edwin Faris, Clemson University

Dr. Ronald V. Curtis, University of Idaho

Dr. Iqbal R. Chowdhury, Lincoln University (Missouri)

Dr. Charles Steedman, University of Michigan

Mr. Jose Rodriguez, University of Puerto Rico

Dr. Paul Nordstrom, South Dakota State University

Dr. Gilbert H. Kroening, Southern Illinois University

### Projects from pg. 1

of BIFAD members, Jean Ruley Kearns and Leonard Spearman, and BIFAD staff member, Jiryis Oweis. In Barbados they met with A.I.D. regional officers and were briefed also by USAID officials in the Dominican Republic and Haiti on country and regional programs.

They visited the University of Arkansas project on Agricultural Development Support II (Farming Systems) in Haiti.

In Dominica and St. Lucia they visited the MUCIA/University of Minnesota project on Eastern Caribbean Improved Agricultural Extension II and SECID's CARDI Farming Systems, Research and Development project, a joint undertaking of the University of Maryland, Clemson University, Southern University, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

During their stay in the Dominican Republic, they visited the Utah State University project in On-Farm Water Management and the Purdue University project on Energy Conservation and Resource Development.

These on-site observations are particularly valuable to Board members as they provide guidance to the Title XII programs. These visitations were the first in some three years for BIFAD members and the first ever for several new appointees. Visits to other Title XII projects are planned. ■

Partners from pg. 2

supervisors and specialists in developing country seed production and supply (industry) programs had been provided by MSU, either on campus or in regional and in-country training programs. MSU graduates now staffed most of the centers of seed expertise.

**Current Program Themes.** According to Delouche, current activities are focused on resolving *longstanding technical problems in seed production and utilization* and improving the *effectiveness and efficiency of seed operations*. Both in-house and collaborative research and development (R&D) is addressing the technical problems in production and utilization. Included are farmer seed-saving methods and technologies to minimize deterioration in and loss of quality, more efficient drying and storing systems, and better seed selection for use by breeders.

R&D is used also in developing policy guidelines and procedures to promote and assist with *increased private sector participation* in seed production and utilization.

**Training**—academic, short-term specialized, and in-service—continues to be emphasized and there are *ongoing technology transfer activities* in response to technical inquiries. In addition, MSU is promoting *collaboration and network-*

*ing* with the international agricultural research centers, selected developing country institutions, and other organizations involved in seed-related R&D, training, and technical assistance.

In summary, Delouche said that technology transfer had been and would continue to be the crucial delivery system in both technical assistance and training. ■

## BROADENING PROGRAM SUPPORT

**W**ith budget constraints a very real factor in A.I.D. program portfolios, it is especially appropriate that U.S. institutions concerned with Title XII programs look to extend the existing support base. Several universities are developing program links with the World Bank, regional development banks, the Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations Development Program and International Development Association.

Such program links do not lend themselves to general class action and must be pursued individually by institutional representatives. BIFAD encourages such initiatives in the interest of more extensive utilization of university capacities in addressing poverty and related hunger issues. ■

## ISEC HOLDS NATIONAL TRAINING CONFERENCE

“**S**triving for Excellence: Strategies for International Education and Training” was the theme for the 1987 International Science and Education Council (ISEC) National Training Conference held March 8-11 in Rosslyn, Va.

This biannual conference provides an opportunity for university and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) staff to share ideas regarding international participant education and training programs. Attendees represented 46 university campuses, USDA, FAO, A.I.D., private organizations and other government agencies.

This year's conference was designed to feature all phases of a foreign participant's education and training program, both programmatic and administrative. Each session looked at the roles and expectations of the various persons involved in a participant's program—the

sponsoring agency, the programming agency, university or other training institution, and the participant.

Featured speakers at the conference included Peter Myers, deputy secretary of Agriculture, Duane Acker, A.I.D. agency director of Food and Agriculture, and John Costello, executive vice president of the Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs. Major issues and concerns presented during the conference are being referred to the ISEC Training Committee for review and the development of follow-up action plans.

A conference summary is being prepared. Copies will be distributed with the next issue of the ISEC Update and to each of the participants.

Persons not on this distribution list may obtain summary copies by contacting Dr. Valdis Mezainis, Director, International Training Division, OICD/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250-4300. ■

## A.I.D. PROGRAM GUIDANCE TO MISSIONS

**A**ll U.S. university Title XII officers have received a BIFAD staff-prepared synopsis of A.I.D. program planning guidance to field missions for FY 1989. Copies of the “Blueprint for Development” also were provided, as this 1985 document continues to be cited for guidance.

Agricultural development to address hunger and poverty is still a major effort, even as related biological diversity, natural resources, sustainability and private sector emphases have come into greater prominence. Health and population programs also continue to receive special emphases. Human capital development in all programs and especially for subSahara Africa still offers a lasting way of enhancing and ensuring continued development capability. ■

## AFRICAN FACULTIES OF AGRICULTURE PAPER

**T**he Agency's “Plan for Supporting Agricultural Research and Faculties of Agriculture in Africa” has prompted the development of a planning paper by BIFAD. Dr. Edna McBreen of Creative Associates was commissioned to develop a plan for needs assessment of African faculties of agriculture and potential long-term linkages with U.S. universities.

The paper, “Planning for Long-Term Institutional Linkages with Faculties of Agriculture in Africa,” is being prepared for publication in the BIFAD Occasional Paper series. The McBreen paper highlights the historical development of faculties of agriculture in Africa, identifies information that is currently available for the assessment process and suggests steps and procedures for utilization by assessment teams. The paper should be very useful to the university community and A.I.D. in the further development of the Agency's African plan. ■

## JOINT CAREER CORPS

The last issue of the Briefs included a short update on the status of the Joint Career Corps (JCC) program. A.I.D. Administrator McPherson recently sent a cable to all field missions highlighting the advantages of the program and encouraging missions to participate.

The JCC program allows missions to draw upon the university scientific community for the most current technical expertise. Candidates are normally full-time faculty with established reputations in their fields. They have leadership qualities and can offer both technical and policy-related advice to missions and high-level host country officials.

Demand for JCC participants may increase in the near future. Persons interested in more information concerning the JCC program should contact: Director, Office of Research and University Relations, Bureau for Science and Technology, Room 309, SA-18, U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523, Phone: (703) 235-8929. ■

## HERTFORD JOINS BIFAD BUDGET PANEL

Dr. Reed Hertford of Rutgers University has been appointed to the BIFAD Budget Panel, succeeding Dr. Woods Thomas of Purdue University, who completed his term in December 1986.

Other members of the panel are Drs. Harold Matteson of New Mexico State University, Kenneth Shapiro of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and Howard Massey of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

With Dr. Hertford's appointment, the panel represents each of the four regions of the new International Section of the Division of Agriculture of NASULGC.

BIFAD established the Budget Panel in 1985 to analyze Title XII-related budget patterns in A.I.D. and formulate recommendations for Board input to the Agency. The membership of the panel rotates one person each year to provide substantial continuity to this complex annual process.

The panel soon will begin that process for FY 1989. Budget proposals are due from A.I.D. field missions in May 1987 for review by the regional bureaus dur-

## BIFAD STAFF RECEIVES PRESIDENT'S AWARD

The BIFAD Support Staff recently received the President's Award "for extraordinary support of voluntarism through the Combined Federal Campaign of the National Capital Area (CFC) for 1987." The CFC is the means by which federal workers can participate in the annual United Way campaign.

The President's Award is given for total contributions averaging \$75 or more per individual employee and 75% or more staff participation.

The BIFAD staff reached 111% of its goal under the leadership of its CFC coordinator, Kathleen Finan Stone, who also received a CFC Special Service Award.

This marks the third time in recent years that the BIFAD staff has been recognized for its CFC participation.

ing May and June. The panel will meet with the central and regional bureaus on June 25-26 in Washington, D.C., to review the bureaus' conclusions and to make recommendations for board input prior to the bureaus' submission to the Agency's central budget office.

A month later (on July 29), the panel is scheduled to review and comment on the Agency's final budget recommendations prior to submission to the Department of State and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for approval. The panel will have a final opportunity to comment on the proposed budget in November or December—that is, following the OMB "passback" and prior to the Agency's submission of its Congressional Presentation for FY 1989.

The impact of these interventions in the budget process is not clear. However, a recent reassessment of the latest allocations in the FY 1987 budget and in the proposed budget for FY 1988 indicates an encouraging shift in recent trends—namely, a greater share for Title XII-type projects than was found in the initial allocations made last September. ■

In 1984 and 1986 it received the Honor Award for total contributions averaging \$50 or more per employee and 75% or more staff participation. In 1986, the staff also was given the 100% Goal Award. ■

## IRRI Book on Helpful Insects

The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) has published a 120-page book, "Helpful Insects, Spiders and Pathogens" by B.M. Shepard, A.T. Barrion and J.A. Litsenger. The book includes 103 color plates and illustrations for lay-person identification. Interested persons should contact the Communications and Publications Department, IRRI, P.O. Box 933, Manila, Philippines.

## CUTOFF DATES ISSUED BY A.I.D. PROCUREMENT OFFICE

In order to assure their timely obligation, A.I.D.'s Office of Procurement (alias Contracts) has issued a schedule of cutoff dates for the receipt of procurement requests funded by administratively reserved program obligations for FY 1987 (alias planned obligations).

The schedule is concerned with those requests for FY 1987 to be executed by contract, grant and cooperative agreement, and PASA (Participating Agency Service Agreement) and RSSA (Resources Support Services Agreement) actions by the Office of Procurement (M/SER/OP).

Pending requests, including advance or draft procurement requests approved by the relevant program offices, should reach M/SER/OP by the following dates:

*New starts:* Noncompetitive Grant and Cooperative Agreements, PASAs, and RSSAs (May 31), IQC Work Orders, Purchase Orders, and PSCs (Personal Services Contracts) (July 31);

*Amendments:* to Contracts, Grant and Cooperative Agreements, PASAs, and RSSAs (June 30), IQC Work Orders and Purchase Orders (Aug. 15).

Procurement requests funded by bilateral project agreements will continue to be received and acted on by M/SER/OP as soon as possible under established procurement procedures. ■

## HELPING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS WITH CULTURAL READAPTATION

The International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Studies (ICASALS) of Texas Tech University has just published **LOOKING FORWARD, LOOKING BACKWARD**, edited by J.S. Behrens and W.F. Bennett. Subtitled "The Cultural Readaptation of International Students," the book is concerned with the adjustments and sometimes unexpected results in social and cultural situations when moving back to one's own homeland from the United States.

The authors provide guidance and a setting by which international students studying in the United States can analyze special adjustment problems that they may encounter in the transition back to their homelands and begin to apply newly-learned technology. The book also provides information and insight for those who advise and work with international students.

About 15 writers contributed to this volume.

Copies (at \$9.95 each) are available from ICASALS, P.O. Box 4620, Lubbock, Texas 79409. Discounts are given for quantity orders. ■

## ELEANOR MORRISON TRANSFERS

Many readers have come to know Eleanor Morrison as the head of the BIFAD office staff and secretary to the executive director since 1978. She left BIFAD in March.

Mrs. Morrison served all four executive directors and the Title XII cause with outstanding efficiency and loyalty. At its April meeting, the Board formally recognized with appreciation Mrs. Morrison's services.

Although she has transferred within A.I.D., she will be missed by everyone in BIFAD, who wish her the best in her new endeavors. ■

## COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY HOSTS BIFAD WORKSHOP

Colorado State University is planning to host a five-day BIFAD workshop, Aug. 17-21, for Title XII project leaders and backstop personnel.

The workshop is in response to concerns raised in the recent study by the A.I.D. Administrator which indicated a need to strengthen the capability of personnel involved or soon to be involved in these positions.

Additional information may be obtained from Dr. James Meiman, Director of International Programs, Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, CO 80523, telephone: (303) 491-7223. ■

### Other Training

• *Remote Sensing Principles and Practices, June 1-5, 1987*: Because of the emphasis on the use of appropriate technology, the workshop is intended for those with operational or "field" responsibilities (engineers, agricultural scientists, planners, foresters, geologists, geographers, wildlife biologists, etc). Previous experience with airphoto interpretation or remote sensing is not necessary. Contact person: Training and Assistance Officer, EROS Data Center, U.S. Geological Service, Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57198.

• *Integrated Resources Management Training Course June 1-26, 1987* conducted by Western Carolina University (WCU) and Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

Developed for "seniors, graduate students and resource managers from Africa, Asia and Latin America," the training course is designed to help them manage better resource development programs and projects.

The course will begin on WCU's Cullowhee (near Asheville), N.C., campus and will include visits to TVA project sites in or near Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn., Muscle Shoals, Ala., and elsewhere in the Tennessee Valley.

Write or call: Dr. Linda B. Oxendine, Skills and Education Development Branch, TVA, 1B29 Old City Hall Complex, Knoxville, Tenn. 37902. Tel. no.: (615) 632-6019.

• *Communication Planning and Strategy, June 7-July 3, 1987*: More than 250 people from 40 countries have participated since the course began in 1980. The four-week course emphasizes the im-

portance of communication in development programs.

Contact person: Dr. R.D. Colle, Department of Communication, Cornell University, 640 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, New York 14850.

The University of Maine has announced several short courses for the international community to be held this summer.

Topics of the individual seminars include Agricultural Research Methods with Microcomputer Applications; Management Marketing and Trade Decision Making; Human Resource Planning in Developing Countries; Food and Nutrition Problems—an International Perspective; Production, Management and Storage of White Potatoes and Selected Root Crops; the Village Woodlot; and Instruction in Practical Animal Science.

Other courses offered are: Monitoring Food Quality, Governing Renewable Common Property Resources with emphasis on fisheries management and development; Management Skills and Techniques for Third World Women; Harvesting, Processing and the Use of Wood; and Forest Rangelands and Water Resources.

For further information contact: Director, International Research and Educational Programs, 259 Aubert Hall, University of Maine, Orono, Maine 04469-0102. Tel.: (207) 581-1509. Easylink Mail: ELN 62955620. ■

## BIFAD

### Members

Dr. William E. Lavery—Chair  
Honorable Paul Findley  
Dr. Jean Ruley Kearns  
Dr. Hugh LaBounty  
Mr. L. William McNutt, Jr.  
Dr. Leonard Spearman  
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BIFAD  
U.S. Agency for International  
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Washington, D.C. 20523  
(202) 647-9048



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. X, No. 4

Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Jul/Aug 1987

## ***BIFAD Recommends Continuing Linkages To A.I.D.***

The Board has unanimously approved and recommended to A.I.D. a staff proposal for Continuing Linkage grants to maintain institutional ties that are established during the life of a development assistance contract.

This concept, which evolved from discussions with Title XII university representatives and A.I.D. personnel over several months, is now in the hands of the Agency to develop and activate. The Board expressed hope that, despite budgetary constraints, the program would be initiated soon, at least on a limited scale. The funding would come most likely from interested field missions where Title XII contractors had good per-

**Continuing Linkage grants offer much potential for cost-effective continued development and for mutual benefits to the entities involved in sustaining the empathy, friendship and understanding developed in projects.**

formance records and there were joint proposals by the Title XII and the host institutions for continued program linkages.

In new contract negotiations, universities might wish to incorporate provision for a continuing linkage of \$20,000 to \$50,000 per year over a five-year period. Existing contracts might be amended before expiration to provide for such an arrangement.

The Agency is considering how best to handle completed projects.

The Title XII institution's initiative is key to causing this to happen. It offers much potential for cost-effective, continued development and for mutual benefits to the entities involved in sustaining the empathy, friendship and understanding developed in projects.

## ***Lavery's Letter As McPherson Leaves For Treasury Post***

Dear Peter:

The Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) has appreciated your long and intimate involvement in international development and especially in the affairs and concerns of the Title XII community.

You were one of us as an early member of the Board, helping to establish the Title XII partnership between U.S. universities and A.I.D. Following your service on the Board, you continued to be involved substantively as a member of BIFAD's former Joint Committee on Agricultural Development (JCAD). Utilizing your knowledge of and longstanding interest in Latin America, you served ably as the co-chairman of JCAD's Subcommittee for Latin America and the Caribbean.

It was your appointment as A.I.D. Administrator in 1981 which required a change in your relationship with BIFAD. We have been pleased to note that it did not lessen your interest in and support of Title XII and the Title XII partnership. Indeed, your knowledge of BIFAD has

strengthened relationships between A.I.D. and U.S. universities, thereby helping to use more fully the resources of the Title XII community in our foreign aid program.

It is with mixed emotions, therefore, that we express our congratulations and best wishes to you on your new appointment, knowing that our ongoing relationship necessarily will be less intimate and more distant. We are grateful to you for your fine service to BIFAD, and look forward to continuing the Title XII partnership with your successor, Mr. Alan Woods.

/s/Bill

## **BIFAD Holds Forum in Rhode Island**

The June meeting of the BIFAD was held in Rhode Island in conjunction with the annual Association of U.S. University Directors of International Agricultural Programs meeting. The Board agenda included an opportunity for an interchange of ideas and concerns relative to Title XII activities in the setting of an "open forum".

After Chairman Bill Lavery welcomed the guests, Dr. Jean Kearns reviewed some of the accomplishments of BIFAD

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## BIFAD Holds Forum in Rhode Island

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and Title XII. She indicated that the Board was looking toward a positive future. She asked for input from the assembled group that would assist the Board in formulation of future plans.

Initial responses to the Board were presented by representatives from each of the four International Committee on

Organization and Policy regions. The representatives were: J. Lawrence Apple, Gerald Donovan, Harold Matteson and Woods Thomas. Topics of discussion included improvement of the public image of university involvement in Development Assistance, technology transfer, alternative approaches to development assistance modes, university involvement in creation of a knowledge base for each developing country, examining investment patterns in development assistance, political activity by the Board and universities, and the evolving pattern of oppor-

tunities and involvement by Title XII universities.

A discussion involving numerous campus and A.I.D. representatives followed. A strong theme throughout the discussion was the need for BIFAD and the university community to intensify their efforts to bring about a better understanding of the rationale for foreign assistance and to enlist the support of Congress for adequate funding.

Dr. Kearns thanked the participants for their helpful suggestions. Chairman Lavery indicated that the Board would continue to work toward strengthening the support of Title XII activities.



Seated left to right: AA/S&T Nyle Brady, Board Members Walsh, Findley, Lavery; Counselor to A.I.D. Marshall Brown; Board Members Kearns, McNutt, and Spearman. Standing: Third World Country Scholars involved in Title XII Collaborative Research Support Program at the University of Rhode Island.

## JCARD Meets with Board, AUSUDIAP

The Joint Committee for Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD), taking advantage of the presence of several of its members at the BIFAD and AUSUDIAP meetings, held its first meeting under the chairmanship of Duane Acker, Agency Director for Food and Agriculture in Galilee, R.I., June 2.

JCARD members heard a renewed concern from BIFAD Chairman Bill Lavery at a breakfast meeting with the Board. Lavery, in reviewing the evolution of JCARD, noted that the framers of Title XII showed foresight in recognizing that a presidentially-appointed board, dealing primarily at the policy level with A.I.D. and universities, would need "subordinate units" (such as JCARD) to assist with the implementation of Title XII at the operational level. In addition to that, Lavery said, the Board wanted JCARD's advice and counsel on policy issues that the Board addresses.

Board member Jean Ruley Kearns, designated liaison to JCARD, emphasized the need for close linkages between the Board and JCARD and indicated her intention to help establish a close working relationship between the two groups.

Duane Acker emphasized the need for JCARD to focus on program priorities at a time of increased budget pressures—for example, by providing advice on agricultural research priorities in A.I.D.'s Bureau for Science and Technology for use in adjusting to reduced budget levels.

Responding to a request from the Board, JCARD agreed to establish an *ad hoc* group to plan a program focussed on training for a BIFAD meeting next October.

JCARD members also reviewed draft proposals for the establishment of two subcommittees: for research and technology transfer and for human capital development. The proposals are to be revised and circulated to JCARD members.

## BIFAD Meeting Dates

BIFAD meetings are scheduled for the morning of August 13, October 9 and November 12 in Washington, D.C. These Board meetings are open to all interested persons. The October meeting will focus on training.

## Credit Union-Cooperative Consortium Receives A.I.D. Project

Approval of a three-year, \$3.3 million project to assist the rural cooperative movement in Honduras was received recently by a consortium headed by the World Council of Credit Unions in Madison, Wisc.

The consortium, which will implement the project, includes also the Latin American Conference of Credit Unions (COLA), National Cooperative Business Association of the U.S.A. (NCBA) and the U.S. Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ADCI). The consortium in turn will work through a specialized technical and financial assistance unit of the National Credit Union Federation of Honduras.

The primary focus of the project is to provide technical assistance to Honduran cooperative federations and credit unions and their affiliates and members, especially in the rural areas. In addition to improving and strengthening their institutional capacity and financial stability, the project seeks to improve credit management and delivery, savings mobilization, cooperative insurance services, and rural agricultural production and marketing.

Chief of party for project team is Rocael Garcia, former president of the World Council and general manager of Guatemala's National Credit Union Federation. Other team members are Raul Sanchez of COLAC, Federico Varela of NCBA and William Avarado-Greenwood of ACDI. In addition to the services of these long-term advisors, the project includes 41 person-months of short-term technical advisory services.

## Moroccan A.I.D. Funded Project Benefits U.S. Farmers Too

Four Moroccan durum wheats may be important sources of Hessian fly resistance in the next century.

These genetic strains were brought to the United States by a Moroccan wheat breeder about the same time U.S. scientists brought a South Dakota durum bread wheat strain to Morocco. The bread wheat, SD 8035, was developed by plant breeder Dr. F. Cholik of the South Dakota State University. The reason for the "swap" was the same for both parties: the Hessian fly.

Entomologist Dave Keith of the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension Service recently spent a year in Morocco, where scientists are seeking opportunities for both Morocco and the United States in the battle with the Hessian fly. The United States is studying the potential of Moroccan wheats to contribute to the resistance in U.S. bread wheats to the Hessian fly.

J.H. Hatchett, an entomologist with USDA's Agricultural Research Service at Kansas State University, has high hopes

for the Moroccan strains. The resistance appears to be in new genes that can be added to the United States' "genetic arsenal." These may be used in wheats grown by U.S. farmers 20 years from now, Hatchett said.

He and Moroccan graduate student Ahmed Amri just finished analyzing the data on the intercrosses of the four durum wheat strains. After growing two generations of these crosses, Hatchett said it appeared that the traits for resistance to the Hessian fly are controlled by three different genes. This means that U.S. wheat breeders have three new sources of resistance to use in developing U.S. wheat varieties.

The timing is right. The United States has "only seven genes available in reserve," Hatchett said. These can be developed when the Hessian fly mutates to overcome the currently used resistant varieties. In addition, U.S. scientists continue their search for new resistant genes, in order to keep ahead of the fly challenge. A variety is only effective in

resisting the Hessian fly for about 10 years, Hatchett explained.

Meanwhile, it will take time and "extra effort" for scientists to transfer the Hessian fly resistance into bread wheats and to breed out the unwanted qualities of the Moroccan durums, normally used in pastas.

Keith is returning to Morocco in August to be team leader for the group of U.S. scientists from Nebraska, Kansas State, Oklahoma State, Missouri and Iowa State universities at the Drylands Agricultural Research Center at Setat. These scientists are helping to train about 30 Moroccan scientists who will operate the center after the project concludes.

U.S. scientists learn from their studies abroad, Keith said. "What I've learned in Morocco will be of value to U.S. wheat farmers." Ironically, a large infestation of Hessian flies in western Nebraska "welcomed" Keith home last fall.

## Woods Chosen to Head A.I.D.

President Reagan announced April 15 his intent to nominate M. Alan Woods as USAID Administrator. He was named to succeed Peter McPherson who has been nominated to the post of deputy secretary of the treasury.

Since 1985, Woods has served as deputy U.S. trade representative with responsibility for trade negotiations affecting manufacturing, agricultural and service industries. He also directs the congressional and public affairs of the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative as well as its internal management functions.

Previously, he was vice president for technology, Sears World Trade, 1983-85; vice president, DGA International, 1977-83; assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, 1976-77; and civilian chief of staff and senior advisor to the secretary of defense, 1975-76.

During 1981-86, Woods served periodically as an advisor to Administrator McPherson, conducting a series of management studies on the Agency's structure, personnel levels and program processes.

Woods is a native of Missouri and a graduate of American University.

## AUSUDIAP Honors Three



Left to right: Robert Fahs, Margaret Fahs, Donald Isleib, Michigan State University, and Vernon Larsen, Kansas State University

At its annual meeting awards luncheon on June 3, the Association of U.S. University Directors of International Agricultural Programs (AUSUDIAP) honored three outstanding persons for "distinguished service to international agriculture." They were recognized for their contributions to Title XII effectiveness and to the cause of food and agricultural development.

The recipients were:

**Margaret Fahs**, Assistant Director of International Programs, NASULGC;

**Erven Long**, recently retired after long and distinguished service with A.I.D.; and

**Paul Creech**, retired Director of International Programs at Texas A&M University.

These honorees join a list of 21 recipients since the annual awards were presented first in 1982.

## A.I.D. Speakers, Publications And Audio-Visual Materials Available

Information about America's foreign economic assistance program is available through A.I.D.'s Bureau of External Affairs to individuals and organizations. For speakers, publications and audio-visual materials, write or call the Bureau in Room 4889 NS, 320 21st Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20523; tel. no. (202) 647-4213.

*Speakers* have expertise in a variety of subjects, including Third World economic and social development, child survival, private enterprise, world hunger, disaster relief, rural and urban development, the role of women in development, U.S. economic and trade policies, and the importance of foreign aid. Following a speaker's presentation,

a question-and-answer period is encouraged.

In addition to the speaking engagement, sponsoring organizations are encouraged to schedule other events for the speaker, such as visits to schools and colleges, meetings with civic and foreign affairs groups and interviews by the local media.

Honoraria are not accepted. However, due to budget restrictions, sponsoring organizations are asked to assume travel expenses and local transportation and lodging, if possible.

A letter of invitation for a speaker should include the date, time and location of the engagement, preferred topic, and purpose and size of the meeting. Letters of

invitation should be directed to the Speakers Bureau at the address above.

*Publications* explain the U.S. bilateral foreign economic aid program and discuss issues, such as agriculture and food production, appropriate technology, private enterprise, education and health.

Individuals (especially students of international development), schools and libraries may find the following of interest:

- *The AID Challenge*. A description of the rationale and program of U.S. assistance to Third World countries.
- *Facts About AID*. A condensed version of the *AID Challenge*.
- *USAID Highlights*. A quarterly 4-page newsletter focussing on how U.S. foreign aid benefits Americans.
- *Expanding Freedom's Frontiers: Foreign Aid in the 1980s*. Highlights of recent agency programs and accomplishments.
- *Foreign Aid Works*. A brief explanation of the importance of foreign aid to U.S. interests.
- *U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants*. An annual statistical compilation showing country-by-country receipt of U.S. foreign aid since 1945.

*Audio-visuals* are available on loan. They include videotapes, films, slide presenta-

*Continued on page 6*

## Research Grants

• More than 5,700 funding programs are listed in the *Directory of Research Grants 1987*, published recently by The Oryx Press (2214 North Central at Encanto Avenues, Phoenix, AZ 85004-1483). The 992-page directory covers research programs supported by government agencies, private foundations, corporations and professional organizations. Program descriptions, requirements, restrictions, funding amounts, application deadlines and program sponsor and address are provided in the alphabetical listing by grant title.

• The Inter-American Foundation offers *three fellowship programs* (doctoral, master's, and Latin American and Caribbean) to support scholars researching development activities.

About 15 fellowships are awarded annually for doctoral dissertation field research. Applicants must have completed degree requirements and are required to write and speak the language of the Latin American or Caribbean country where the field work will be conducted. Application deadline is December 5.

From 15 to 20 fellowships are awarded each year to master's level students to conduct three to six months of field work. Applicants must be enrolled in professional schools or academic programs at U.S. universities, speak the local language and be affiliated with an appropriate institution. Fellows are selected twice a year. Application deadlines are November 1 and March 1.

Ten fellowships are awarded each year to Latin American and Caribbean practitioners and researchers whose work in grassroots development would benefit from advanced academic experience in the United States. Awards are given primarily to candidates for advanced degrees and occasionally to persons pursuing a nondegree program of supervised research. Application deadline is January 15.

Write or call the Foundation's Fellowship Office, 1515 Wilson Blvd., Rosslyn, VA 22209. Tel. no. (703) 841-3864.

## AWID Holds Annual Conference

Nearly 500 participants attended the Third annual Association for Women in Development (AWID) Conference in Washington, D.C., on April 15-17, 1987, over which AWID President-elect Mary Hill Rojas presided. The basic conference theme, "Moving Forward: Innovations in Development Policy, Action and Research," was developed through sub-themes: Innovations in Achieving Food Security, Innovations in Economic Enterprises and Innovations in Health and Child Survival.

Principal speakers included His Excellency Obaidullah Khan, Ambassador to the United States from Bangladesh; Dr. Jane Guyer, anthropologist from Boston University; Herschelle Challenor of UNESCO; Carmen Barroso of the Carlos Chaga Foundation in Brazil; David Bell of the Harvard School of Public Health;

and Dame Nita Barrow, Ambassador to the United States from Barbados.

Barrow was presented the AWID Distinguished Service Award for her continued support of women in development.

A new AWID Development Education Network was formed during the conference. Information on membership in the network may be obtained by writing to Jane Knowles, 240 Agricultural Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc. 53706.

Copies of the conference agenda and abstracts of papers presented are available. The cost is \$5.00 to cover postage and handling. Requests should be sent to Mary Hill Rojas, 1060 Animal Science Building, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA 24061, with a check made payable to AWID.

## 45th Professional Agricultural Workers Conference Set For Tuskegee University

"Keys to Rural Community Development in Southeastern United States" is the theme for the 45th Professional Agricultural Workers Conference (PAWC), which will be held at Tuskegee University, Dec. 6-8, 1987.

Four topics will be considered in carrying out the conference theme: leadership at state and local levels, citizen participation in program planning, pursuit of quality education and business approach to survival of small family farms.

**Call for papers.** Contributing papers, both for peer review and nonreview, are invited. Abstracts are due by Aug. 15, 1987, and final decisions will be made by Aug. 25. There will be twelve peer-review papers (three for each of the four topics) and authors will be given 20 minutes to make presentations during the conference. In addition, there will be eight nonreview papers (two per topic) and authors will have 15 minutes for presentations.

**"Success stories"** of the work of community organizations that mirror the conference theme and topics also are invited. Abstracts are due by Sept. 30, 1987. In addition to receiving certificates, the organizations will be recognized by the publication of abstracts of the "success stories" in the conference proceedings.

For additional information, write or call: Dr. T.T. Williams, Coordinator of the PAWC Program, Human Resources Development Center, Tuskegee University, P.O. Box 681, Tuskegee, AL 36088; tel. no.: (205) 727-8764.

## Title XII Brochure Available

Copies of the new brochure, "BIFAD and the Title XII Partnership," have been distributed to all Title XII institutions.

Additional copies may be obtained from the BIFAD office.

Among other things, this brochure can be useful in orienting new people (including university administrators) to Title XII-related activities.

## In Case You Have Not Seen . . .

• *Accelerating Food Production in Sub-Saharan Africa*, edited by John W. Mellor, Christopher L. Delgado and Malcolm J. Blackie. An authoritative account of the interactions of agricultural technology and policy in African development, the book provides a comprehensive assessment, both diagnostic and prescriptive, of food production in the region. A specific set of programs for African governments and assistance agencies is proposed.

In addition to the editors, more than 36

## Electronic Mail Communications

Rapid exchange of written communications between the BIFAD office and Title XII institutions is available. As a "Friend of Extension," the BIFAD office is sending and receiving messages, including project alerts, meeting notices and other important information, over the Department of Agriculture's Cooperative System Information Network.

Title XII offices may be added to the electronic mail distribution system by sending their USDA Cooperative System Information Network user identification number to the BIFAD Country Programs Division.

For additional information, call Dr. Randall Hoffmann, BIFAD office, at (202) 647-8408.

## Hunger Group To Award Leadership Prize

The Hunger Project plans to initiate a new Africa Prize for Leadership for the Sustainable End of Hunger.

The annual prize will honor a distinguished African who has exhibited exceptional leadership in bringing an end to the persistence of hunger. The focus will be on individuals working in agriculture, education, health and public policy.

The first annual prize will be awarded in September 1987.

Write the Hunger Project, 1 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10010, for complete information and nomination forms.

authors have contributed articles to this book, which also contains 42 tables and charts.

The publisher is Johns Hopkins University Press (701 W. 40th Street, Suite 275, Baltimore, MD 21211), in cooperation with the International Food Policy Research Institute (1776 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036).

• *Fisheries Programs* is a new brochure about A.I.D.'s work in this sector. After setting forth the importance of fisheries and of fish, especially in Africa and Asia, the brochure describes the formation of CIFRAI, the Committee for International Fisheries Research and Assistance Institutions, which A.I.D. facilitated to encourage research collaboration and coordinated programming.

*Continued on page 6*

## FAMU Institution Commitment Effective in Malawi

Florida A&M University (FAMU) has received top marks from an external evaluation team's review of FAMU's Engineering Expansion project in Malawi.

FAMU sent a team of its engineers, led by Professor Vernal Taylor, to Blantyre, Malawi, early in 1983 to improve and expand the institutional capability of the Polytechnic Institute to produce Malawian engineers.

According to the evaluation report, the FAMU team has made excellent progress with the project. Especially noteworthy were the materials the team prepared which detail curriculum and engineering needs in Malawi. FAMU's International Programs Office was commended also for the strong headquarters support it provided.

Dr. Peter Hartmann, the Director of the International Programs Office at FAMU, attributes the success of the team in Malawi to "good basics." He added, "We have good administrative support here for international work, starting with the faculty and deans and continuing up the network to FAMU's President. Such institutionalized commitment to international programs makes our work much easier."

## TRAINING COURSES

• *Postharvest Loss Reduction of Perishable Crops, Aug. 23–Sept. 25, 1987.* This course is designed to help participants more effectively identify the causes of postharvest losses and utilize advanced methods for minimizing these losses during handling, processing and marketing. Taught by representatives of Cornell University's Departments of Food Science and Pomology and Food Science and Technology, it will be of particular interest to personnel responsible

for the management of postharvest systems for fruits, vegetables, and root and tuber crops. Write: James E. Haldeman, Program Training Officer, International Agriculture Program, Roberts Hall, Cornell University, P.O. Box 16, Ithaca, NY 14853-5901.

• *Development Project Evaluation Course, Sept. 14–25, 1987.* Extension Service, University of Minnesota. Led by Dr. Michael Quinn Patton, International

Programs Evaluation Specialist in the Institute of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, the course focusses on a practical approach to project evaluation. Participants will consider evaluation approaches and strategies for establishing evaluation useful to decision makers. Write or call: Fred Hoefler, Ph.D., 405 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, 1420 Eckles Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55108; tel. no.: (612) 625-2722; telex: TWX 5106013001 INT AG STP UQ.

## In Case You Have Not Seen . . . *Continued from page 5*

CIFRAI consists of the principal U.S. federal marine fisheries agency, eight major universities dealing with fisheries and aquaculture, an international research and management center, and a tropical fisheries research institution. This expertise is available to developing countries and A.I.D. field missions to assist in developing their fisheries sector.

Write or call: Renewable Natural Resources Division, Office of Agriculture, Bureau for Science and Technology, A.I.D., Washington, D.C. 20523; tel. no.: (703) 235-8993

• *The International Human Suffering Index* was released recently. It was created by the Population Crisis Committee (PCC), a Washington-based private, nonprofit organization, which seeks to increase public awareness of the relationship between rapid population growth and poverty in developing countries. The *Index* uses standard data sets from a number of sources, including the U.S. government and international organizations.

### **BIFAD Regional Liaison Officers**

The Title XII community and the BIFAD have received favorably the plan of assigning BIFAD staff officers to provide linkage to each of the four regional groups of U.S. institutions.

These regional organizations of directors of international agriculture relate to the new NASULGC section in the Division of Agriculture and either are quite new or still forming.

Assignments of such liaison officers will be made soon.

PCC vice president, Dr. Sharon Camp, who edited the *Index* and is the first woman elected to preside over the Governing Board of the National Council for International Health, noted that PCC's research "shows, in a single figure, the appalling differences in living conditions between the rich and poor countries of the world."

Each of 10 measures of human welfare was ranked from 0–10 to denote increasing levels of distress. The 10 measures of human welfare are related to economics, demography, health and governance—that is, income, inflation, demand for new jobs, urban population pressures, infant mortality, nutrition, clean water, energy use, adult literacy and personal freedom.

Countries with infant mortality rates of 140 per 1,000 births received a rating of 10—among them, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Mali, Sierra Leone, Malawi, Guinea, Somalia, Mozambique, Burkina Faso, Angola and Democratic Kampuchea. On the other hand, countries with infant mortality rates of 9 or fewer per 1,000 births earned a 0 rating—among them, Japan, Sweden, Finland, Luxembourg, Iceland, Switzerland, Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Singapore, Hong Kong, Canada, France, Belgium and Australia. The United States, which ranks 18th in the world in terms of infant mortality rates, did not receive a perfect rating.

"Fully 30 of 31 countries with the highest suffering levels had an annual population growth rate between 4.2 and 2 per cent. That means their population will double every 17 to 35 years," said Dr. J. Joseph Speidel, technical editor of the *Index*. Dr. Camp added that "much of the suffering quantified by the *Index* can be traced to

population pressures combined with inadequate development efforts."

A chart form of the *Index* with explanatory information is available from the PPC, 1120 19th Street, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036. The cost is \$5; reduced prices are available for bulk orders.

## A.I.D. Speakers . . .

*Continued from page 4*

tions and portable photo displays depicting various foreign aid programs.

Publications and audio-visuals can be obtained from the Office of Public Inquiries at the address above.

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Dr. Leonard Spearman  
Dr. Leo Walsh

### JCARD

Dr. Duane C. Acker—Chairman  
Dr. John Nicholaides—Vice Chairman

### Executive Director

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. X, No. 5

Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Sept/Oct 1987

## BOARD FOCUSES ON PRIORITIES AND BUDGETS AT AUGUST MEETING

Chairman William Lavery convened the 83rd meeting of BIFAD on August 13 in Washington, D.C.

Board Member Paul Findley set the tone for the meeting by calling for a "reinvigoration" of the spirit of Title XII in the face of budget cuts. He quoted from the letter to President Reagan that appears as a preface to the Board's "Agenda for the Second Decade of Title XII":

"Title XII established a partnership between U.S. universities and the Agency for International Development for strengthening the institutions in developing countries concerned with training agricultural personnel, improving agricultural technology and implementing its adoption."

Findley said, "We have a presidential assignment" as "partners with A.I.D." to help developing countries improve their own systems for solving local food production problems. "We need not be passive or timid," he said, in speaking out "for changes we feel are needed."

Board Member Leo Walsh emphasized the need for additional progress toward better understanding and communications among the institutions, the missions and A.I.D.

### Impact of Budget Cuts on CRSPs

The Board also heard from Clarence Gray, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, on the impact of budget cuts on the Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs). "The reductions will slow down activities and extend the time required to achieve objectives, Gray said, just when they are "right on the edge of genuine contributions."

A.I.D. recognizes the consequences of such cuts on agricultural research, Gray reported, and has tried to buffer the shocks to the CRSPs as much as possible.

Gray stressed that the CRSPs have earned a place in the international agricultural research system with many contributions.

### Budget Panel Report

Charles Ward, BIFAD staff, presented recommendations on behalf of the Board's budget panel. (See related item, page 3.)

## REMINDER

World Food Day is October 16th. As a part of the observance, the 4th World Food Day Teleconference will be broadcast live on Westar 4; transponder 10 D, from 12 noon to 3 p.m. Eastern Time. See BRIEFS, issue of May-June 1987, for details.

### New Focus for Agriculture in A.I.D.

Ken Prussner, A.I.D./Bureau for Africa, and vice-chairman of A.I.D.'s Agricultural Sector Council, reviewed the Agency's efforts to refine the focus of its agricultural program. The following focus statement was developed:

"The focus of the Agency's Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition program is to increase the income of the poor majority and expand the availability and consumption of food, while maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base."

### Report on Procurement Processes

Bradshaw Langmaid, A.I.D.'s deputy assistant administrator for Science and

Technology, reviewed the findings of the Board's procurement processes committee.

The committee concluded that the selection procedures dealing with Title XII projects clearly recognize the intent of the Title XII legislation. The task now is to educate those involved in the operation of the regulations.

Other areas reviewed by Langmaid included the collaborative systems mode, delegations of authority to the field and participation in project design and development processes.

### OTHER ACTIONS

John Nicholaides, University of Illinois, Vice Chairman of the Board's Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development, (JCARD) reported on recent meetings with A.I.D. bureau officials and actions from JCARD's subcommittees.

The Board approved a recommendation presented by Jim Henson of Washington State University, chairman of JCARD's subcommittee on research and technology transfer, to increase the current one-year extension of the Sorghum/Millet CRSP to three years.

The next meeting of the Board will be held October 9, 1987. ■

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## PESSON TO HEAD BIFAD STAFF



**D**r. Lynn Pesson, vice chancellor of Louisiana State University (LSU) assumed the position of executive director of the BIFAD staff on October 1. He succeeds Dr. R. W. Kleis who is returning to the University of Nebraska as Executive Dean for International Affairs.

The BIFAD selected Pesson from a group of very outstanding candidates. He

brings extensive administrative and international experience to this important position in the Title XII programs.

As a 1948 graduate of LSU, he started his career as an extension agent and subsequently served as a state youth program specialist; Extension Training coordinator at LSU and Extension Education Specialist with the USDA in Washington, D.C. His international experience includes two years in Malaysia, numerous special international assignments in 17 countries and coordinator of LSU's international agriculture programs for five years. He is managing partner for Development Consultants, Incorporated. Since 1974, he has served LSU as vice chancellor for Student Affairs and vice chancellor for Administration.

In addition to strong agricultural, administrative and international development credentials, Pesson brings an enthusiastic commitment to the Title XII Partnership and the effective international involvement of U.S. universities. ■

## JCARD UPDATES

*JCARD Representatives Call on A.I.D. Bureaus:* A delegation from BIFAD/JCARD visited with top management of each of the six A.I.D. Bureaus participating in JCARD to update them on JCARD's plans and to solicit ideas and suggestions.

JCARD generally interacts with A.I.D. at a more technical level and the meetings provided a unique opportunity to acquaint officials at the policy level about the range of issues JCARD has under consideration and get reactions to them. In every case, the visit was very positive and constructive, according to Duane Acker, JCARD Chairman. He added that several valuable suggestions were offered that will be useful in structuring the agenda for JCARD/BIFAD during the coming year.

One concern expressed was that JCARD should focus more on technical and scientific issues and provide advice to the bureaus on forward looking strategic issues relating to agriculture as opposed to mechanisms and processes.

*Subcommittee on Research and Technology Transfer:* The "Restructured JCARD" will have a standing subcommittee on Research and Technology

Transfer, incorporating most of the functions of the Research Panel and adding "Technology Transfer" to its mandate. The subcommittee's membership includes:

James Henson, Chairman,  
Washington State University  
Larry Apple, North Carolina State  
University  
Norman Collins, The Ford  
Foundation  
James Walker, U.S. Department  
of Agriculture  
David Bathrick, A.I.D. Science  
and Technology Bureau  
Calvin Martin, A.I.D. Africa  
Bureau ■

## JOINT MOU PROGRAMS REVIEWED

**R**esearch and University Relations (RUR) and BIFAD have completed the annual reviews of universities participating in the joint memorandum of understanding program (JMOU). RUR has established a review schedule for JMOUs that calls for a site visitation of one of the partner institutions each year. The review teams consisted of a representative from RUR, a representative from the International Science and

## INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNS

**S**tudent interns from Midwestern universities are completing richly rewarding educational experiences working in international development agencies this summer. The interns were welcomed to their new assignments by Marshall "Buster" Brown, Counselor to the Agency for International Development, and John D. Pielemeier, special assistant to the Counselor. Representatives from A.I.D. bureaus provided informative briefings on the Agency organization, structure and operations. BIFAD staff members discussed Title XII legislation, BIFAD's role in university-Agency relations and operations and the new BIFAD agenda. Secretary of State George P. Shultz added his welcome and appreciation at a special session organized for summer interns. The interns also attended the August BIFAD Board meeting.

Washington-based interns and their respective universities include: Sally Van Meter and Jayne Romanchek, University of Illinois; Jonathan Bascom, University of Iowa; Susan Andreatta, Michigan State University; Patricia Liefert, Paul Webster and James Frantz, University of Minnesota; Glenn Blumhorst, University of Missouri; Ana Riddell and Joyce Yarid, Ohio State University; Michael Coomer, Purdue University; and Peggy Pertzsch from the University of Wisconsin.

The positive results of this year's intern program provides the basis for continuation of the program next summer. Early screening of candidates and completion of the appropriate forms will facilitate the acceptance and placement of interns for the 1988 program. ■

Technology Institute (ISTI), a technical support service to RUR, and a representative from BIFAD. The reviews are very valuable as they provide feedback to the partnership and to A.I.D. on the progress of the Program Support Grants.

In addition to planned JMOU reviews for the next fiscal year, reviews also are planned for institutions involved in the single memorandum of understanding (SMOUs) program. ■

## KLEIS COMMENTS ON CHANGE AND CHALLENGE

As I return to the University of Nebraska duty as Executive Dean for International Affairs following its policy maximum of two years leave for serving the BIFAD, I contemplate the status of development and execution of the Title XII partnership between A.I.D. and U.S. universities. Much of the development of Title XII structure, mechanisms and programs were put in place in early years of the last decade. In recent years, the emphasis has been placed on:

- evolving LDC conditions and needs
- budgetary constraints
- increasing university involvement
- A.I.D. management decentralization
- personnel and policy changes
- domestic economic factors
- natural resources considerations

The increasing record of successes and accomplishments of Title XII universities in those areas of special capabilities (training, research and technology trans-

## BIFAD BOARD SETS OCTOBER MEETING AGENDA

The October 9, 1987, BIFAD Board meeting will center around two topics of interest to the Title XII community: university support and participant training.

A special ad hoc committee has been formed by the Board to identify participant training issues as perceived by the Title XII university community. The committee will then present the issues to the Board along with some proposed alternate solutions. Representation from OICD and the A.I.D. Office of International Training also have been asked to participate in the Board meeting.

The Board will hear progress reports on the status of the single memorandum of understanding, joint memorandum of understanding and the matching support grants program. Selected individual universities representing each type of grant will present a synopsis of their program and activities. ■

fer and the development of indigenous institutions for sustained progress) provides a sound basis for continued effort and progress. The private sector, consulting firms and PVOs are increasing their interest and involvement with unique capabilities for participation. The future seems to hold both promise and need for cooperation and complementary efforts in larger and more complex projects. Universities can serve a key role in formulating such program associations at the project (and state) level.

While the aggregate commitment and involvement of Title XII roster universities is high and yet growing, there is considerable variation between institutions. There is need in some to strengthen and integrate their institutional support, administrative and policy structure. There also is a need to more broadly implant the international dimension into all the missions and programs of the institution: curricula, extra-curricular activities, research and public service. Grants and contracts projects activities can provide mechanisms for such campus enrichment benefits. But, it must be remembered that the bottom line for such A.I.D. funded projects must be LDC development.

Foreign aid does not have a clearly defined constituency in the U.S. It always has had detractors. The consequences of this have emerged more seriously in the recent environment of domestic economic stress. The universities in the Title

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## A. R. LOVE NAMED COUNSELOR

Effective August 3, A. R. (Ray) Love assumed duties as Counselor to the Agency. He succeeds M. D. (Buster) Brown who became A.I.D. mission director in Egypt. Love has a distinguished record of services in the Agency, most recently serving as deputy assistant administrator and acting assistant administrator for the Africa Bureau.

The counselor works closely with the Administrator and the deputy administrator and is the ranking career Foreign Service Officer in the Agency. As was Brown, Love is the routine point of administrative contact for the executive director and staff of the BIFAD. He is understanding and appreciative of the Title XII relationships. The Board and its staff are most pleased with his designation and the continuation of this helpful association. ■

## BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS TO A.I.D. FROM BIFAD

At its August meeting, the Board adopted the following budget recommendations for forwarding to A.I.D.:

- Increase the percentage of funds allocated to institution-building projects
- Allocate new funds to strengthen African faculties of agriculture
- Support policy reforms by strengthening LDC policy management capability
- Ensure that A.I.D. program guidance strongly emphasizes institution-building projects.

"The university community has consistently advocated a budget strategy oriented around institution-building and education," BIFAD's budget panel report noted.

The budget strategy is underpinned by the following points:

- Activities must be sustainable
- Focus is on long-term solutions
- Indigenous institutions should be strengthened to provide for long-term, self-help capability. ■

## CRSP WORKSHOP IN WASHINGTON JULY 13, 14, 1987

**A**.I.D.'s Science and Technology Bureau (S&T) hosted the workshop for the eight CRSPs: Aquaculture (Pond Dynamics); Bean and Cowpea; Fisheries Stock Assessment; Nutrition (Functional Implications of Marginal Deficiencies in

Human Diets); Peanuts; Small Ruminants; Soils (Management of Tropical Soils); and Sorghum and Millet. CRSPs were represented by program directors from the management entities and chairmen and some members of the boards, technical committees, and exter-

nal evaluation panels. A.I.D. representatives were present from S&T, regional bureaus, the finance and contract offices and the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination (PPC/B). BIFAD was represented by two staffers and a JCARD member.

The workshop focused on topics and issues identified in the A.I.D.-commissioned consultant report of a study of four CRSPs (Sorghum/Millet, Soils, Bean/Cowpeas, and Small Ruminants). The topics included: CRSP-USAID relations and coordinating mechanisms; CRSP-IARC relations and coordination; networking among CRSPs and with S&T's agricultural research projects; research verification and technology dissemination; financial management information systems/cost sharing contributions; methods to improve CRSP performance; and mechanisms for dissemination of research results to the scientific community.

The workshop provided a useful forum for exchanging views on issues, dealing with severe budget cuts imposed by Congress and sharing experiences. Discussions revealed a wide variation in methods of operations among the eight CRSPs, despite a common, standard organization structure that has endured since its inception in 1977.

A report of proceedings of the workshop, being prepared by a contractor, will be published. ■

## NCIH CALLS FOR ABSTRACTS FOR 15TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

**T**he National Council for International Health (NCIH) has issued a call for abstracts for its 15th annual conference to be held May 19-22, 1988, in Washington, D.C.

This call comes in the wake of its successful 14th annual conference in June that was attended by more than 1,000 health professionals from around the world.

NCIH is composed of more than 2,000 individual and 170 organizational members from the public and private sectors. Its mission is to strengthen the U.S. response to international health needs, and its current emphasis is on the health needs of developing countries.

Next May's conference theme focuses on progress made since the 1978 Con-

ference on Primary Health Care, which was held at Alma Ata in the Soviet Union. That conference is widely recognized as a benchmark for defining primary health care programs and promoting equity in reaching underserved groups around the world. It set a global commitment of "Health for All by the Year 2000."

Abstracts should relate to the conference theme, "Ten Years After Alma Ata: Health Progress, Problems and Future Priorities," and be postmarked by October 16, 1987. For further information, write or call: NCIH, 1101 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 605, Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 833-5900. ■

## KLEIS COMMENTS

XII partnership have a special obligation to work for broader public understanding of the U.S. interests in Third World development; moral, economic, political and security. The university community has responded well to this obligation. It must be a continuing process.

The nearly complete reconstitution of the Board in the past two years has coincided with an extensive self-analysis of the first 10 years of Title XII and development of an statement of emphasis for the second decade along with an updated support staff and committee structure. The Board, under Chairman William Lavery, is strong and committed to enhanced Title XII programs.

The BIFAD staff of 17 persons is very able and dedicated. Those from A.I.D. are unquestionably committed to the universities' effective participation and they provide continuity and understanding of the agency sensitivities and processes. The university "detailees," on the other hand, provide the campus and

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university community perspective to the routine functions. They are a compatible and effective team.

Finally, I share an increasingly felt need for a comprehensive reassessment and perhaps reformulation of U.S. foreign assistance programming—all objectives, all agencies, all resources and all mechanisms. Twenty five years of amending, earmarking, remodeling, policy adjustments and, indeed progress renders due a major functional and structural renovation. Academia should significantly participate in such a process.

I have appreciated the privilege of serving as executive director for BIFAD and its staff. It has been an enjoyable experience in a time of change and challenge. There were gratifying specific developments and a general improvement in collaborative relationships within the partnership. I have appreciated the support and cooperation of the Title XII community. I know that Dr. Pesson will enjoy the same relationship. ■

## CONTRACTS AWARDED

1. Project: Kenya—National Agricultural Research (615-0229). Institution: Mid-America International Agricultural Consortium/University of Missouri.

2. Project: Senegal—Reforestation (685-0283). Institution: South East Consortium for International Development.

3. Project: Jordan—Jordan Valley Agricultural Services (278-0241), Extension. Institution: Washington State University.

4. Project: Botswana—Agriculture Technology Improvement (633-0221), Extension. Institution: Mid-America Consortium for International Development/Kansas State University. ■



## CARTER JOINS BIFAD STAFF

**D**r. Eloise Carter of Tuskegee University will be joining the BIFAD staff under a reimbursable detail from OICD. Carter will share her work assignment between OICD and BIFAD. For the last two years Carter has been serving as the acting dean of agriculture and home economics at Tuskegee. Prior to that, she served for nine years as the head of the home economics department. While at Tuskegee, she has participated in short-term international assignments in Guyana, Liberia, Jamaica, Sri Lanka and Honduras.

Carter completed her doctorate in 1976 with a major in foods and nutrition. She previously has served on the staff at both North Carolina Central University and Kansas State University. She has published extensively in her field and been active in numerous professional associations. She will be assisting BIFAD in the Institutional and Human Resources Division of BIFAD. Carter brings an added background and academic dimension to BIFAD. ■

## BIFAD FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE

Each federal agency advisory unit such as BIFAD has a designated "federal representative" who has several legal and operational monitoring functions. With the retirement of Dr. Erven Long, Dr. Curtis Jackson of the Research and University Relations Office will serve in this role. ■

## UMARYLAND OFFERS SPECIAL TRAINING IN FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

**T**wo special training opportunities will be offered by the University of Maryland this fall: a two-credit seminar and a three-day workshop.

The Colleges of Agriculture and Life Sciences' *seminar in agricultural research management during the fall semester* (AGRI 489D) is designed to augment advanced students' technical education with management and leadership concepts and skills. Materials will be drawn from the U.S. land-grant system and international research and development settings. Special emphasis will be given to farming systems research management and to linkages of policy, research and extension. The seminar will be presented to the College Park campus by Dr. Marcus Ingle and Herb Reed of the university's International Development Management Center (IDMC).

IDMC, in cooperation with the Carib-

bean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), will present a *training workshop on Farming Systems Research and Extension planning and monitoring tools October 13-15, 1987*, at the National Agricultural Library near Washington, D.C. Designed for participants who will be going to the Farming Systems Research and Extension Symposium in Arkansas October 18-22, this pre-symposium workshop will help project leaders, research directors and other agricultural and extension professionals understand planning and monitoring tools and how to apply them in a farming systems context.

For further information on the seminar and the workshop, write or call: Herb Reed, IDMC, University of Maryland at College Park, 3220 Symons Hall, College Park, Maryland 20782; (301) 454-7657. ■

## NEW BOOKS ON FOOD POLICY

**A** number of books on food policy have been published by the Johns Hopkins University Press, including those published for the World Bank (IBRD) and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

Publications of the JHU Press are: *American Green Power* by Alain Revel and Christophe Riboud, translated by Edward W. Tanner; *Agricultural Development in the Third World* by Carl K. Eicher and John M. Staatz; *Agriculture and Economic Development* by Subrata Ghatak and Kenneth A. Ingersent; *Agricultural Development: An International Perspective* (revised) by Yujiro Haymi and Vernon W. Ruttan; *Can the Third World Survive?* by Jacques Loup; and *To Feed This World: The Challenge and the Strategy* by Sterling Wortman and Ralph W. Cummings, Jr.

For IBRD, JHU Press has published the following books on food policy: *Agricultural Mechanization and the Evolution of farming Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa* by Prabhu L. Pingali, Yves Bigot and Hans Binswanger; *Food Policy: Integrating Supply, Distribution, and Consumption* edited by J. Price Gittinger, Joanne Leslie and Caroline Hoisington; *Food Policy Analysis* by C. Peter Timmer, Walter P. Falcon and Scott R.

Pearson; and *International Finance for Food Security* by Barbara Huddleston, D. Gale Johnson, Shlomo Reutlinger and Alberto Valdes.

JHU Press publications for IFPRI include *Accelerating Food Production in Sub-Saharan Africa* edited by John W. Mellor, Christopher L. Delgado and Malcolm J. Blackie; *Agricultural Change and Rural Poverty: Variations on a Theme* by Dharm Naraini edited by John Mellow and Gunvant M. Desai; and *Crop Insurance for Agricultural Development: Issues and Experience* edited by Peter Hazell, Carolo Pomareda and Alberto Valdes.

Orders may be placed at the Johns Hopkins University Press, 701 West 40th Street, Suite 275, Baltimore, Maryland 21211. ■

## TITLE XII REGIONAL SEMINARS

The 1988 Title XII Regional Seminars will be held at Kansas State University, January 20-22, and at Rutgers University, January 27-28. Information on registration and arrangements will be sent to all Title XII representatives later in the fall. ■

# INSTORMIL—SORGHUM/ MILLET CRSP STRIGA RESEARCH BREAKTHROUGH

**S**triga is a parasitic weed that attacks crops in the tropics of Africa and India.

The amount of damage caused by striga in sorghum or millet depends upon the plant density of striga plants within the host crop. If infestation is low, damage is low. Under good cultivation practices (fertilizer inputs, good weed control and crop rotation), striga may not be a problem. However, under indigenous cultivation practices (no fertilizer, poor weed control, no crop rotation and continuous cultivation of sorghum, millet or other cereals), Striga becomes devastating. Large plant populations of hundreds of thousands of striga plants per hectare occur, which results in reduced grain yields from 60-100%.

There is no easy answer to the striga problem. Moving whole villages after monoculture of susceptible crop in a village area is often difficult and there may not be water supplies in the new area. Crop rotation is not possible because the seed remains viable in the soil many years. Subsistence farmers must grow their staple grain, and the size of the area that can be cultivated is limited by the amount of labor available to cultivate and weed.

The Sorghum/Millet Collaborative Research Support Program (INTSORMIL

## BOOK ON WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

**A** limited number of single copies are available of "Household Resources and Their Changing Relationships: Case Studies in Gujarat, India," F. Magrabi and A. Verma, eds., published by the Office of International Agriculture, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1987. The report was developed jointly with the faculty of M.S. University of Baroda, India, as an outgrowth of a 1985 Fulbright-Hayes project. It is designed for use in university courses concerned with the role of women and households in social and economic development. Write to the Office of Women in International Development, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 324 Coble Hall, 801 S. Wright Street, Champaign, IL 61820. Copies are complimentary. ■

CRSP) recently has made a breakthrough in the biochemistry of the relationship between the sorghum plant and striga seed. Dr. Larry Butler of Purdue University, a Sorghum/Millet CRSP collaborating institution, has determined that tiny root hairs of the sorghum plant secrete an oily substance with chemical properties similar to poison ivy. The family of compounds in this oily substance are responsible for the stimulation of Striga

seed germination. This discovery has been named "sorgoleone" by the CRSP researchers. The "sorgoleone" discovery opens the door to further biochemistry and biotechnology research and development of new strategies for striga control. Sorgoleone has the potential to be the first striga specific weed control agent that is environmentally acceptable and economical for use by indigenous farmers. ■

## PROJECT LEADER/CAMPUS COORDINATOR WORKSHOP HELD

**A** total of 37 participants representing 20 Title XII Colleges and Universities participated in the BIFAD sponsored Project Leader/Campus Coordinator Workshop held August 17-21 at Colorado State University. The group topics included: field campus relationships; management problems and techniques; continuity and commitment; adapting technology; and participant

training. In addition to numerous project campus coordinators, the group included five pairs of Project Leaders/campus coordinators assigned to projects scheduled to be implemented in 1987. Workshop evaluations were excellent causing facilitators Dr. James Meiman of CSU and Dr. Duane Everett of BIFAD to recommend that similar workshops be held annually. ■

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. X, No. 6

Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Nov/Dec 1987

## PARTICIPANT TRAINING IS FOCUS OF OCTOBER BOARD MEETING

**D**uring its meeting in June, BIFAD decided that participant training issues would be the primary focus of its October meeting. An *ad hoc* committee was formed to identify training concerns and issues in the Title XII community.

Dr. Gilbert Kroening of Southern Illinois University and the committee chairman, introduced the presentation by indicating that the committee had heard from the ISEC Training Committee, the AUSUDIAP Training Committee, universities, consortia and numerous individuals.

Dr. Donald Isleib of Michigan State University reported that the committee had identified eight perceived trends affecting participant training: 1) a decline in A.I.D. funding; 2) an increased number of trainees; 3) higher tuition and living expenses; 4) a greater number of training institutions and placement contractors; 5) questions over the appropriateness of training documents; 6) a decline in dialogue between the university community and A.I.D.; 7) an increase in nontraditional training activities; and 8) a separation of training contracts from technical assistance contracts in projects.

Dr. Paul Huntsberger of New Mexico State University outlined issues arising from these apparent trends. Grouped into the three areas of cost, quality of programs and communications, Huntsberger's report illustrated each of the areas with examples or situations from university campuses.

The committee's report called for fair and equitable treatment of all trainees and universities involved and indicated that universities wished to continue and improve their contributions to international development in a spirit of cooperation with A.I.D. Both parties, A.I.D. and the universities, were working toward a common goal: to provide the best quality training to the participants. Increased

### 1988 BIFAD MEETING DATES

**B**IFAD has set its schedule of regular meetings for 1988:

- Feb. 10— Washington, D.C.
- Apr. 15— Washington, D.C.
- June 7— Fayetteville, Arkansas
- Aug. 5— Washington, D.C.
- Sept. 16— Washington, D.C.
- Nov. 18— Washington, D.C.

There may be other special meetings if deemed necessary, but these regular meeting dates are set to permit advanced planning of schedules.

Readers are reminded that all BIFAD meetings are open to the public. Participation is welcome. ■

communications between the parties would assist in meeting this goal.

BIFAD Chairman William Lavery introduced Christian R. Holmes, newly designated acting director of the Office of International Training. Holmes said the Agency gave a high priority to training and the program was being reorganized into an independent office within A.I.D. to report directly to the Office of the Administrator. This change would give the program increased visibility as part of a growing emphasis of the U.S. foreign assistance program. Holmes said he wanted to improve international training.

Other representatives of the Office of International Training and of A.I.D.'s regional bureaus participated in the discussion which followed.

Thereafter, BIFAD directed that a special committee be formed of representatives from the Title XII community and A.I.D. to review and recommend policies that affect the delivery of participant training by the Title XII institutions. Among the issues to be considered are: 1) tuition costs and tuition caps; 2) length

and nature of training programs; 3) housing policies for participants and their dependents; 4) fragmentation of projects into separate technical assistance and training components; and 5) concern for and consideration of developing country training policies.

Other members of the *ad hoc* committee were: Dr. Barbara Carpenter of Southern Louisiana University, Dr. James Sentz of the University of Minnesota, Dr. Frank Fender of USDA/OICD, and Kenneth Prussner of A.I.D.'s Africa Bureau.

Dr. Duane Everett of the BIFAD Staff coordinated committee activities.

### Documents Survey

As a follow-up to the Board's inquiry at the June meeting about the maintenance and retention of project documents and records in Title XII institutions, Dr. William R. Miner of the BIFAD Staff made a telephone survey of 40 Title XII institutions.

The results indicated that there is considerable variety in the way documents are handled, used, and retained. The range is from very substantial systems involving university libraries and the department of history to no system at all.

The Board requested that a copy of the findings be sent to Title XII institutions for their information. (Additional copies are available from the BIFAD office.) As a further step, the BIFAD Staff was asked to examine some of the more substantial

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# AFRICA BUREAU'S ANRRDO WORKSHOP HELD IN NAIROBI, KENYA

The fifth annual workshop of A.I.D. Africa Bureau's Agricultural, Natural Resources, and Rural Development Officers (ANRRDOs) was held in late September in Nairobi, Kenya.

In addition to the foregoing, the more than 100 participants included other A.I.D. officers and representatives of the international agricultural research centers, USDA, Peace Corps, PVOs and NGOs, U.S. universities, and the House Agricultural Committee staff.

The workshop focused on agricultural, natural resources, and rural development programs in Africa: priorities and relationships among them and other sector programs, how to organize A.I.D. personnel to implement them, and ways of responding to the interest shown by the U.S. public and by Congress in hunger issues in Africa.

These and other matters were considered in plenary sessions and in small group discussions and resulted in the following recommendations, among others:

■ that Africa Bureau plan carefully for the long-term, experienced professional expertise needed to develop the institutional capacity to carry out sector programs, which are being emphasized increasingly over project assistance;

■ that attention be given to the inter-relatedness of two strategies—on the one hand, the recent Agency "focus statement" on increasing the availability and consumption of food and stressing in-

come growth for the poor majority, while maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base and, on the other hand, the Bureau's private sector development strategy—and to the importance of increased involvement of ANRRDOs in the design, implementation, and monitoring of private sector and policy reform activities;

■ that the Bureau's field mission directors review the program approach that emphasizes short-term policy targets without considering sufficiently that sustainable policy reform is a complex process of implementation; and

■ that A.I.D.'s Office of Personnel Management investigate and take action on the problems (*e.g.*, obtaining life insurance) that affect direct-hire and contractor personnel negatively in areas where the AIDS disease is endemic.

A final workshop report will be available in November.

BIFAD Staff member, Dr. Jiryis Oweis, also attended the workshop. From his meetings with various participants, he was impressed with the reported good relations which Title XII institutions have with field missions and the progress they are making in Africa. ■

## A.I.D. ENCOURAGING CONTINUING LINKAGES

The BIFAD developed and recommended proposal for "continuing linkages" between Title XII and LDC institutions was described in the Jul/Aug issue of these BRIEFS. Since then, the Agency has proceeded to accept and encourage implementation of the concept. A cable to all U.S.A.I.D. missions has discussed the merits and guidelines of such and urged missions to provide for such linkages, subject to previous contract performance, mutual institutional interest and consistency with mission policy.

Provision of A.I.D. funds for continuing linkages can be made by country missions through:

- appropriate inclusion in the documentation of new contracts;
- appropriate modification of existing or terminating contracts; and
- grant or cooperative agreement after termination of a contract.

Title XII contracting institutions may well want to initiate such considerations with the appropriate mission officers.

Closely related to this is early consideration of a strategy for collaborative relationships with "graduate" middle-income countries. This will be pursued and perhaps given form in the weeks ahead.

## PARTICIPANT TRAINING

*Continued from page 1*

systems, in order to understand their structure, cost, and utility, and report back to the Board.

## Budget Panel Report

The Board also received the Budget Panel's formal report from Dr. Harold Matteson of New Mexico State University, the Panel chairman. (The basic recommendations of the Panel were reported in the last issue of the *Briefs*.) Matteson noted that, since the report was finalized, A.I.D. had requested information from BIFAD for the program guidance message for FY 1990.

The Board endorsed the report and recommended that it be distributed to all

Title XII institutions and summarized in BIFAD's annual report to Congress. (Additional copies are available from the BIFAD office.)

## Report on University Grants

BIFAD also heard a report from Dr. Curtis Jackson, director of the A.I.D.'s Office of Research and University Relations. Jackson commented on the five single MOUs, twelve joint MOUs, nine Matching Support grants and the status of the HBCU research projects. He noted the positive outcome of the reviews in progress of the JMOUs and indicated that the single MOUs would be reviewed in the near future.

The Board also heard status reports on

examples of each of the above grants. Dr. Richard Robbins of North Carolina A&T State University reported on the HBCU research project program in general and reported on a specific research project at his university.

Dr. James Henson outlined activities being carried out under the single MOU Program Support grant at Washington State University. Dr. Donald Isleib of Michigan State University and Robbins reported on their JMOU activities. Dr. P. Howard Massey, Jr., of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University reviewed activities planned under that university's Matching Support grant. All reports praised the positive impact of the grants on the university and presented specific examples of improved capability to respond to A.I.D. needs. ■

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## FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: THOUGHTS ON ARRIVAL

**T**wo things have struck me as I assume the role of Executive Director of the BIFAD support staff.

One relates to the many and diverse elements that affect the A.I.D. program, not the least of which are the mandates of Congress. The other relates to Title XII, particularly its broad and pervasive impact on A.I.D. programs, the potential of which has yet to be fully realized.

Turning to the first point, many elements impact on the A.I.D. program. In a democratic society, the people speak and make their views known. Some make them known more vociferously than others, particularly in this age of special interests, so Congress takes greater heed of their views.

One interest being vigorously pursued is that of environmental groups. Although their views are changing, they have been critical of A.I.D. programs, especially in agriculture, claiming that the Agency's programs are not environmentally sound. These views have had their effect. As a result, A.I.D. is taking a serious look at its programs on a worldwide basis, assessing the potential environmental effect, and examining the degree to which adjustments may be needed. For example, one hears the concept, "sustainable agriculture," being used more frequently to describe agricultural research and development programs that take into account the long-term effects on the environment.

Private enterprise proponents are also having their impact on the A.I.D. program. There is considerable pressure being brought to bear on Congress for private firms to have an increasing role in field programs. We, in the Title XII community, historically have regarded institution-building projects in agricultural research, education, and technology transfer as our area of expertise. It behooves us, as a consequence, to do an efficient and economical job. There is competition out there, and the best way to stave it off is to do a first-class job.

Title XII universities have tremendous abilities to bring to development programs in food, agriculture and related subjects. It is clear to me that A.I.D. needs this capability; it is a critical requirement. Our challenge is to address this need in a meaningful way and to

make our capability live in the projects we propose and carry out as we move into the 1990s and Title XII's second decade.

Let me illustrate by citing two examples. I have just finished reading three papers done for A.I.D. by three faculty members from different universities. The papers were on evaluating institutional projects, lessons learned from the U.S. land-grant college experience, and evaluating research institutions in developing countries, respectively. Each was grounded in an appropriate theoretical framework, and each provided considerable insight into particular dimensions of the institution-building process. They demonstrated that universities are where such expertise is found.

As a further illustration, I spent a month this summer in Jamaica, working as an administrative consultant to Louisiana State University's project with the College of Agriculture of Jamaica in conjunction with Southern University and Sam Houston State University. My assignment was to develop a series of policy statements to serve as operational administrative guides and to establish a job description and performance evaluation system.

As a long-term university administrator, it was an interesting and challenging assignment, and it was pleasing to receive an excellent response from the faculty and staff. What was more important, however, was the application under a different set of circumstances of certain principles for building a sound college administration. The principles were the same, but the manner of application varied to take into account the Jamaican situation.

Once again a university provided an experienced administrator who had the capability to extrapolate and adapt to another set of circumstances in implementing an administrative structure.

As I begin this assignment, it is clear that A.I.D. has its needs and problems to contend with, not the least of which are reduced budgets. The Agency is making adjustments. The Title XII community, too, must make adjustments.

In this process, we need to be straightforward in making our position clear to A.I.D. and vociferous in letting the public know our views on the important

issues of the day.

Food and agriculture, albeit on a sustainable basis, are still fundamental problems. Institutions capable of developing and transferring an appropriate technology and educating an enlightened leadership are critical necessities of a developing world. ■

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## BIFAD ESTABLISHES TASK FORCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

**A**t its meeting on October 9, BIFAD established an *ad hoc* task force on the environment and natural resources.

The task force, under the leadership of Dr. Gerald Thomas, a former member of BIFAD and president emeritus of New Mexico State University, is charged with reviewing the Title XII experience in this area and recommending how A.I.D. and BIFAD can strengthen the capacity of developing countries to support their agricultural sectors, while enhancing and preserving their environment and natural resources.

The task force was asked to give special emphasis to Africa and to identify ways in which its efforts could contribute to the President's Initiative to End Hunger in Africa.

In suggesting the task force, Dr. Leo Walsh, a member of BIFAD, said, "It is abundantly clear that solutions to sustainable food production and food security in Africa, as well as elsewhere, are tied inextricably to the long-term enhancement of the natural resource base." Problems of developing countries are similar to those faced by this country, he said, and the United States can help developing countries solve their problems.

Other members of the task force are: Dr. Ernest Ables, Dr. Leo Walsh, Dr. Jerry Doll, Dr. Hugh Popenoe, Dr. John Sanders, Dr. Richard Skoke, Dr. John Yohe, Dr. Anson Bertrand, and Ambassador Robert O. Blake.

## SPANISH FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES

The Language Learning Laboratory of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign has developed *Spanish for Agricultural Purposes* for use in the University's program of international agriculture. This is a set of print-media materials which the Laboratory produced with the aid of a grant from the U.S. Department of Education.

These study materials are graded for those with Spanish competency on a level acquired after a year's study of college Spanish, and are designed to provide practice and experience in Spanish for

## AFRICAN RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS ANNOUNCED

The Joint Committee on African Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council has announced its 1988-89 fellowship program for project development and training.

Known as the Project on African Agriculture: Crisis and Transformation, its aim is to promote interdisciplinary analysis—particularly involving natural and social scientists—of the agricultural crisis in sub-Saharan Africa.

Two cohorts of fellows will be selected in 1988: one in May (application deadline: February 1) and one in November (application deadline: August 1). The focus is especially on recruiting African researchers, individually or in teams, and interdisciplinary applications are particularly encouraged. Joint teams of African and non-African researchers also are welcome.

Awards will be made for periods of 3-12 months to recent graduates (master's degree or equivalent), mid-career scholars at universities and research institutes, and professionals in government posts.

For additional information, write or call: Fellowship Program, Project on African Agriculture, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10158; tel. no. (212) 661-0280. ■

North American agriculturists preparing to work in Latin America.

The complete set consists of a basic manual, an audio component, a video component, and a computerized reading course. The 667-page basic manual contains a selection of agricultural writing in Spanish and exercises. A 70-page workshop accompanies the audio cassettes and a printed copy of the spoken dialogue is available for use with the 48 interaction scenes on the videotape. The computerized reading (a 161-page compendium of twelve selected readings from the basic manual) uses the PLATO system which was developed by the University of Illinois and is serviced by Control Data Corporation.

Of the four, the video component is independent of the other modes and can be used with or without them.

The Language Learning Laboratory has published also a *Glossary of Spanish-American Agricultural Terms*.

For further information and a price list on these and other materials, write to the Language Learning Laboratory, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, G-70 Foreign Language Building, 707 South Mathews, Urbana, Illinois 61801, or call (217) 333-9776

## BIFAD

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## JCARD HOLDS NINETEENTH MEETING

At its meeting on October 8, the Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD) discussed plans for a newly established subcommittee on Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer (ARTT), reviewed plans for an *ad hoc* group on training and decided to undertake with BIFAD a series of activities under the theme, "Getting Ready for the '90s."

Under the leadership of James Henson from Washington State University, the ARTT subcommittee will focus on agricultural research and faculties of agriculture in Africa, sustainability of agricultural production, examples of successful agricultural research and CRSP issues.

Under "Getting Ready for the '90s," JCARD and BIFAD plan to organize a series of symposia to address agricultural development issues for the 1990s. Foreign assistance programs are changing and BIFAD should take the lead in understanding those changes and considering alternatives for the future.

The first symposium is planned to focus on the changing needs of developing countries as their institutions reach a more advanced stage of development. Several developing countries already have institutions that no longer want a traditional technical assistance relationship with U.S. universities, but more of a partnership. ■

## ELECTRONIC MAIL COMMUNICATIONS

BIFAD is communicating through the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Cooperative System Information Network (CSIN), a computerized electronic mail system that permits instantaneous sending and receiving.

Title XII offices with access to the CSIN system can send messages to the BIFAD office electronic mail address, DLP0001. By using the electronic mail system, offices can avoid time zone differences and "telephone tags."

For additional information, call Dr. Randall Hoffmann, BIFAD office, at (202) 647-8408. ■



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. XI, No. 1

Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Jan/Feb 1988

## NEW A.I.D. ADMINISTRATOR MEETS WITH BOARD

**U**S AID Administrator, Alan Woods met board members at BIFAD's November meeting discussing a variety of issues with them.

Earmarking of funds, long-term projects, the importance of institution-building, science and technology and the role of women and minorities were among the issues raised by Board Members.

Board Chairman William Lavery and

Administrator Woods told the Board he opposes all earmarking, favors "what works." He said A.I.D. needs to consider the impact of long-term projects (10 to 15 years) in light of budget constraints, that he supports science and technology, and that he sees an increasing role for minority colleges and universities and for women in international development.

members Paul Findley, Jean Kearns, Leonard Spearman and Leo Walsh heard a report from Charles Gladson, A.I.D. assistant administrator for Africa on the President's Initiative to End Hunger in Africa.

Gladson stressed that the initiative does not focus on famine relief. Its broad-based economic goal is aimed at eliminating the root causes of famine, chiefly the lack of long-term sustained programs in Africa.

Responsibilities for U.S. universities in the initiative, Gladson said, include developing the process by which market-based economic growth can occur and helping create the capacity for technology generation as a basis for long-term growth and development.

Edward Schuh, director for Agricultural and Rural Development at the World Bank, reviewed agricultural development for the board in the framework of the new world economy.

Fred Hutchinson, vice president for agriculture at Ohio State University, led a report on the Maize and Oilseeds Production Project (MOPP) in Burma.

Frank Calhoun, chief of party, presented a slide review of the project and Bill Flynn of the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities responded to questions on the project's management.

Charles Ward of BIFAD and a former USAID mission director in Burma, described the problems involved in providing adequate support to project personnel. (See Burma article on page 2) ■

## BIFAD PLANS CONFERENCE ON "GETTING READY FOR THE '90s"

**B**IFAD and its Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD) are making plans for a major conference next September on "Getting Ready for the '90s."

In addition to examining possible changes that could affect foreign assistance in the next decade and beyond, conference participants are expected to recommend proposals for consideration by the executive branch and Congress.

"We applaud the growing interest in a broad and comprehensive examination of issues for the future," said BIFAD member Dr. Jean Kearns, when making the suggestion for the conference. "We seek to join with other interested groups to prepare to meet upcoming change in a timely manner.

Other organizations are preparing for changes by holding symposia or other meetings. Under a project initiated by Michigan State University entitled "Cooperation for International Development: U.S. Policy and Programs for the 1990s", a series of activities will culminate in a national conference in May 1988. Other organizations, such as AUSUDIAP, NASULGC and the International Science and Education Council, USDA (ISEC), plan to include sessions on "Getting Ready for the '90s" in their

regular meetings. Their findings and recommendations will be available for consideration at the BIFAD conference.

To avoid duplication of effort and ensure that important issues are addressed, John Stovall of BIFAD, Frank Fender of ISEC and James Cowen of NASULGC are coordinating efforts and providing information on plans for the various activities. Following are some they are tracking:

- Title XII Regional Seminars on Jan. 20-22 at Kansas State University and Jan. 26-28 at Rutgers University.
- Winrock International Symposium on Food, Agriculture and Hunger, Feb. 17-19 in Arkansas (by invitation).
- ISEC meeting, Apr. 5-6, in Baton Rouge, La.
- Michigan State University conference, May 17-18, in East Lansing.
- AUSUDIAP meeting, June 5-7, and a BIFAD meeting, June 6-7, in Arkansas.
- BIFAD Conference, Sept. 14-15, in Washington, D.C.
- ISEC meeting, Oct. 4-5, possibly combined with BIFAD and AID PVO Advisory Committee meetings, in Washington, D.C.
- NASULGC annual meeting Nov. 6-9, in Dallas, Texas. ■

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## BOARD HEARS BURMA PROJECT SUCCESS

An update on the Burma Maize and Oilseeds Production Project (MOPP) was presented to the BIFAD Board at its November meeting. The Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities, Inc. (MUCIA) and Ohio State University made the presentation.

After several years during which A.I.D. did not have a presence in Burma, the Agency returned to the country in the early 1980s. MOPP was one of the first agricultural projects to be initiated.

MUCIA was selected as the prime technical assistance contractor for the project. Ohio State University was designated as the lead institution responsible for managing the technical assistance and long- and short-term training components of the project.

MUCIA also subcontracted with Texas A&M University to provide technical advice for peanut and sesame oilseed production.

The MOPP project was implemented under the direction of the Agriculture Corporation of the Burmese Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. USAID/Burma monitored the project through the agriculture development officer.

The MOPP project's long-term goal was to increase rural income and employment, accomplished by increasing the production of oilseed crops and maize and by increasing the availability of oilseeds and oilseed cake while improv-

ing the nutrition of rural dwellers.

The project provided technical assistance, training, and agricultural and laboratory equipment to increase production of edible oil crops and maize. Total acreage harvested and per-acre yields for maize, groundnuts, sesame and sunflowers increased steadily throughout the life of the project. All individual production goals were achieved. Overall production increases exceeded targets by about 25 percent.

Specific accomplishments included establishment of four seed farms to provide high-quality seed. A new production facility for rhizobium was also developed, and another was planned. Two seed-processing plants were completed, and more than 100 research trials on maize and oilseeds were conducted. Twenty-four participants came to the United States to work on graduate degrees, and MUCIA staff wrote 19 extension bulletins, many of which have been translated into Burmese.

MOPP completed its activities in Sept. 1987. The final evaluation report said the project's success was a result of:

- commitment of the Burmese government;
- the high quality of technical assistance provided by the contractor;
- production help for project beneficiaries;
- new seed varieties made available to project sites;

- introduction of improved cultural practices;

- increased opportunities for farmers to improve income; and,

- the fact that oilseeds are not a government-controlled crop.

MUCIA, Ohio State and Texas A&M will soon begin the Burma Agricultural Production Project.

Representatives from Ohio State University who participated in the presentation of the MOPP project successes included: Dr. Frederick E. Hutchinson, vice president for Agriculture; Dr. Francille M. Firebaugh, vice provost for International Affairs; and Dr. Frank Calhoun, Professor of Agronomy and past Chief-of-Party in Burma.

MUCIA Executive Director William L. Flynn provided additional comments and contributions. Representatives from Texas A&M University were not able to attend because of prior commitments. BIFAD Deputy Director Charles D. Ward and Dennis Weller from A.I.D.'s Asia and Near East Bureau added important contributions on lessons learned in implementing Title XII projects. The latter had served in Burma during implementation of the MOPP project.

## AASCU'S INTERNATIONAL LINKAGE PROJECT

The American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU) and A.I.D. recently signed a cooperative agreement designed to increase the availability and use of the resources of AASCU member institutions in international agricultural development activities. Several AASCU institutions already are involved in such activities.

AASCU wants to enhance the capacity, commitment, and communications between and among AASCU institutions, land-grant institutions, BIFAD and A.I.D. A resources database is to be developed to include resource capabilities, interests and availabilities. A fellows program also will be established to allow key personnel from AASCU institutions to gain experience in agricultural development activities.

AASCU plans a series of workshops to inform member institutions about the new program and related matters such as Title XII guidelines and A.I.D. contract and program procedures.

## LAVERY AND FINDLEY ADDRESS INAUGURAL ICOP MEETING

The International Committee on Organization and Policy (ICOP), the new international section of NASULGC's Division of Agriculture, held its inaugural meeting in Washington, D.C.

BIFAD Chairman William Lavery reported on BIFAD activities, and Paul Findley, a BIFAD member, reviewed the history of Title XII and commented on prospects after the 1988 elections.

Orville Freeman, president of the Agricultural Council of America (ACA); former governor of Minnesota and former secretary of agriculture under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, was recognized for his lifelong humanitarian efforts toward alleviating world hunger and for his leadership as head of ACA in dealing with farm export problems. Freeman ad-

vocates Third World economic development as a way to expand markets for U.S. agriculture.

During the meeting, by laws for ICOP were approved and the following officers were elected for 1987-1988: Chairman: D. Woods Thomas of Purdue University and former BIFAD executive director; Chairman-Elect: Harold Matteson of New Mexico State University; Secretary: Thomas Galvin of West Virginia University. Eugene Adams of Tuskegee University, who served as the organizing chairman, was elected to fill the position of past chairman.

Thomas announced that priority would be given in 1988 to developing short- and long-term agendas for ICOP and to preparing a position paper to present to the next administration.

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## FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: CONTINUING LINKAGES AND CONCURRENT STAFFING

**T**he new "continuing linkages" concept for developing country institutions and U.S. universities has been enthusiastically received by USAID missions. Thus far, 35 missions have responded, all endorsing the concept. Many questions have been raised about implementation, but there is no question about support for the basic idea, because it apparently meets a need.

The concept entails the maintenance of a reduced but continuing formal relationship between a developing country institution and its counterpart U.S. university once full-scale development assistance activities are terminated. In the past, this transition generally moved abruptly from full-scale to zero activity, most often leaving a void. Robert W. Kleis, former BIFAD executive director, was a prime mover in winning acceptance of the idea of continuing linkages. The new concept provides for a smoother transition, thereby paving the way for a more mature relationship, one that permits periodic exchanges of visits and information. Opportunities can be provided for host country staff and university faculty to continue to maintain fruitful contact on projects of mutual benefit.

The advantages to a developing country institution are obvious. Maintaining lines of communication with their counterpart institution offers access to faculty members, up-to-date knowledge generating systems and sources of knowledge, among other things. From the standpoint of the U.S. institution, the ability to maintain contact offers opportunity to develop collaborative projects of greater import, thereby broadening, at relatively low cost, the experience of participating faculty members.

One of the frequent bones of contention between the Agency and U.S. universities is the nature and type of the staff assigned to projects. From A.I.D.'s standpoint, the tradition has been to staff projects with people on two-year appointments, supported by persons on short-term technical assistance assignments. A few missions prefer even longer tours of duty, and there has been an emphasis on extensions of tours. Long-term appointments can be limiting, however. Families must be moved, housing is expensive and education for dependents can be a serious problem.

In addition, long-term international service can interrupt research and remove people from the mainstream of academic activity and possibly hurt chances for promotion and tenure. Staffing projects thus can be difficult.

A new mode has been used recently in several projects, which I describe as concurrent staffing. It is particularly suited to projects in middle-range development countries. In those areas where countries are beyond the basics in development and for certain assignments, the use of concurrent staffing offers possibilities. In those circumstances, a regular university staff member assumes a continuing but intermittent role in the development assistance project. A continuing interest is maintained in the development assistance project, while the staff member continues his/her regular job at the university. At key points, the person returns to the project site to perform specific assignments, which can vary in length from a few weeks to a semester for specialized teaching.

This staffing pattern has several advantages. From the university standpoint, regular assignments are not altogether disrupted, so it is possible to involve people who otherwise might not be available. It also permits offering to the project a wider array of talent and affording more staff members the opportunity to work on the project.

Under these circumstances, the chief of party assumes a different role. If the use of concurrent staffing is extensive, the chief of party has heavy coordinating responsibilities that can require more time. When added to more typical administrative duties, it can become a full-time job.

Where project needs warrant, several concurrent appointments can be maintained with potentially greater impact on project objectives, and job specialization inherent in concurrent staffing might offer greater project efficiency. Long-term assignments often can be wasteful, especially during periods when it is not critical for the specialist to be present.

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## TASK FORCE ON FAST TRACK LEADING TO CONGRESSIONAL FORUM

**B**IFAD's special Task Force on the Environment and Natural Resources is expected to recommend to BIFAD by February how Title XII can address more effectively problems related to sustainable agricultural development and the environment.

Under the leadership of Dr. Gerald Thomas, it has reviewed A.I.D.'s plans and programs on natural resources and sustainable agriculture, heard from representatives of environmental organizations and the World Bank and defined

the issues for its report to BIFAD. They include:

- contributions and lessons learned from the Title XII experience;
- opportunities for the better integration of environmental and natural resource dimensions into Title XII projects;
- strategies for sustainable agricultural development; and
- how BIFAD can contribute to the President's Initiative to End Hunger in Africa. ■

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## WORKSHOP FOR AGRICULTURALISTS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

**D**r. Lynn Pesson and Dr. Jiryis Oweis of the BIFAD staff participated in the biennial workshop for A.I.D.'s Latin America and Caribbean agricultural and rural development officers, held in Harpers Ferry, West Va. during the week of Nov. 19.

Pesson, emphasized the importance and sustainability of building institutions overseas in the context of the new A.I.D.

focus statement on agricultural and rural development and how universities can help build support for development assistance throughout the country and in Congress.

The workshop provided an opportunity for the officers to study and discuss topics of concern, to identify the services required in the field, and to be briefed on current A.I.D. thinking and initiatives.

## PEOPLE

**E**dward B. Hogan, a retired Foreign Service Officer, died on Nov. 30 at his home in Falls Church, Va. Hogan joined ICA, an A.I.D. predecessor, in 1960 and served in Laos, Sudan, Uganda, Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya, as well as in Washington, D.C. After his retirement in 1980, he did consulting work for several Agency bureaus and most recently directed a study on the management of the Collaborative Research Support Programs.

Hogan was trained in agricultural economics and held a doctorate from the University of Wisconsin. Prior to joining ICA, he taught at the University of Rhode Island.

*Jerry Grant*, who retired last December as assistant dean for International Programs in Agriculture at Oklahoma State University, died in Tulsa on Nov. 1.

Grant joined the Oklahoma faculty in 1982, after 30 years in international agronomic programs with the Rockefeller Foundation in Colombia and India. He also participated in presidential task forces to Ecuador and Honduras. Among the honors he received was the International Agronomy Award of the American Society of Agronomy.

*Arthur R. Klatt*, an agronomist with the International Maize and Wheat Improve-

ment Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico for the last 18 years, has been appointed as professor of agronomy and assistant dean of agriculture for international programs at Oklahoma State University.

A native of Texas, Klatt earned degrees from Texas Tech and Colorado State universities in plant breeding and genetics. He joined CIMMYT as a bread wheat breeder and served in Turkey, Ecuador and Mexico.

## SPECIAL PROGRAMS ON WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT ANNOUNCED

- The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign will sponsor an "International Workshop on Women Households and Development: Building a Database," July 11-22 at Urbana, Ill.

The workshop is a scheduled, pre-meeting event of the XVI Congress of the

International Federation for Home Economics and is open to all professional workers and academics. For more information, call or write: Edna Unfer, Conferences and Institutes, University of Illinois, 302 East John Street, Suite 202, Champaign, Ill. 61820. (217) 333-2881.

- The Office of Women in Development of Michigan State University will host the 1988 International Conference on Women, Development and Health on Oct. 21-23. The theme of the meeting "An Examination of the Connection between Socio economic Change and Women's Health in the Third World." The deadline for submission of abstracts for conference papers is March 15. For further information, call or write: Rita S. Gallin, WID Office, Michigan State University, 202 Center for International Programs, East Lansing, Mich. 48824. (517) 353-5040. Telex 650-277-3148 ISP.

## CONTRACTS AWARDED

**T**hirteen contracts for Title XII and Joint Enterprise projects have been awarded recently. Included were several extensions of Title XII projects.

In 1987, a record of 10 Title XII project contracts were extended, based on the performance of the relevant Title XII universities. These projects were in all three geographic regions.

Recent contract awards are:

### *Title XII Projects*

- Burma—Agricultural Production Project (482-0007). Institution: MUCIA/Ohio State University with Texas A&M University.

- Haiti—Administration and Management of PIC National Park (521-0122). Institution: University of Florida.

- Haiti—Agroforestry Research (521-0122). Institution: SECID/Auburn University.

- Niger—Agricultural Sector Development (683-0246), Extension. Institution: University of Michigan with Tufts University.

- Peru—Agricultural Planning and Institutional Development Project (527-0238), Extension. Institution: MIAC/Iowa State University with University of Arizona.

- Rwanda—Development of Agricultural Linkages (698-0435). Institution: University of Minnesota.

- Africa/REDSO/ESA—Technical Support to Mission (623-0000). Institu-

tion: State University of New York/Albany with NECID, University of Rhode Island, Cornell University, University of Illinois and Tuskegee University.

- S&T Worldwide—Improved Animal Vaccines through Biotechnology (936-4178). Institution: University of Florida with Washington State University and the University of Missouri.

### *Joint Enterprise Projects*

- Rwanda—Agricultural Surveys and Policy Analysis (696-0127). Contractor: Development Alternatives Inc. with Michigan State University and North Carolina A&T.

- Tunisia—Agricultural Policy Implementation (644-0343). Contractor: ABT Associates with University of Wisconsin and Ithaca Associates.

- Zambia—Agricultural Training, Planning and Institutional Development II (611-0207). Contractor: Nathan Associates with University of Wisconsin and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

- Asia & Near East Region—Irrigation Support for Asia and Near East (398-0289). Contractor: Integrated Resources (Camp, Dresser and McKee) with University of Arizona and Cornell University.

- S&T Worldwide—Agricultural Marketing Improvement Strategies (936-5447). Contractor ABT Associates with University of Idaho. ■

## BIFAD

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Honorable Paul Findley  
Dr. Jean Ruley Kearns  
Dr. Hugh LaBounty  
Mr. L. William McNutt, Jr.  
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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. XI, No. 2

Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Mar/Apr 1988

## HIGH INTEREST IN SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES AT FEBRUARY BOARD MEETING

A large audience gathered at the Board's February meeting to hear the discussion of a draft report from BIFAD's Task Force on the Environment and Natural Resources.

Board Member Leo Walsh, BIFAD liaison to the Task Force, decried the need to find ways to coordinate efforts in food and agriculture with those in environment and natural resources that led to BIFAD's establishment of the *ad hoc* Task Force.

Gerald Thomas, New Mexico State University, and chairman of the Task Force, presented an overview of the report, posing the question of whether the concept of "sustainable agricultural development" represents "a significant change in approach or just another buzzword."

Thomas cited the large number of re-

The BIFAD Congressional Forum for congressional members and staff, to be held on April 14, will feature the Task Force report on sustainable agriculture, environment, and natural resources.

cent studies and documents on the subject as evidence of change and pointed to the need to face some "tough questions," such as whether long-term sustainability efforts could lead to loss in short-term productivity.

Task Force member Hugh Popenoe, University of Florida, presented a series of slides illustrating concepts and examples of sustainable agriculture, emphasizing the interrelationships of the environment not only to food but to

energy, labor and health.

Anson Bertrand, former AID/S&T Director, Office of Agriculture, and consultant to the Task Force, described the Title XII experience and the unique capacity of universities to address environment, natural resources and sustainable agriculture issues.

Thomas then outlined a number of conclusions and recommendations considered by the Task Force. Strategies for sustainability include the development of a long-term approach, improving measures of progress for the environmental dimension and integration of relevant disciplines and programs.

Chairman William Lavery announced that the final report of the Task Force will be featured in a Congressional Forum the Board has scheduled as part of its next meeting, April 14-15. ■

## LIVELY DISCUSSIONS MARK 1988 TITLE XII REGIONAL SEMINARS

Almost 150 representatives from 70 universities and A.I.D. met at two seminars in January to exchange ideas, share experiences on overseas projects and discuss concerns about budget cuts. Seminars this year were held in Manhattan, Kan., and New Brunswick, N.J., and were hosted jointly by Kansas State University and Alabama A&M University and by Rutgers University, respectively.

BIFAD sponsors annual seminars to provide a forum on developmental programs and policies relevant to the university community and A.I.D.

BIFAD Executive Director Lynn Pesson gave his first "State of Title XII" report, noting the role of the Board in charting new directions under the leadership of William Lavery, chairman of the board and chancellor at Virginia Tech.

Senior agricultural officers in A.I.D. reviewed salient features of their respective programs. David Bathrick and Loren Schulze of the Bureau for Science and Technology discussed A.I.D.'s new focus statement on agriculture. Kenneth Prussner and Abdul Wahab of the Bureau for Africa focussed on the importance of production, market links and natural resources management. David Joslyn of the Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean reviewed the current portfolio, including research and training, and noted that programs were in the smallest and poorest countries in the region.

A status report on A.I.D.'s program support grants to universities was given by Curtis Jackson and Gary Bittner of the Office of Research and University Relations. Bradshaw Langmaid of S&T gave an informative presentation of the AIDS

epidemic, its implications and A.I.D.'s policy.

Frank Moncada and Jay Bergman of A.I.D.'s Office of Procurement conducted a session on contracting.

One of the three topical sessions was on the experience of universities in foreign-language training. A variety of approaches and programs was offered by Esther Smith (Florida), Donald Islieb and Paul Robert (Michigan State), Paul Huntsberger (New Mexico), and Peter Hartman (Florida A&M).

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## NASULGC CONGRESSIONAL BREAKFAST

The National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges will host a Congressional breakfast on April 14 on the Hill before the BIFAD Congressional Forum for congressional members and staff.

The event is sponsored by the NASULGC's newly established International Committee on Policy Division of Agriculture, chaired by D. Woods Thomas of Purdue University.

ICOP will present its response to the Administration's fiscal 1989 budget request and discuss major development assistance issues of concern to U.S. universities.

Participating in organizing the event will be the four regional International Section Chairmen: Jim Henson, Washington State University (west); Tom Westing, University of Arkansas (south); John Moore, University of Maryland (northeast); D. Woods Thomas, Purdue University (north central) and the NASULGC International Agricultural Budget Committee, chaired by Harold Matteson, New Mexico State University.

The group will focus on the following issues: The levels of budget assistance to

agricultural development; the relationship between the Development Assistance Program and U.S. Agriculture; the development of African Universities; initiatives in sustainable agriculture; sup-

port for long-term institution building; and other University programs. NASULGC will prepare information handouts on the 1989 budget and sustainable agriculture.

## U.S. CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The U.S. contributions to International Organizations for fiscal 1986, the 35th annual report to Congress, delineates the extent and the nature of U.S. contributions to United Nations and its specialized programs and agencies—for example, regional organizations and other international organizations.

The contributions supported U.S. participation in multilateral affairs and, with a few exceptions, were administered by the State Department or the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Bilateral organizations and international financial institutions such as the World Bank were the subject of separate reports to Congress.

U.S. contributions to international organizations and programs totaled \$1.1 billion in FY 1986. Included were assessed contributions of \$479.5 million to 65 international organizations and voluntary contributions of \$653.8 million in cash, commodities and services to 42 international programs. Of the latter amount, \$46.3 million went to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, \$28.7 million to the International Fund for Agricultural Development and \$55 million to peace-keeping operations, among others.

Included in the report are tables showing U.S. contributions for fiscal and calendar years 1946–1986.

Copies of this report, State Department publication 9606, are available from the office of the Director, U.S. Budgetary Presentation and Payments, Bureau for International Organization Affairs, Department of State, Room 1427, 2201 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20520.

## GAO AUDIT OF BIFAD

At the request of Rep. Dante Fascell (D-Fla.), chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and Rep. Buddy MacKay (D-Fla.), the General Accounting Office (GAO) is reviewing A.I.D.'s use of American universities to perform technical and other assistance as called for under Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act.

The audit seeks to identify the extent to which A.I.D. is using the universities to carry out agricultural development activities and to ascertain progress made since the last GAO study in October 1981. After a preliminary survey is made, the congressmen will decide whether to pursue a more comprehensive study.

In the report issued on the 1981 study, the impact of Title XII on A.I.D.'s pro-

gram was summarized as follows:

“U.S. universities and A.I.D. have yet to forge the development partnership necessary to effectively reduce world hunger. Policy and management actions are needed to overcome attitudinal and institutional barriers which limit the potential benefits of such a partnership. The quality of technical assistance provided to developing countries can be improved if A.I.D. takes the actions recommended in this report.”

The review is focusing particularly on the extent to which the recommendations have been put into effect and the degree of improvement made.

## REGIONAL SEMINARS

*Continued from page 1*

Board members Jean Ruley Kearns and Leo Walsh participated in a second session on “The College of Agriculture in a Changing University Setting: Challenge for Title XII in the '90s.” Other participants were Cornelia Butler Flora (Kansas State), Jan Noel (Washington State), James Anderson (Michigan State), Madelyn Lockhart (Florida), Reed Hertford and A.M. Weisblat (Rutgers).

The third session was led by Gerald Thomas (New Mexico). As chairman of BIFAD's special Task Force on Environment and Natural Resources, he gave participants a preview of the draft report presented to BIFAD early in February.

In an evening colloquium at Rutgers, Peter Day (Rutgers), Donald Plucknett (World Bank) and Peter Carlson (Crops Genetics International) discussed in pessimistic terms the advances and potential of biotechnology and genetic engineering in the Third World.

## PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE

BIFAD has endorsed a proposed international conference on higher education titled “Invitation to Dialogue: The Agricultural University in the Twenty-

first Century.” The conference would include an evaluation of USAID's long-term sponsorship of agricultural university development projects.

## ISEC MEETING ON AID/TRADE

A special session on "Rationalizing Foreign Assistance with U.S. Agricultural Interests—A Policy Challenge for the 1990s" will be a feature of the International Science and Education Council at its spring meeting on April 5-6 at Louisiana State University.

Robert Paarlberg of Wellesley College will speak, followed by a panel discussion to expand on the positions and views of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, USAID, local political interests and commodity groups.

For further information, contact: Cynthia Williams, ISEC Coordinator, USDA/OICD/IRAD, room 322, McGregor Building, Washington, D.C. 20250.

## SPEARMAN NAMED AMBASSADOR

Dr. Leonard H. O. Spearman, a member of BIFAD since 1986, has been confirmed by the Senate to be ambassador to Rwanda. He will assume his post in April.

Spearman, distinguished professor of psychology at Texas Southern University and former president of the school had been appointed by President Reagan to serve a three-year term on the board.

Spearman served 10 years in a variety of capacities at the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

He also has served on the Governor's Advisory Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity in Texas, the board of directors for the American Council on Education and the board of directors of the Houston chapter of the American Red Cross. He was the first black elected to the board of directors for the Houston Chamber of Commerce.

Spearman has received the Superior Service Award from the U.S. Office of Education (1975) and the Distinguished Service Award from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (1978).

He was a member of the U.S. presidential delegation to Kenya's 20th anniversary of independence in 1983 and to Ghana's 30th anniversary of independence in March 1987.

He holds a Ph.D. (1960) in educational psychology and an M.A. (1950) from the University of Michigan and a B.S. (1947) degree in biological sciences from Florida A & M University.

## FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: SOME IDENTIFIABLE TRENDS IN THE WINDS OF CHANGE

The winds of change are blowing in the development assistance field.

What complicates matters is that they are blowing in different and sometimes confusing directions. The challenge is to make sense out of the confusion and to chart a course of action for the '90s.

A way to start, perhaps, is to take a look at a few pertinent and important trends under way. Among these are the following:

- Increasingly, a world economy is taking shape. What happens in the United States is influenced heavily by worldwide events and vice versa. No country can exist in a vacuum; its policies must allow it to progress as part of a world economy. Currency values, trade surpluses and deficits and the stock market dominate world economic news and events.

- Budgets are strained as America's debt continues to grow, causing problems of confidence. The days of Gramm-Rudman and budget cuts have replaced the once predominant theory of deficit spending as a pump primer. Hence, many worthwhile programs, development assistance included, now compete for scarce dollars.

- There's an oversupply of basic food grains. Surpluses abound in the developed world and in Southeast Asia. Yet, hunger still exists for hundreds of millions of people who are too poor to buy this surplus food.

- World population still grows at a fast pace, although some progress has been made in slowing it. Growth rates in the developed world are almost at a standstill. It's in the less developed areas, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, where growth rates remain at 2-3 percent a year. World population is still projected at 6 billion by the year 2000.

- Greater strain than ever is being placed on the world's natural resource base. Questions are being raised about current technologies. How sustainable are they? What are the long-term environmental effects? More and more, one hears the concept of sustainable agriculture projected.

- From a technological standpoint, the era of biotechnology is upon us. The possibilities of genetic engineering are enormous and just beginning to open up. It's becoming clear that research and technology in the future will stress genetics

rather than chemicals as the basis for sustainable agricultural systems.

- Many of the institutions that Title XII has helped the developing world to build are now a generation old. These institutions have been instrumental in fueling the "green revolution," particularly in Southeast Asia. Yet, evidence is mounting that as the first wave of academicians and scientists reach retirement age, these institutions have plateaued. Some are regressing.

- Africa remains a special case. Although some bright spots exist, much of Sub-Saharan Africa suffers from pervasive problems: faltering economies, ineffective governments, subsistence-type agriculture, food shortages, etc.

- Competition for the development assistance dollar is strong. A number of constituencies—environment, population, PVOs—speak with force in legislative halls. This pressure has resulted in smaller portions of the development assistance dollar going to agriculture, rural development and nutrition.

This list of trends is certainly not complete, and the treatments here are superficial. It does serve, however, to illustrate the forces at work that impinge heavily on development assistance. On the one hand, there are crying needs, especially the development and transfer of sustainable agricultural technologies. Along with that is the revitalization of those developing country institutions that are involved in technology development and transfer on the national and regional level. On the other hand, there are the problems of reduced budgets, trade deficits and food surpluses that affect decisions on development assistance programs. The clash of these competing forces leave those of us in the agricultural institution business caught in the middle.

With the 1988 presidential and congressional campaigns shaping up, development assistance will be an issue. The new administration and the new Congress will be crafting their policies toward development assistance, so it is a good time to contemplate the future. It is a time to examine and evaluate past activity, reassess program emphases, conceive new strategies and, more than anything else, forecast the kind of world in which we hope to live. As these winds of change blow, let's each do our bit to shape their direction. ■

# TRAINING COURSES

Title XII institutions are offering courses designed for professionals from or going to developing countries during the summer and fall. Announcements of the following have been received:

● **ARKANSAS. English for Agriculture.** Call or write: Director, American Language and Culture Institute, University of Arkansas, 322 Hotz Hall, Fayetteville, Ark. 72701, (501) 575-3235, for details of a five-day course, Oct. 3-7, 1988, tailored to the needs of international students studying agriculture.

● **COLORADO. Agricultural Policy Analysis, Management and Marketing.** Call or write: Ronald Tinnermeier, associate director of training, International School of Agricultural and Resource Development, Colorado State University, B-301 Clark Building, Fort Collins, Colo. 80523, (303) 491-7292, about the following:

- Applied Agricultural Production Management and Policy Analysis, June 3-July 1;

- Agricultural Marketing in Developing Countries, June 6-July 29;

- Applied Management Skills for Economic Development, July 5-29.

● **FLORIDA. Spanish and French Languages.** Call or write: Esther Y. Smith, language coordinator, International Programs, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, 3028 McCarty Hall, Gainesville, Fla., (904) 392-1965, about summer institutes for Spanish and French, June 5-July 6 and July 3-30. Participants will be placed in novice, intermediate or advanced classes according to proficiency.

● **KANSAS. Food and Feed Grains Short Courses.** Call or write: Roger T. Johnson, associate director, International Grains Program, Shellenberger Hall, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kan. 66506, (913) 532-6161, telex: 510-6000-752 KSU GRAINS, about the following:

- Grain Storage and Marketing, June 6-July 22;

- Advanced Flour Milling, July 24-Aug. 5;

- Mill Management, Sept. 12-23;

- Feed Manufacturing, Sept. 26-Oct. 7

● **MAINE. French Language.** Call or write: Office of International Research

and Educational Programs, University of Maine, 259 Aubert, Orono, Maine 04469, (207) 581-1509, about the French Language Institute for professionals interested in agricultural development in Francophone Africa, being sponsored by the Northeast Council for International Development, May 23-July 8.

● **MICHIGAN. Development Economics.** Call or write: Charles Steedman, Center for Research on Economic Development, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., 48109, (313) 764-9490, telex: 432-0815 CREDMICH, about a seminar in development economics for people from Francophone developing countries, June 23-Aug. 12.

● **MINNESOTA. Agricultural Policy, Farm Management and Project Evaluation.** Call or write: Fred Hoefer, International Agricultural Programs, University of Minnesota, 405 Coffey Hall, 1420 Eckles Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55108, (612) 624-4757, about the following:

- Agricultural Policy Seminar, June 13-July 8;

- Farm Management in Practice, June 20-July 8;

- Development Project Evaluation, Sept. 12-23.

● **NEW YORK. Communication Planning and Strategy.** Call or write: Dr. R.D. Colle, CPS-88, Cornell University, 640 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850., (607) 255-6500, Telex: WUI 6713054, for details about this

eight annual program, June 5-July 1, 1988, which is designed especially for managers, project directors, and decision makers in public and private sector agencies.

● **OHIO. Customized Short-term Technical Training Programs.** Call or write: Gail Miller, Agricultural Technical Institute, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, 1328 Dover Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691, (216) 264-3911, about customizing short-term technical training programs in English, French and Spanish to fit the needs of participants, including short-term training to supplement other purely academic programs.

● **OKLAHOMA. Mathematical Programming Applications to Policy Analysis.** Call or write: Arthur L. Stoecker, Department of Agricultural Economics, Oklahoma State University, 310 Agricultural Hall, Stillwater, Okla. 74048, (405) 624-6161, for information on a course designed for economic analysts and administrators responsible for agricultural sector planning and policy analysis and graduate students in agricultural economics, economics, economic development and related fields, May 16-June 3, 1988. The short course presents the theory and application needed for building programming models in agriculture and applying them to diverse questions of agricultural policy.

● **UTAH. On-Farm Irrigation Design and Evaluation.** Call or write: Admissions Committee, International Irrigation Center, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322, (801) 750-3555, about the following courses that may be taken individually or as a series:

- On-Farm Irrigation Design and Evaluation, May 8-June 18, 1988;

- On-Farm Irrigation Scheduling, June 19-July 8;

- Main System Irrigation Scheduling, July 10-30.

Courses will be given in English and Spanish.

● **WISCONSIN. Agricultural Extension.** Call or write Sharon Baumgartner, training coordinator, International Agricultural Programs, University of Wisconsin, 240 Agriculture Hall, Madison, Wis. 53706, (608) 262-3673, telex: 265452 UOFWISCMDS, about the certificate course in Development and Operation of Agricultural Extension Programs, June 6-Aug. 5 and Aug. 29-Oct. 28.

## BIFAD

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Mr. L. William McNutt, Jr.

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. XI, No. 3

Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

May/June 1988

## AID ADMINISTRATOR ASKS BIFAD'S HELP IN MEETING NEW CHALLENGES

**P**opulation increases in developing countries could mean a "political ceiling" on money that developing countries devote to per capita foreign assistance, Administrator Alan Woods told the BIFAD Board at its April 15 meeting.

"We have got to begin to think about very different ways of doing business," said Woods, who called on BIFAD to help in this effort.

More leverage will be needed, as well as more donor coordination, more consensus on efforts and possibly more specialization on the part of individual donors, said Woods.

The United States always has been the "intellectual leader" in development, Woods said, and should maintain that role in the future.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee is beginning to examine the Foreign Assistance Act, said Woods, who added that he hoped for a "total rewrite." A studied approach to a new act would be better than a piecemeal approach, he said.

A new farm bill is due in 1990, Woods noted, making this a good time to look at foreign assistance for connections between the two.

Woods characterized the Board's recent task force report, *Environment and Natural Resources: Strategies for Sustainable Agriculture*, as an "extraordinarily important one underscoring that development and environmental considerations are not at odds with each other."

Woods urged the board to provide specifics on how a collaborative research model might be developed to promote research in that area.

Clarence Gray of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University presented an evaluation of the Single Memorandums of Understanding (SMOU).

The SMOU was designed to "mobilize a university's professional and institutional resources, prepare its staff, focus

relevant aspects of its research and educational programs, and otherwise increase and maintain the capacity to participate in Title XII activities and related activities in the LDCs," said Gray.

This has been accomplished very satisfactorily, Gray said, citing as examples:

- The establishment and operation of the Colorado Institute of Irrigation Management by the Colorado State University;
- An academic program in International Range Management and an International Sheep and Goat Institute at Utah State University;
- The internationalization of teaching, research and extension at Washington State University;
- A sorghum breeding program and a field glossary of agriculture in French and English at Purdue; and,
- Specialization in humid tropical agriculture as well as farming systems research and extension at the University of Florida.

Edward L. Saiers, deputy assistant administrator in the Bureau for Africa, told the board that despite the advent of the Development Fund for Africa, assistance levels in fiscal 1988 will be only about 80 percent of the levels in fiscal 1985 and given the dollar's decline, will translate to not more than 50-60 percent of the 1985 levels.

In considering institutional development in Africa, Saiers said, one must remember the "economic dislocation" that has taken place over the last decade. The squeeze on government budgets has resulted in real wage rates well below half of those a decade ago for public employees, including those who work in universities, or agricultural research stations, he added. Those two factors must be taken into account in thinking about expanding faculties of agriculture, said Saiers.

He also told the board that the Africa

**C**alling on BIFAD to help meet new challenges, A.I.D. Administrator Alan Woods said, "We have got to begin to think about very different ways of doing business... The United States always has been the 'intellectual leader' and should maintain that role in the future." ■

Bureau is trying to become more involved in evaluating the overall impact of donor activities in Africa, not just the impact of individual projects. In addition, the bureau is trying to make its program performance-based in two ways: in terms of the countries and in terms of the sectors or activities. Another factor to be kept in mind, Saiers said, is that more than half the money to be obligated this year is related to decisions taken in previous years.

Keith Sherper, director of the Office of Technical Resources in the Africa Bureau, presented an overview of the bureau's program.

Cal Martin of the bureau described the Special Program for African Agricultural Research, chaired by the World Bank, which provides opportunities for agricultural research donors to meet and work on productive areas supporting agriculture research.

BIFAD Chairman William Lavery announced the next meeting of the Board for June 6-7, to be held in Fayetteville, Ark. in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Association of U.S. University Directors of International Agricultural Programs. ■

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON CENTRAL AMERICAN RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT SEEKS NEW REGIONAL APPROACH

**T**he International Commission on Central American Recovery and Development held its first meeting in December 1987. It is composed of leaders in diplomacy, economics, and development, the majority of whom are from Central America. Other members are from North America and Europe.

The commission, funded entirely by private philanthropic foundations, including the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Arca Foundation, and the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation, is based at the Center for International Development Research at Duke University.

Because it is independent, the Commission is unrestricted by any institutional outlook or organizational charter. Its overall approach will be regional to meet regional challenges.

The full commission will meet at least three times and working groups will meet more frequently. The commission will consider trade opportunities and barriers, debt, educational needs and capabilities, access to technology, bilateral and multilateral aid programs, infrastructure and natural resources.

A team of specialists will help the com-

mission research refugees, trade liberalization, industrial and agricultural development, the Alliance for Progress and the Caribbean Basin Initiative, aid conditionality, and indebtedness.

The commission plans to issue final recommendations at its concluding meeting, scheduled for January 1989.

Sonia Picado, executive director of the InterAmerican Institute of Human Rights and Arthur Levitt, chairman of the American Stock Exchange, are the commission's co-chairpersons.

"Vision, cooperation and careful planning" will be required for Central Americans to translate into reality their "will to grow, to provide better lives and create broader opportunities for all people," said Picado.

Levitt said the challenge is "not to sustain these countries, but to support their efforts to become self-sufficient by identifying what is needed, where it can be found, and then bringing together all the necessary elements."

Noting that "our efforts have produced short-term success. . . [but] failed to produce long-term prosperity," Senator Terry Sanford (D-N.C.) added, "The work of this commission can help us

make the most of every dollar invested in Central America."

For more information on the Commission, write or call: William Ascher, project director, or Ann Hubbard, communication director for ICCARD, Center for International Development Research, Duke University, 4875 Duke Station, Durham, North Carolina 27706. (919) 684-8894. ■

## UPDATE ON "GETTING READY FOR '90s"

**S**ince the last report in BIFAD BRIEFS, several conferences, symposia and other activities have focused on issues and changes that have implications for development assistance in the decade ahead.

The Reagan Administration and Congress are conducting studies and examining options in preparation for the next session of Congress and the next administration.

BIFAD is following these developments and discussions and is planning a conference in September to draw on information already developed and to focus on those of most concern to Title XII. The conference, scheduled for Sept. 14-15 in Washington, D.C., has the theme: "Development Resources in World Agriculture for the '90s: Hunger, Sustainable Agriculture and Trade." It will address three major challenges for the 1990s:

- World Hunger
- Sustainable Agriculture
- Trade through Development

Following keynote addresses on these challenges, participants will form breakout groups for the major geographic regions of the developing world to identify actions needed in those areas and what BIFAD should do or recommend.

A unique feature of the BIFAD Conference is that it will provide an opportunity for broad-based participation in the conference from the Title XII community and AID and conference planners anticipate a large turnout. So note the dates! ■

## ISEC SPONSORS CONFERENCE

**P**olicies and legislation leading to cutbacks in U.S. foreign agricultural assistance and increased protectionism could boomerang on long-term U.S. farm interests, according to speakers at an April 17 conference hosted by the Louisiana State University's Agricultural Center.

The conference, sponsored by the International Science and Education Council (ISEC), focused on the theme, "Rationalizing Foreign Assistance with U.S. Agricultural Interests: A Policy Challenge for the 1990s." It was one of several meetings organized by various institutions on the future of U.S. foreign aid.

Dr. H. Rouse Caffey, chancellor of LSU's Agricultural Center, and Dr. Joan S. Wallace, administrator of the U.S. Agriculture Department's Office of International Cooperation and Development,

are co-chairpersons of ISEC.

Dr. Robert Paarlberg, associate professor of political science at Wellesley College and an associate of the Harvard University Center for International Affairs, gave the keynote presentation, "The Convergence of U.S. Agriculture, Trade and Foreign Assistance Policies."

Responding was a panel comprised of Dr. Duane Acker, assistant for Food and Agriculture to the A.I.D. administrator; Dr. Wayne Sharp, coordinator for agricultural trade and development missions at the U.S. Agriculture Department; Dr. Francis Thompson, chairman of the Louisiana House Agriculture Committee; and Gordon Dore, president of Supreme Rice Mill in Crowley, La. Dr. Norman Efferson, chancellor emeritus of Louisiana State University's agricultural programs, summarized the conference. ■

## BIFAD BUDGET PANEL REPORTS ON CONCERNS OF TITLE XII COMMUNITY

Following its analysis of the administration's A.I.D. budget request for fiscal year 1989 and meetings with A.I.D. central and regional bureau staff, BIFAD's Budget Panel reported the findings and concerns of the Title XII community about the request to BIFAD at its April meeting.

The panel found that the overall international (150) account request was 2% more than the actual fiscal year 1988 budget. A.I.D.'s part of that request would increase by 0.35%. The largest increases would be in military (5.5%) and multilateral (5.1%) assistance.

Within the A.I.D. budget, the administration is requesting a 2.5% increase in the Economic Support Fund and a 2.7% decrease in Development Assistance. Within Development Assistance, the administration is requesting a 4.7% decrease in the agriculture (103) account and a 7.2% decrease in the Development Fund for Africa, including the Southern Africa Development Coordinating Committee. Increases are requested in the education account (11%), mostly for basic education, and the account for energy and the private sector (6%).

The following were among the concerns and priorities of Title XII members that the Panel outlined for the Board:

- Protecting the agriculture account from any cuts below the fiscal year 1988 level of \$488.72 million;
- Maintaining funding for the Bureau for Science and Technology's Offices of Agriculture, Rural and Institutional Development, and Research and University Relations;
- Allocating money to launch new projects to develop faculties of agriculture in Africa;
- Allocating money to start a new collaborative research effort in sustainable agriculture;
- Specifying that part of the money used for policy dialogue be allocated to new projects or project components aimed at strengthening indigenous capacity in policy analysis;

Allocating money to A.I.D.'s central account for continuing linkages between U.S. and developing country universities,

## BIFAD HOLDS CONGRESSIONAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

BIFAD held a Congressional Forum on Sustainable Agriculture April 14 in the Russell Office Building on Capitol Hill. Cosponsors were the Senate committees on Agriculture and Foreign Relations and their counterpart House committees.

The genesis of the forum was the recently completed report on sustainable agriculture by BIFAD's Task Force on Environment and Natural Resources under the chairmanship of Dr. Gerald Thomas, president emeritus of New Mexico State University.

"We have become increasingly aware over the first decade of Title XII that the problems of hunger are inextricably tied to the long-term enhancement of the environment and natural resource base," said BIFAD Chairman William Lavery in opening the forum. "The problem is most dramatic in Africa, where drought, desertification, overgrazing and erosion are constant threats to food production in the race to stay ahead of famine."

A slide presentation by Dr. Hugh Popenoe, task force member from the University of Florida, illustrated the diversity of agricultural systems around the world and the biological and human forces impacting on sustainability. Thomas characterized the report as "recommending a significant new direction for international development assistance, requiring the inclusion of environmental concerns in all development efforts."

BIFAD member, Dr. Leo Walsh of the University of Wisconsin, presided over a panel composed of a member of Con-

rather than depending on field mission funding; and,

- Developing an active program to place U.S. scientists as visiting researchers in international agricultural research centers.

The panel is giving increasing attention to collaborating with staff in A.I.D.'s central and regional bureaus. Panel members include: Dr. Kenneth Shapiro, University of Wisconsin, chairman; Dr. Howard Massey, Jr., Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; Dr. Reed Hertford, Rutgers University; and Dr. Harold R. Matteson, New Mexico State University. ■

gress, a representative of a nongovernmental organization and staff members from the House and Senate.

Senator Terry Sanford (D-N.C.) emphasized the importance of raising congressional and public consciousness about sustainable development and of developing a constituency for it. He noted that A.I.D. was responding to pressures from Congress and others and was moving toward sustainable development programs. Citing the work of his home-state institution, North Carolina State University, in tropical soils under a collaborative research program, he commended that approach and stressed the important role of Title XII and the universities in developing sustainable agricultural systems.

Ambassador Robert Blake of the International Institute for Environment and Development, a member of the task force, observed that task force members had much in common, despite their diverse backgrounds. He called for the formation of a coalition of universities, environmental and other nongovernmental organizations to work with Congress to encourage and support sustainable development programs.

Alexander Echols of Senator Robert Kasten's (R-Wisc.) staff was encouraged by the report, seeing it as further evidence of a changing attitude in domestic and international agencies. They now recognize that economic development and environmental protection are compatible, he said. While there still was some footdragging, he recognized the significant changes which had resulted in putting environmental and natural resource concerns in the mainstream of development planning and program decision making.

Kerry Bolognese of the staff of the House Foreign Affairs Committee called sustainable development a way of meeting accountability demands in foreign aid. Congress is interested in encouraging and supporting policy guidance and program direction along these lines without tying administrators' hands, he said.

The forum followed a breakfast meeting for members of Congress and their staff hosted by the International Committee on Organization and Policy, the international section of the Division of Agriculture of NASULGC. ■

## FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: THE UNIVERSITY OF THE FUTURE

Universities in the future will focus on the development of students to function in a global society and global economy. This was a theme emerging from a recent colloquium on the "Role of U.S. Universities in the Development Task," sponsored by MUCIA and held at the Johnson Foundation's Wingspread Center in Racine, Wis. It was one of a continuing series through the Michigan State initiative on the theme, "Getting Ready for the 90s," under the leadership of Ralph Smuckler.

During the last 20 years, the global economy has become well integrated, according to Ed Schuh<sup>1</sup>, in a paper presented at the conference. He pointed out that the international capital market now dwarfs international trade. The impetus behind these developments has been communications and transportation. Computers have furthered the significant technological breakthroughs in these areas.

The upshot of these developments is the need to equip students to function in such an environment. As a consequence, it is necessary for the university to have global scope. Students must acquire an appreciation of the world as an integrated social and economic entity, one in which all segments are related, each having an impact on the other. This entails an international focus throughout all curricula. Students must understand, for example, that wheat is an international commodity; it is grown in many places under different conditions; it is converted in many ways as human and animal food; it is transported, processed and marketed under different conditions.

To implement internationalized curricula, the faculty also must become internationalized. The research and scholarship activity of the faculty must be broadened. More faculty need international experience to develop the insights that come from study in a different environment. One cannot become an international authority on rice, for example, by remaining in a southwest Louisiana - east Texas environment. Rice production should be studied every where it is grown so its significance as the single most influential grain crop in the world can be fully appreciated.

This idea of an internationalized cur-

riculum, taught by a faculty who have an international perspective, is futuristic. Most major universities fall short of this goal, although some departments in some leading universities now certainly are world class in stature. It is a goal, nevertheless, if universities are going to equip students to face today's challenges and realities.

It follows that university involvement in development assistance could take on a different character. Up to now, university involvement has been basically institutional development in nature under a contract mode, with the contract institution serving as a mentor to the developing institution. Relationships, too, have been intermittent, going for five years or so, then an abrupt end, and off to another contract somewhere else.

Under a broadened concept, however, the basic nature of the relationship between two institutions would be significantly different. The following are some possible features of relationships between U.S. universities and those in other countries:

- the "twinning of institutions"; sustained involvement over time of a university with one or more countries and their institutions in a geographic and/or ecological zone. There would be an emphasis on collaboration, approaching it from the standpoint of equality; the sharing of knowledge, joint research and scholarly activity, student exchanges, etc.

- the involvement of the total university community—agriculture, health, business, engineering, natural sciences, social sciences,—in the development process. Joint activity, particularly with a problem focus, could foster interdisciplinary activity.

- continuing linkages of faculty members over time; involving faculty "stars" in long-standing relationships with counterparts in developing country institutions through faculty exchanges, joint seminars, exchange of scholarly publications, etc.

- a focus on the study of a geographic and/or ecological region; this would involve culture, geography, language, history and other subjects.

- the institutionalizing of international activities as a regular, ongoing programmatic activity. These activities would

become integral parts of academic programs, contrasted with what is frequently now seen as something novel.

- the use of funding from varied sources—state appropriations, research grants, self-generated money, etc., as well as A.I.D., World Bank, regional development bank, and other contracts.

- a continued emphasis on time-honored and successful methods; institutional development, research, technology transfer and participant training. Long-term technical assistance assignments would become much less frequent, and such assignments would be logistical rather than substantive in nature. ■

<sup>1</sup> G. Edward Schuh, "Development Assistance Modes Appropriate to U.S. Universities," a paper presented at the conference on Role of U.S. Universities in the Development Task in the 1990s, sponsored by MUCIA and the Johnson Foundation, Racine, Wis., March 10-12, 1988.

## ICOP HOSTS CONGRESSIONAL BREAKFAST

The International Committee on Organization and Policy (ICOP), the new international section of the Division of Agriculture of NASULGC, hosted a congressional breakfast April 14 for members of Congress and their staff.

ICOP Chairman D. Woods Thomas of Purdue University described the new group as a resource for information and analysis of current foreign aid programs in agriculture.

Other speakers included Dr. Lawrence Apple of North Carolina State University, who addressed U.S. self-interests in encouraging agricultural assistance programs, and Dr. Harold Matteson of New Mexico State University, who explained ICOP's budget priorities and expressed concern over the declining levels of funding for agricultural assistance programs. ■

## PARTNERSHIP GRANTS FOR PVOS

**A**.I.D. and PVOs have agreed on a more flexible, centrally-funded grant mechanism: the partnership grant (PG).

The objectives of the PG are:

- to provide USAIDs with a fast-acting funding mechanism;
- to provide A.I.D. with a more flexible instrument for PVOs to respond to Agency needs;
- to minimize A.I.D. administrative requirements and relationships;
- to facilitate the best program content for PVOs with long-term A.I.D. grants;
- to preserve and encourage the independent nature of PVO programs.

PG agreements have been signed with CARE, Save the Children, Technoserve, and Freedom from Hunger (formerly Meals for Millions), each of which has had long-term success with A.I.D. The agreements are written broadly to facil-

itate the addition of mission-funded, country-specific grants consistent with the PGs.

CARE's \$8.5 million PG supports its multisectoral programs and development strategy in agroforestry, microenterprise development, primary health care, and food aid. A regional technical assistance capability and sixteen pilot projects are funded in these sectors.

Save the Children (SCF) has a \$7.5 million PG to improve the implementation and effectiveness of SCF's community development programming in seven primary countries, particularly in agricultural production and small-scale enterprise and income-producing activities, and related physical infrastructure.

Technoserve's PG amounts to \$4.5 million to develop community-based agricultural enterprises. Technical and managerial assistance is provided to im-

prove productivity and marketing capacities, and institutional development and business advisory services are offered to private small farmer associations through affiliates in seven countries.

Freedom from Hunger's new five-year (1988-1993) PG amounts to \$3.5 million for local service agencies in six countries. It is to serve two purposes: to develop local institutional capacities to manage and sustain support systems needed to overcome malnutrition; and to establish local operational systems to reinforce service delivery, training, and technical capacity at agency and community levels, to satisfy basic needs for health, nutrition, and food security.

Procedures have been developed for field mission-funded access, with a view to rapid response and administrative simplicity.

For further information, write or call Andrea Baumann, FVA/PVC, A.I.D., Room 239, SA-8, 2201 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20523. (703) 875-4909. ■

## WESTERN REGIONAL TRAINING RELEVANCY WORKSHOP HELD

**T**he relevancy of education and training programs for foreign participants was the topic of the workshop cohosted by New Mexico State University and Tennessee State University from Feb. 28 through Mar. 1 in Las Cruces, N.M.

Sponsored by the ISEC Training Committee and the Consortium for International Development (CID), the workshop was planned and organized by a committee under the leadership of Dr. Paul Huntsberger, associate director of the Center for International Programs, New Mexico State University.

Workshop participants included faculty advisers and program coordinators who work with foreign agricultural students at the member universities of CID plus Tennessee State and Tuskegee universities, which participate in Joint Memoranda of Understanding with CID institutions. Representatives from the International Training Division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, members of ISEC's Training Committee and Duane Everrett of the BIFAD staff also attended.

In opening the workshop, James Colom, deputy executive director of CID, said that CID was interested in exploring new approaches for improving the relevancy of the education and training

programs, since it considered international participant training to be of continuing and growing importance.

Samuel Comer from Tennessee State University pointed out that the 1890 institutions have a long history of working with educationally and economically deprived farmers. This made their programs especially relevant for participants from developing countries.

The workshop attendees identified the many "actors" involved in the process of training sponsored participants, the differing and sometimes conflicting goals of these individuals and the implications for developing relevant programs. Some specific ideas for enhancing relevancy in support services and orientation, curriculum and research, practical and supplemental training, and professional integration and re-entry were explored.

During the final morning of the workshop, representatives from each campus planned next steps to enhance relevancy in international participant programs on their home campuses.

The workshop was a follow-up to a special session of the 1987 National Training Conference of the International Science and Education Council (ISEC) and also a follow-up to the 1986 ISEC and BIFAD Working Seminar on Program Relevancy and Support Services.

## ACKER APPOINTED TO NEW POSITION

**D**r. Duane Acker has been named assistant to the A.I.D. administrator for Food and Agriculture. In creating the position and a task force to support Acker's work, Administrator Alan Woods said Acker would:

- Establish in this fiscal year a single, fully coordinated set of policies and programmatic directions for all of A.I.D.'s work on food and agriculture matters; and
- Develop a strong working relationship with U.S. agribusiness and with groups concerned with international food issues, from which the Agency can obtain ideas and advice and through which it can share information from and about the developing countries.

The new position does not affect the organizational structure of the Agency. The central and regional bureaus remain the same.

At the time of his appointment, Acker was serving as agency director for Food and Agriculture in the Bureau for Science and Technology. Before coming to A.I.D., he served as president of Kansas State University. ■

## TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

**W**ater Quality Modeling of Agricultural Non-Point Sources, June 19-23, 1988, Utah State University, Logan, Utah. Sponsored by the International Science and Education Council of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and a number of cosponsors, this symposium is designed to present the state-of-the-art in water quality model development and use.

Many computer models are available for assessing the magnitude and managing the problem of the quality of surface and subsurface water, and more models will be developed. The models have not been used effectively because of a lack of training and maintenance, user-level information, and communication between users (decision-makers) and modelers (designers).

The format will provide a forum for consultation among scientists from different countries and model builders and users. There will be technical sessions on leaching, sediment yield/surface runoff, groundwater, surface water, and integrated models; spatial variability and scale; software engineering; and prediction, risk analysis, and management improvements. Health, political, and socioeconomic issues also will be addressed.

Write: Registration Services, Conference and Institute Division, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322.

*Training of Trainers for Agricultural and Rural Development, June 6-July 1, International Program for Agricultural Knowledge Systems, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Illinois.* This course is for training directors of agricultural extension and national and international research organizations, principals and headmasters of extension training institutes, training scientists at international agricultural research centers, and teachers of adult or extension education at colleges and universities.

It is designed to strengthen their ability to design and implement training programs in a variety of organizational settings.

Write or call: John W. Santas, INTERPAKS training officer, University of Illinois, 113 Mumford Hall, 1301 West Gregory Drive, Urbana, Illinois 61801. (217) 333-3638. Telex: 206957. Cable: INTSOY.

*Third Annual International Short Course in Small Livestock Production, June 20-24, International Small Livestock Research Center, Office of In-*

*ternational Programs, School of Graduate Studies, Alabama A&M University, Normal, Alabama.* The course will focus on the role of small livestock in self-reliant food production. There will be five modules on rabbits, poultry, small ruminants, whole-farm integration, and project development.

Write or call: Dr. Onuma B. Okezie, director of international programs, Alabama A&M University, P.O. Box 579, Normal, Alabama 35762. (205) 859-7377.

*Microcomputer Applications in Agricultural Development, June 27-August 5, Department of Agricultural Economics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma.* This technical shortcourse is for agricultural managers and practitioners responsible for planning, monitoring and evaluating agricultural development policies, programs and projects.

Participants will identify the best ways in which microcomputers can be used to increase their own and their organiza-

tion's effectiveness and will prepare plans for on-the-job application.

Write or call: Ms. Musu Clements, PM 159, USDA/OICD/ITD, Washington D.C. 20250. (202) 653-8320. Cable no.: ARIG/WASH 90491 MEZAINIS/OICD.

*Desertification, Rehabilitation, and Management of Rangelands in Pastoral Systems, July 5-29, Range Science Department, Utah State University, Logan, Utah.* This intensive summer course is for students, administrators, and land managers concerned with the management and rehabilitation of degraded rangelands in pastoral systems. Course topics will include: pastoral production systems, ecology of arid lands, rangeland reconstruction, range/livestock extension planning and programs, and administration and management.

Write or call: Larry Riley or Charles Gay, Range Science Department, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322. (801) 750-1696 or 750-2471. Telex: 3789426. ■

## CONTRACTS AWARDED

• Niger—Niger Applied Agriculture Research Project (683-0256).

Contractor: Purdue University with Alabama A&M University, the University of Nebraska and Winrock International.

• Egypt—Irrigation Management Systems (263-0132), Extension. Consortium for International Development/Colorado State University. ■

### BIFAD

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Honorable Paul Findley  
Dr. Jean Ruley Kearns  
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U.S. Agency for International  
Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523  
(202) 647-9048

## FURTICK SUCCEEDS ACKER AS A.I.D. AGENCY DIRECTOR

**W**illiam R. Furtick has been named agency director for Food and Agriculture. Since 1986, Furtick served as deputy agency director to Duane Acker, who recently was appointed assistant to the A.I.D. administrator for Food and Agriculture.

Furtick, an agronomist, holds degrees in animal and dairy science from Kansas State University and in agronomy from Oregon State University. He has held administrative, teaching and research and extension assignments at Oregon State and the University of Hawaii and has had consulting experience with a number of private sector corporations in the United States. He has served with A.I.D. or in A.I.D.-funded programs in Africa, Asia and Near East, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Furtick also was with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations Development Program in their respective headquarters in Rome and New York and on assignments in India, Syria and other countries. ■



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. XI, No. 4 Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development July/August 1988

## BIFAD MEETS WITH AUSUDIAP

The BIFAD board held its June 7 meeting at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville in conjunction with the annual meeting of AUSUDIAP. An open forum was held to provide dialogue between International Committee on Organization and Policy (ICOP) and the board on the direction and emphases of Title XII programs.

A feature of the open forum was a panel of ICOP, representing each of the four regions of the United States. Woods Thomas of Purdue University and na-

tional chairman of ICOP opened the session by outlining issues that he said would dominate the 1990s. He cited environmental degradation, with an accompanying emphasis on sustainable agriculture as an overriding concern. Other topics he raised included population growth, child survival, microenterprise development, trade expansion, urbanization and poverty. He emphasized the probability of continuing limited resources available for international development and its potential effects on development

in project development and in constituency building for Title XII. Harold Matson of New Mexico State University, representing the Western ICOP group, commented on the growing practice of A.I.D. to separate the training component of technical assistance projects and award it to non-Title XII contractors. He called this practice detrimental to project performance.

In other developments, BIFAD Executive Director Lynn Pesson reported that three small study groups are being set up by the Bureau for Africa and BIFAD. As a result of the discussions on the Africa program at the April meeting, the bureau and BIFAD agreed to update progress on agricultural research and university development issues and consider whether the plans established in 1985 should be maintained or revised. He also said the bureau had asked Title XII institutions to join in strengthening African capability in agricultural policy and marketing programs. The board will consider study group reports in November.

The board accepted the report of the BIFAD budget panel as presented by Reed Hertford of Rutgers University, secretary and incoming panel chairman. Since the report consisted of 11 detailed recommendations, the board instructed the BIFAD support staff to bring to the August meeting specific action items for the board to consider. ■

## BIFAD MEMBER PAUL FINDLEY HONORED

The Board of Curators of Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Mo., conferred an honorary doctorate on BIFAD member Paul Findley when he delivered the 122nd commencement address on May 14.

In honoring Findley, the university recognized his leadership and service to his country in foreign policy, agriculture and aging. Among his accomplishments are efforts to break down racial barriers, improve U.S. relations with the Middle East, and his legislative initiative resulting in 1975 in Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Findley, who represented the 20th district of Illinois in Congress for 21 years, is president of Pike Press, a weekly newspaper and printing firm in Pittsfield, Ill.

He is a 1943 graduate of Illinois College and has received honorary degrees from his alma mater and from Lindenwood College. ■

BIFAD is sponsoring a symposium in Washington, D.C., Sept. 14-15 as part of its effort to assist in developing new foreign aid legislation.

Symposium participants will address three challenges for the 1990s: eliminating world hunger, achieving sustainable agricultural development and enhancing trade through development. ■

assistance in agriculture.

Tom Westing of the University of Arkansas and ICOP chairman for the southeast emphasized the need for constituency building among the general public and the urgency of developing legislative support for Title XII. Increased competition is forcing the universities to become more active. John Moore of the University of Maryland and ICOP chairman for the northeast noted the continued decline of the agricultural account in the U.S. development assistance budget. One of the causes, he said, was the increasing tendency to earmark. He stressed the need for regional cooperation

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## WORLD FOOD DAY TELECONFERENCE THEME FOCUSES ON FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA

**W**orld Food Day is Sunday, Oct. 16, 1988, a result of leap year. Consequently, the fifth annual World Food Day teleconference is scheduled for Oct. 17.

This North American town meeting, a live, call-in, campus-based event, will be broadcast from the George Washington University in Washington, D.C., from noon to 3 p.m., eastern time.

The theme of this year's teleconference is Global Food Security: Focus on

Africa. International experts and other panelists will consider policy implications for governments, donors and international organizations. Among the issues to be discussed are trade, aid and debt, food security, interdependence and social justice.

Hundreds of "receive sites" across the country will have programs, often integrated with curriculum and offering continuing education credits. Participation is expected from hospitals and com-

munity groups active in agriculture, emergency food, nutrition and hunger alleviation programs.

Study/action packets of background materials that can be reproduced are available. Videotaping the teleconference is permitted.

For further information, write or call: Patricia Young, coordinator, National Committee for World Food Day, 1001 22nd St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20437, (202) 653-2404. ■

## INDIAN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES MEETING

**T**he future of university-level education in agriculture in India was the subject of a meeting of the 26 agricultural university chief executive officers (vice chancellors) in New Delhi on May 14-15. Leo Walsh, dean of agriculture at the University of Wisconsin and a member of the BIFAD board, represented Title XII institutions.

The group discussed a report on an A.I.D.-sponsored evaluation project in cooperation with the Indian government. Lawrence Busch, professor of sociology at the University of Kentucky and a participant in the evaluation process, wrote the report, a synthesis of individual team reports.

As the report points out, the achievements of agricultural universities in India have been substantial (Busch, 1988). They have been an integral part of the Green Revolution which has flourished in India. Today, the 26 Indian agricultural institutions represent one of the larger agricultural university systems in the world. Nine of the institutions participated in USAID-financed development assistance projects between 1952 and 1972. Land-grant universities of Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee also participated in the projects. During the 20 years of cooperation, 337 U.S. faculty members served on assignment to India.

The report does emphasize some problems. Among the more significant needs include a redefinition of mission, the restructuring of the universities to meet the newly emerging challenges, the infusion of renewed intellectual vigor into the faculties, the overhaul of the curricula to take advantage of new theories and approaches to the educational process

*Continued on page 5*

## AFRICA STUDY GROUPS

**T**he Bureau for Africa and BIFAD have agreed to form three study groups to study the agricultural progress in sub-Saharan Africa. One group is focusing on agricultural research, a second on agricultural universities and a third on agricultural policy and marketing.

The objectives and composition of the three groups:

### **Agricultural Research**

*Objectives:* To review the status of agricultural research in sub-Saharan Africa, citing progress to date and issues that may be impeding performance. It also will determine whether the plan is still good and recommend changes as needed.

### **Agricultural University Development**

*Objectives:* To review the status of African agricultural university development, outlining progress to date and issues that are affecting progress, and determining whether the plan is still good, recommending changes as needed.

### **Agricultural Policy and Marketing**

*Objectives:* To review the Bureau for Africa's program in agricultural policy and marketing, determine the areas U.S. universities could help meet the objectives, and to outline the manner in which U.S. universities could contribute.

*Composition of committees:* One person each from the Bureau for Africa, the Bureau for Science and Technology and a university, with the Bureau for Africa representative serving as the chair.

The three groups are expected to report to the board at its November meeting.

## BEREUTER SPEAKS AT NASULGC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS MEETING

**R**ep. Douglas Bereuter, (R-Neb.) delivered the plenary address at the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant College's (NASULGC) Division of International Affairs meeting in Washington D.C. July 14-15. Bereuter is a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the select Committee on Hunger.

A major theme for the meeting was "Depth for Development—the Conversion of Third World debt into local currency for financing in-country development projects in collaboration with universities, private voluntary organizations, cooperatives and others."

The meeting began with sessions of the board of directors and standing committees. Alan Magazine gave the keynote address. Magazine is the president of the Council of Economic Competitiveness in Washington, D.C. Other conference speakers included Charlie Flickner of the Senate Budget Committee, George Ingram of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Jack Ross of the International Institute of Finance.

The International Affairs Division of NASULGC was formed in 1987. The Division membership includes 130 NASULGC universities.

Charles J. Ping, president of Ohio University, serves as chairman of the division. ■

## BUDGET PANEL REPORT

The budget panel reported its recommendations on the A.I.D. fiscal 1989 budget at the board's June 7 meeting. Reed Hertford of Rutgers University, secretary and incoming chair of the panel, presented the report. The Board told the staff and the panel to present specific resolutions at the August meeting.

The panel report focused on 11 recommendations:

—four new university development projects should be started in Africa, with a first-year appropriation of \$6 million;

—an ad hoc budget panel on Africa should be appointed, consisting of USAID, university and BIFAD staff;

—10% more money for Africa should be allotted annually until the United States is the leader in development assistance on the continent;

—the relationship between multilateral and bilateral assistance on funding trends of relevance to U.S. universities should be assessed;

—\$20 million should be restored to the ARDN account in fiscal 1989;

—in response to the widespread earmarking in Congress, Title XII institutions may want to establish its own earmarks through NASULGC/ICOP. BIFAD should foster discussions between Congress and A.I.D. on rectifying the earmark situation;

—at least \$2 million should be added to the Office of Agriculture's budget for priority CRSPs; a BIFAD committee should be formed to rank existing and proposed Office of Agriculture projects; the budget for RUR and Rural Development divisions should be increased by 2%

—a university linkages program should be funded at \$1 million in fiscal 1989 for ANE and \$3 million in fiscal 1990 for all regions;

—A.I.D. should be assisted with an examination of benefits from its agricultural export promotion projects;

—better state-federal relations for U.S. foreign assistance efforts should be fostered; and,

—an international effort should be undertaken on environmental and natural resources management through a 10-year program of policy development and technology application.

## CONSULTATIVE GROUP FOCUSES ON SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the informal group of donors that support 13 International Agricultural Research Centers (IARC), recently held its mid-term meeting in Berlin. The agenda featured discussions on sustainable agriculture and the possibility of including seven centers not under the CGIAR.

The discussions on sustainable agriculture centered on a report by a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) Subcommittee, chaired by former BIFAD Chairman E.T. York. The report makes a number of recommendations for centers to place more emphasis on the sustainability of productivity increases and to give more attention to natural resource issues. Donors generally endorsed the recommendations but called on the group to take specific steps to implement the concept and to measure progress toward its objectives. Donors noted that environmental organizations are getting their message across in other countries as well as in the United States.

The proposal to bring in additional centers also was related to sustainable

agriculture and natural resources. In a paper prepared for the group, Ed Schuh said the CGIAR would be much better able to address these issues with the addition of other resource-oriented centers. Most donors supported his recommendation, and the chairman initiated two studies as first steps in enlarging the "CG center family". Centers considered for admission included:

- Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center
- International Board for Soils Research and Management
- International Centre of Insect Physiology & Ecology
- International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management Inc.
- International Council for Research in Agroforestry
- International Fertilizer Development Center
- International Irrigation Management Institute

These centers have a combined annual budget of about \$50 million, and USAID contributes about \$10 million through grants to their budget or special projects.

## FELLOWSHIP OPPORTUNITIES FOR AFRICAN RESEARCHERS

The Project on African Agriculture: Crisis and Transformation offers a variety of opportunities for African researchers, individually or in teams.

One cohort of fellows will be selected in March 1989. The application deadline is Dec. 31.

Ken Shapiro of the University of Wisconsin chaired the Budget Panel, and Reed Hertford of Rutgers University was the secretary. Harold Matteson of New Mexico State University is outgoing chair. Howard Massey of Virginia Tech University is rotating off the panel, replaced by Tom Westing of the University of Arkansas. ■

Sponsored by the Joint Committee on African Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, the project seeks to promote interdisciplinary analysis (particularly involving natural and social scientists) of the agricultural crisis in sub-Saharan Africa. Interdisciplinary applications are particularly encouraged, as are research teams of African and non-African researchers.

Applicants may be recent graduates at the master's degree level, mid-career scholars, or professionals in government posts. Awards for periods of three to 12 months will be granted to support innovative projects involving training and research.

For further information, write or call: Fellowship Program, Project on African Agriculture, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10158. (212) 661-0280. ■

## FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: POPULATION, PRODUCTIVITY, AND SUSTAINABILITY

**U**NFPA recently published *Population Images*, whose projections have evoked discussions among development professionals. Although the data are not surprising, the graphic presentation of them has a very strong visual impact.

The publication predicts a world population of more than 6 billion by the turn of the century, an increase of 1 billion from today, and a population of more than 8 billion by the year 2025. Ninety-three percent of that growth is projected in urban areas. Africa will experience the most growth, doubling from a half billion at present to 1 billion in 2025. Also by the year 2025, China and Southern Asia will hold a third of the world's urban population, up from a quarter now.

This 60 percent population growth, by 2025 will intensify pressure on the world's resources. Land, water and tree cover all will be affected. The fertile soils of the world have provided the basis for the so-called Green Revolution, particularly in South Asia. As the pressure on food resource rises, fragile and marginal land will become more of a factor in agricultural production.

The same can be said for tree cover. The removal of the cover in the Sahel and Haiti and elsewhere, for example, has caused erosion and desertification. Firewood, a principal source for fuel in the developing world, is in increasingly short supply.

The current abundance of food on a worldwide basis is a result of intensive agricultural production systems on fertile soils, using inorganic fertilizers and pesticides. A 1985 report of the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment describes it as industrial agriculture. The focus is production, the result is yield increase, and the bottom line is maximizing profit. Sustainability has not been in this equation, but the future demands that it must as population pressure places stress on finite resources.

A dual problem, consequently, faces Title XII institutions. On the one hand, feeding the world's population is a pervasive concern. On the other hand, maintaining the sustainability of agricultural and tree production systems from an ecological sense is also a concern.

In this sense, Dover and Talbot (1987) characterize productivity without sus-

tainability as mining. High productivity produced at the expense of the soil resources of the future destroys the environment and constitutes a long-range threat to sustainability.

Title XII institutions must unify the concepts of productivity and sustainability in development assistance projects. The recent BIFAD effort, resulting in the report of its environmental and natural resource task force is a landmark for Title XII institutions. It charts a course of action for the coming years that, if put in place, should help achieve sustainable agricultural systems.

Three areas of concern emerge in terms of immediate opportunities for technical assistance:

- The Green Revolution has focused on the major food crops, both grain and tuber, wheat, rice, corn and cassava, to name some of the more prominent, in a monocultural environment. Polyculture, once considered obsolete from an industrial agricultural standpoint, is now favored. More information is needed about many trees, crops and vegetables, not only as isolated plants but in combination with other sustainable systems.

International agricultural research centers are moving forward in these areas, but Title XII institutions need to look not only at basic research in this area but at adaptive research in technical assistance programs.

- marginal and fragile soils are an area of great need. Agricultural systems in these areas tend to be subsistence oriented, and traditional plants and practices are still widely used. Industrial-style agriculture, in general, would burn out these soils quickly. A strong research effort is needed to improve production in these areas by developing sustainable systems that maintain and enhance the ecology of the area.

- women play a major role in agriculture, especially in subsistence agricultural systems. In west African slash-and-burn agriculture, for example, the husband does the clearing and burning, but the wife plants the crops and nurtures them. Her concern is her family's food supply for the next year. Yet, men run the technology generation and transfer systems. Contact at the farm and village level is with men; women are largely left out of the picture. Development assistance projects need to

recognize this and find ways to bring the concerns of women into research programs and to make contact with women through extension programs.

One final challenge deserves mention. Environmentalists joined with the BIFAD in producing the report on sustainable agriculture. The two points of views are very much in tune now as a result of the dialogue that took place. We are not far apart in philosophy and approach as we once thought. Our objectives, although somewhat different in focus, have the same ultimate goal: sustainable development. We need to nurture and more fully develop this commonality in informing the general public about long-range needs for development assistance work. ■

### References

Michael Dover and Lee M. Talbot. *To Feed the Earth: Agro-Ecology for Sustainable Development*. World Resources Institute, Washington, D.C., June 1987.

Robert Fox, et. al. *Population Images*. Second edition. United Nations Fund for Population Activities, New York, 1987.

Office of Technology Assessment. *Innovative Biological Technologies for Lesser Developed Countries—Workshop Proceedings*. U.S. Congress, Office of Technology Assessment, Washington, D.C., OTA-BP-F-29, July 1985.

## BIFAD BOARD MEETING FOCUSES ON WID

**W**omen in Development (WID) was major focus of the August BIFAD board meeting. In particular, the status of congressional legislation, designed to strengthen WID's role in developing countries, was discussed.

Kay Davies, director of WID, reviewed Agency efforts to enhance the position of women in development throughout the world. Davies described training that has been planned and completed, mission activities, projects and university involvement. The Consortium for International Development and the Midwest University Consortium for International Activities have contracts to function in a support role to the agency and missions, she said. ■

## SYMPOSIA ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ANNOUNCED

Three symposia on sustainable development have been planned for August, September and October:

**Summer Workshop in Sustainable International Development.** Aug. 21-29, 1988, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.

This program, designed for professional staff of international development organizations, will focus on the practical aspects of planning, implementing and evaluating projects to increase sustainability. Participation will be limited to 15 experienced development professionals.

Write or call: George H. Axinn or Tom Edens, Department of Resource Development, 323 Natural Resources Building, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. 48824-1222. (517) 353-1913 and (517) 353-0762.

**Sustainable Agricultural Systems.** Sept. 2-23, 1988, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

This international conference will review the scientific components of integrated systems of sustainable agriculture in developed and developing countries and explore strategies for shaping future research, education and public policies.

Ohio State, Pennsylvania State and North Carolina State universities organized the conference, which will address methods to reduce input costs and ecological risks, assess the feasibility of and integrate component technologies, develop innovative options in administration and technical assistance through research and education, and enhance long-term agricultural productivity.

Write or call: Clive A. Edwards, Department of Entomology, Ohio State University, 1735 Neil Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43210.

**Eighth Annual Farming Systems Research/Extension Symposium.** Oct. 9-12, 1988, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

The 1988 symposium will examine regionally and globally the "Contributions of Farming Systems Research/Extension Towards Sustainable Agricultural Systems." The sub-themes to be addressed are: farming systems field accomplishments, methodologies for assessing impact, gender and intrahousehold issues, and information and communication systems.

Special training courses on microcomputer applications will be offered again at

several institutions before and after the symposium.

Write or call: Pam Styles, symposium coordinator, International Agricultural Programs Office, 300 Hotz Hall, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark. 72701. (501) 575-6857. ■

## WORTH NOTING...

Several A.I.D. field missions have commented favorably on the technical assistance provided by the Office of Women in Development under its cooperative agreement with two Title XII university consortia, the Consortium on International Development (CID) and the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA).

For example, USAID/Chad reported on the superb performance of CID's WID technical specialist who was there to assist the USAID focus on women in private enterprise. The field mission noted the thoroughness of research, the draft consultancy report and the recommended follow-on study.

These comments are consistent with those of the field missions in Lesotho and Mali and reflect how effectively development efforts can be coordinated between Title XII universities, A.I.D./Washington and the missions.

Plans are under way for similar technical assistance missions by CID and MUCIA to Cameroon, Egypt and Indonesia, also in response to mission requests for WID involvement. ■

*Continued from page 2*

and, most important, the linkage with the international scientific community.

A principal recommendation is the formation of linkages between the Indian agricultural university system and U.S. Title XII institutions. The recommendation focuses on a system-to-system linkage rather than university-to-university collaboration. This would provide a more flexible approach in matching interests and needs. ■

Lawrence Busch, *Universities for Development: A Joint Indo-U.S. Impact Evaluation of Indian Agricultural Universities*. A Synthesis of Team Reports. Center for Development Information and Evaluation, Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C., 1988 (advance copy).

## BIFAD SUMMER INTERN

Carolyn Dedolph of the University of Wisconsin at Madison has joined the BIFAD staff as its 1988 summer intern. She is working under the supervision of Duane Everett compiling development education material.

Dedolph is one of 16 interns sponsored by the Midwestern University Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA). MUCIA places interns in various USAID units in Washington, D.C., and abroad. Most are working in food and agricultural development. The consortium designed the program to provide hands on experience for students interested in development work.

The 16 interns are from the eight MUCIA institutions. Dale Harpstead of Michigan State directs the program, which is in its second year.

Dedolph will begin graduate school this fall at UW-M in Agricultural Journalism with an emphasis on development communications.

## CONTRACTS AWARDED

**Cameroon:** Agricultural Planning and Policy (631-0059). Institution: Consortium for International Development/Washington State University.

**Peru:** Agricultural Technology Transfer (527-0282). Institution: North Carolina State University and Mid-America International Agricultural Consortium/Iowa State University.

## LITERARY NOTE

From USAID cable traffic, Mogadishu 04676:

"...Indian Ocean clouds as dark and portly as gangsters' cars have gurgled inland like a cortege, leaving rain on Mogadishu... With this chapter, we are bringing down the curtain on our pluvialist unless the recent rains, like a false suitor, beguiled Somali hopes..." ■

## TECHNICAL SHORT COURSES

**D**esign of Wells and Pumps for Irrigation. Aug. 28–Oct. 1, Utah State University, Logan, Utah.

This course will expose engineers and technicians to practical aspects of water well design and maintenance, along with techniques, for designing and operating pumping plants for delivering water from various sources.

After two weeks at Utah State University, the class will move to the San Luis Valley of Colorado to observe different applications of pumping to irrigated agriculture.

Write or call: Admissions Committee, International Irrigation Center, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322-4150. (801) 750-2800.

**Organization and Management of Agricultural Extension Systems: A New Look at Knowledge Transfer.** Sept. 5–30, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Ill.

For extension administrators and teachers of extension and administration, this course is to improve participants' ability to understand criteria for effective extension services, analyze and remedy weaknesses of existing systems, and promote good relationships between extension and research and other groups.

Modules on historical developments, recent trends and organization and management of extension systems, as well as case studies and field trips will be included.

Write or call: John W. Santas, training officer, International Program for Agricultural Knowledge Systems, University of Illinois, 113 Mumford Hall, 1301 W. Gregory Drive, Urbana, Ill. 61801. (217) 333-3638.

**Forest Administration and Management Seminar.** Sept. 11–Oct. 5, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

This fifth international seminar, sponsored jointly with the USDA Forest Service, will be a 24-day study tour for senior natural resources management professionals. Seminar themes include: global perspective, resource administration, integrated land use, biological diversity and forest protection, research, extension and technology transfer, and conflict management.

Write or call: Director, International Forestry Seminar, School of Natural

## INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION CENTER OFFERS VIDEOTAPE COURSE IN SURFACE IRRIGATION

**T**he International Irrigation Center of Utah State University is offering a series of 24 videotaped presentations and a supporting textbook to help meet a worldwide need for sophisticated training in surface irrigation techniques.

The importance and function of each surface variable is considered, providing a detailed look at the knowledge necessary in design and in field evaluation and management.

The videotapes cover the first 10 chapters of the textbook, *Surface Irriga-*

*tion: Theory and Practice*, by Wynn R. Walker and Gaylord V. Skogerboe. The authors have adopted a mathematical approach, rather than a tabular/graphical approach, to help the engineer understand theory and practice. The remaining chapters of the book, not covered by the video lectures, provide an expansion of basic principles and theory to advanced finely tuned models and techniques.

For further information, including a sample of the video and audio from the tapes, write or call: Utah State University Foundation, Logan, Utah 84322-9300. (801) 750-2603. ■

Resources, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48109. (313) 747-4337.

**Embryo Transfer Shortcourse.** Oct. 10–30, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

This course is designed to teach the latest embryo transfer technologies. It will begin with a review of endocrinology and reproductive physiology related to embryo transplantation. Donor and recipient preparation and management and media preparation will be covered. The latest techniques will be taught in sterilization and in the recovery, evaluation and handling, freezing and thawing, splitting, transferring, and marketing of embryos.

Write: Richard Denniston, coordinator, St. Gabriel Embryo Engineering Laboratory, Department of Animal Science, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La. 70803.

**Workshop on Policy, Planning and Strategies for Irrigated Agriculture.** Dec. 4–17, Utah State University, Logan, Utah.

Structured around policy, planning and strategy issues and highlighted by simulated case studies, a central concern of the two-week workshop will be addressing salient issues identified by the senior-level professionals and technical managers who are expected to attend.

The first week of the workshop will be held at Utah State University, followed by travel to the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys of California.

Write or call: Admission Committee, International Irrigation Center, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322-4150. ■

## TITLE XII REGIONAL SEMINARS ANNOUNCED FOR 1989

**T**he 1989 Title XII Regional Seminars will be hosted by Colorado State University on Jan. 26–27, 1989, and jointly by Auburn University and the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff on Jan. 30–31, 1989.

Further information will be sent to all Title XII Representatives. ■

### BIFAD

#### Members

Dr. William E. Lavery—Chairman  
Honorable Paul Findley  
Dr. Jean Raley Kearns  
Dr. Hugh LaBounty  
Mr. L. William McNutt, Jr.  
Dr. Leo Walsh

#### JCARD

Dr. John Nicholaides—Chairman

#### Executive Director

Dr. Lynn Pesson  
BIFAD  
U.S. Agency for International  
Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523  
(202) 647-9048



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. XI, No. 5

Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Sept/Oct 1988

## BOARD APPROVES REVISION TO CHARTER

Three persons were sworn in as members of BIFAD at its 89th meeting. The new members are Gwendolyn S. King of Washington, D.C. and Dr. Wendell G. Rayburn, president of Lincoln University in Jefferson City, MO. Dr. Leo M. Walsh, Dean of Agriculture and Life Sciences at the University of Wisconsin in Madison was reappointed for a second term. The appointments were made by President Reagan.

Ambassador Alan Woods, Administrator of A.I.D., officiated at the swearing-in ceremony. In announcing the appointments, Woods highlighted the fact that BIFAD has a "major responsibility to advise the Agency on development assistance programs in agriculture." He characterized this responsibility as important, and he emphasized the fact that A.I.D. takes the advice seriously. Laurance Bond, director of Personnel for A.I.D. conducted

the swearing-in ceremony.

The terms of Mrs. King and Dr. Walsh end in July 1992, while Dr. Rayburn's will end in July 1989 because he is completing the unexpired term of Dr. Leonard H. O. Spearman, now Ambassador to Rwanda.

Alexander R. Love, counselor to the Administrator, A.I.D., reported that during the Agency discussion of the agricultural sector account, 1990 budget review issues as identified by the BIFAD Budget Panel were emphasized, especially the decline in funding for agriculture and the decline in institution development projects. These are issues with which the Agency will have to deal, and he indicated that A.I.D. and BIFAD will have to go through a more intense process together to work on resolving them. He indicated, that the new Development Fund for Africa looks like it will yield increased expen-

BIFAD's ranks are enhanced by the recent appointment of Gwendolyn King, Wendell Rayburn, and Leo Walsh as Board Members and Elizabeth Keys MacManus as Deputy Executive Director and John Ragland as Visiting Scientist.

ditures on agriculture, a significant development.

In other actions, the Board approved a revised draft of the BIFAD Charter to be submitted to Administrator Woods for submission to Congress for approval. This process is required every two years.

The Board reviewed the recommendations of the BIFAD Budget Panel and approved a resolution forwarding them to Administrator Woods with a letter from the Board outlining the major issues, including declining funds for agriculture, the increased funding needed to implement the concept of sustainable agriculture, and the internationalism of U.S. public universities. In the discussion, Board member, L. William McNutt, Jr. objected to the Panel recommendation calling for 10 percent more money to be allotted each year to Africa until America's leadership position in Africa is restored. It was his feeling that we would be spending our way to leadership. Rather, the focus should be on quality, said McNutt.

Reacting to a resolution from NASULGC's international division, the Board agreed to evaluate Title XII at its November meeting as a prelude to preparing its recommendations for the 1990s. ■

## TWENTY-FIRST JCARD MEETING

The Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD) held its 21st meeting on Aug. 3 and 4, in Washington, D.C., just prior to the BIFAD's meeting. It marked the beginning of the change in direction for JCARD's role, as defined in the revised BIFAD Charter of 1988.

JCARD's role is to augment the scientific and technical capacity of the Board and to respond to its considerations on items relating to A.I.D. and Title XII universities and to provide a linkage between these institutions and A.I.D.

Responding to a specific request by BIFAD, JCARD reviewed areas related to sustainable agriculture, management of natural resources and protection of the environment for Development Assistance programs. The Committee selected three specific areas for review: (1) Soil & Water Management (2) Trop-

ical Forestry (3) Aquatic Resources.

Other topics discussed at the meeting were:

- A.I.D.'s initiative in looking at future U.S. roles and interests in foreign assistance, to be presented in a "November Report;" and
- the Asia/Near East Bureau's strategy for agriculture in the 1990s.

Important future JCARD agenda items will include:

- new modes for A.I.D. centrally funded research;
- procurement/acquisition by A.I.D. of Title XII universities' services;
- collaboration of the private sector, A.I.D., and universities;
- rebuilding A.I.D.'s program in the "four pillars;" and
- reviewing CRSPs for extension (Bean/Cowpea CRSP in September). ■

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## FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: SOME THOUGHTS ON INSTITUTION BUILDING

Institution-building in agriculture continues to be an expertise of the American public university system. As the futuristic look of "Getting Ready for the 90s" continues, this special capability of U.S. universities is being cited as one of America's comparative advantages in development assistance. It's what Title XII is all about.

What is this special capability? What is so distinctive about the American public university? What does it have to offer compared with other U.S. traditions? As we project the future of foreign assistance programs, how can the Title XII community best fit into the picture? What should be its role in the scheme of things? These and other questions BIFAD will try to answer at its November meeting. Those who have thoughts on the matter are welcome to express them to Board members, to myself, or to other BIFAD staff members.

Let's examine the question for a minute. If one sits back and thinks about the special capabilities of Title XII institutions, several important concepts about institutions come to mind. Four are particularly clear. The first is the *philosophy and value system*. This is considered a crucial component of institutions. The preliminary findings of A.I.D.'s evaluation study of agricultural university projects around the world indicate deficiencies in institutional scope and mission; they are restrictive and narrow. The institutions tend to be introspective, i.e. caught up in their own small community not looking to the larger world round them. They are pre-occupied with the immediate problem of on-campus instruction, not being sufficiently concerned or involved in the world around them.

If one examines the U.S. system, the philosophy and value system typically focuses on a development-oriented concept, that of an institution which is vitally interested in its milieu. It is concerned about development; it actively pursues the delineation of problems as the basis for research, education, and technology transfer activities. In other words, it would be possible to describe a typical U.S. agricultural institution as a "student of its environment" in an aggressive, activist mode. This is quite a different picture, compared with A.I.D.'s evalua-

tion report of developing world institutions.

Having an agreed upon, well defined set of *objectives* is a second fundamental concept for institution-building. This may take many forms. For example, what type of student does an institution propose to produce? For what kinds of occupations? What are the inherent requirements of these jobs? What knowledge should the students be expected to possess? What sorts of intellectual capabilities should they be able to exhibit, and with that knowledge? Or to turn to another sphere of activity, what are the specific areas of research the institution proposes to tackle? What does the institution propose to do with respect to technology transfer? These are but a few of the many questions that must be answered for institutional objectives to be clear and well defined. It is a fundamental activity, one that needs to be repeated periodically to make sure that programs remain germane and relevant.

The typical U.S. university has rather elaborate procedures for answering these questions. There are courses and curricula committees; there are university planning offices; there are periodic self-studies; there are accreditation visits; and, there are program evaluations, etc. As a result, numerous avenues are available to involve all of the important elements of the institutional structure in periodic reviews of objectives, to determine continued relevancy, to evaluate changed situations, and to forecast desired outcomes in light of changed circumstances.

It is clear from A.I.D.'s evaluation study that institutional objectives that were once clear may now be blurred. Institutional renewal has not taken place, primarily because of the relative isolation of many of these institutions and/or the lack of sufficient resources. They are frequently out-of-touch with the latest scholarship in their field; they lack knowledge about progress in educational technology; and they lack contact with the leading scholars and administrators. It makes it more difficult to assess institutional deficiencies when there is a lack of awareness about changes taking place in the larger environment.

A well organized and functioning or-

ganization structure is a third concept for thinking about institution-building. There are at least two inherent notions involved. On the one hand, individual jobs are defined. On the other hand, the relationships among jobs are defined to form a structure. Two of the problems identified in the A.I.D. evaluation study which contributed to a tendency toward isolation, were the tendency to create small departments and the relative inability to cross departmental boundaries.

Even in relatively well-ordered, mature organizations, issues of departmentalization are discussed. One of the current is the value of the more traditional grouping (e.g. Botany) along subject lines contrasted with the so-called modern approaches, problem groupings (e.g. Biotechnology) or generic groupings (e.g. Cell Biology). In each case, a different personnel grouping would be attendant upon the principal focus in mind. Perhaps, the best answer to such questions is to go back to the objectives of the organization, keeping in mind the priorities assigned as the basis for deciding on groupings.

A fourth concept, *personnel*, is fundamental. It refers to the capability and the willingness of a staff to perform its assigned jobs. This presupposes that there is a rational plan for the allocation of institutional functions into jobs, assigning tasks to individuals and determining the necessary qualifications for persons incumbent in these jobs. In the U.S., generally there is a pool of qualified people waiting to apply for these jobs. All an institution need do is to rationally go about the process of recruiting and selecting suitable candidates for employment.

In the developing country situation at an early stage of development, the institution has to be developed and appropriate personnel selected and trained. This was done and it is still being done. In some of the advanced developing country situations second generation problems are emerging. The older scientists trained a generation ago are retiring and are being replaced by their students, an in-breeding process. Intellectual stimulation is not being provided from a broad range of training and scholarly contacts, unfortunately. This

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## DR. WENDELL G. RAYBURN

Dr. Wendell G. Rayburn, President of Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Missouri, was named by President Reagan to fill the unexpired term on the BIFAD Board of Dr. Leonard H. O. Spearman, now serving as U.S. Ambassador to Rwanda. Dr. Rayburn's term will expire in July 1989.

Dr. Rayburn assumed the presidency of Lincoln University early this year after an eight-year term as President of Savannah State College in Savannah, Ga. Lincoln University, an 1890 Land-Grant College, is a Title XII institution. It has been active in Africa, working on farming systems research and grain marketing programs in Burkina Faso, Burundi and Rwanda in recent years.

Dr. Rayburn has had a distinguished career in academia, graduating with a doctoral degree in guidance and counseling from Wayne State University. After an active career as a teacher and administrator in the Detroit Public Schools, he joined the staff of the University of Detroit, serving as the director of several special programs and as associate dean for academic supportive programs. He joined the

faculty of the University of Louisville in 1974, rising to the level of a full professor before serving as dean of the University College. He left the University of Louisville to assume the presidency of Savannah State.

He has a distinguished record of public and community service in the communities in which he has lived, and he has been active as a consultant in numerous educational and action programs in the United States. ■



Left to Right, Seated: Dr. Kearns, Administrator Woods, Chairman Lavery, Congressman Findley, Mr. McNutt. Standing: Dr. LaBounty, Mrs. King, Dr. Walsh, Dr. Rayburn.

## MRS. GWENDOLYN S. KING

Mrs. Gwendolyn S. King of Washington, D.C., was named by President Reagan to a four-year term on the BIFAD, ending in July 1992.

Mrs. King was named executive vice president of the Washington firm of Gogol and Associates in April 1988. Prior to joining Gogol, she served as deputy assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Inter-governmental Affairs at the White House. In that capacity, she had the primary responsibility for working with the nation's governors, mayors and state legislators on behalf of the President. While on the President's staff, Mrs. King was appointed to the additional posts of Commissioner, Advisory Commission on Inter-governmental Relations; member, Inter-agency Committee on Women's Business Enterprise; and director, White House Task Force on Puerto Rico.

A *cum laude* graduate of Howard University, Mrs. King taught in Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Washington, D.C., be-

fore beginning graduate studies at the George Washington University and her 16-year career in public service. After a brief stint as senior legislative assistant to U.S. Senator John Heinz, she was asked by newly elected Gov. Dick Thornburgh to direct Pennsylvania's first full-time, professionally staffed Washington, D.C., office. She successfully mobilized the Pennsylvania Congressional Delegation to win support for the cleanup of Three Mile Island, unemployment compensation

relief during the 1982 recession, and relocation of the burning town of Centralia, PA.

In February 1988, the President appointed Mrs. King to the official delegation representing the United States government at the inauguration of President Rho Tae Woo of the Republic of Korea.

Mrs. King, an active member of the Duke University Board of Visitors, is a New Jersey native who now makes her home in Washington, D.C. ■

## DR. LEO M. WALSH

Dr. Leo M. Walsh, dean of the College of Agriculture and Life Science at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, has been reappointed to BIFAD by President Reagan for a four-year term, ending in July 1992.

A native Iowan, Dr. Walsh has been a faculty member at the University of Wisconsin since 1959, joining the De-

partment of Soil Science after receiving his Ph.D. degree in Soil Science.

Dr. Walsh has had a distinguished career as a soil scientist. He has served as a fellow of the American Society of Agronomy, of the Soil Science Society of America, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

*Continued on page 4*

## UNIVERSITIES TO ASSIST IN FORMING "DEBT FOR DEVELOPMENT" COALITION

U.S. universities, under the leadership of a National Association State Universities Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC) task force, are joining other non-profit organizations in efforts to convert a portion of overseas debt held by the U.S. private sector into funding for overseas development programs.

To put such a plan before representatives of both the debtor countries and U.S. commercial banks involved in the restructuring process required a coordinated effort to convince those involved that such programs will have a positive impact on the economic growth of those countries and will be mutually beneficial to all parties. To facilitate this coordination, the NASULGC task force, chaired by Dr. Elwin Svenson, UCLA, has been instrumental in working with other non-profit organizations to establish a coalition that will include representatives from environmental organizations, cooperatives, interna-

tional research institutes, and private voluntary organizations.

The non-profit groups are proposing to incorporate as a coalition and to hire a consultant to look at options to resolve these problems. The consultant will be a former bank official with experience in Third World transactions and who has worked with bankers through the Institute for International Finance. John B. Ross will serve as chief counselor for the coalition.

Support for this coalition will come from the member groups and from the U.S. Agency for International Development. The initial coalition members will include: InterAction and PACT, two consortium for private voluntary organizations; Overseas Cooperative Development Committee, an umbrella group of U.S. cooperatives; International Fund for Agricultural Research, representing international agricultural research centers; and NASULGC on behalf of U.S. public and private univer-

sities. It is expected that environmental groups may join at a later date.

NASULGC's task force, which has taken the lead for the university community, includes representatives from both public and private universities, and from the Association of American Universities (AAU) and The American Council on Education (ACE). To develop a strategy that will include the broad interests of these institutions, the task force will establish country committees for a short list of target countries where negotiations for restructuring of debt may be considered within the next year.

The countries targeted for consideration include: Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, and Zambia.

For further information, contact Margaret Fahs, NASULGC, (202) 778-0856. ■

## WID CHALLENGES TITLE XII UNIVERSITIES AT THE AUGUST BOARD MEETING

Kay Davies, director of the Office of Women in Development (WID) at A.I.D. stated that the objective of Women in Development is to ensure that women are recognized as participants in and beneficiaries of economic development.

She challenged the Title XII Universities to the following: (1) adopt and change their curricula as appropriate so that the gender perspective is considered in all their education programs (2) share their own experience in institutionalizing WID programs and assist WID institution building overseas (3) give serious consideration to developing and implementing appropriate systems and procedures at the universities so that WID groups are consulted with and used on a more systematic basis. Davies called for using and expanding women's productivity capacity as a necessary condition for sustainable economic development. Pending legislation calls for an earmark of \$5 million for carrying out the WID program, said Davies.

Both the House and Senate versions

of the legislation requires A.I.D. to disaggregate its data to explicitly describe strategies and benchmarks for including women, to increase its training efforts to A.I.D. employees and contractors and to increase its participant training levels for women. The Senate version of

the bill requires that A.I.D. strongly encourage universities participating in programs under Title XII, other agencies of the U.S. government and contractors involved in carrying out programs administered by A.I.D. to

*Continued on page 5*

### Dr. Walsh *Continued from page 3*

He has been very active professionally, achieving the presidency of the Soil Science Society of America. He also has been chairman of the Division of Agriculture in NASULGC and of the Division of Agriculture, American Association for the Advancement of Science.

During the 10 years Dr. Walsh has served as dean, the University of Wisconsin has been very active in international work. The university currently has four active development assistance projects and participates in two research cooperative agreements with A.I.D.: the Bean/Cowpea CRSP and the program on Land, Water and Natural Resources.

Dean Walsh has served as a consultant on international activities for A.I.D. and the Rockefeller Foundation. His most recent assignment was in India, where he participated in the meeting of the Indian Agricultural University Chief Executive Officers to review the findings of the A.I.D. evaluation study of agricultural universities in Africa.

During his first term on the board, Dr. Walsh has given strong leadership in the sustainable agriculture area, serving as Board liaison person to the Task Force on Environment and Natural Resources. ■

## OICD SEEKS PROGRAM COORDINATOR

Nominations are invited for the position of program coordinator, International Science and Education Council (ISEC). This is a two-year IPA assignment in the USDA Office of International Cooperation and Development (OICD), to begin on or about Aug. 1, 1989.

The incumbent must be a current university staff member who would plan to return to the home institution following the assignment. Preferred qualifications

include an advanced degree or equivalent in an agricultural or related discipline and experience in administering international programs on a university campus or other relevant international experience.

The deadline for applications is Nov. 1. Nominations and/or applications should be sent to: Dr. Frank A. Fender, USDA/OICD/IRAD, Room 360 McGreggor Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20250. ■

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

The Bureau for Africa and BIFAD have jointly formed three study groups to examine agricultural progress in sub-Saharan Africa. All three have the objective of reporting progress, problems, and future directions to the BIFAD at its Nov. 18 meeting.

The composition of the three groups is as follows:

Agricultural Research—John Axtell, Purdue, Chair; Jim Henson, Washington State; Ralph Cummings, S&T Bureau; and Calvin Martin, Bureau for Africa. John Stovall, BIFAD Support Staff, is backstopping the study group.

Agricultural University Development—Delane Welsch, University of Minnesota, Chair; Dale Harpstead,

Michigan State; Ralph Cummings, S&T Bureau; and Calvin Martin and Gloria Steele, Bureau for Africa. Lynn Pesson, BIFAD Support Staff, is backstopping the study group.

Agricultural Policy and Marketing—Kenneth Shapiro, University of Wisconsin, Chair; John Staatz, Michigan State; and Gloria Steele and Tom Hobgood, Bureau for Africa. Jiryis Oweis and Wendell Morse, BIFAD Support Staff, will backstop the group.

The groups have begun work pulling together information on current programs, eliciting material from Title XII contractors and assessing program performance from evaluation documents and other sources. ■

## WID

*Continued from page 4*

develop and implement WID training programs for their professional staff. Ron Grosz then presented information on training that is available through the WID office.

Rita Gallin and Helen Henderson gave examples of Title XII university involvement in WID contracts in Indonesia, the Cameroon and Lesotho in which the Consortium of International Development (CID) and the Midwest University Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA) are the contracting institutions.

Board member Jean Kearns, moved for acceptance of the following resolution, which was approved by the board: The Board commends A.I.D. for its effort to ensure that concerns for Third World women as participants in and beneficiaries of economic development is a significant practice within the work of the agency; Further, the board is supportive of renewed efforts by Title XII institutions to ensure that faculty and staff women be in leadership positions in international programs. ■

## JUST OFF THE PRESS!

*New Challenges, New Opportunities: U.S. Cooperation for International Growth and Development in the 1900s* by Ralph H. Smuckler and Robert Berg with David Gordon. Write: Center for Advanced Study of International Development, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824.

## ERV LONG TO WRITE INTERPRETIVE HISTORY OF A.I.D./ UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

Dr. Erven Long, retired director of the Office of Research and University Relations of A.I.D.'s Bureau for Science and Technology (S&T/RUR), has begun a report on the history of A.I.D./ university international development efforts, beginning with the Point 4 Program in the late 40s.

The report will not attempt to duplicate or compete with the many excellent histories and accounts that are already available about the U.S./LDC university-to-university relationships, but will try to provide summative information on the effort and highlight some of its achievements. The report will examine

the effect of historical events, legislative actions, and programmatic and budgetary changes in the A.I.D./university relationship and the ramifications for field implementation. Ideally, the report will be able to point out where university and A.I.D. interests coincide and where they diverge, with a view of suggesting approaches which foster the best use of university resources in addressing A.I.D. and LDC goals.

Dr. Long will be looking for histories, accounts, interpretations, anecdotes and other material which illustrate any of the university-to-university relationships. While the A.I.D./

university effort was most predominant in agriculture, university-to-university relationships in all development sectors are of interest. If you have material that you think will be helpful to making the report more factual or interesting, please contact Dr. Long.

The report is being written under an A.I.D. contract with STATISTICA, Inc., an 8(a) firm located in Rockville, MD. Dr. Long will be working out of STATISTICA's Rosslyn office, which is located at 1800 N. Kent Street, Suite 1050, Arlington, VA 22209. The telephone number is (703) 522-6652. ■

## AASCARR MEETING PLANNED

The American Association of State Colleges of Agriculture and Renewable Resources (AASCARR) is in the final stages of planning its 1988 annual meeting. The meeting will be hosted by the University of Wisconsin-River Falls, Oct. 1-4.

Conference planners have adopted the theme of "AASCARR's National and International Aspirations and Opportunities." A unique session this year will center around the AASCU Linkages Program Workshop that will highlight types of opportunities abroad for faculty, institutional responsibility, curriculum improvement and features of the fellows program. Planning committee members are Lynn Desselle, University of Southwestern Louisiana; Gary Rohde, University of Wisconsin-River Falls; Mary Gordon, AASCU/AASCARR and Luther Hughes, AASCARR President, Western Kentucky University. The Linkages Program is funded by the Agency for International Development. ■

## IN MEMORIAM DR. HAROLD F. "COTTON" ROBINSON

Dr. Harold F. "Cotton" Robinson, member of the BIFAD from 1980-83, died suddenly earlier this summer.

Dr. Robinson had a distinguished university career, first as a plant breeder and later as a university administrator, culminating in his service as Chancellor, Western Carolina University. He was a strong and active supporter for international development assistance work as evidenced by the formation of the Center for the Improvement of Mountain Living at Western Carolina University. He served as a member of JCARD, the Joint Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development, from its inception in 1977 until he was appointed to the Board. He will be remembered for his strong and unwavering support of Title XII. ■

## ROCKEFELLER FELLOWSHIPS

The Rockefeller Foundation Social Science Research Fellowship Program in Agriculture for 1989 seeks candidates who have received the Ph.D. degree after December 1984 and before September 1989.

As many as 10 highly qualified people, who recently acquired social science doctorates, will be selected as Rockefeller Foundation Fellows for two-year appointments.

Scholars must have demonstrated interdisciplinary adaptability and interest in the agricultural aspects of interna-

tional development work through writings, course work, and/or prior experience.

Those selected will be assigned as scholars to work in international agricultural research institutes in developing countries.

Appointments are available to citizens of the United States, Canada, and sub-Saharan African countries. The deadline for applications is Dec. 31, 1988.

Write: Fellowship Office, Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036. ■

## TRAINING COURSES

*Courses in Agriculture and Rural Development, 1989*, contains detailed information about 37 technical short courses providing skills training in the United States for foreign professionals. These courses are offered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with A.I.D. and U.S. universities.

Write: Short Course Coordinator, International Training Division, Office of International Cooperation and Development, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250-4300.

*Computer-Assisted Irrigation System Management*, an international course taught in English, is being offered by the International Irrigation Center at Utah State University, Jan. 8-Dec. 16, 1989. This 49-week course includes 10 short courses, six of which are regular offerings of the Center. They represent an intensive introduction to the modern application of microcomputers in irrigation water management practices.

Write: Admissions Course, International Irrigation Center, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322-4150. ■

## Executive Director Thoughts

*Continued from page 2*

is becoming an increasingly bigger problem, especially where the institution lacks the resources for outside contacts with the larger scientific community.

As Title XII moves into the 1990s, these issues in institution-building need to be addressed. They are not only a concern with current institution-building projects but also with past projects as we begin to implement the new concept of *continuing linkages*. ■

## POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

University of Wisconsin-River Falls is seeking applicants for the position of Director of International Programs and International Student Affairs. Inquiries are to be made to Dr. Carol LeBreck, chairperson, Search and Screen Committee, 104 North Hall, University of Wisconsin-River Falls, River Falls, Wisconsin 54022. Application deadline is October 15, 1988. Applicants are to submit a letter of application, resume, and three (3) letters of reference. ■

## BIFAD

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. XI, No. 6

Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

Nov/Dec 1988

## BIFAD HOLDS SYMPOSIUM: "GETTING READY FOR THE 90S"

In cooperation with A.I.D., BIFAD held a national symposium Sept. 14 and 15 on the theme, "Development Partnership in World Agriculture for the 1990s: Hunger, Sustainable Agriculture and Trade." Its purpose was to bring together some of the top development scholars and practitioners to discuss the challenges for the decade ahead.

Judging from the reaction of the more than 200 attendees from the university community, A.I.D., and several other development oriented organizations, the symposium achieved its objective.

John Mellor, lead off keynote speaker, set an optimistic tone when he asserted that the time has come when hunger can be abolished in the world within a relatively short time. "If we gird ourselves for action, we can break the grip during the 1990s . . . and the job should be wrapped up in the early part of the next century," he declared. The key to breaking the hunger grip is getting development moving through the agricultural sector, and productivity increases through new technology will bring that about. The 1990s will be exciting times in development, according to Mellor.

Congressman Lee Hamilton, in reviewing the work of the Task Force he chairs on Foreign Assistance, said there was a general feeling of discomfort in Congress that Foreign assistance is not working and that the A.I.D. program is not achieving its purposes. He identified several issues that the task force was examining:

- What should be the objectives for economic assistance?
- How can better accountability be achieved?
- Can a global program be operated when resources are limited and in-

creasingly focused on a handful of countries?

- Can governmental decision making be improved?
- What should our program be for Advanced Developing Countries?
- To what extent should assistance be tied to policy reforms in recipient countries?

In recognition of the role of BIFAD and Title XII, Hamilton said, "We look to the universities of America to assist in meeting the challenge of the development agenda. It is now a matter of long-term national interest that we, together with our sophisticated Third World partners, find answers to these global problems."

Ray Love, A.I.D., delivering a paper for Administrator Alan Woods, (not able to attend because of illness), highlighted some of the changes that will affect development programs in the 1990s, including demographic changes, population increases and concerns for environmental degradation.

Love stressed the role of universities in programs of the next decade, citing their capability as an example of the U.S. comparative advantage. He also foresaw more focused A.I.D. programs in the next decade, more attention to linkages with more advanced developing countries and continued budget pressures.

BIFAD Chairman Bill Lavery in closing the symposium, said "The past two days emphasized that we are living in a time of change." He promised that BIFAD would not sit by and watch but rather would help shape the future. "Drawing on this symposium, we plan to develop a statement that reflects our view of what needs to be done to meet the challenges that have been identified." ■

## PAUL FINDLEY REAPPOINTED TO BIFAD

Paul Findley has been reappointed by President Reagan to a third BIFAD term replacing L. William McNutt Jr. Mr. Findley's term will run until July 1992.

Mr. Findley was a member of the U.S. Congress from 1961 to 1982. Among his most notable achievements was co-authoring with Senator Hubert Humphrey Title XII to the Foreign Assistance Act, enacted in 1975. During his career in Congress, he was active not only in food related activity but also in farm legislation. He was also very active in foreign affairs.

He has authored three books and is President of Pike Press of Jacksonville, Ill., which publishes a weekly newspaper. He holds honorary doctorates from three colleges and universities. ■

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## FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: A LOOK TO THE FUTURE

Preparation for the 90s is coming into focus. The A.I.D. November Report, the Michigan State Report, the ICOP statement and the BIFAD Symposium Report have all been issued, along with a host of other reports less directly concerned with Title XII. What remains is for the new administration and the new Congress to digest this mountain of materials and propositions and to decide what changes, if any, will be made to the foreign assistance program.

Of immediate concern to the Title XII community is the look of things to come. What is likely to be the nature and form of university involvement in developing assistance programs for the future? Will it be radically different or much the same? The answers to these questions are evolving and will unfold over time. In the meantime, however, we can check for trends and events that portend change.

There is still a need for technical assistance projects, particularly in Africa. The scale of technical assistance projects will probably decrease as the turn of the century nears. By that time, most of the needed institutions in agriculture will have been established. Of the established institutions, many will be graduating into a different kind of relationship as A.I.D. implements its advanced developing country concept. Title XII's former technical assistance recipients will become collaborators and cooperators, evolving into a collegial relationship rather than the traditional mentor-student relationship.

This changing set of relationships, along with other forces of change, are giving rise to some new concepts for future involvement of Title XII programs. At this point in time, four ideas hold promise for further exploration and development: linkages programs; collaborative research activity; cooperative agreements on a country, regional, or sectoral basis; and technology communications programs.

The first of these notions, *linkage programs*, arises out of the need for maturing institutions in the developing world to link with mature institutions in the United States. These linkage programs would lead to joint, focused activity, hinging on agreed-upon objectives among host country institutions, USAID, and the U.S. cooperating

institution. A.I.D. has recently put in place a policy whereby USAID missions can use program funds to establish continuing linkages between a host country and a U.S. contract institution once technical assistance activity has ceased.

In the short time since its approval, the need for an expanded linkages program concept is already apparent. In a recent action, 26 Indian agricultural universities have requested a linkages program with the U.S. agricultural university system. They want the freedom to access any and all U.S. institutions who can meet their needs for technological and theoretical knowledge. A.I.D. may potentially link the total Indian agricultural university system through an interface mechanism with the entire U.S. agricultural university system.

A second notion, *collaborative research activity*, has been a cornerstone of Title XII since its beginning. The eight Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs) have been very effective. The basic concept involved, joint research activity by U.S. and host country scientists, is expected to expand beyond the CRSP mode, although CRSPs have served at last two principal functions, filling in gaps as the IARCs have focused on major food crops, and also helping to develop the capability of national agricultural research systems.

The collaborative model holds promise for expansion into other areas. Up to now, it has been used in the development of large interlocking network research programs such as sorghum/millet and bean/cowpea. It does offer the possibility on a smaller scale, even down to the point of individual scientists working with each other on a research problem of mutual interest. It is certainly a plausible offshoot from a linkage program or a *cooperative agreement activity*, the third idea being explored in this article.

In projecting into the 90s, there seems to be a general consensus emerging that A.I.D. programs must be more focused, based on in-depth analytical processes for program planning purposes and more intensive evaluation of program impact. There is also general agreement that the United States should emphasize its comparative advantages in making decisions about the types of programs to sponsor. The U.S. public university, with its capacity for research, educa-

tion, and technology transfer, has a strong comparative advantage. U.S. institutions are noted particularly for the development orientation of their programs.

It would appear then that the U.S. university capacity for in-depth analysis and evaluation could serve the need of USAID missions to make in-depth analyses of country, regional, and/or sectoral situations as the base for more focused programs. The same could be said for impact evaluation. A particular capability of the university to sustain programs over long periods of time, enabling the long-term monitoring of change in a country, region, and/or sector. Coupled with the need for broadened faculty scholarly activity as universities internationalize, mutual benefit can arise, bringing in the concept of cooperative agreements between USAID missions and U.S. universities.

The fourth notion explored is that of *technology communications programs*. One of the enigmas on the development scene has been the problem of using U.S. know-how in technology transfer programs. A challenge for the 1990s is the shortening of the time to move new technology from the developers to the potential users. With the explosion of communications capability on a worldwide basis and the U.S. capacity to use the media in technology transfer, there is opportunity for innovation and experimentation on the use of the media to transfer technology in developing country situations. Radios and even T.V.s are becoming much more prevalent, even in the more remote areas. It's an area that is largely unexplored at the moment, but it's wide open for those who can exploit it.

There are some who are gloomy about the future because of the potentially diminishing need for technical assistance projects. I'm not! It's exciting to think about these new possibilities on the horizon. The needs out there are great. Hunger is still a pervasive problem and can get worse as population growth continues. It's up to us to figure out new ways to continue the fight. ■

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The  
best of  
SEASON'S  
GREETINGS  
from the BIFAD  
family to you and  
yours in the Title XII  
community!

## BIFAD APPROVES 90s AGENDA

An agenda for Title XII in the 90s was adopted by the Board at its 91st meeting on Nov. 18. This forward-looking statement outlined a continuing emphasis on technical assistance projects, especially in Africa. The Board also projected increased activity with advanced developing country institutions through linkage programs and collaborative research activity. It suggested new areas of activity through cooperative agreements with USAID missions, and it viewed the development of capability in technology communications as an emerging challenge.

The BIFAD Participant Training Task Force presented its report to the Board. Dr. Donald Isleib of Michigan State University chaired the group. Dr. Jan Noel of Washington State University and Erin Schmidt of Louisiana State University also served on the task force. A number of specific concerns and problems were reported. Based on these concerns, the Board passed a resolution that the Task Force continue to maintain regular communications with the Agency's Office on International Training. The principal purpose would be to

maintain a dialogue on needs and problems in training. At the end of 1989 the Task Force will complete its report to the Board and further action will be taken to continue the process of maintaining relationships with the Office of International Training.

The following are other actions of the Board:

- accepted an ICOP policy paper, "U.S. Bilateral Development Assistance—the 1990s and Beyond." It was developed under the leadership of Dr. D. Woods Thomas, Chairman of ICOP.
- approved recommendations for developing a strategy for evaluating Title XII projects. It was prepared by the Country Programs Branch of the BIFAD Support Staff, Dr. William E. Miner, Dr. Jiriyis Oweis and Wendell Morse.
- approved recommendations on sustainable agriculture as developed and recommended by JCARD. Dr. John Nicholaides, Chairman, and Dr. William Furtick, Co-Chairman, presented the report.

## JOHN RAGLAND

John Ragland has joined the BIFAD Support Staff as Senior Visiting Scientist under an IPA from the University of Kentucky. He has a two-year appointment.

The Senior Visiting Scientist position replaces the position of Chief of the Research and Technology Transfer Division formerly held by John Stovall. Dr. Ragland will focus on the substance of agricultural programs in A.I.D., with special emphasis on sustainable agriculture.

Dr. Ragland, a soil scientist, received

his Ph.D. from North Carolina State University and his Bachelor's and Master's degrees from the University of Kentucky. A faculty member at the University of Kentucky since 1961, he is a professor of agronomy, having served as department chairman from 1966-69, and associate dean of agriculture and associate director of extension from 1969-80. From 1982-86, he served as chief of party of the Kentucky Technical Assistance Team for the Northeast Rainfed Agricultural Development Project. His most recent position was assistant to the dean of agriculture. He was also on the faculty at Pennsylvania

## UNDP PROGRAM MOVES TO MANILA

The UNDP Asia and Pacific Programme for Development Training and Communication Planning (DTCP) has relocated in Manila, Philippines. The move from Bangkok, Thailand, was effective October 1, 1988.

The new facilities, provided by the Government of Philippines, are located on the University of Life Campus. They include training rooms, dormitories, cafeteria, and sports and recreational facilities.

DTCP's consultancy, training, and project management services seek to strengthen the capabilities of governments in developing countries to perform support communications, extension, staff training, monitoring and evaluation, and management functions in rural development projects.

For information on the 1989 regional short courses offered by DTCP, write or call: Dr. Romeo H. Gecolea, Director UNDP/DTCP

5th Floor, Bonifacio Building  
University of Life Campus  
Meralco Avenue, Pasig  
Metro Manila, Philippines

Cable: UNDEVCOM MANILA  
Telex: 29018 DTCP PH  
Tel. no.: 673-6401.

State University for two years before joining the University of Kentucky.

Dr. Ragland is a fellow of the American Society of Agronomy. He has served on numerous national committees and received numerous research grants and awards for his research activity. He is the author or co-author of 30 research articles and 18 extension articles and project reports. Six of the research articles were based on work done in Thailand. He is currently working on a book on the development of agriculture in Northeast Thailand. ■

## SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE GAINS MOMENTUM

More than 430 participants (47 from foreign countries), attended the September 19-23 International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture Systems in Columbus, Ohio.

Sustainable agriculture was explored from conceptual and historic points of view and developed by subject matter presentations covering soils, crops, pest management, ecology, and human nutri-

tion. The interdependence of plant communities and human communities was a recurrent theme.

Thirty-eight papers, 80 posters and two field trips comprised the program. The conference was organized by Ohio State University, Pennsylvania State University and North Carolina State University. Sponsors included the U.S. Agency for International Development, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Winrock Inter-

national, World Bank, Rodale Institute and Farm Foundation.

Conference papers and work group recommendations will be ready for distribution in a few months. Individuals unable to attend the conference can arrange for copies of the proceedings by contacting Dr. Clive Edwards, Chairman, Entomology Dept., Ohio State University, 1735 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210, Phone (614) 292-8209. ■

## BIFAD RECOMMENDS EXTENSION OF BEAN/COWPEA AND RESUMPTION OF NUTRITION CRSPS

**A**t its meeting on Sept. 15, BIFAD reviewed proposals for extension of the Bean/Cowpea and resumption of the Nutrition CRSPs and passed resolutions recommending both proposals to A.I.D. for funding.

The board received the findings of its JCARD subcommittee on Research and Technology Transfer, which had consulted with a subcommittee of A.I.D.'s Agriculture Sector Council.

The review of the Bean/Cowpea proposal, which resulted in the board's recommendation to extend the CRSP for three years (1988-1991), was highlighted by some of the research achievements of the CRSP:

- a 50% increase in the supply of genetic lines of cowpeas of U.S. breeders;
- introduction of higher-yield, disease- and insect-resistant varieties of beans from overseas into the United States that now are in use in Wisconsin, Michigan, and New York: 200,000 acres planted in Michigan (with 30%-35% increased yields resulting in an average annual value of nearly \$13 million); 2,000 acres of red beans in New York (with an average annual value of \$150,000); and snapbeans in Wisconsin that fix 50 pounds of nitrogen, thus reducing production costs by up to \$20 per acre annually;
- improved research on beans and cowpeas in 10 countries;
- release of several improved bean varieties resistant to some diseases and insects in several countries, and of a high-yielding cowpeas in Cameroon and Botswana;
- introduction of a drought-resistant variety of cowpea from the Univer-

sity of California at Riverside to Senegal during a major drought. In addition to saving a crop and preventing a threatened famine, the variety is saving the country several million dollars annually (\$52 million is the estimate!) in crop loss;

- contribution to successful research in the use of a fungal pathogen against a bean leaf hopper in New York;
- identification of a new protein (arcelin) by the University of Wisconsin and CIAT in a wild bean variety from Mexico that is being tested for human consumption and other beneficial uses;
- establishment of effective formal networks with IITA, CIAT, ICRISAT, and research institutions in Europe; and
- training of 116 during the grant pe-

riod (1981-1987): 30 at the BS, 62 at the MS, and 24 at the PhD levels.

In its review of the Nutrition CRSP proposal, the Board focused on the wealth of data which had been collected in Kenya, Mexico, and Egypt by some 6,000 enumerators. Only a limited amount of the analysis had been completed when the CRSP was terminated in May 1987 for lack of funds.

Recognizing the potential value of this unique set of data, in terms of informing the nutrition policies and programs of developing countries and donors alike, the Board recommended the resumption of the CRSP, in order to complete the analysis of the data.

The analysis will be carried out by two of the principal universities, Purdue University and the University of California at Berkeley, that have participated in the CRSP. ■

## ISRAEL TO HOST SYMPOSIUM ON THE ROLE OF UNIVERSITIES IN DEVELOPING AREAS

**T**he second International Symposium on the Role of the Universities in Developing Areas will be held in Beersheva, Israel, December 26-31, 1989.

As was the first symposium in 1983, this one will be sponsored by Ben Gurion University of the Negev and the University of California at Los Angeles and will be convened at BGU's Hubert H. Humphrey Institute for Social Ecology.

Major themes will include the role of universities in national development, technological and scientific developing areas, urban environments, national centers and peripheries, professional training and development, research, and in

higher education in developing areas.

Scholars interested in the role of universities in developing areas in developing, industrial, and post-industrial countries are invited to submit abstracts. They should be sent with recent curriculum vitae by February 1, 1989, to Professor Fred A. Lazin, Humphrey Institute, Ben Gurion University, Beersheva, 84105, Israel.

Additional information may be obtained also from Professor Samuel Aroni, Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90024. Tel. no. (213) 825-7430. ■

## ELIZABETH KEYS MACMANUS

**E**lizabeth Keys MacManus, a career foreign service officer in A.I.D., has joined the BIFAD Support Staff as deputy executive director, replacing Charles Ward.

Dr. MacManus has just completed a tour in Nigeria as A.I.D. Representative. She joined the Agency in 1961 and she currently holds the rank of Minis-

ter-Counselor in the Senior Foreign Service. During her career she has served in numerous posts in Washington, D.C. and in Indonesia, Vietnam, Egypt and Nigeria.

MacManus holds degrees from Hollins College (A.B.), George Washington University (J.D.) and the University of North Carolina (M.P.H.).

As deputy executive director, she will be the senior A.I.D. official assigned to the BIFAD Support Staff. In addition to responsibility for the administrative operations of the office, she will take the leadership in working with JCARD and the BIFAD Budget Panel. Her professional interests include sustainable agriculture. ■

## FIRST S&T/AGR PORTFOLIO-WIDE CONFERENCE SCORES HIGH

The Office of Agriculture of the Bureau for Science and Technology in A.I.D. held its first portfolio-wide conference with the theme "Agricultural Development: Today and Tomorrow," on Sept. 28-30 in Arlington, Va.

The three-day conference emphasized developing a research agenda for the 1990s; implementing sustainable agriculture; networking with other projects, international agricultural research centers and national research programs; understanding the processes at work during this challenging period; and finding operational modes for meeting the present budgetary constraints.

An audience of 120 persons included A.I.D. project collaborators, represen-

tatives from other donor organizations and countries, recipient country embassies, international agricultural consulting firms, A.I.D. Washington and Office of Agriculture and BIFAD personnel. One of the main benefits of the conference was the face-to-face communication among collaborators of all S&T/AGR-funded projects and with AID/Washington personnel.

Dr. Michel Petit, director of the Office of Agriculture of the World Bank, challenged the assembled participants to further address the issue of international agricultural development with the U.S. agriculture community. Dr. Lon Cesal of Resources for the Future spoke on the economic base for international agricultural development. Dr. Phyllis

Windle of the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment explained to the group the role of her office in providing options to Congress for international development.

On the last day of the conference, a poster session was held in the Department of State. Displays from 36 projects funded by the Office of Agriculture presented major research activities of each project. Many of the visitors expressed a common reaction that the individual posters created the effect of demonstrating the depth and breadth of the Office of Agriculture programs, several of which are global in scope, including the CRSPs. ■

## CONTRACT AWARDS AND EXTENSIONS

### CONTRACTS AWARDED

1. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Agribusiness Training (517-0243). CONTRACTORS: Midwestern Universities Consortium for International Activities, Ohio State University lead institution, with Texas A&M University, University of California-Davis and Fort Valley State College-Georgia.
2. EGYPT—Water Resources Center (263-0132). CONTRACTOR: Consortium for International Development, Colorado State University lead institution.
3. INDONESIA—Fisheries Research and Development (497-0350). CONTRACTOR: Auburn University.
4. SENEGAL—Agricultural Research II (698-0957). CONTRACTOR: Michigan State University
5. THAILAND—Coastal Resources Management (936-4084). CONTRACTOR: University of Rhode Island.
6. WORLDWIDE—Agricultural Policy Analysis II (936-4084). CONTRACTOR: Abt Associates, Inc., North Carolina State University, Harvard Institute of International Development, Food Research Institute, International Science and Technology Institute, and Abel, Daft & Early.

Research Institute, International Science and Technology Institute, and Abel, Daft & Early.

### CONTRACTS EXTENDED

1. CAPE VERDE—Food Crop Research and Extension (655-0011). CONTRACTORS: University of Arizona with University of Wisconsin.
2. JORDAN—Jordan Valley Agricultural Services (278-0241). CONTRACTOR: Washington State University.

3. MAURITANIA—OMUS Agricultural Research II (617-0103). CONTRACTOR: University of Arizona.
4. MOROCCO—Dryland Applied Agricultural Research (608-0136). CONTRACTOR: Mid-America International Agricultural Consortium, University of Nebraska Lead University.
5. UGANDA—Manpower for Agricultural Development (617-0103). CONTRACTORS: Ohio State University with University of Minnesota. ■

## CAB THESAURUS NEW EDITION PUBLISHED

A new, two-volume edition of the CAB *Thesaurus* has just been issued. It was first published in 1983 and now is used throughout the world by online searchers, librarians, and documentalists.

The *Thesaurus* is used to index the databases of the CAB Abstracts and CABI abstract journals. In addition, the U.S. National Agricultural Library has adopted the *Thesaurus* for indexing its AGRICOLA database.

For the new edition hierarchies have been revised, obsolete terms deleted, taxonomic nomenclature revised and new terms added. AGRICOLA terms

include also spelling variations (in American and British English) when appropriate.

Orders with payment which arrive before December 31, 1988, will be filled at a reduced price of \$131, including postage and handling. This represents a saving of more than 12% from the regular price of \$150.

The *Thesaurus* is available also in magnetic tape format.

Write or call: C.A.B International, Wallingford, Oxon OX10 8DE, England. Tel. no. 0491-32111; Telex 847964 (COMAGG G); Fax 0491-33508.

## TOTAL IMMERSION TRAINING OFFERED IN FRENCH AND SPANISH

The University of Florida is offering total immersion training in French and Spanish for professionals interested in international programs.

Eight four-week institutes are planned from January through August 1989: *in French* Jan. 4–Feb. 4, Feb. 5–March 4, March 26–April 22, April 23–May 20, June 11–July 8, and July 9–August 5; and *in Spanish* June 11–July 8 and July 9–Aug. 5.

Participants will be placed in the novice, intermediate, or advanced classes according to their level of oral proficiency. They can expect to achieve one step in the Foreign Service Institute language proficiency scoring ladder for each month of intensive study.

In addition to six hours of formal study daily, all meals and recreation will be conducted in French or Spanish. Graduate students with native-level language competence will accompany participants on field trips to research projects and tourist sites. What is planned is a 7-day, 4-week, see-hear-and-speak-no-English immersion totaling 120 hours of instruction and 248 hours of supervised conversation practice.

Write or call: Dr. Esther Y. Smith, Language Coordinator or International Programs, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, 3028 McCarty Hall, Gainesville, Florida 32611. Tel. no.: (904) 392-1965. ■

## IFPRI POLICY BOOKS ON DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Two recent books published for the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) deal with food and agricultural policies for developing countries.

*Agricultural Price Policy for Developing Countries*, edited by John W. Mellor and Raisuddin Ahmed, examines agricultural price policy in the broader context of the technological and institutional changes that are the essence of development. The distinguished specialists who contribute to this volume make both theoretical and empirical contributions. The purpose throughout is to inform practical policy making and the book recommends pragmatic approaches.

*Food Subsidies in Developing Countries: Costs, Benefits, and Policy Options*, edited by Per Pinstrup-Andersen, examines how food subsidies affect economic growth, income distribution, poverty, and nutrition. Empirical evidence and practical experiences from Africa, Asia, and Latin America are presented. These books have been published for IFPRI by the Johns Hopkins University Press, 701 West 40th Street, Suite 275, Baltimore, Maryland 21211.

## NONDEGREE TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES AT COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

A total of 42 international short courses have been scheduled for 1989 by the international schools, institutes, and projects at Colorado State University.

There is an increasingly strong demand for short-term, nondegree training in specific subject matter areas by mid-career professionals who are responsible directly for the management and development of agricultural and natural resources in their countries and who are unable to leave their posts for the time needed to complete a formal graduate degree program.

Two short courses are scheduled for January:

- Agricultural Project Analysis with Microcomputer Application
- Microcomputer Workshop on Irrigation Data and Project Management.

For further information about the 1989 calendar of short courses, write or call: Coordinator of International Training, University Services Center, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523. (303) 491-7223. FAX: (303) 491-2293. Telex: 9109309011 CSU CID FTCN. ■

## SIGN OF THE TIMES?

A recent cable from an A.I.D. field mission is instructive and may be a sign of the times. It indicates that the use of local people and local organizations is preferred to long TDYs by external specialists.

The cable said, "Per Ref. . . , mission is unable to agree to 30-day TDY of (a specialist) to study informal financial markets. Instead we propose that (the specialist) spend no more than one week in (country) discussing: (1) possible

sponsorship of study with potential (local) organizations; (2) interviewing (locals) for study team; (3) investigating the feasibility of securing necessary research permits; and (4) developing a scope of work satisfactory to the participating (host government) organizations and the mission. . . . If this is acceptable, please advise ETA of (the specialist) so that we can set up necessary appointments . . ." ■

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. XII, No. 2 Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development Mar/Apr 1989

## REPORTS ON FOREIGN AID LEGISLATION, SOIL MANAGEMENT, NUTRITION HEARD AT FEBRUARY BOARD MEETING

The possibilities for new foreign assistance legislation and reports on the Collaborative Research Support Programs on soil management and nutrition were among the topics considered by BIFAD at its meeting Feb. 24.

Ray Love, Counselor to A.I.D., reviewed for Board Members a series of reports by A.I.D., the Congress and others on new approaches to foreign aid. Whether the outcome will be new legislation, and if it can be accomplished this year, is still to be determined.

The Board approved an amendment to the CRSP guidelines authorizing the extension of a CRSP for up to five years, in lieu of the current three-year extension. The decision on extension would be made one year prior to the existing termination date.

Charles McCants, North Carolina State University, presented an overview of the soil management CRSP. The goal of Tropsoils, as the CRSP is known, is

to develop and adapt soil management techniques that are agronomically, ecologically and economically sound for developing nations in the tropics.

The Board approved the CRSP for extension up to five years.

George Beaton, University of California, Berkeley, presented a report of the Nutrition CRSP on "Food Intake and Human Function." The report is based on data collected at field sites in Egypt, Mexico, and Kenya. Shown among the findings is the special importance of total food intake at the begin-

ning of life.

Jiryis Oweis, BIFAD staff, and Thomas Hobgood, Bureau for Africa, presented a brief progress report from the Africa study group on agricultural policy and marketing. More in-depth and wider-ranging discussions with the Bureau for Africa are being scheduled for an up-coming Board meeting. Plans for follow-up to the Board's Joint Panel on Sustainable Agriculture will also be covered at a future meeting.

The next meeting of the Board is scheduled for April 14. ■

## JCARD DISCUSSES A.I.D. PROCUREMENT REQUIREMENTS AND CRSP GUIDELINES

At its 22nd meeting on Feb. 22, BIFAD's Joint Committee for Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD) considered the difficulties universities reportedly have in meeting A.I.D.'s procurement requirements, and the procedures for the review and extension of the Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP).

JCARD Chairman John Nicholaides appointed Dr. Larry Apple of North Carolina State University to head an *ad hoc* group to review with A.I.D. and the universities current practices and problems in the modes used for A.I.D. contracts and grants, determine ways to improve A.I.D.'s access to university services, and report to JCARD.

The committee sent a resolution to BIFAD recommending that the review and extension provisions in the CRSP Guidelines be amended to permit authorization of CRSP extensions for a period of up to five years. The current

provisions provide for three-year extensions.

The proposed change would require that the review of and decision on CRSP extensions be made during the fourth (instead of the third) year of authorization, thereby reducing the workload of all concerned.

The JCARD Research Subcommittee will participate in the next meeting of CRSP directors to consider further cost-cutting measures, including changes in the frequency of other reviews and evaluations. Continued budget reductions

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### 1989 BIFAD MEETING DATES

BIFAD has set its schedule of regular meetings for 1989:

April	14
June	16
August	11
September	29
November	17

There may be other special meetings if deemed necessary, but these regular meeting dates are set to permit advanced planning of schedules.

Readers are reminded that all BIFAD meetings are open to the public. Participation is welcome.

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## CAL/DAVIS OFFERS INTENSIVE ENGLISH PROGRAMS FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

Three ten-week and two six-week sessions are included in the Intensive English Program for International Students that is offered by the International Training and Education Center of the University of California at Davis. The 1989 schedule contains summer sessions I (June 19–July 28) and II (July 31–Sept. 8), a fall session (Sept. 26–Dec. 1), and an intersession (Dec. 4–15).

Students choose one of two programs. The pre-university program focuses primarily on communication skills for academic purposes, including those required for the Institutional Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL). The conversation/culture program introduces students to cultural topics and values and seeks to increase their confidence and ability to communicate successfully in everyday encounters.

At the beginning of each program, students take the Michigan English Placement Test to determine on which of six levels they will be placed. The TOEFL is given at the end of each program.

Short- and long-term special programs, ranging in length from two weeks to 15 months, also are available. They combine English language instruction with content from other areas—e.g., agriculture, banking, business and management, engineering, health science, and nutrition and food science.

For further information, write or call Beryl Duffin, Director, International Training and Education Center, University of California, Davis, CA. Tel. no.: (916) 752-7171. FAX no. (916) 752-4138. Telex no. 405838. ■

## EDUCATION AND RESEARCH EFFORTS PLANNED BY SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PANEL

The Joint Panel on Sustainable Agriculture is planning an educational effort to build a broad base of understanding and support for the sustainable approach to agricultural development. In addition, priorities are being established for the research needed to support the implementation of this approach.

Task forces are being formed to guide these two efforts, and it is expected that major resources will be provided by Title XII research and extension organizations.

Co-chairmen of the Joint Panel are former Ambassador Robert O. Blake of the International Institute for Environment and Development, and Gerald W. Thomas, president emeritus of New Mexico State University.

Representatives of the environmental community on the Joint Panel include: William Baker, Chesapeake Bay Foundation; Janet Brown, World Resources Institute; Michael Glantz, National Center for Atmospheric Research; Jeffrey Leonard, World Wildlife Fund and Conservation Foundation; Frances

Spivey-Weber, National Audubon Society; and Larry Williams, Sierra Club.

Joint Panel members from the universities are: Stanley Buol, North Carolina State; George Cooper, Alabama A&M; James Meiman, Colorado State; Hugh Popenoe, Florida; John Sanders, Purdue; and Grant Thomas, Kentucky.

Completing the membership list are Margaret Fahs of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, Richard Harwood of Winrock International, and BIFAD member Leo Walsh of the University of Wisconsin. ■

## AGRONOMY EXTENSION IN AN ERA OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

In a presentation to agronomy extension specialists, John Ragland stressed EQUITY as the basic ingredient in the Sustainable Agriculture movement—equity for the farmer as a fair return for his labor, equity for the natural resource base in the form of returning to as well as taking from na-

## IITA SEEKS STAFF MEMBERS

The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Ibadan, Nigeria, invites applications for the senior position of Deputy Director General-Management and for the position of Plant Pathologist in the Grain Legume Improvement Program.

IITA, one of the international agricultural research centers, has an annual budget of \$30 million and employs 200 internationally recruited (from 45 nations) and 1,200 locally recruited staff members. It has substations and outreach programs in many countries of sub-Saharan Africa, and its scientists work in partnership with national agricultural agencies and research centers.

The Deputy Director General-Management, one of three deputies, is responsible for administrative operations, financial control and physical plant services and reports directly to the Director General. Candidates for the position should send their *curricula vitae* to Dr. Lawrence D. Stifel, Director General, IITA, c/o L. W. Lambourn & Co., Ltd., Carolyn House, 26 Dingwell Road, Croydon CR9 3EE, England.

The Plant Pathologist is a member of an interdisciplinary team improving cowpea and soybean production in the humid and savannah ecologies. As such, he carries out research, develops screening techniques, and cooperates with national agencies to develop programs and train people in plant pathology research. Candidates for the position should send *curricula vitae* to IITA's Manpower Development Manager either at the England address above or to IITA, Oyo Road, PMB 5320, Ibadan, Nigeria. ■

## LIVELY DISCUSSIONS MARK ANNUAL REGIONAL SEMINARS

The 1989 Title XII Regional Seminars were held in late January in Fort Collins, CO, and Auburn, AL. Sponsored by BIFAD and organized by Jiryis Oweis of the BIFAD Staff, the workshops were hosted in Colorado by Colorado State University and jointly in Alabama by Auburn University and the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff.

In his "state of Title XII" report, BIFAD Executive Director Lynn Pesson highlighted BIFAD policies and programs on sustainable agriculture, BIFAD's recent statement, "Toward a Partnership in World Agriculture for the 1990s," and the excellent relationship between BIFAD and A.I.D. leadership. He also cited the work of three BIFAD-Africa Bureau task forces on research, universities, and policy and marketing.

Gerald Kamens and Bradshaw Langmaid, representing A.I.D. Administrator Alan Woods, described the changing environment in A.I.D., including reductions in fiscal and human resources, deregulation of Agency procedures and rules, and the proposed restructuring of A.I.D. Recognizing the uneasiness on the part of the university community, the two A.I.D. officials urged universities to adjust to the new directions by mobilizing the entire resources of their institutions, not only those of the colleges of agriculture.

The Asia and Near East Bureau's recently formulated strategy, "Rural Economic Growth Strategy for Asian and Near East Countries in the 1990s," was presented by Richard Cobb and James Lowenthal. They emphasized the changing role of agriculture and underscored the need for new thinking on national policies and programs that give farmers adequate incentives to expand agricultural output. They recognized the continuing importance of agricultural research and support for institutional and human resources development programs. They also identified projects for FY 1989 and FY 1990 which might be of interest to universities.

It was noted that none of the ANE projects is a Title XII project, and seminar participants expressed the growing frustration with increasingly fewer des-

ignations of Title XII projects by the field missions. (Except for two projects in the Africa region, none is so designated for FY 1989 and FY 1990.) It was pointed out that, rightly or wrongly, negative views of Title XII institutions tend to come from working relationships with the missions and from the need to ensure quality in providing technical assistance.

Other aspects of procurement, always a lively topic at the seminars, were covered by Frank Moncada and Jay Bergman of A.I.D.'s Office of Procurement. Of major concern to the university community was the recent policy decision on cost-sharing in overseas projects. In addition to thinking that A.I.D.'s procurement procedures are antiquated, the universities feel that "beltway bandits" are favored, thus resulting in a declining number of Title XII projects. It was explained that designating a project to universities or others is a programming decision, not one made in the procurement office. Adding to the give-and-take were some familiar criticisms—*e.g.*, project micromanagement on the part of A.I.D. and the failure of universities to provide their "best and brightest" for projects.

Another interesting agenda item was the presentation of the General Accounting Office report, "Foreign Aid: U.S. University Participation is Uncertain," by Jess Ford, Susan Gibbs, Robert Hunter and Nancy Kingsbury. The report noted that "the number of Title XII projects . . . had declined over the past six years from a peak of 42 new starts in 1982 to 16 in 1987 and an estimated eight in 1988." Budgetary issues, a changing congressional and administrative environment, and the reluctance of some to limit competition to eligible universities were given as contributing factors.

The GAO representatives also discussed the current controversy with A.I.D. over Title XII "set aside" projects. Both sides cite statutory authority for prohibiting (GAO) and permitting (A.I.D.) such set-asides.

John Ragland, visiting scientist on the BIFAD Staff, presented a program on sustainable agriculture. He reported on the initial work of the Joint BIFAD-Environmental Community Panel on

Sustainable Agriculture and plans for the next meeting in March. David Bathrick and Norman Sheldon of A.I.D. gave the Agency's perspectives on the subject. They noted also the role of the Title XII community in working with nature rather than combatting it, thus reversing deterioration of the natural resource base. Specific research programs in sustainable agriculture at the seminars' host universities were outlined by Gene Wilken of Colorado State and Bryan Duncan of Auburn.

The progress being made in implementing BIFAD's evaluation strategy for country projects was described by Jiryis Oweis. He explained that BIFAD is in the process of selecting appropriate sectoral and subject matter areas in which to study the effectiveness of the Title XII partnership.

In their opening statements, Colorado State's President Philip Austin, Auburn's President James Martin, and the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff's Chancellor Charles Walker expressed their commitment and that of their universities to support international development programs.

Excellent presentations on "lessons learned" from their universities' involvement in overseas programs were made by Gerald Eckert of Colorado State and Mason Marvel and Richard Guthrie of Auburn, just before the open forum session that traditionally concludes these seminars. ■

### JCARD

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make cost-saving measures essential to the continuation of this collaborative program of U.S. and host country scientists. ■

### INSOY BROCHURES

The International Soybean program at the University of Illinois has recently produced two brochures. The brochures "Extension Cooking and Oil Expelling" and "Soy milk and Dairy Analogs" may be helpful in activities in developing countries.

Interested parties should contact the International Soybean Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 113 Mumford Hall, 1301 W. Gregory Drive, Urbana, IL 61801. Phone: (217) 333-6422. ■

## TRAINING

• **New Mexico State University at Las Cruces** and the International Irrigation Center at Utah State University are offering short courses on irrigation system design and management during May–July 1989.

Two courses are planned at New Mexico State: “Computer Application on Irrigation System Design and Management” (May 15–June 4) and “Small-Scale Irrigation System Design and Management” (June 4–July 2). The latter course will be offered in Spanish July 5–Aug. 4.

Write or call: Dr. Zohrab Samani, Civil, Agricultural, and Geological Engineering Department, New Mexico State University, Box 3 CE, Las Cruces, NM 88003. Tel. no.: 505-646-2904 or 646-3801.

• **The International Irrigation Center at Utah State University** is offering three basic courses in irrigation in sequence May 7–July 19: “On-Farm Irrigation Design and Evaluation” (May 7–June 17), “On-Farm Irrigation Scheduling” (June 18–July 8), and “Main System Irrigation Scheduling” (July 9–29).

The courses will include field visits and exercises in Utah and Colorado. There will be sections in English and Spanish.

Write: Admissions Committee, International Irrigation Center, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322-4150.

• A four-week workshop/seminar in “Communication Planning and Strategy” will be given by the Department of Communication of **Cornell University** May 28–June 23, 1989.

This will be the ninth year for this short course that has attracted 300 people from 52 nations.

Graduate credit can be earned by completing a special project after the termination of the workshop. In addition, a wide range of courses in communication will be offered in the six-week period (June 26–Aug. 8) following the seminar.

Write or call: Dr. Royal D. Colle, Department of Communication, Cornell University, 640 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, NY 14850. FAX: 607-255-0788. Telex: 6713054.

• **The University of the West Indies**, in collaboration with the University of Wisconsin at Madison, will offer a two-week extension field workshop Aug. 6–19 on its St. Augustine campus.

The intensive work-study training will be based on case studies in tropical agriculture and will cover extension organization and administration, use of rapid reconnaissance survey methods for needs assessment, extension program planning, farm-home resource management, middle-management supervision and research-extension linkages.

English will be the language of instruction and the enrollment will be limited to 20 participants. As many as two course credits can be offered.

The application deadline is April 30.

For further information, write or call: Dr. P. I. Gomes, Department of Agricultural Extension, The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago. Tel. no.: (809) 663-1359. Telex: 24520 UWI WG.

• Nine-week certificate course, *Development and Operation of Agricultural Extension Programs*, will be given twice this year at the **University of Wisconsin at Madison**, in cooperation with the

U.S. Department of Agriculture. It is designed for present and future extension and agricultural or home economics administrators, officers, researchers, and field staff from developing countries.

The first session will be June 5–Aug. 4 and the application deadline is May 15. The second session will be Aug. 28–Oct. 27, and the application deadline is July 15.

The course will use a seminar format and include an integrated ten-day, in-depth field study.

Write or call: Ms. Lenita Newby, International Training Division, Office of International Cooperation and Development, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Tel. no.: (202) 653-8307. Telex: 7400356 ECMA UC, or Ms. Sharon Baumgartner, International Agricultural Programs, University of Wisconsin 240 Agriculture Hall, Madison, WI 53706. Tel. no.: (608) 262-3673. Telex: 265452 UOF-WISC MDS. ■

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. XII, No. 3 Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development May/June 1989

## A.I.D. REINSTATES ANNUAL TITLE XII REPORT TO CONGRESS

**A**.I.D. recently submitted a report to Congress on the Title XII partnership between A.I.D. and the university community. The report was for the period of 1985 through 1988.

Until 1985, A.I.D. prepared annually a report to Congress on the implementation of the Title XII ("Famine Prevention and Freedom from Hunger") amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, which was passed in 1975. Thereafter, reports on Title XII were incorporated in A.I.D.'s annual Congressional Presentation and other documents.

The 50-page report contains four sections and a number of tables of supporting data. The first section is concerned with BIFAD and the work of the board

members, committees, and staff. Early in 1986, the board issued "Toward A World Free From Hunger," an agenda for the second decade. Other highlights of the second decade have included the following:

- the *McPherson survey* in 1986 to assess the strengths and weaknesses in the implementation of Title XII;
- the design and implementation of a program of *continuing linkage grants* in 1987 to help maintain and continue institutional ties that are created during the life of a development assistance contract;
- a *series of five seminars* in 1986 on "U.S. Agriculture and Assistance to Developing Countries: What Is The Connection?"; a *Congressional Forum* on sustainable agriculture in 1988; and a

*national two-day symposium* in 1988 on "Development Partnership in World Agriculture for the 1990s: Hunger, Sustainable Agriculture, and Trade";

- the establishment of a *budget panel* in 1985; the *reorganization* of the Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD) in 1986; the

The "state" of the Title XII Partnership between A.I.D. and U.S. universities and Title XII activities during the period of 1985-1988 are reviewed in the reinstated annual report to Congress.

convening of a *Task Force on the Environment and Natural Resources* in 1987; the creation of *three Africa study groups* in 1988 to examine agricultural progress in sub-Saharan Africa in terms of agricultural research, university development, and policy and marketing; and the establishment of a *Joint Panel on Sustainable Agriculture in 1988*;

- the issuance of a *Handbook for University Administrators and Project Managers* late in 1984; *special language workshops* in 1985 and 1986, *two series of workshops* on project design, analysis, implementation, and evaluation in 1985 and 1986, a *workshop* for chiefs of party and campus project directors in 1987, and *seminars* on international education and participant training in 1986 and 1988;

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## BIFAD FOCUSES ON AFRICA AT APRIL MEETING

**M**embers of BIFAD heard a report on African agricultural universities at its April 14 meeting and received an update on shifts in resources for African development assistance.

Delane Welsch, University of Minnesota, and Dale Harpstead, Michigan State University, told the Board that the Africa Agricultural Universities Study Group found little written provision for establishing on-going, meaningful relationships after contracts are completed.

Contract technicalities, turnover in A.I.D. mission personnel, and Agency organizational patterns were cited as possible roadblocks to establishing strong post-contract linkages.

The study group is one of three established by BIFAD and A.I.D. to consider various aspects of African development assistance.

In another report, officials of A.I.D.'s Bureau for Africa reviewed the status of the Development Fund for Africa (DFA). John Westley, Jerry Wolgin and Keith Sherper described the strategic objectives of DFA in placing its major focus on fewer countries.

Resources are being shifted toward those countries undertaking reforms and moving toward increased economic growth. Within the proposed FY 1990 request, over half of bilateral DFA will be targeted to 10 major high-performing countries; 20 of the high-performing, high-potential countries will receive approximately 80 percent of DFA resources.

More emphasis is being placed on non-project assistance although this often includes technical assistance components. Shifts within the agricultural

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# THOUGHTS FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: AN EXPANDED AND CHANGING ROLE FOR U.S. UNIVERSITIES

An expanded and changing role of U.S. universities is emerging from discussions about the 1990s and the drafting of new foreign assistance legislation. Broader segments of the university community will be drawn into development assistance programs, and the nature of these efforts will be more cooperative and collaborative and less technical.

In the words of Congressman Lee Hamilton of Ohio, "The American foreign economic aid program is in trouble. In a changing world, it is trying to do too much with too little, with outdated legislation, misdirected bureaucracy and diminished flexibility."<sup>1</sup> In reviewing the world-wide situation, the "so-called" Hamilton task force report<sup>2</sup> commented that future aid programs will emphasize partnerships in development cooperation as contrasted with the current emphasis on technical assistance. Although the trend in this direction is already beginning, the resultant change will be dramatic for U.S. universities as the full effect of this transition impacts university programs.

Based on a review of the Hamilton task force report and the initial draft of amendments to the foreign assistance act,<sup>3</sup> a summary of the underlying concepts follows:

- U.S. development assistance efforts will focus on global problems that are of mutual benefit to the developing world as well as the United States; trade, economic growth, environmental concerns including sustainable agriculture and disease vectors. Global hunger is a continuing concern.
- more development cooperation programs and less technical assistance; cooperation will be the watchword in the advanced developing countries; technical assistance will continue in the less developed countries, but decline as institutional sustainability questions begin to overshadow institutional building concerns.
- a shift from a micro-management concept at both the congressional A.I.D. levels to an impact evaluation base in determining the effectiveness and efficiency of programs; a concomitant change will be made in procurement mechanisms to longer-term, simpler arrangements; universities can expect

greater responsibility and control over A.I.D.-sponsored activities as well as greater accountability for program impact.

- the comparative advantages of the U.S. will be emphasized in development assistance programs; university comparative advantages include human resource development, research and in-depth analysis, technology development and transfer, and scientific linkages and exchange; the emphasis will be on getting the best and the brightest involved in development assistance activities; there will be greater utilization of university faculty in analysis and evaluation activity.

- the capacity to access the full range of university expertise in development programs; interdisciplinary activity in analysis, evaluation and problem-solving will become increasingly important; disciplines such as economics, education, health, management, and public administration will be involved in addition to the traditional areas of agriculture and nutrition; the basic, environmental, and social sciences will become increasingly prominent.

Some of the trends are already upon us. The whole area of linkages is literally exploding with potential and possibility, particularly in the advanced developing countries. These linkages will take many different forms; institution to institution, groups of institutions to groups of institutions, department to department, professor to professor, and interdisciplinary team to interdisciplinary team. There will even be circumstances where the linkages will be between groups of institutions within a country through a consortial arrangement. The emphasis will be on the expertise an institution can bring to the arrangement, and it will depend heavily on getting quality personnel into action.

The most predominant type of arrangement will likely be a cooperative agreement, involving both A.I.D. and university funds. This sort of arrangement places a greater responsibility on the university to plan, manage and evaluate the impact of a program. Such programs must be of benefit to the university's scholarly pursuits and instructional programs because most contribute funds to the arrangement.

For the individual faculty member, such agreements offer a chance to move into the international arena in scholarship activity if one's area of interest matches through a linkage agreement. This has strong implications for the internationalization of the U.S. university. The opportunity is provided to upgrade the capability and experience of the university faculty in providing students a broader and more profound treatment of subjects in the classroom.

BIFAD is moving forward in this area—discussing with A.I.D. proposals for developing a flexible mechanism to make such a reality. Because the new foreign assistance legislation is not likely to be a reality until next year if it does actually get passed, work in this area is underway to put new mechanisms into operation as soon as possible.

## References

<sup>1</sup> Lee H. Hamilton, "To Make Foreign Aid Work", *Washington Post*, April 2, 1989.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. House of Representatives, *Report of the Task Force on Foreign Assistance to the Committee on Foreign Affairs*, 1st Session, 101st Congress, Document 101-32, Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1989.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. House of Representatives, *Proposed Implementation of Most Recommendations of the House Foreign Affairs Committee Task Force on Foreign Assistance*, Discussion Draft, 1st Session, 101st Congress, Washington.

## SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE UPDATE

The Joint Panel on Sustainable Agriculture met for its second and last time April 18-19. Those attending were from environmental organizations, universities, private voluntary development organizations and A.I.D.

A plenary session chose four priorities for making sustainable agriculture an effective tool for international development. These were: (1) Research needs and how to get the research done; (2) Training needs for development specialists, community leaders and the general public; (3) How to move sustainable agriculture away from its present pilot project stage into a broader

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# FARMING SYSTEMS SYMPOSIUM PROGRAM INCLUDES POSTER COMPETITION AND SPECIAL COURSES

The Ninth Annual International Farming Systems Symposium will be held at the Center for Continuing Education of the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville Oct. 8-11. Hosted by the University in collaboration with Winrock International, the symposium will have as its theme, "Impacts of Farming Systems Research/

Extension on Sustainable Agriculture." Regional and global consideration will be given to such concepts as sustainability; the role of farming systems in sustaining productivity and profitability, farmer participation in agricultural development, institutional development, and environmental quality.

## CHAIRMAN LAVERY'S TRIP TO AFRICA

Dr. William E. Lavery, chairman of BIFAD, visited three countries in Africa from Feb. 4-17. Title XII's past, present, and possible future activities were reviewed in Burkina Faso and Mali in sub-Saharan Africa and in Egypt in North Africa.

Highlights of the Egyptian visit included on-site discussions with host country officials, the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Youssef Amin Wally, the director general of the Agricultural Research Center, Dr. Ahmed Momtaz, and Dr. Mahmoud Abu Zeid, chairman of the Water Research Consortium for International Development (CID), which has two Title XII projects in Egypt: one to assist with the development of agriculture research system and the other for assistance with the irrigation management system. New Mexico State University and Colorado State University, respectively are lead institutions for the two projects. John Foti, acting chief agricultural officer, arranged the itinerary.

In Egypt, Dr. Lavery and Dr. Lynn Pesson, BIFAD staff executive director, also met with a number of Egyptian university officials to discuss potential collaborative and linkage interests with the 13 Egyptian universities, including Dr. El-Sayed Hassanien, general secretary of the Supreme Council for Higher Education; Dr. Abdel Razik Hassan, president of Assiut University; and Dr. Abdel Fatah Hasson, president of Mon-soura University.

The Mali visit focused on the USAID Mission Program and the agricultural portfolio as part of its total program. Mission Director Dennis Brennan and chief agricultural officer, Tracy Atwood, arranged for Dr. Lavery to visit with the chief officials of the Malian

Institute Economique Rurale, the agricultural research arm of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Title XII Farming System Research and Extension Project currently underway in Mali is within the institute. The contractor is the Southeast Consortium for International Development (SECID). Auburn and Virginia Tech University personnel staff the project, with Auburn serving as the lead university. Dr. Lavery also visited with the minister of livestock, and officials of the Malian Veterinary Research and Laboratory operation within the ministry, the possible site of a potential Title XII activity. The INTSORMIL - ICRISAT project in Mali hosted a luncheon, featuring the results of sorghum and millet research prepared Malian style.

In Burkina Faso, Dr. Lavery met with officials of Ouagadougou University, the site of an earlier Title XII project between the faculty of agriculture and SECID. The University of Georgia served as lead institution. A visit was made to Gampela, the site of the faculty of agriculture's research facility, where faculty and student research is conducted. It is also the site for CRSP activity in Burkina, and Peanut CRSP plots were viewed. A trip was also made to INRA, the Burkina national research institute of which agricultural research is a major component. Dennis McCarthy, mission agricultural officer, supervised the itinerary.

In Ouagadougou, discussions were also held with CAMES (the Council for Higher Education for Africa and Madagascar). CAMES handles faculty credentials and curricular accreditation for Francophone Africa. Plans were made with Professor Henry-Valere T. Kiniffo, secretary general, for a workshop on the equivalency of American university de-

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## PAPERS AND POSTERS

There is a call for papers addressing the foregoing subjects and for posters interpreting research results. A poster competition is planned in conjunction with an informal session in the late afternoon or evening of Oct. 10.

For further information, write or call: Ms. Pamela Styles, Symposium Coordinator, International Agricultural Programs, 300 Hotz Hall, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701. Tel. no.: (501) 575-6857. Telex: 314000.

## SPECIAL COURSES

Prior to and following the symposium, there will be opportunities for special training courses on topics related to farming systems research. The courses will be held Oct. 2-6 and Oct. 12-17 and will be conducted through the International Agricultural Programs Office of the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville.

Those who are interested in proposing or participating in these course offerings should write or call: Nancy Christman at the address above.

## HOST SOUGHT

The Ad Hoc Task Force on an Association for Sustainable Farming Systems Research/Extension has issued an invitation to universities and other institutions interested in hosting the Decennial Symposium on Farming Systems Research/Extension.

Begun at Kansas State University, which hosted the first six annual meetings, the symposium series has been hosted for the past three years at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville with the participation of Winrock International.

An Association for Sustainable Farming Systems Research/Extension is expected to be organized at the forthcoming symposium in October.

Those interested in the proposed association or in hosting the decennial and subsequent symposia should write or call: Dr. George H. Axin, Department of Resource Development, Michigan State University, 323 Natural Resources Building, East Lansing, Michigan 48824. Tel. no. (517) 353-1913; or Dr. Tom Westing, International Agricultural Programs Office, College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas, 300 Hotz Hall, Fayetteville, AR 72701. Tel. no.: (501) 575-6857.

## A.I.D. REPORT

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- the continuation of *two regional seminars* annually to bring together members of the Title XII university community and BIFAD and A.I.D. staff members; and,
- the publication of a *bimonthly newsletter* and a continuing series of *occasional papers* on topical subjects.

The Title XII legislation stresses the mobilization of U.S. university resources for use in international development assistance programs, collaboration and cooperation in international agricultural research, and institution building in developing countries. Programs and activities in support of each of these themes comprise the rest of the report.

The second section discusses the mobilization of U.S. universities in response to the Title XII mandate.

Strengthening grants, memoranda of understanding, matching support grants, the Joint Career Corps and research grants to historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs).

In section three, collaborative and cooperative efforts in international agricultural research are described, including centrally-funded research, the Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP), support for international agricultural research centers (IARCs), and the special constraints ("bottleneck") research program with the IARCs.

The legislation speaks not only of the need to build and strengthen the institutional capacity and human resources skills in developing countries, but also of the desirability of engaging U.S. universities and the U.S. Department of Agriculture more effectively. The fourth section of the report to Congress de-

scribes the roles of U.S. universities and of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in teaching, research, and extension activities for solving problems in food production, distribution, storage, marketing and consumption in developing countries.

Underlying the concept of institution building, is the need to create the financial and political support for and the depth of capable professionals to staff, manage and sustain essential institutions. In the context of the Title XII legislation, these human and institutional resources are needed to promote and maintain food production while, at the same time, preserve the natural resource base and reverse and prevent environmental degradation.

The report concludes with a consideration of what the Title XII partnership is doing and needs to do to meet the challenge of sustainable development.

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## REVISION OF CRSP GUIDELINES

**F**ollowing the recommendations made by BIFAD to the Administrator of A.I.D., members of BIFAD staff and AID/S&T Bureau are in the process of revising the CRSP Guidelines to provide for extension of CRSPs up to five years, in lieu of the present three year limit.

The process for extension will include the formal evaluation by the External Evaluation Panel (EED) and the administrative management review by A.I.D. All of this will be completed by the beginning of the last year of the existing authorization.

Information on the use of the Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA) also will be incorporated into the guidelines. The BOA mode was developed to provide A.I.D. missions U.S. institutional assistance related to the research program of a specific CRSP.

Management Entities of CRSPs are being encouraged to sign BOAs with A.I.D. to permit the issuance of mission-funded task orders. The BOA is an excellent avenue for extending CRSP research results, as well as for providing infusion of needed capital into the programs. It is pointed out that the additional administrative costs to Management Entities can be paid for under the task orders.

### *Future Reviews of CRSPs*

Administrative Management Reviews of several CRSPs are underway, and are to be completed during FY-89. These

reviews are part of the triennial process outlined in the CRSP Guidelines, and are conducted by A.I.D. with participation of BIFAD. The reviews are:

- *The Bean and Cowpea CRSP*: Completed and extended for three years in accordance with BIFAD recommendations (4-20-89).
- *Tropical Soils Management CRSP*: Recommended provisionally by BIFAD for five-year extension (under provisions of the amended CRSP Guidelines), subject to resubmission to JCARD of a five-year (versus three-year) proposal for extension.

### *Joint JCARD/A.I.D. and BIFAD Review of CRSPs*

Reviews of CRSPs by JCARD, A.I.D.'s Agriculture Sector Council, and BIFAD:

- *Aquaculture (Pond Dynamics)* - June 13-14;
- *Fisheries Stock Assessment* - June 14-15;
- *Small Ruminant* - Aug. 10-11;
- *Sorghum Millet* - Sept. 27-28;
- *Peanut* - Nov. 15-16.

### *Administrative Management Review*

Administrative Management Reviews of several CRSPs are underway, and are to be completed during FY-89. These reviews are part of the triennial process outlined in the CRSP Guidelines and are conducted by A.I.D. with participation

of BIFAD. The reviews are:

- *Bean and Cowpea*: Completed and extended for three years in accordance with BIFAD recommendations (4-20-89).
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## AFRICA

*continued from page 1*

sector include increases in natural resources management.

In response to an earlier discussion with A.I.D. Administrator Alan Woods, about broadening its function, the Board voted to propose a change in the BIFAD Charter that would broaden the areas of food and agriculture to include "disciplines relevant to international economic development." This proposed amendment to the Charter will go to Administrator Woods for his review and action.

The Board for International Food and Agricultural Development would thus become the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development and Economic Cooperation.

BIFAD's next regular meeting will be held June 15-16.

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## JAPAN INCREASES PARTICIPATION IN THIRD WORLD DEVELOPMENT

Japan has overtaken the United States as the largest aid donor. At a time when U.S. aid levels are declining, Japan has promised to provide \$50 billion in foreign aid over the next five year (1988-1992), having started with a \$10+ billion budget for 1988. Japan also is taking innovative steps in dealing with the debt crisis.

Japan's aid disbursements have increased substantially—for example, from \$1.4 billion in 1977 to \$7.5 billion in 1987. U.S. aid grew from \$4.7 billion to \$8.8 billion during the same period.

In contrast to the U.S. emphasis on the Middle East (50 percent), Japanese overseas development assistance goes to East Asia (50 percent) and South Asia (25 percent). Principal recipients have been the People's Republic of China, Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand and Burma.

Japan's increased role can be seen also in her contribution to the Development Assistance Committee's (DAC's) total net flow of financial resources to the

Third World. In 1965, Japan's contribution amounted to \$486 million (less than 5 percent of the total); in 1986, \$14.8 billion (about 23 percent of the total).

Along with these changes, Japan is addressing the debt crisis by creating a \$30 billion recycling fund and developing a plan for trading old loans at a discount for long-term bonds.

Despite these efforts, Japan is being urged by the international community to increase her efforts, both quantitatively and qualitatively. For example, while grants comprise nearly 93 percent of U.S. bilateral assistance, they are only 44 percent of Japan's assistance. (The DAC average is 80 percent.) Even the grant element in Japan's loans is low (45 percent) by comparison (67 percent for the U.S.)

In addition to a larger share of grants and softer loan terms, geographical diversification of activities is another of the changes suggested for Japan's foreign aid program.

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## “CIKARD NEWS” IS LATEST NEWSLETTER

“CIKARD News” is among the latest international development newsletters to appear. The first issue, vol. I, no. 1, was published in February by the Center for Indigenous Knowledge for Agriculture and Rural Development of Iowa State University at Ames.

The Center (CIKARD) was established in October 1987 as part of Iowa State's Technology and Social Change Program. Its goal is to collect indigenous knowledge and make it available to development professionals and scientists.

Professor of Anthropology D. Michael Warren is CIKARD's director and serves also as editor of the newsletter.

CIKARD concentrates on indigenous knowledge systems (such as local soil taxonomies), decision making systems (such as which crops are best suited to particular types of soils), organizational structures (such as farmers' problem-solving groups) and innovations (such as local methods for pest control).

The Center has four functions:

- obtaining, storing and disseminating indigenous knowledge;
- developing methodologies for recording this knowledge;
- conducting training courses and designing materials; and
- facilitating cross-disciplinary research on indigenous knowledge.

For more information, write: Professor D. Michael Warren, Director, CIKARD, 318B Curtis Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011.

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## IITA VACANCIES ANNOUNCED

The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Ibadan, Nigeria, invites applications for the positions of Outreach Specialist and English/French Interpreter/Translator.

IITA's Outreach Program is located in Kiyaka, Zaire, and is developing linkages with extension organizations and collaborating with the Farming Systems Research team. On-the-job training and short-term courses are used to provide information on new technologies.

Candidates for the Outreach Specialist position should have a master's or doctor's degree in crop science or agricultural education and at least two years of relevant experience in research/extension in a developing country in the tropics. Specialist training in extension methods and/or extension agronomy is essential, as is fluency in English and French at the Foreign Service Institute level of S-2.

The Interpreter/Translator is a member of a team of interpreters and translators who serve conferences, workshops, training courses, field activities and visits, translate scientific and

administrative documents, and keep current the terminology data base of IITA.

Candidates must have a university degree in conferencing, interpreting, translation, modern languages, or related fields and adequate experience in simultaneous interpretation and translation. Experience with word processors would be advantageous.

Applicants should send their *curricula vitae* and the names and addresses of three references to: Manpower Development Manager, IITA, c/o Lambourn and Co., Ltd., 26 Dingwall Road, Croydon CR9 3 EE, England; or Manpower Development Manager, IITA, Oyo Road, PMB 5320, Ibadan, Nigeria.

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## LAVERY'S TRIP

*continued from page 3*

grees with those in francophone countries.

USAID/Cairo Mission Director Marshall Brown hosted the Egyptian visit. Hosts in Burkina Faso and Mali were USAID Mission Directors Herbert Miller and Dennis Brennan, respectively.

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## AGRICULTURE

*continued from page 2*

systematic spread of successful interventions; (4) Policy and legislative support needs.

Working groups developed specifics for each priority and reported to the panel in plenary sessions where consensus was sought for the whole package. The co-chairmen of the panel (Ambassador Blake and Dr. Gerald Thomas) will prepare a final set of recommendations for presentation to the Board at its June meeting.

## COURSES AND WORKSHOPS

• Among the three-week workshops being offered this summer at **California State Polytechnic University at Pomona** are the following: Development Management (in Arabic), July 9-28; Strategic Management, Aug. 6-25; and Research Methods and Program Evaluation (in French), Aug. 13-Sept. 1.

The development management workshop in July is for administrators of development programs from Middle Eastern and North African countries and will be conducted in Arabic. It is designed to develop skills in the design and implementation of development programs. Emphasis will be placed on monitoring and evaluation techniques, personnel and financial management, and social, economic, and environmental analysis. Instruction in computer applications will be included.

The strategic management workshop in August will help government officials, private business managers and other decision makers adapt to the modern world of management. Through the use of simulations, case studies, group discussions, practical exercises, field trips and their own experiences, the participants will deal with complex business and administrative situations involving problems in personnel, organization, marketing, production, accounting and finance.

The research methods workshop in August will be given in French. It is designed to meet the needs of technical agents, managers, and officials in development and research projects and other activities in francophone countries. All phases of research design, implementation and analysis will be covered, including data collection and analysis, inferential methodology, research and evaluation objectives and designs, and the use of microcomputers for research purposes.

For more information on these and other workshops, write or call: Dr. Richard Vengroff, Director, or Dr. Edwin A. Barnes, III, Associate Director, International Center, California State Polytechnic University, Building 97, 3801 West Temple Avenue, Pomona, CA 91768-4058. Tel. no. (714) 869-3336. Telex no. 910-581-1478.

• The International Development Management Center of the **University of Maryland at College Park** will conduct a four-week Program Management

course, June 12-July 7.

A U.S. Department of Agriculture technical course (TC 140-3), it is designed for senior-level program managers with responsibilities or ongoing agriculture and rural development programs.

The course will focus on four areas: program management, relationship of programs to policy, organizational structure and systems, and program leadership. Experiential learning, presentations and discussions, a field trip, and application of concepts to the participants' local or home situations will be the primary methods used.

For more information, write Musu Clemens, International Training Division, Office of International Cooperation and Development, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250-4300.

• The International Training Department of **Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI)** announces five short-term training courses this year.

In addition to the one on rural credit which began on May 16, there will be courses on organizing and managing cooperatives, cooperative executive development, international trade financing and agribusiness management.

For the third consecutive year, ACDI will conduct a six-week U.S. Department of Agriculture course, Small Farmer Credit Policy and Administration, in August.

Write or call: International Training Department, ACDI, Suite 900, 50 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. Tel. no. (202) 638-4661.

• **Agroindustrial Project Analysis for Developing Countries** will be offered at the Food and Feed Grains Institute of **Kansas State University** at Manhattan, Kansas, July 17-Aug. 25.

Provided in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the six-week course is intended for people who are involved in the design, development and analysis of small and medium-size agroindustrial projects, including enterprises concerned with providing inputs to agricultural production and processing agricultural materials. Critical issues in marketing, procurement and processing and analytical techniques to assess operational, economic, financial and social feasibility will be addressed.

Write or call: Maurice Baalman, 203 Shellenberger Hall, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas 66506. Tel. no. (913) 532-6161; or Sheila Gillette, International Training Division, Office of International Cooperation and Development, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250-4300. Tel. no. (202) 653-8324.

• The International Irrigation Center at **Utah State University** is offering a short course, "The Operation, Maintenance and Management of Irrigation Delivery Systems," Oct. 1-Nov. 11.

Designed for professionals involved in the planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance of irrigation systems and integrated agricultural development in which irrigation is involved, the course emphasizes the importance of adequate interaction between the structural and nonstructural aspects within an irrigation system.

The first three weeks, which will be held in Logan, Utah, will be devoted to the conceptual framework of the course and the basic concepts. The course will be concluded with a tour of various irrigation districts in Idaho, southwestern United States, and California, including a field exercise.

Write or call: International Irrigation Center, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322-4150. Tel. no.: (801) 750-2800. Telex no.: 3789426 UTAH-STATE LOGN.

### BIFAD

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. XII, No. 4 Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development July/Aug 1989

## BIFAD EXPANDS MEETINGS; HEARS BUDGET, CRSP, AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTS

**B**IFAD has doubled the time allocated for its regular bi-monthly public meetings to allow for fuller discussion of the increasing number of important issues coming before it.

At an afternoon meeting June 15, the Board received a report from its budget panel focusing on priorities for A.I.D.'s FY 91 congressional presentation.

Tom Westing, University of Arkansas, and secretary of the budget panel, reviewed for the Board the panel's recommendations dealing with technology generation and transfer in agriculture, nutrition and rural development; collaborative research efforts in sustainable agriculture; strengthening the ability of African universities to do research and technology transfer and to improve markets; and ways of including the U.S. university community in creative funding arrangements.

David Acker, Oregon State University, and Henry Mwandemere, visiting professor from Malawi, presented a report on the Agricultural Research and Extension Project in Malawi, under the

Consortium for International Development.

Acker and Mwandemere reviewed several key management issues, including a project management system that involved no Chief of Party; the project was highly integrated within the Malawi Ministry of Agriculture.

Board Member Jean Kearns emphasized the jointness of this project. "Sustainability is not a question there because everybody has bought into it," Kearns said.

John Rowntree, University of Maryland, reported on the Fisheries and Stock Assessment Collaborative Research Support Project (CRSP). Its fundamental mission is to develop new methodologies for assessing the stocks of fish in small-scale, tropical multi-species fisheries.

Fish, a major source of protein in the world, is also a major source of employment, with somewhere between 20 and 25 million fishermen in small-scale fisheries in the world.

The CRSP plans a manual made up of books, pamphlets and computer pro-

grams which, while representing state-of-the-art, are nonetheless user-friendly and planned for high usability throughout the world.

At the June 16 morning session, the Board heard a report from the Joint Panel on Sustainable Agriculture, presented by Co-Chair Gerald Thomas, president emeritus, University of New Mexico.

**BIFAD recommends expanded Charter and name to make available the full range of university capability.**

A wide-ranging discussion centered on four areas recommended for action: education information and training to inform farmers and their families about sound management systems and technologies; approaches for building sustainability into economic and political policy; acceleration of research efforts; and expanding successful interventions.

Nyle Brady, AID/Senior Assistant Administrator for Science and Technology, and Calvin Martin, AID/Bureau for Africa, reviewed for the Board the work of the Special Program on African Agricultural Research (SPAAR).

This group was organized to promote collaboration and cooperation among donors in agricultural research support for Africa. Twenty-three donor organizations are currently represented. Col-

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## IN MEMORIAM AMBASSADOR ALAN WOODS

**A**fter a long and valiant fight, Ambassador Alan Woods, the Administrator of A.I.D., died on June 29, 1989.

We will miss the very fruitful working relationship that we had established with Alan. He was a true supporter of BIFAD and American universities in general. His actions were dedicated to strengthening the contributions from the colleges and universities to the development efforts of the Agency for International Development. He truly valued the

pool of talent available from our university community and encouraged the tapping of that resource. His suggestions to modify the BIFAD Charter to include an expanded mandate definitively reflect his recognition of the value of the universities to development and will enhance our involvement as we move into the future.

We will truly miss Alan, a colleague and friend. I am sure that each of us will try to be worthy of the challenge which he set for BIFAD. ■

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## WALSH KEYNOTE SPEAKER AT INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE

**D**r. Leo Walsh, dean and director, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison and a member of the BIFAD Board, served as the keynote speaker at the International Agricultural Research Conference.

The conference was organized and sponsored by the International Science and Education Council (ISEC) with a focus on "International Agricultural Research: Its Relationship to U.S. Agricultural Productivity and Competitiveness." The conference was opened by ISEC Co-Chairs Dr. Joan S. Wallace and Dr. H. Rouse Caffey, who welcomed the attendees.

Dr. Walsh's presentation was entitled "International, Agricultural Research: Helping Others While We Help Ourselves." His remarks emphasized that international agricultural research is the major hope for sustained economic development in the world's poor countries. Walsh also indicated that international agricultural research benefits U.S. farming indirectly by building stronger economies abroad that can purchase U.S. agricultural products and directly through improved technologies which

can be used by U.S. farmers.

Other conference speakers included Dr. R. Dean Plowman, administrator, Agricultural Research Service; Dr. Nyle Brady, senior assistant administrator, Bureau of Science and Technology, A.I.D.; and Dr. Mary Clutter, assistant to director, biological, behavioral and social science, National Science Foundation. Conference panels focused on such topics as the international dimension and scope of the U.S. agricultural research agenda, the benefits of international agricultural research and the relationship of international collaborative research to national interests. The staff director of the House Subcommittee on Operations, Research and Foreign Agriculture, William Stiles, gave a congressional perspective of international agricultural research.

The conference concluded with an interactive session, moderated by ISEC Research Committee Co-Chairs Dr. Charles Curtis and Dr. Val Mezainis. The ISEC Research Committee, with the assistance of the Ohio State University, will publish the proceedings of the conference. ■

## MEETINGS

*continued from page 1*

laborative research networking is one of a number of activities carried out by various working groups within SPAAR.

Howard Horton, Oregon State University, presented a report on the Pond Dynamics CRSP, under the Consortium for International Fisheries and Aquaculture Development.

This CRSP has conducted three experimental cycles and compiled a detailed baseline of physical, chemical and biological pond variables. Data collected will be used to determine the processes that influence pond productivity.

James Henson, Washington State University, representing BIFAD's Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD), told the Board that reviews of the CRSPs emphasize making the information from the CRSPs available in a form that can be put to use by those for whom it was developed.

The CRSPs are also asked to define the benefits flowing from their work, including benefits that accrue to the United States as well as to the host countries.

The issue of sustainability is also being expressed more explicitly in CRSP strategies and plans.

BIFAD's next regular meeting will be held August 10-11. ■

## THOUGHTS FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**A**frica's problems continue to be a major concern in development assistance circles. A recent report by the World Bank concludes that the African situation is less dismal but more complex than earlier assessments.

The report "Africa's Adjustment, Recovery, and Growth. Washington: The World Bank" suggests that when sub-Saharan Africa is disaggregated into important country groupings, and further grouped by those that have and have not undertaken policy reforms, the African crisis is not as severe as once thought. Recovery, as a consequence, seems more plausible. This is a comforting thought because there is a great deal of effort going into Africa on the part of the Title XII community.

BIFAD, for its part, has focused on an aspect of Africa in each of its meetings

during 1989, and this focus will continue through its August and September meetings. Perhaps the most revealing session occurred when the Africa Bureau reviewed its newly developed action plan. The plan features four main objectives:

- Improving the management of African economics by refining and reducing the role of the public sector and increasing its efficiency.
- Strengthening competitive markets to provide a healthy environment for private sector-led growth.
- Developing the potential for long-term increases in productivity.
- Improving food security.

The report "An Action Plan for FY 89-FY 91, the Development Fund for Africa. Washington: A.I.D., 1989" presents a number of targets and objectives under each of these objectives. Some

notable targets of interest to Title XII include improved natural resource management, accelerated agricultural technology development and transfer, expanded skills and productivity on the job, increased famine preparedness, providing food and income to those most at risk, and increasing agricultural production and utilization.

Some of the benchmarks of particular relevance include numbers of countries with private agricultural marketing systems, level of parastatal subsidies (especially agricultural and rural), price differentials across markets and seasons, transport costs as a percentage of production and marketing costs, public policy revisions on sustainable resource management, budgeting and staffing of agricultural research and extension facilities, number of released technolo-

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## PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES FOR TITLE XII PROJECTS ARE ALIVE AND WELL

The General Accounting Office in its recent report on "Issues Concerning U.S. University Participation in Foreign AID," has determined that limiting contractor competition for identified Title XII projects to Title XII eligible universities is not consistent with the Competition in Contracting Act of 1984 of open and full competition.

However, in May, the administrator of A.I.D., in cooperation with BIFAD,

issued a legal opinion and decided to retain the current and necessary procedures by limiting the educational set-aside and collaborative assistance source selection procedures to Title XII universities and programs. The Title XII source selection procedures are "necessary so as not to impair or affect A.I.D. authority to administer Part 1, Chapter 2, Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act." ■

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## BOARD CREATES STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

At its June meeting, the Board received and approved a recommendation from its Joint Panel on Sustainable Agriculture to establish a BIFAD Standing Committee on Sustainable Agriculture. Members will be selected from Title XII universities, environmental organizations and other private and voluntary organizations working in international development.

The purpose of the new committee is to catalyze the formation and functioning of a national steering committee on

global sustainability of agriculture and associated environmental issues in development countries.

The committee is expected to develop a common research and education agenda and related funding needs by thoroughly consulting with A.I.D. and other appropriate U.S. government agencies, international agricultural research centers, and other international donors.

The Board will receive the final report of the Joint Panel at its August meeting. ■

### EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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gies, adoption rates of improved technology, farm incomes, crop production output, graduate degrees acquired, work productivity of U.S. graduates on the job in home countries, capacity to provide emergency food on a timely basis, and diversity of food and nonfood crops produced.

As one reviews the plan, it appears a well-conceived, plausible document. If achieved, a major contribution will be made to development of sub-Saharan Africa. The major concern to BIFAD is that if one accepts the validity of this plan, developed as the major program document of the Development Fund for Africa, then what is the role of U.S. universities in moving development forward in Africa?

At the conclusion of its review, BIFAD expects to prepare a statement for the Africa Bureau indicating its assessments of the program and the manner in which U.S. universities can contribute effectively. If you have thoughts on the matter, please share them with the BIFAD staff. ■

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### CONTRACT AWARDED

SENEGAL—Strengthening Agricultural Research (685-0294).

CONTRACTORS: University of Arizona in collaboration with the University of Florida and California State Polytechnic University, Pomona. ■

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## AUSUDIAP MEETING FOCUSES ON DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN TRANSITION

The annual meeting of the Association of U.S. University Directors of International Agricultural Programs (AUSUDIAP) was hosted in Newport, OR, by Oregon State University on June 6-9. Presided over by Dr. Earl Kellogg of CID of Tucson, AZ, the meeting topic was "Development Assistance in Transition."

The final report of the Hamilton Task Force and the proposed objectives of the new foreign assistance initiative were reviewed, and the conferees also discussed funding sources other than A.I.D., sustainability and campus in-

volvement. Other reports were presented by BIFAD, ISEC and ICOP.

AUSUDIAP distinguished service awards were presented to Dr. Vernon Larson, Kansas State University; Dr. Eugene W. Adams, Tuskegee University; and Dr. E.T. York of the University of Florida.

Each of these individuals has made significant contributions to international development throughout his career. York served two terms on the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD). Dr. Thomas McCowen, University of Illinois, received a special citation for his service as sec-

retary of the organization.

The organization drafted major changes to the constitution, including a potential name change to Association for International Agriculture and Rural Development (AIARD). Newly elected officers include Dr. Thomas Westing, University of Arkansas, president; Dr. Kenneth Shapiro, University of Wisconsin, president-elect; and Dr. Larry Zuidema, Cornell University, member of the board of directors.

The 1990 meeting is expected to be held in the Washington, D.C. area. ■

## FOUR STAGES CHARACTERIZE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1950

**A**gricultural research and development is characterized by four overlapping stages of awareness and perception of problems since 1950, according to Robert E. Rhoades, coordinator of UPWARD. Taking a broad historical view of shifting emphases, he has identified the production stage (1950-1975), followed by the economic (1975-1985) and the ecological (1985-1995) stages. The institutional stage is to begin in 1995.

Rhoades' article, "Evolution of Agricultural Research and Development Since 1950: Toward an Integrated Framework," appeared in the Gatekeeper Series (no. SA12, April 1989) published by the International Institute for Environment and Development.

This shifting focus is "a natural process common to all branches of science," Rhoades continued. In moving toward "a more comprehensive view of the complex problems at hand," he said

that each stage absorbs and synthesizes valuable new insights. "Developing country farmers are a central element throughout this process," he added.

Sensitive to the artificiality of most classifications, the author stressed that these four stages are elements of a single whole. For example, he noted that plant and animal scientists are no less important today than they were in 1965.

The predicted institutional stage will be a result of the many technologies generated by traditional disciplines that are ahead of the organizational and management skills of national programs. Research and development in this stage will be highly interdisciplinary in the usual sense, Rhoades predicted, with the addition of "new interdisciplinary blood" from organizational sociologists and management scientists.

"The interdisciplinary table has become crowded," Rhoades concluded,

"almost to the point of being unmanageable, but at the same time our understanding of agricultural R&D is moving beyond expecting simple solutions for inherently complex problems."

UPWARD (which stands for User's Perspective with Agricultural Research and Development) is an Asian-wide network with headquarters in Manila and is sponsored by the International Potato Center in Lima, Peru.

Copies of the article are available at the International Institute for Environment and Development, 1717 Massachusetts Ave., Suite 302, Washington, D.C. 20036. ■

## MATSUNAGA TO INTRODUCE NEW BILL ON PL 480 FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

**N**ew legislation is expected to be introduced in the Senate this month that would re-establish a base funding for a new foreign currency program under PL 480 in support of international agricultural research.

The amendment to PL 480 commodity sales legislation, which is expected to be reauthorized by Congress in connection with the farm bill, supports the sale of U.S. agricultural commodities overseas under concessional sales provisions. Under these provisions, some percentage of these sales are negotiated to be paid by foreign currency which remain in those countries and are owed to or owned by the United States, including the Currency Use Program (CUP).

These foreign currencies enable U.S. scientists to collaborate with foreign

scientists in conducting basic and applied agricultural research of benefit to both the United States and the cooperating country.

In spite of its locational advantages, cost-effectiveness and benefits to U.S. agriculture, the foreign currency research program has been slated to be cut off by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

The bill, which will re-establish the funding for these programs, will be introduced by Sen. Matsunaga, and co-sponsored by Senators Pryor (D-AR), Cochran (R-MS), Conrad (D-ND) and Coats (R-IN). NASULGC will be seeking additional co-sponsors and urges further contacts in both the House and Senate on behalf of this legislation, especially to members of the House and Senate agriculture committees. ■

## DEVELOPING WORLD MARKETS IMPORTANT TO U.S. FARMERS AND OVERALL ECONOMY

**A**ccording to the May issue of "Global Focus," a publication of the Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs, U.S. agricultural exports in 1987 produced jobs for 903,000 workers. Included were jobs for 381,000 farm workers, 191,000 in trade and transportation, 59,000 in food processing, 101,000 in other manufacturing, and 171,000 in other services.

Citizens Network relied on the U.S. Department of Agriculture's input-output model for its data.

In 1987, \$28.6 billion of exported agricultural goods and supporting services produced a total of \$75.8 billion in economic activity—that is, every \$1.00 in agricultural exports stimulated an additional \$1.65 of output. Of that additional output (\$47.2 billion), 85% (\$40

## NOTES FROM THE REGIONAL BUREAUS

**DFA Attributions, FY 1988–FY 1990.** The total program allocation, FY 1988–FY 1990, for the Development Fund for Africa is \$1.669 billion as follows: for agriculture (\$603.6 m. or 36%); health, population, child survival, and AIDS (\$253.7 m. or 15%); education and human resources (\$205.8 m. or 12%); selected development activities (\$332.0 m. or 18%); and other (\$273.9 m. or 15%).

The total for agriculture (\$603.6 m. or 36%) is attributed as follows: natural resources management (\$143.7 m. or 9%), agricultural marketing (\$137.8 m. or 8%), agricultural research (\$91.3 m. or 6%), faculties of agriculture (\$29.4 m. or 2%), and other agriculture (agricultural production, sector reform, etc.) (\$201.4 m. or 12%).

In the total for agriculture, natural resources management comprises 24%, agricultural marketing 23%, agricultural research 15%, faculties of agriculture 5%, and other agriculture (see above) 33%.

*(Taken from "ANR Notes," April 1989, newsletter of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Division, Office of Technical Resources, Bureau for Africa, A.I.D.)*

**ANE Strategy and Technical Expertise.** The development interventions outlined in the Strategy ("A Rural Economic Growth Strategy for Asia and the Near East in the 1990s") are very diverse

and constitute a significant change from traditional agricultural research and small-farm production programs. Given the broad range of those interventions, even the impressive credentials of the existing agricultural and rural development cadre will not be sufficient to deal with the diversity of the subjects to be addressed. . .

Even with the best use of Agency and other governmental talent, much of the technical expertise required by the projections of the Strategy will have to be acquired from outside the Agency. A.I.D. is no longer a full service organization with all the needed skills and expertise available internally. But in this age of specialization it is not uncommon in the private or public sectors to engage intermediaries and purchase expertise on a temporary basis. Agency staff must actively engage these intermediaries and not be defensive. The trend to intermediaries has been underway for some time and the requirements of the Strategy and static personnel levels will accelerate the movement which appears irreversible.

*(Taken from the executive summary of the Feb. 10, 1989, report by Richard C. Meyer on the impact on A.I.D.'s agricultural development officers of the Bureau for Asia and Near East's new agriculture and rural development strategy.)* ■

## DEVELOPING

*continued from page 4*

billion) came from nonfarm sectors.

Continuing the increase from the 1986 low point, agricultural exports for fiscal year 1988 (October 1987–September 1988) amounted to 148 million tons and \$35.5 billion. This represents increases of 15% in volume and 27% in revenue. In fiscal year 1988, the U.S. exported 76% of its wheat, 55% of its rice, 45% of its cotton, 41% of its soybeans and 24% of its corn. In other words, production from more than one-third of U.S. cropland moved in export channels.

Another dimension of agricultural trade is its contribution to the overall U.S. trade balance. In 1987, U.S. agri-

cultural exports (\$28.6 billion) exceeded agricultural imports (\$20.4 billion) by \$8 billion, thereby helping to offset the nonfarm trade deficit.

Developing countries increasingly are important markets for U.S. agricultural exports. The most significant gains in registered sales in fiscal year 1988 were in developing countries. Agricultural exports to those countries were up 28% compared to an increase of 20% in sales to developed countries. Three of the five fastest growing markets for U.S. agricultural exports were China, Algeria and India. Mexico was also a leading growth market. ■

## BIFAD CHARTER

**B**IFAD voted to recommend the expansion of its Charter under the currently existing Title XII legislation at its April meeting. This expansion would include in the BIFAD mandate the responsibility for making available to A.I.D. the full range of university capability. In other words, BIFAD would be looking to disciplines beyond food and agriculture, delving into areas such as economics, education, health, public administration, etc.

Currently, the revised Charter is being reviewed by the administration. The process includes a review by the General Services Administration, publication in the Federal Register of the intent to expand the Charter, and filing of the revised Charter with the House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations Committees, the Library of Congress and the GSA Secretariat.

The review of the legal question associated with expansion with the A.I.D. General Counsel office indicated that two provisions of the existing Title XII legislation are crucial. First, the name, Board for International Food and Agricultural Development, must remain intact. A phrase can be added at the end, for example, which is what the Board chose to do. If the new Charter is approved, the name would be Board for International Food and Agricultural Development and Economic Cooperation. Second, the Board composition of seven presidentially-appointed members is inviolate. Only those appointed persons can deal with the legal mandate of the Board. The A.I.D. Administrator could appoint additional advisory board members to deal with economic cooperation, but these members could not act as part of the BIFAD function. As a consequence, the current seven member BIFAD would handle the expanded concept under the proposed Charter. ■

## NEW PUBLICATION

A new publication, "One Hundred Innovations for Development," includes inventions from 43 countries. The inventions were chosen to promote economic and social development in the Third World. For more information write: Intermediate Technology Development Group, Myson House, Railway Terrace, Rugby CV21 3HT, United Kingdom. ■

## TRAINING COURSES

**Oklahoma State University.** Intensive English Language Training, Aug. 21-Dec. 15, 1989, and Jan. 8-May 18, 1990, at the English Language Institute.

This program is designed to help international students, businessmen, and scholars attain proficiency in the English language that is necessary to enter a college or university or to carry out business in the United States. It is suitable also for those who wish to learn English for personal reasons.

Thirty hours of classes per week include sessions in the listening laboratory and the use of the latest techniques to help students attain competency in all aspects of the language. Special activities include American holiday celebrations and other activities to expand cultural awareness. A one-week trip out of state is planned each semester for students to visit industries and points of historical and cultural interest.

Since Oklahoma State University is an international TOEFL testing center, the regular testing program for these courses includes the institutional TOEFL examination at the end of each semester.

Write or call: Kay Keys, Director, English Language Institute, Oklahoma State University, 210 USDA Building North, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078-0437. Tel. no. (405) 744-7519. FAX no. (405) 744-7638. Telex no. 160264 OSU UT.

**Utah State University.** Maintenance of Pumping Systems Components, Oct. 1-21, 1989, at the International Irrigation Center.

This course is designed for professional and technical people responsible for the operation and maintenance of water pump systems. The goal is to change maintenance from an emergency approach to a planned and organized activity.

Beginning with two weeks of class and laboratory work at Utah State University, the course will conclude with field experiences in northern Utah and southern Idaho.

Write or call: Keith W. Hatch, International Irrigation Center, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, 84322-4150. Tel. no.: (801) 750-2800. Telex: 3789426 UTAHSTATE LOGN.

**University of Maryland.** Third Annual Management Skills Workshop, Oct. 2-4, 1989, at the National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, MD.

The workshop is designed for research and extension directors, project and program leaders, and other agricultural and extension professionals. Skills and approaches to managing the development and transfer of agricultural technology will be emphasized.

The University of Maryland's International Development Management Center and the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute will sponsor the workshop, which will be led by a team of specialists from the two institutions.

The workshop is being held in conjunction with the Ninth Annual Farming Systems Research Symposium scheduled for Fayetteville, Arkansas, later in October.

For further information, write or call: Daniel Gustafson, International Development Management Center, University of Maryland, 2349 Computer and Space Sciences Building, College Park, MD 20879. Tel. no. (301) 454-7657.

**CID Universities.** A new catalogue, **Short-Term Training Courses Offered by the Universities of the Consortium for International Development**, contains 300 training opportunities in two categories: scheduled courses and courses on request.

Among those offered are practical training courses in specific technical areas. Many include field trips or opportunities to practice techniques and procedures adaptable to home country situations.

All A.I.D. field missions and other international development organizations have received copies of this new training catalogue. Additional copies are available from the CID Executive Office, 5151 East Broadway, Suite 1500, Tucson, AZ 85711-3766.

The catalogue is maintained on a computerized data base and will be updated annually. The next catalogue will be available in January 1990. ■

## BIFAD SUMMER INTERN

**J**ames Young of Michigan State University has joined the BIFAD Staff as its 1989 Summer Intern. Jim is working under the supervision of Duane Everett and will be compiling development education materials.

Young is one of 16 interns sponsored by the Midwestern University Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA). The program is designed to provide hands on experience for students who are interested in development work. Students are placed in the Agency for International Development, with other donor groups and with other organizations involved in international development. Most students are working in areas related to food and agriculture.

The program is directed by Dr. Dale Harpstead of Michigan State University and is in its third year of operation.

Young is enrolled in graduate school at Michigan State University and is working toward a PhD in agriculture and extension education. ■

### BIFAD

#### Members

Dr. William E. Lavery—Chairman  
Honorable Paul Findley  
Dr. Jean Ruley Kearns  
Mrs. Gwendolyn S. King  
Dr. Hugh LaBounty  
Dr. Wendell G. Rayburn  
Dr. Leo Walsh

#### JCARD

Dr. John Nicholaides—Chairman

#### Executive Director

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. XIII, No. 5 Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development Sept/Oct 1989

## BOARD HEARS NEW IDEAS ON WIDE RANGE OF TOPICS

A stimulating mix of challenging topics and creative approaches were discussed at the Board's August meeting, including new concepts in assistance and new ways of organizing to meet environmental concerns.

Owen Cylke, AID/Bureau for Food for Peace, described for the Board the dimensions of the food aid system. Each year, the United States provides between \$1.5 and \$2 billion in food and agricultural commodity assistance to some 70 countries, largely under Titles I and II of Public Law 480.

New concepts of food security—now developing around concerns for production and sustainable agriculture; employment and income; and an ethical, economic approach to safety nets—can affect allocation of PL 480 resources.

A "nexus" exists, Cylke said, between food aid needs and academia. He urged the university community to participate in the international debate in-

volving such concerns as food aid, trade and cooperative ventures with PVOs and other private sector interests.

A Standing Committee on Sustainable Agriculture also was approved by the Board. Its task is to follow up on earlier recommendations that BIFAD serve as a major catalyst in bringing together various environmental interests to help create a common agenda for the sustainable management of agriculture and natural resources in developing countries.

Jim Oxley, University of California, Davis, presented highlights of the accomplishments of the Small Ruminant Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP). These include:

- A dual-purpose goat developed in Kenya for milk and meat has increased food yield from goats by 66 percent.
- A highly prolific strain on Javanese sheep developed in Indo-

nesia averages 2.8 lambs per litter, nearly double the average of West Java.

- A new vaccine against contagious caprine pleuropneumonia has proven highly effective, safe, easily stored and economical to produce.

The Board approved a five-year extension of the Small Ruminant CRSP.

The Board also heard a report on activities of the BIFAD Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Training. Meetings held with AID's Office of International Training have brought progress in a number of areas, including effective communication.

Issues for continuing discussion include the separation of training from other components of projects or programs; the nature and level of training costs that are not always reimbursed; and the development of concepts for

*continued on page 4*

## 1990 TITLE XII REGIONAL SEMINARS

The first regional seminar will be hosted jointly by Lincoln University and the University of Minnesota on Jan. 29-30 at Jefferson City, MO.

The second will be hosted by North Carolina State University on Feb. 5-6 at Raleigh.

Further information will be sent to all Title XII representatives. ■

## MRS. KING RESIGNS FROM BIFAD

Mrs. Gwendolyn S. King, appointed to BIFAD in 1988 by President Reagan, has resigned to accept appointment as Commissioner of the Social Security Administration. She was nominated by President Bush and approved by the Senate on July 28.

Mrs. King, executive vice president of the Washington firm of Gogol and Associates, had served in the Reagan administration as deputy assistant to the President and director of the Office

of Inter-Governmental Affairs at the White House.

Mrs. King is an active member of the Duke University Board of Visitors and a cum laude graduate of Howard University. ■

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## THOUGHTS FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**T**he so-called "Farm Bill" will come up for legislative action in 1990. There are several issues arising that have significant potential for the US university community, especially the Public Law-480 provisions. These were highlighted in a discussion between BIFAD and Owen Cylike of the Bureau of Food and Voluntary Assistance at the August meeting of the Board.

Traditionally, food aid, as it is commonly called, has had two basic purposes, trade and hunger. It has not been tied effectively to development, however. This prompted the late Alan Woods as administrator of A.I.D. to look into the question of linking food aid to development assistance. It was a pending question at the time of his death. The issue continues to be debated as the legislative process takes its course.

A number of ideas are floating around in the discussion of new legislation that have broad implications from the development standpoint. Four, especially, have relevance to the Title XII community. These are food security, developing intellectual capital, the food grant college idea, and partnerships between Title XII institutions and private sector enterprises.

Food security is now being advanced as the conceptual base for food systems in some countries in contrast to the earlier notion of self-sufficiency. As a concept, food security encompasses production, the employment generated in the production process, the resulting income and economic growth, and the policies that are favorable for production and growth to take place. Food security also embodies the notion of having either a sufficient food stock on hand to meet unexpected needs or the wherewithal to purchase food if needed. In effect, it is a safety net, involving an ethical concern for feeding the disadvantaged. Finally, food security also deals with self sufficiency, if that is an economical and productive possibility under existing circumstances.

There are a number of issues inherent in the idea. What causes hunger? What can we do about it? What happens to prices and inflation when surplus commodities hit a country? What is the overall effect on the economy from food shortages? From food aid?

Closely associated with the concept of food security is the need to develop the intellectual and institutional capacity to develop and manage such a program. This is one area where capacity is lacking both in the U.S. and in the developing countries. Michigan State University, for example, has done a great deal of work on food security in Africa, but the U.S. university community as a whole has not given much attention to the idea.

One idea put forth for discussion is to request Congress to dedicate one percent of the food aid budget to research and educational activity. This would help, hopefully, to promote research and scholarly activity and to develop the human capital needed to give intellectual leadership to this most important activity.

The concept of a "food grant" university is a novel new idea, an idea akin to the land grant college concept. Working with the USAID Mission in Jamaica, Louisiana State University has come up with a proposal to develop the College of Agriculture, Jamaica, as

a "food grant" college. Local currency funds generated by the P.L.-480 program in Jamaica would be used to establish a foundation to enhance the sustainability of the college over time. There are some administrative and legislative problems, however, that need resolution. Its potential utility over the long haul in institutional development could be enormous. When development assistance ceases, so many institutional development projects falter because of a lack of adequate budgets. The "food grant" concept shows promise in helping to overcome this problem.

It seems to me that opportunities exist for collaboration between U.S. universities and private enterprise. Universities are not organized to handle the sale of food aid commodities to generate local currency from food aid programs; it definitely is not an area of expertise. One way to generate such funds under the program, however, is to make an arrangement with an agribusiness concern to market commodities and dedicate some of the local currency proceeds to a development project. U.S. land grant universities have a long history of effective working relationships with private enterprise on joint activity in this country. This capability has not carried over into

*continued on page 3*

## FIRST AASCU LINKAGES PROGRAM FELLOW RETURNS

**R**ay Johnson, Western Kentucky University, has just completed his assignment as a short-term adviser in soil science.

He was stationed at the Central Project Office, Western Universities Agricultural Education Project, Fakuitas Pertainian, University of Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia. This USAID project is under a contract with the University of Kentucky.

Johnson is the first fellow to be as-

signed under the AID/AASCU Linkages Program. A part of the program is to identify individual faculty from the institutions and place them in short-term assignments on existing overseas projects to gain overseas experience. Johnson reported on his experience at the Linkages Program workshop on Sept. 26, in San Luis Obispo, CA. The Linkages Program is directed by Gail Hochhauser of AASCU. ■

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## PERSONNEL ACTIONS

In line with the agreement with A.I.D., William Furtick, Agency director for Food and Agriculture, in the Bureau of Science and Technology takes over as chairman of the Joint Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (JCARD) for a one year term. He succeeds John Nicholaides, Associate dean and director of International Programs at the University of Illinois.

Edwin Price, director, Office of International Research and Development, Oregon State University, newly appointed to JCARD, has been designated by BIFAD as co-chairman, and he will move up to the chairmanship when Dr. Furtick's term is completed. Dr. Price replaces James Henson, director, International Program Development Office, Washington State University.

Delane Welsch, director of International Agricultural Programs at the University of Minnesota, is replacing Dr. Nicholaides on JCARD. Mortimer Neufville, Dean of Agriculture at the University of Maryland (Eastern Shore), is replacing William Hytche, president of University of Maryland (Eastern Shore).

The JCARD terms of Drs. Neufville, Price and Welsch are for three years. The appointments were effective Sept. 1, 1989.

Gale Rozell, chief of Rural Development in the Latin America and the Caribbean Bureau has replaced Steve Wingert on JCARD. Wingert is now deputy mission director in Guatemala. This appointment is for the duration of his term in that position.

David Hansen, associate dean and director of International Programs in Agriculture at Ohio State University, has been appointed to a four-year term on the BIFAD Budget Panel. He will replace Kenneth Shapiro, associate dean and director, International Agricultural Programs at the University of Wisconsin, whose term expires at the end of 1989. ■

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## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

*continued from page 2*

development projects to any great extent. Perhaps this is an area that can be exploited.

One of the great features of the P.L.-480 legislation is its title, Food for Peace. It's a popular title. It makes Americans feel good to do something about hunger. One of the disappointments of the new foreign assistance legislation is that the word hunger is not in it. Let's hope it isn't lost in the new P.L.-480 legislation. ■

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## FOREIGN ASSISTANCE LEGISLATION PROGRESSES

The House passed a two-year Foreign Aid Authorization Act. Based on the Hamilton Task Force Report on foreign aid, the bill offers more flexibility to the administration in foreign affairs, but congressional direction continues in some areas. One significant feature, the functional accounts, does not appear in the new bill. This means that there would no longer be an agriculture, rural development and nutrition account.

The Senate bill, based largely on the old act, has been reported out by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Approval by the full senate this year is

not likely and will be carried over until next year.

Both the Senate and House bills contain provisions that would extend and broaden previous Title XII legislation, linking the involvement of U.S. universities to USAID development assistance programs. The new approach could establish a Center for University Cooperation in International Development and create a new 10-member presidentially appointed advisory board to advise the agency and the center. The House bill also includes provisions to establish special procurement procedures for institutions of higher education. ■

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## ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION CONTINUES SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE

Up to 10 highly qualified holders of recent social science doctorates will be selected for two-year appointments as scholars in developing countries, according to Dr. Joyce L. Moock, associate vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation, in announcing the continuation of the Social Science Research Fellowship program in agriculture for 1990.

The program is open to citizens of the United States, Canada and sub-Saharan African countries, who have received the Ph.D. degree after December 1985 and before September 1990. The deadline for North American residents is Dec. 31; for persons applying from Africa, Jan. 31, 1990.

Applicants must demonstrate interdisciplinary adaptability and interest in agricultural aspects of international de-

velopment work through writings, course work and prior experience.

Fellows will be assigned to international agricultural research institutes in developing countries and will be expected to participate fully in the work of the host centers.

For further information, write: Fellowship Office, Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036. ■

## ROJAS NAMED ACTING DIRECTOR OF VIRGINIA TECH'S OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**M**ary H. Rojas has been named acting director of Virginia Tech's Office of International Development. The appointment follows the retirement of founding director, P. Howard Massey.

Director of Women in World Development since 1981 and assistant director of the international development program since 1985, Rojas has done extensive work in Africa, Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Her consultancies have included those with Partners of the Americas and FAO.

Rojas received her undergraduate degree in sociology from the University of Minnesota, matriculated at Washington State University for her master's degree, and earned an Ed.D. in educational administration at Virginia Tech.

During her tenure at Virginia Tech,

Rojas has worked on projects in Brazil, Cameroon, Haiti, Kenya, Uruguay and Zambia. She also served as a teacher and then principal of the Uruguayan-American School in Montevideo.

In announcing the appointment, James Nichols, dean of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, said that a national search was underway to find a permanent director. ■

## A.I.D. TRAINING CONTRACTORS CONFERENCES PLANNED

**A**.I.D.'s Office of International Training (O/IT) has scheduled two conferences for its training contractors on Oct. 12-13 and Nov. 16-17. The conferences will be held at the Westpark Hotel in Rosslyn, VA.

A wide range of interesting and timely topics is planned for the agenda. To accommodate items and promote increased dialogue with and among the contractors, O/IT is organizing concurrent small group meetings in addition to the plenary sessions.

One category of topics is concerned with visas, medical certification, extensions, waivers and extension reports. A second category includes such topics as allowances, dependents, health insurance and taxes. Academic and technical programs form a third category that includes placement, transfer of credits and length of pro-

grams, among other items.

The fourth category of topics contains such overall administrative matters as contractor-field mission relationships, participant reporting, quarterly reports, returnee confirmation, the use of training cost analysis as a management tool and the role of the regional field training advisors.

The final set of topics considers the priorities and direction of participant training in A.I.D.

For further information, write or call: Ms. Linda Walker, Office of International Training, A.I.D., Room 209E, SA-16, Washington, D.C. 20523-1601. Tel. no.: (703) 875-4059. ■

## COAST-TO-COAST MEETINGS PLANNED

**A**ASCU and NASULGC annual meetings are set for Nov. 19-21.

For its 29th annual meeting in San Francisco, AASCU has planned an array of sessions centered on the theme, "Shaping the Future of Higher Education: Presidential Leadership."

For more information, write or call: AASCU, Suite 700, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036-1192. Tel. no.: (202) 293-7070.

NASULGC's 102nd annual meeting in Washington, D.C., will be preceded by some Division of Agriculture meetings on Sat., Nov. 18.

For more information, write or call: James Cowen and Margaret Fahs, NASULGC, Suite 710, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036-1192. Tel. no.: (202) 778-0856. ■

## NEW IDEAS

*continued from page 1*

studies of the impact of training/trained persons on development.

Members of AID/General Counsel's Office, reviewed for the Board the new "Procurement Integrity" legislation, which applies not only to federal agencies, but also to competitors for and recipients of government contracts or subcontractors and to their personnel.

Details of this legislation and its implications for the university community are being made available to Title XII University Presidents. ■

## BIFAD

### Members

Dr. William E. Lavery—Chairman  
Honorable Paul Findley  
Dr. Jean Ruley Kearns  
Dr. Hugh LaBounty  
Dr. Wendell G. Rayburn  
Dr. Leo Walsh

### JCARD

Dr. William Furtick—Chairman

### Executive Director

Dr. Lynn Pesson  
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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. XIV, No. 1 Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development Jan/Feb 1990

## AFRICA BUREAU'S NATURAL RESOURCES PLAN FEATURED AT BIFAD MEETING

Natural resources and the environment are receiving new emphasis, officials of the Bureau for Africa told members of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development at its November meeting.

Dwight Walker, natural resources officer, described three areas of concentration: vegetation loss and degradation of land, soil erosion and fertility decline and declines in biological diversity.

Low-cost technologies such as composting, living hedges and contoured dikes can bring about remarkable changes on a piece of unproductive land, he said.

Lance Jepson, chief of the Africa bureau's Agricultural and Natural Re-

sources Division in the Office of Technical Resources, said that the bureau's program aims to capitalize on successful interventions already being used by farmers. Private voluntary organizations (PVOs) are heavily involved in these efforts. The academic community could provide specialized technical assistance to PVOs that may be limited by technical capabilities but are strong on delivery.

The Board developed a number of recommendations for the Africa bureau's consideration; among them, proposing a joint review of the impact of agricultural research in sub-Saharan Africa and using Title XII/PVO capability in a collaborative manner to support the natural resources and environment strategy for sub-Saharan Africa.

The Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) on peanuts was reviewed for the Board by Ralph Cummings of A.I.D.'s Bureau for Science and Technology, Dudley Smith of Texas

A&M University, John Pendleton of North Carolina State University, and Mortimer Neufville of the University of Maryland at Eastern Shore.

The CRSP received praise for its accomplishments across a wide range of research, from the development of valuable new cultivars to pioneering work with aflatoxin, the most potent naturally occurring carcinogen. The recommendation for a five-year extension of the peanut CRSP was approved by the Board for forwarding to A.I.D.

Tom Westing of the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville presented an overview of the Rwanda Farming Systems project. He used a color video to illustrate accomplishments and challenges. Westing reported good progress in a number of areas, including erosion control under difficult hillside conditions.

The Board has scheduled its next meeting for March 22-23. ■

**1990 BIFAD MEETING DATES**

BIFAD has set its schedule of regular meetings for 1990:

March	22-23
April	19-20
June	28-29
September	6-7
November	15-16

There may be other special meetings if deemed necessary, but these regular meeting dates are set to permit advanced planning of schedules.

Readers are reminded that all BIFAD meetings are open to the public. Participation is welcome. ■

## THOUGHTS FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF TITLE XII

The coming year will probably determine the character and form of Title XII for the next decade or two. The foreign assistance authorization legislation proposed in the 1989 session of Congress is still on the docket. As proposed, the legislation does essentially two things, it broadens the base of university discipline participation in development assistance programs and creates a "Center" in A.I.D. under the administrator to manage and administer university programs.

Contrasted with the present legislation in which the focus is on the BIFAD Board as the titular leader of Title XII, the proposed legislation focuses on an administrative entity within A.I.D. The effect is that the BIFAD Board would, in effect,

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## THOUGHTS

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become an advisory group to the Director of the "Center" and to the Administrator of the Agency. The focus is on organization and process, and the element of substance (currently expressed as food and agriculture) in the present legislation is lost.

As we think about the future, it is good to look back. What have been the strengths of Title XII? What are the features that must be preserved in order to maintain the vitality of the program? Let me present thoughts about these questions.

From one perspective, it is possible to characterize Title XII as having three major components, the CRSPs, technical assistance projects, and human resource development programs. What have been the characteristics of these activities?

Looking at the CRSPs, some have described them as the "crown jewel of Title XII," feeling that they epitomize the best the university community has to offer. They feature a long-term commitment to problem exploration by the best available talent. Collaboration is a key element, featuring a collegial relationship between U.S. and host country scientists that promotes a growing competence and confidence in scientific capability on the part of all concerned. All parties benefit. The host countries receive new technology, build scientific capacity, and get better trained scientific talent. The U.S. univer-

sities expand their knowledge base, acquire germ plasm, and broaden the scholarly base of the faculty, enhancing research, teaching and extension programs.

Technical assistance has been more controversial. Although there have been many great success stories, the most notable of which are the Indian agricultural universities, there have also been problems of one kind or another. The A.I.D. evaluation study of agricultural universities made the very cogent point that these institutions built under the aegis of the A.I.D.-U.S. university partnership are functioning entities, supplying their respective countries with agricultural personnel. There are problems, however, most of which have their genesis in local circumstances. Funding problems are endemic, locally trained people are frequently obsolescent, and some institutions have lost their sense of purpose, to name a few of the identified concerns.

Traditional projects have emphasized sending a core staff for two years or more to a host country for institution-building purposes. Perhaps the greatest experience in the life of my family was spending two years in Malaysia helping to build the agricultural college. The project was a great success, and as professionals and as families, the LSU contingent came away from that experience with a much different perception of the world and its problems and potentials. Yet, my home institution was little aware

of or affected by the events in Malaysia. It wasn't an activity that was integral to the program of the university. The study of internationalization of the university by Jim Henson of Washington State points out this problem very vividly. Technical assistance projects, as a consequence, are frequently on the fringe of university program activity, and this is a problem.

Because of changing circumstances and the high cost of technical assistance activity, many development professionals forecast a continuing decline in technical assistance projects, and a concomitant increase in linkage activity. Technical assistance activity, in my opinion, is still highly relevant in the less developed countries. Yet, as countries and people progress, needs change, affecting the type of relationships required with development assistance entities. There is a very definite trend toward less intense but more pervasive long-term relationships between host country and U.S. university institutions and professionals.

Human capital development has been a hallmark of Title XII. To my notion it is also a "crown jewel." All of us who have worked with international students can point with pride to former students in key positions around the world. They are the linchpins of agricultural universities, ministries of agriculture, research and extension directorates, and many other

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## SCHUH TO HEAD BLUE RIBBON TASK FORCE ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

**D**r. G. Edward Schuh, dean of the Hubert Humphrey Institute for Public Affairs, University of Minnesota is the chairman of a special task force to reassess what the United States should be doing in agriculture to help developing countries in the future. The charge to the task force is to recommend an appropriate role and key elements of a strategy for the United States in working with Third World countries to achieve sustainable agricultural development.

The task force, appointed by BIFAD, is cosponsored by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, Winrock Interna-

tional, The Agriculture Council of America and the USDA's Joint Council on Food and Agricultural Sciences. It will complete its deliberations and finalize recommendations before the end of 1990.

In making the appointment, Dr. Lavery, chairman of BIFAD, said "Our interest is broader than A.I.D. programs. We will also be looking at activities of the USDA, the private sector and other organizations with capabilities in food, agriculture and natural resources. The makeup of the task force will reflect the commercial interests of U.S. agriculture, the environmental and natural resources

interests as well as the more traditional international development interests. Thus the concensus building aspects of this undertaking will be quite important—and quite challenging."

Dr. Schuh, an internationally recognized economist, has previously served as director of the World Bank's Agriculture and Rural Development Department, as deputy undersecretary of agriculture, in the White House as senior economist with the Council of Economic Advisors and in various academic positions at Purdue University and the University of Minnesota. ■

## BIFAD RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE AFRICA BUREAU

**B**IFAD approved a series of recommendations on the Development Fund for Africa at its November meeting. These recommendations to the Africa bureau were developed from a BIFAD review of activities and reports on programs over the past eighteen months.

The following six recommendations form the core of the report to the Africa Bureau:

1. That BIFAD and the Africa bureau jointly sponsor a thorough and systematic review of the impact of agricultural research on development programs in sub-Saharan Africa.

2. That the Africa bureau and the Title XII community undertake the development of undergraduate agricultural faculties in the Sahel and in the Zaire river basin.

3. That "centers of excellence" in strategic institutions be developed in agriculture, applied science and management to meet the demand for scientific and managerial manpower in sub-Saharan Africa in conjunction with the World Bank and to include Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria as potential sites.

4. That the Africa bureau consider the establishment of "Food Grant" colleges in countries receiving PL-480 funds. The "Food Grant College" was identified as one to which local currency generated by the PL-480 program was endowed for development purposes.

5. That a study group be set up to find new and innovative ways in which U.S. university capacity can be used to further the Development Fund for Africa.

6. That the Africa bureau review their program with the view of using Title XII-PVO sustainable agriculture capability in a collaborative manner to support their implementation strategy.

In the process of reviewing potential recommendations, the following eight issues were identified:

- The proper balance between policy reform and technical assistance in program emphasis and budget allocations. For example, there has been an inverse relationship between funding for policy reform and agricultural research, with policy

reform on the increase and agricultural research with a corresponding decrease.

- Agricultural research yielding the desired results. Bureau officials have questioned its effectiveness.
- The implementation of the plan for agricultural universities. No projects have been supported in the Sahel and in the Zaire river basin.
- The current state of sub-Saharan universities. In a presentation to BIFAD, Carl Eicher of Michigan State University has characterized it as "institutional disarray," raising basic questions about institutional sustainability. Sufficient resources are a fundamental problem.
- The status of human capital development in sub-Saharan Africa. Roy Stacy outlined the World Bank's view that there was a surplus of arts and humanities graduates, but a serious dearth of science, tech-

nical and managerial talent. Both Stacy and Eicher emphasized the urgent need to upgrade some solid African institutions to "centers of excellence" to meet continent-wide needs.

- The effective linking of agricultural institutions, both internally and externally. The PPC/CDIE study of agricultural university development projects highlighted the relative isolation within which many of the agricultural universities exist. Eicher strongly pushed for links between national agricultural research systems and agricultural universities within countries.
- The complementarity of BIFAD's effort in sustainable agriculture and the Africa bureau's program in natural resources management. A need was identified to articulate the interests at the project level.

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## MICHIGAN STATE SEEKS INTERNATIONAL DEAN

**N**ominations and applications are invited for the position of Dean of International Studies and Programs at Michigan State University in East Lansing.

Appointment to the position, which has been held by Ralph Smuckler for a number of years, is effective July 1, 1990.

The dean is responsible for the administration and coordination of the university's international activities and reports directly to the Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs. Diverse international activities are located in 15 centers, offices, institutes, programs and area study centers crossing academic departments in the university's 14 colleges with an enrollment approaching 40,000 students. The international dimensions are enhanced by the presence on campus of 375 international faculty and 2,200 international students.

There are also undergraduate and graduate study opportunities overseas, a continuing exchange of faculty and students with overseas universities, and joint research, technical assistance, training and institutional building development programs overseas supported through agreements with foreign governments, U.S. government agencies, the World Bank and private foundations.

An earned Ph.D. or its equivalent and a record of academic scholarship, service and achievement which merits the rank of a tenured full professor are required, among other qualifications.

Nominations and applications should be sent to Dr. Marcellette G. Williams, Chairperson, Search and Rating Committee, Dean of International Studies and Programs, Michigan State University, 436 Administration Building, East Lansing, MI 48824-1046. ■

## CRSP COUNCIL ORGANIZED

**R**epresentatives of the seven Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs) decided to organize themselves into a formal CRSP Council at a meeting in Washington, D.C., on November 29–30. John Yohe, director of the INSTORMIL CRSP at the University of Nebraska, was elected as the first chairman.

In forming the CRSP Council, the group set forth the following objectives:

- Develop a joint program of communications and public relations;
- Develop methods of implementing joint research and communications;
- Identify CRSP resources and capabilities for providing assistance to A.I.D. missions and bureaus; and
- Identify potential joint CRSP research and communication projects.

Of particular concern to the group is the implementation of joint activities in sustainable agriculture to supplement the efforts of the individual CRSPs in that regard. Special recognition is given to the significant amount of sustainable development work already underway.

The first activity planned by the CRSP

Council is a Congressional Forum in February.

Each of the seven CRSPs was represented by the director of the CRSP management entity, the chairperson of the board of directors, and the chairperson of the technical committee, or their representatives. The seven CRSPs are the INSTORMIL (sorghum and millet) CRSP based at the University of Nebraska; the Bean/Cowpea CRSP at Michigan State University; the Tropsoils (tropical soils management) CRSP at North Carolina State University; the Small Ruminant CRSP at the University of California at Davis; the Peanut CRSP at the University of Georgia; and Pond Dynamics CRSP at Oregon State University; and the Fisheries Stock Assessment CRSP at the University of Maryland.

Other institutions represented at the meeting included Montana State, Purdue, Texas A&M and Texas Tech universities and the universities of Rhode Island and Washington.

The CRSP is a Title XII initiative which is funded and managed by the Office of Agriculture in A.I.D.'s Bureau of Science and Technology. ■

## SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE LINK

**E**verywhere you look there are islands of interest and activity on sustainable agriculture and natural resource management. Through meetings, mailings and seminars, BIFAD has sought to link these islands with each other and into a more comprehensive whole. The academic, development and environmental communities are urging BIFAD to intensify its efforts in this regard. To that end we are considering beginning a newsletter devoted entirely to sustainable agriculture activities. If this is done, the newsletter would operate like a bulletin board by distributing information to a broad audience and soliciting information from the audience for distribution in the next issue.

Preparations for convening a select committee to write "A National Agenda for Promoting Sustainable Agriculture in Developing Countries" continues. Papers are being prepared for the education and public awareness aspects of the agenda and for needed policy reforms. These will be edited into short, colorful brochures for mass distribution by the many willing cooperators we have found. The remaining two aspects of the anticipated national agenda—i.e., research needs and expanding successful pilot projects—will require more time because many people must be involved in order to have a consensus which will carry weight for decision makers.

FAO has adopted a definition of sustainable agriculture which seems to be gaining a lot of acceptance. Any feedback on how you like the following definition would be appreciated:

Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource development means the utilization, management and conservation of the natural resource base and the orientation of technological change to ensure the attainment and continued satisfaction of human needs—food, water, shelter, clothing and fuel—for present and future generations. Such sustainable develop-

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## IITA SEEKS PLANT PATHOLOGIST

**T**he International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Ibadan, Nigeria, invites applications for the position of Plant Pathologist in the Tropical Root, Tuber and Plantain Improvement Program.

As a member of an interdisciplinary team, the successful candidate will work on improving production in humid ecologies. Expected duties include: carrying out research to identify, develop and characterize disease resistance in cassava, yam and plantain; developing screening techniques; identifying and quantifying yield losses caused by the major pathogens; and cooperation with national programs to develop and train people in plant pathology research.

Candidates should possess a Ph.D. degree in plant pathology; experience and training in developing resistant screening techniques, identifying types of resistance disease diagnosis, and a good knowledge of pathogen identification and host-pathogen interactions; and good written and oral English. Four years of experience in research on fungal and bacterial disease would be preferable, and knowledge of the French language would be useful.

Send *curriculum vitae* to IITA's Manpower Development Manager, c/o L.W. Lambourn and Co., Ltd, 26 Dingwall Road, Croydon CR9 3EE, England, or to IITA, Oyo Road, PMB 5320, Ibadan, Nigeria. ■

## SHORT-TERM TRAINING COURSES

- The Foreign Language Institute of the *University of Florida* announces its sixth annual Institute of French and Spanish. Three levels of classes will be offered in each four-week institute beginning March 25, April 22, June 10 and July 8, respectively.

The program is designed to meet the needs of professionals in international programs—that is, in agriculture, business, education, engineering, health and related fields.

The total immersion program contains six hours of formal study daily, including topics in African and Latin American culture and development; all meals and recreation in French or Spanish; and field trips and visits involving graduate students from Africa and Latin America.

Write or call: Dr. Esther Y. Smith, Foreign Language Institute, Division of Continuing Education, University of Florida, 2207 NW 13th Street, Gainesville, FL 32609. Phone: (904) 392-5186.

- The English Language Institute, *University of Delaware*, offers intensive English language instruction six times each year to foreign students and business professionals who wish to improve their language skills. The next session is Spring Session IV in March and April.

These eight-week sessions are provided at six different levels: beginner, low intermediate, intermediate, high intermediate, low advanced and advanced. Students are assigned based on the results of placement testing.

Instruction is divided into two daily two-hour courses in verbal strategies and written communications. Laboratory and computer-assisted instruction is included, and individualized tutoring is available without charge.

Write or call: Director, English Language Institute, University of Delaware, 25 Amstel Avenue, Newark, DE 19716. Phone: (302) 451-2674.

- The International Center of Agri-

cultural and Resource Development, *Colorado State University*, has announced its schedule of non-degree short courses and special programs for 1990.

“Research Methodology for Applied Economics” is scheduled for May 14–June 8; “Agricultural Marketing in Developing Countries,” June 4–July 27; “Applied Management Skills for Economic Development,” July 2–27; and “Methods of Applied Economic Research,” July 2–27.

In addition to classroom lectures, the courses will include microcomputer instruction and application, laboratory exercises and field trips.

Write or call: Ronald Tinnermeier, Director, International Center of Agricultural and Resource Development, B-303 Clark Building, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523. Phone: (303) 491-7292. Telex no.: 452014 ICARD.

- INTERPAKS, an international and interdisciplinary program of the *University of Illinois*, will offer two short courses in 1990. “The Training of Trainers for Agricultural and Rural Development” is scheduled for June 4–29 and “Organization and Management of Agricultural Extension Systems: A New Look at Knowledge Transfer,” Sept. 3–28.

Both courses will be given in English.

The Training of Trainers course is designed for training directors of agricultural extension and national and international organizations; administrative and teaching staff members of extension training institutes; training scientists at international agricultural research centers; and adult and extension education faculty at colleges and universities. Because of the professional level of the participants, they will be asked to take part in determining their special areas of study and the content of the seminar. Enrollment is limited to 20 participants and applications are due by April 1.

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## BIFAD PERSONNEL UPDATE

**E**lizabeth Keys MacManus, Deputy Executive Director of the BIFAD support staff, retired from A.I.D. on November 3 after more than 28 years of service. Ms. MacManus begins a second career as head of a project on women in development for the Futures Group under a contract with A.I.D.

Ms. MacManus, a Minister-Counselor in the Senior Foreign Service, enjoyed a distinguished career. In 1988, she received a Senior Foreign Service Presidential Award (Meritorious Service Award) for her outstanding service for the preceding three-year period.

In her A.I.D. career, Ms. MacManus served in a number of posts, the most recent before the BIFAD post was A.I.D. Representative in Nigeria, where she was instrumental in developing child survival and population initiatives.

Eloise Carter has returned to Tuskegee University as Associate Director for In-

ternational Programs. She also holds an appointment as Professor of Nutrition. Before coming to Washington, she served as Acting Dean, School of Agriculture and Home Economics, for about two years.

Dr. Carter served on a two year appointment in 1988–89 as an IPA with the Office of International Cooperation and Development (OICD) in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. BIFAD, in turn, procured her services half-time through a RSSA agreement with OICD.

With BIFAD, Dr. Carter served as a program officer in the Institutional and Human Resources Division. After the departure of Duane Everett in August, Dr. Carter served as Division Chief until her departure in December.

Dr. Carter holds the Ph.D. in Foods and Nutrition from Kansas State University. She is also a Registered Dietician by the American Dietetic Association. ■

## SHORT-TERM COURSES

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The Organization and Management course is targeted for extension administrators and teachers of extension and administration. In addition to completing the four modules of the course, participants will be guided to complete individualized special projects that are relevant to their home country situations. The deadline for applications is July 14.

Write or call: John W. Santas, Training Officer, INTERPAKS, University of Illinois, 113 Mumford Hall, 1301 West Gregory Drive, Urbana, IL 61801. Phone: (217) 333-3638. Telex no.: 206957. Cable: INTSOY.

- The Summer Institute for African Agricultural Research will be held at the *University of Wisconsin* at Madison on July 8-27.

Funded by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, the institute is designed to supplement the research training of African Ph.D. students studying in the United States through intensive interaction with leading researchers experienced in African agriculture. Priority is given to those students who are at the point of preparing their thesis research proposals and plan to do their research in Africa.

The institute offers a mix of workshops, lectures, seminars, and hands-on training in proposals writing and computerized library searches. The institute also facilitates discussions among student advisers, African researchers, donor agencies and current and former doctoral students.

Applications are due Feb. 23, and are invited from students in the biological, physical, and social sciences working on African food and agricultural issues. The maximum enrollment is 23; the minimum number is 12.

Write or call: Ms. Sharon Baumgartner, Training Coordinator, International Agricultural Programs, University of Wisconsin, 240 Agriculture

Hall, Madison, WI 53706. Phone: (608) 262-3673.

- Three short-term technical training courses are being offered collaboratively in 1990 by *Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI)* and the *American Institute of Cooperation (AIC)*.

"Farm Credit Institution Management" will be given May 1-31; "Cooperative Executive Development," July 2-Aug. 3; and "Small Farmer Credit Policy and Administration," Aug. 27-Oct. 5. All three courses will be held in Washington, D.C. The "Cooperative Executive Development" course will include participation in the National Institute on Cooperative Education, a week-long conference in St. Paul, MN.

ACDI is a non-profit training, consulting and technical assistance organization. AIC is the national education organization for farmer cooperatives and is chartered as a university.

Write or call: Education and Training Department, Agricultural Cooperative Development International, 50 F Street, N.W., Suite 900, Washington, D.C. 20001. Phone: (202) 626-8718. Telex: 160923. Cable: AGCODEV. ■

## BIFAD RECOMMENDATIONS

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- The more effective use of U.S. universities in the implementation of the Development Fund for Africa. Bureau officials have expressed interest in looking for innovative ways to use university capability for long-term analytic purposes. ■

## SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

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ment, which includes agriculture, forestry and fisheries, conserves genetic resources, land and water resources, is environmentally non-degrading, technically appropriate, economically viable and socially acceptable. ■

## THOUGHTS

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kinds of organizations. It is their expertise, gleaned through the training programs here in the States, and hopefully nurtured through subsequent on-the-job experiences with technical assistance colleagues, that prepared them for the leadership roles they now occupy. In most developing countries, however, the problem of intellectual isolation is an increasing phenomenon. Host country professionals need intellectual stimulation so that they can continue to grow and develop as professionals. What can we do to offer them the opportunity and, at the same time, promote internationalization of the university?

As we approach the new decade, it is useful for us to examine these three cornerstones of Title XII in the light of what we hope it to be in the future. It requires our active participation in determining the direction and intensity of university participation in international development, not only in the internationalization of our institutions, but also in the formulation of national policy. Make your views known! ■

## BIFAD

### Members

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Dr. Jean Ruley Kearns  
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### Executive Director

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. XIV, No. 2 Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development Mar/Apr 1990

## MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ADDRESS SEMINARS

**F**or the first time in the fifteen-year history of Title XII, members of the congressional delegations of two states participated in the annual Title XII regional seminars.

Senator Christopher S. Bond (R, MO) and Terry Sanford (D, NC) and Representative Ike Skelton (R, MO) addressed the seminars in their respective states.

The seminars, held annually in two geographical locations to bring together A.I.D. and Title XII university officials to discuss matters of common concern, were convened this year in Jefferson City, MO, and Raleigh, NC. They were hosted jointly by Lincoln University and the University of Minnesota in Jefferson City and by North Carolina State University and Florida A&M University in Raleigh.

### Legislators Stress Interdependence

In his luncheon address in Jefferson City on "Food Aid for the Future," Sen-

"Taking into account the experience of this and predecessor projects, AID should give early consideration to a new project design effort which more directly and clearly links university resources to LDC activities with verifiable output goals and measurable accomplishments . . . If it appears that such a follow-on project is feasible, then encourage use of a portion of the remaining funds in the present project by universities for proposal preparation for the subsequent program."

—Excerpted from Clapp and Mayne's Evaluation of PSGs-JMOUs, December 1989.

ator Bond emphasized the significant changes in U.S. agriculture. He added that American farmers and policy makers must adapt to the new situation. At the same time, he noted, governments must work together to eliminate trade barriers and encourage free competition.

Congressman Skelton stressed the importance of economic growth overseas to U.S. agriculture in his dinner address in Jefferson City. He underscored the principles of Title XII, assuring his audience that the principles were still valid. The job was not completed yet, he concluded.

Senator Sanford addressed the dinner meeting in Raleigh. He expressed his support for and frustration with foreign aid. Many projects overseas were not coordinated, he said, and the number of university projects was dwindling. A.I.D. and the Title XII community had to be more responsive to each other's concerns. Explaining his Congressional initiative for Latin America, he noted that one major feature was the participation of other donors and of Latin Americans with an emphasis on common market, trade and education.

### Working in a Global Society

Dr. Frederick Humphries, President of Florida A&M University, reviewed the unprecedented growth in enrollment at the 1890 (historically black) land grant universities in a luncheon address in Raleigh. He pointed out that public school enrollment would be 50% black, Hispanic and female by the end of the decade. Marshalling the human potential in the emerging minorities by accentuating excellence in academic programs, especially in engineering, science and mathematics, would help prepare them to work in a global society, he said, and

help the U.S. keep its technological edge.

### Schuh Calls for Major Changes

The tone of the seminars was set in a major paper presented by Dr. G. Edward Schuh, Dean of the Hubert Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota. The role of U.S. universities in international agricultural development needed to change in major ways, he challenged.

The imperative for the universities to modify their role came from the significant alterations in the international economy and society. Collaborative programs were needed, he stressed, programs designed to benefit the U.S., too, and on which the U.S. could capitalize.

### A.I.D. Well Represented

Representing the Acting Administrator of A.I.D., Bradshaw Langmaid, Acting Assistant Administrator for Science and Technology, led a strong group of A.I.D. participants in the seminar. He described how events in Eastern Europe and in Latin America had increased dramatically the demand for U.S. economic assistance. However, budget priorities, both executive and legislative, left little room for growth in or flexibility in allocating foreign aid, he explained.

Assistant Administrator for Food for  
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# INTERIM EVALUATION OF JMOUS AND INTERNATIONALIZATION OF U.S. UNIVERSITIES FEATURED AT MARCH BIFAD MEETING

An interim evaluation report of the twelve Joint MOUs was presented to the March BIFAD meeting by Clapp and Mayne, the contracting firm that handled the assessment for A.I.D.

The Report concluded that "the PSG/JMOU Project has made a significant, though hard to measure, contribution in both the quantity and quality of U.S. universities' participation in international development activities." It also stressed that the project has served to broaden and stimulate interest in international development issues in the universities and through the universities to public and private institutions within the states.

While the effect had been to improve the "quality of A.I.D. assistance activities," the Report pointed out that "it is increasingly clear that this project is not the most cost-effective mechanism for achieving that goal."

The results of their study on the internationalization of U.S. universities were presented by James Henson and Jan Noel from Washington State University. They highlighted the growing recognition of the importance of providing students with an education that gives them an appreciation for and an understanding of the interdependency of the world culturally, socially, and economically. Thus, there is increasing interest in the university community in broadening the program and curricula to include international dimensions.

One important finding was that some international program offices operate on the fringes of university activity rather than as integral parts of the total program. In those cases, international activity tended not to be seen as crucial and important to the universities' central mission.

A Report of the JCARD Subcommittee on Contracting and Procurement in A.I.D. was presented by J. Lawrence Apple, Chairman of the Subcommittee. Sixteen findings were outlined, and recommendations were made for each one.

Gary Hansen of the A.I.D./PPC Center for Development Information and Evaluation discussed his paper on agricultural higher education in the developing world. He pointed out the need for a close partnership between the agricultural university in the developing world and the Ministry of Agriculture, for more autonomy by the universities, for asserting accountability, and for a constant reevaluation of the mission of the university in the context of changes within the rural sector. Hansen proposes that a new concept of the agricultural universities is needed to transcend the considerable number of disadvantages they now face.

In other actions, the board heard and approved a report from JCARD Chairman William Furtick on the planning process for the development of a new sustainable agriculture CRSP. David Bathrick, Director of the Office of Agriculture, Bureau of Science and Technology, reported on the successful formation of a CRSP Council, joining together the eight CRSPs into a structure to enhance coordination on sustainable agricultural activity, and the outstanding effort of the newly-formed council in conducting a series of informational presentations in Washington. (See separate article.) ■

## APPLICATIONS SOUGHT FOR BIFAD EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The BIFAD is seeking applicants for the position of Executive Director of the BIFAD support staff. Nominations or applications should be addressed to Dr. W.E. Lavery, Chairman, BIFAD, U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523-0219. A copy of the position announcement can be obtained from the same address.

The position is available for a minimum appointment of two years, beginning October 1, 1990. A longer term is possible by mutual agreement. Appointment may be by direct federal employment or by an Intergovernmental Person-

nel Act (IPA) agreement, according to the desires of the selected candidate. The closing date for applications is May 1, 1990, or until an acceptable appointment can be made.

The Board will review applications, select a suitable number of finalists, and interview them. The entire process should be completed by the end of June.

Potential applicants should have a doctorate in a related discipline, be an experienced administrator in the public or private sector, have international program experience, be familiar with university operations, and possess demonstrated interpersonal and communication capabilities. ■

## WORKSHOP ON UTILIZING MICROCOMPUTER GENDER-SPECIFIC DATABASES

Producers and consumers of policy-relevant research are invited to attend a four-week workshop on "Women, Public Policy and Development: Utilizing Microcomputer Databases." The workshop will be held at the University of Illinois at Cham-

paign-Urbana June 18-July 13.

For the first time in history, large, interactive data sets of comparative gender-specific information are available to the IBM-compatible microcomputer user. The United Nations Women's Indicators

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## TRAINING COURSES

• The Food and Feed Grains Institute of **Kansas State University** at Manhattan, in cooperation with A.I.D., will offer two short courses next June and July.

A seven-week course in Grain Storage and Marketing, June 4–July 20, is intended for persons involved in the storage and marketing of cereal grains and legumes in developing countries.

There will be three weeks of basic instruction in storage and marketing, followed by three weeks of in-depth training either in marketing or storage, whichever the participant elects as his/her specialization. There also will be field trips and a six-day study tour.

The course will be conducted in English with simultaneous translation in French and Spanish. There will be written materials in all three languages.

Write or call: Dr. Rolando Flores, GSMSC Coordinator, Food and Feed Grains Institute, Kansas State University, 203 Shellenberger Hall, Manhattan, KS 66506-2201. Tel. no.: (913) 532-6161. FAX: 9135327010. Telex: 5106000752 KSU GRAINS.

A six-week course in Postharvest Information Management, June 4–July 13,

is for librarians and information directors of postharvest research and extension institutions in developing countries.

Participants will receive instruction in research techniques and resources needed to develop appropriate local document collections, cataloguing and data entry methods and principles of database management, including data security and recovery on microcomputers. Participants will have extensive practice in locating relevant literature found in agricultural engineering and the biological and social sciences.

A bachelor's degree, demonstrated English proficiency and a background in postharvest agricultural research, extension or agriculture librarianship are required. A maximum of five participants will be accepted.

Write or call: Donna Schenck-Hamlin, PHDS Coordinator, at the address above.

• The International Development Management Center at the **University of Maryland** and the U.S. Department of Agriculture have scheduled a new four-week course, "Strategies and Tools for Effective Management," June 11–July 6

on the University of Maryland's College Park campus.

Designed for developing country senior and mid-level program managers with responsibility for ongoing agricultural and rural development programs, the course will be based on extensive research and field experience and will focus on the practical aspects of program management.

The content will include: assessing the program environment, designing and sustaining programs, strategic planning, organizational structure and systems, program leadership and skills and managing information and financial systems.

Write or call: Dr. Andrea Jones, International Development Management Center, University of Maryland, 2349 Computer and Space Sciences Building, College Park, MD 20742-2445. Tel. No.: (301) 454-7657. Fax no.: (301) 454-1869. Telex: 650-2768401 MCI UW; or Ms. Linda Spink, Program Leader, USDA/OICD/ITD, Room 240 McGregor Building, Washington, D.C. 20250-4300. Tel. no.: (202) 653-7668. ■

## FOUR-PART PBS SERIES ON WORLD HUNGER SCHEDULED FOR MAY

**P**BS stations across the country will be fed a four-part series entitled "Local Heroes, Global Change," beginning at 10 p.m. EDT on May 7 and continuing on May 14, 21, and 28.

The series "traces the experience of farmers, policy makers and development experts from both North and South as they pursue development and economic policy goals in the context of growing interdependence." Each of the four programs lasts for one hour.

Among the questions to be considered are: What is development? What have we learned in forty years? and How do economic and political forces at the local, national and international levels affect the prospects for development and global prosperity?

The final broadcast on May 28 will focus on "the connections between industrialized countries and the Third World," and is designed to "stimulate local viewer discussion of crucial U.S. policy choices in the 1990s." Special resources, including, *inter alia*, the full series Viewer Guide and a discussion guide to the fourth segment, are available for groups planning educational activities.

For more information and materials on the series, write or call: Elise Storck, Network Coordinator, Breakthrough on Hunger, 1802 Lawrence Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 2018. Tel. no. (202) 529-3210. ■

## TASK FORCE HOLDS MEETING

**B**IFAD's task force to reassess the U.S. role in helping developing countries achieve sustainable agricultural development held its first meeting on April 16 and 17.

Composed of leading scholars and development experts, the Task Force consists of G. Edward Schuh, University of Minnesota; James Henson, Washington State University; John Mellor, IFPRI; and Donald Plucknett, World Bank. One more member is to be selected.

The task force is expected to recommend the key elements of a new strategy.

A Task Force Advisory Committee has been organized to provide support, and will meet with the task force from time to time. The committee, headed by BIFAD Chairman William E. Lavery, includes representatives from organizations and other individuals with a stake in agricultural development assistance and cooperation. ■

## REGIONAL SEMINARS

*continued from page 1*

Peace and Voluntary Assistance Philip Christenson labeled the PL 480 program "a disaster area" in discussing the need for restructuring its administration. Tying food aid to long-term projects, increasing private sector sales and creating foundations to fund agricultural research programs were some ideas to be considered in the revamping exercise. He urged the Title XII universities to participate more in the analysis of food aid strategies and projects, including evaluation and impact studies.

Growing out of the continuing dialogue which BIFAD has had with A.I.D.'s Bureau for Africa, a new initiative was reviewed by Lance Jepson of the Bureau's Office of Technical Resources. The initiative, "U.S. university collaboration with Africa Bureau to build analytical capacity in Africa," was based on the Collaborative Research Support Program model, Jepson explained, and would finance grants to selected U.S. universities to facilitate their long-term involvement in activities supportive of the Development Fund for Africa. Funded initially from A.I.D./Washington projects, subsequent funding for this capacity-building program was expected to come from field missions.

Underscoring the imperative of addressing the need for capacity building in Africa were the presentations by Dunstan Wai and Lee Roberts of the World Bank. They cited the weaknesses in African higher educational institutions and described several components of a significant initiative by the World Bank, in collaboration with other donors, to address these shortcomings. They challenged American universities to offer innovative ideas to help in the needed major overhaul of the higher and technical educational infrastructure in Africa.

Three of the principal provisions of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 were summarized by James Snell of the Office of Technical Resources in the Bureau for Asia, Near East and Europe:

- Agricultural assistance in the form of commodities and products to alleviate shortages caused by the transition from state-directed to free-market economies;

- expansion of U.S. participation in educational and cultural exchanges with Poland and Hungary; and
- a \$5.5 million science and technology program with Poland.

He noted that SEED offered unusual opportunities for Title XII universities.

Representing the Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, Gale Rozell of the Office of Technical Resources outlined A.I.D.'s strategy for the region. The components were: economic stabilization, basic economic policy reform, wider sharing in the benefits of growth and development and strengthening democratic institutions. Improving the countries' capacity to earn foreign exchange was an urgent need. Rozell asserted that the universities could play a significant role by helping with the production and marketing of nontraditional export crops. The universities also could contribute to the maintenance and conservation of natural resources in the region which, Rozell said, were important aspects of A.I.D.'s agricultural programs.

Procurement is a perennial topic of considerable interest at these seminars. The focus this year was on the findings of the JCARD Subcommittee on Contracting/Procurement. Jay Bergman of A.I.D.'s Office of Procurement in the Bureau for Management Services and North Carolina State University Professor Lawrence Apple, Chairman of the JCARD Subcommittee, led the lively discussion, during which major issues were put on the table.

### Other Reports of Interest

The Chairman of BIFAD's Ad Hoc Committee on Participant Training, professor Donald Isleib of Michigan State University, was joined by BIFAD Executive Director Lynn Pesson in presenting a report on the committee's activities. Both praised the leadership and cooperation of A.I.D.'s Office of International Training in seeking a resolution to various administrative and other problems which constrain the effectiveness of participant training and of the involvement of the universities.

"Debt for development" is the accepted vernacular used to describe the use of conversion techniques to achieve people-to-people international development as-

sistance objectives, especially by not-for-profit organizations. Gerald Wein of the Debt-for-Development foundation identified some of the opportunities and issues in these transactions. Organizations identified potential investors with interest in countries in which projects were to be implemented, and the debt-swap mechanism was used to finance the project. For example, A.I.D. undertook a debt-swap for a nature park in Madagascar and A.I.D.'s counterpart in the Netherlands used the mechanism to finance a tropical forest preservation in Costa Rica.

### BIFAD Members Participate

Three BIFAD members participated in the seminars. Chairman William E. Lavery opened the seminar in Raleigh and stressed the importance of the Title XII partnership between A.I.D. and U.S. universities. In his opening remarks at the seminar in Jefferson City, Paul Findley challenged the participants to "recharge their batteries," noting that the population of Jefferson City equaled the number of people who would die from hunger. That frightening statistic, reminded Wendell Rayburn in his concluding remarks, should strengthen the participants' resolve to mobilize their resources to combat hunger and poverty at home and abroad. Dr. Rayburn is also President of Lincoln University, one of the host institutions.

The Mayor of Jefferson City and several Missouri state senators attended the seminar in Jefferson City, and Missouri Governor John Ashcroft issued a proclamation honoring the participants of the seminar and declaring his commitment to efforts to end malnutrition and hunger.

In addition to the foregoing, nearly 190 representatives from 65 universities and A.I.D. participated in this year's seminars, which were planned by Professors Ikbal Chowdhury of Lincoln University and J. Lawrence Apple of North Carolina State University and Lynn Pesson and Jiriyis Oweis of the BIFAD Support Staff. ■

## CRSP COUNCIL COMES TO WASHINGTON

**M**embers of Congress and their staffs and officials of A.I.D. and the World Bank learned of the achievements and activities of the Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) during the visit to Washington, D.C., Feb. 6-9, of members of the new CRSP Council.

Formed last November, the council is composed of representatives of the eight CRSPs in small ruminant, sorghum and millet, bean and cowpea, tropical soil, nutrition, peanut, nutrition, pond dynamics (aquaculture) and fisheries stock assessment.

In keeping with one of its objectives—that is, to develop a joint program of communications and public relations—the Council made an impressive multimedia presentation, composed of video tapes, slides with commentary, exhibits and publications, which highlighted significant achievements in the 13-year history of CRSPs.

Among the achievements are:

- *Genetic research.* Germ plasm from newly identified wild plants and other sources in developing countries was integrated with U.S. germ plasm, resulting in breakthroughs in disease resistance and production yields in sorghum and millet, beans and cowpeas and peanuts.

- *New varieties.* The development of the first hybrid sorghum (Hagen Dura I) in Sudan increased production in both irrigated and dryland farming by 150 percent.

- *New breeds.* A composite breed of goat (for milk and meat) has been developed in Kenya which has potential for significant benefits in increased milk and meat to small farm families. A prolific strain of Javanese sheep has been developed in Indonesia that has nearly doubled lamb production.

- *Weed control.* Progress has been made in controlling striga, a parasitic weed which often destroys complete fields of grain.

- *Disease control.* A vaccine against pleuropneumonia in small ruminants has been developed, and methods were developed which have controlled and eradicated the spread of the deadly caprine (goat) arthritic encephalitis disease in Kenya. Such joint U.S.-developing country efforts are also developing a vaccine against caseous lymphadenitis, a disease in sheep that exists worldwide.

- *New products.* A number of new food products have been developed and are being marketed in Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia: sorghum/wheat flour, doughnuts from cowpea flour, a glutinous, rice-like product from sorghum flour, and tortillas made with sorghum flour and corn meal.

- *Improved food quality.* Phenols in sorghum have been reduced, thereby increasing the percentage of digestible protein available to animal and man. A technique has been developed to eradicate aflatoxin (a deadly fungus that causes liver cancer) from peanut oil. Use of a higher-protein, drought-resistant U.S. variety of cowpea (black-eyed pea) in West Africa thwarted a threatened famine and increased yields and income for 100,000 people.

- *Child development.* Collaborative research in nutrition has documented evidence that marginal food consumption during the first year after birth (and especially during the first three months) has a permanent negative effect on the rate of growth and on the cognitive and physical performance abilities of children. This information is being used to influence policies on food imports, food aid, and food production and distribution.

- *Sustainable agriculture.* A method has been developed for a permanent sedentary type of farming—that is, 44 successive crops on the same land—that can replace traditional slash-and-burn, shifting cultivation in the Brazilian and Peruvian rainforests. The destruction of rainforests has global consequences.

- *Management techniques.* Utilizing worldwide data collected on a standardized basis, production has been increased and costs have been reduced in pond culture—for example, the development of fish feed from natural resources—and stock assessment contributed to the im-

proved management of stock in small coastal fisheries operations.

- *Institution building.* The CRSPs have enhanced U.S. research institutions by providing international experience and have improved research institutions in developing countries through training programs. CRSP-sponsored training programs from 1980-1988 resulted in the awarding of 500 doctor's, 628 master's and 203 baccalaureate degrees. In addition, CRSP-sponsored workshops provided nondegree, specialized training for 5,600 people.

The CRSP Council is focussing on ways of integrating CRSP activities to address sustainability problems in food production and in the use of natural resources. ■

### WORKSHOP

*continued from page 2*

and Statistics (WISTAT) data set contains extensive data on 134 countries. It is organized to permit national, regional and international analysis using widely available software, such as Lotus 1-2-3. Alone or in combination with the World Bank development indicators database and other data, WISTAT data provide a powerful tool for gender-sensitive analysis. The workshop is designed to give participants the ability to use such data effectively.

The application deadline is April 20.

The impetus for this workshop came from two previous international workshops on "Women, Households and Development" which were held in Illinois and India. Participants in those workshops called for improved research methodologies and the ability to present policy-relevant findings effectively. Such skills are increasingly important as the demand for gender analysis in sectoral programs expands.

Write or call: Dr. Sam Johnson, III, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois, 437 Mumford Hall, 1301 West Gregory Drive, Urbana, IL 61801. Tel. no.: (217) 333-4211. Telex no.: 206957 INTAG URBA. ■

# THOUGHTS FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: ENVIRONMENT AND THE RURAL POOR

**M**ost of the environmentally threatened areas of the world are inhabited by the poorest 20 percent of the population. As a result, the maintenance and/or the improvement of the environment in much of the world rests on the poor, especially the rural poor. It boils down to the fact that when choices hinge on the well-being or even survival of the family, the choices to be made are rather obvious. Survival or well-being will come out on top every time, and the effects of their actions upon the environment seem unimportant in the face of stark reality. Such is the nature of the dilemma in much of the developing world, and it is especially true in the fragile areas where the rural poor tend to live. It is a crucial problem that must be dealt with if improvement is to be made on such fundamental problems as the massive amounts of smoke being released into the atmosphere and the destruction of forests generated by slash and burn agriculture, with its resulting impact on global climate patterns.

In a new book published recently, Leonard<sup>1</sup> focuses extensively on this topic. Out of a total of 780 million people classified as poor, as he points out, "a total of some 470 million people, or 60 percent of the developing world's 780 million poorest people, live in rural or urban areas of high ecological vulnerability—areas where ecological destruction or severe environmental hazards threaten their well-being." These areas are the areas that most often would be described as fragile or vulnerable, the hillsides, the flood plains, the poorer soils, the forests, etc.

Broken down by the major regions of the world, the distribution ranges from 80 percent for Latin America, 60 percent for Asia, and 51 percent for sub-Saharan Africa, indicating that each of the world's major regions have a substantial rural problem. In absolute numbers, however, the picture is very different. half, or 390 million, reside in South Asia, and 156 million live in sub-Saharan Africa, accounting for 70 percent of the world's rural poor.

The pace of the "green revolution" of the 60s and 70s has slackened. Recent data indicate that crop production worldwide has leveled off after many years of increase in the range of 2–3 percent annually. There have been no recent major breakthroughs such as the so-called miracle rice of the 60s, IR-8, that revolutionized production in Asia. As a consequence of the green revolution, many rural people have experienced dramatic changes in their lives; the quality of life has improved demonstrably. As Leonard<sup>1</sup> points out, however, the poor are still with us, the 20 percent who are left behind, and they are a primary source for the environmental problems in the developing countries since they tend to inhabit the poorest areas. They are also the hardest to reach effectively with technological change for a whole host of reasons.

The situation in sub-Saharan Africa is a case in point. Because of an inherently poor natural resource base—an extremely old, weathered landscape—development in Africa is made even more difficult. A recent FAO report<sup>2</sup> has reported that only 36 percent of the harvested cropland in sub-Saharan Africa is classified as high potential. This is contrasted with 60 percent and 66 percent of similar land in Asia and Latin America, respectively. This helps to explain why the problems in Africa seem so intractable, but it also offers a challenge, one that is crucial if the continent is to feed itself and at the same time maintain and/or enhance its environment.

The poor, therefore, are inextricably linked to the environmental problem. To solve many of the pervasive problems in the environment requires that the economic problems of the poor be addressed head-on, the solution of which goes directly back to agriculture. The slash and burn agricultural systems practiced in West Africa, the Amazon, and in South Asia must be replaced by food production systems that are environmentally sustainable. Because of the complexity of the task—a totally new system is required—it presents a formidable chal-

lenge to the best and the brightest minds in the Title XII community.

## References

<sup>1</sup> H. Jeffrey Leonard, et al Environment and the Poor: Development Strategies for a Common Agenda. U.S.-Third World Policy Perspectives, No. 11., Overseas Development Council. New Brunswick, N.J., 1989.

<sup>2</sup> FAO, "Sustainable Development and Natural Resources Management." An unpublished manuscript. Rome: 1989.

## CONTRACT AWARDS

1. BURKINA FASO—Agricultural Research and Training Support (686-0270). CONTRACTORS: Purdue University in collaboration with Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development.

2. ZAIRE—Applied Agricultural Research and Outreach Project II (660-0124).

CONTRACTORS: Southeast Consortium for International Development (SECID), Southern University the lead university.

## BIFAD

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Honorable Paul Findley  
Dr. Jean Ruley Kearns  
Dr. Hugh LaBounty  
Dr. Wendell G. Rayburn  
Dr. Leo Walsh

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# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. XIV, No. 4 Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development Jul/Aug 1990

## “AGRICULTURE 2000” UPDATE: TASK FORCE CHAIRMAN MEETS WITH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

**D**r. G. Edward Schuh, chairman of a Task Force on Development Assistance and Cooperation (a.k.a. “Agriculture 2000”), met with the Task Force Advisory Committee on June 19.

The Task Force, sponsored by BIFAD and several other organizations, is charged with devising a more effective strategy for international collaboration for agricultural development.

Schuh reviewed a concept paper containing a rationale for undertaking and identifying major issues to be addressed. According to the paper, a principal goal is to develop an intellectual framework as a basis for a new consensus on foreign aid.

Schuh explained, “This nation’s foreign economic assistance program still is predicated on economic and political conditions that prevailed in the 1950s, and those conditions are no longer valid. A revised strategy needs to be designed to serve better the nation’s own economic and political interests, if it is to garner the domestic political support it needs to be effective and self-sustaining.”

Several special studies and papers will be commissioned by the Task Force to provide a basis for its conclusions and recommendations. Among them are:

- The U.S. Science and Education System in International Development: Lessons Learned from Past Experience and Implications for Future Programs;
- Internationalization of U.S. Universities and Potential for Future Roles in Development Assistance and Cooperation (DAC) Programs;
- Strengthening the International Agri-

cultural Research System for Mutual Benefit to the United States and Developing Countries;

- Prospects and Potentials for Increasing Productivity in Global Food Production;
- The Role of Governance in Development;
- Strengthening the U.S. Government’s Institutional Capacity to Administer DAC Programs;
- Enhancing the Benefits of Food Aid in DAC Programs;
- The Environment and Natural Resources: Implications for Future DAC Programs;

- Building a Constituency for DAC Programs;
- The Role of PVOs and NGOs in DAC Programs;

*Continued on page 3*

### FLASH!

Wales H. Madden, Jr., of Amarillo, Texas, has been named by President George Bush to succeed Dr. William E. Lavery as Chairman of the BIFAD. Mr. Madden will be sworn in at the September meeting of the BIFAD.

## BOARD TO READVERTISE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR POSITION

**B**ecause the job description of the the Executive Director of the BIFAD Support Staff is expected to change, the BIFAD decided to reopen the search process at a later date. A.I.D. Administrator Ronald Roskens has approved in principle the formation of a University Center for Economic Development within the Agency. Details are being worked out in discussions within A.I.D. and with representatives of the university community.

With the planned expansion of the BIFAD mandate to broaden its discipline coverage and the assumption of programmatic functions by the planned University Center, the Board decided

that the current job description of the BIFAD Executive Director would be sufficiently different to warrant reopening the search process. Details will be announced. ■

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# REPORT STRESSES VITAL ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

**R**esponding to the challenges and opportunities facing the United States in today's rapidly changing global landscape, the Liaison Group for International Educational Exchange has initiated the Exchange 2000 project.

Six major issues or challenges have been identified through Exchange 2000, along with recommendations for meeting each challenge. They are set forth in "Exchange 2000: International Leadership for the Next Century," the Liaison Group's "report to the nation on the role of international exchange programs in meeting U.S. and global needs at the turn of the century."

The major challenges are: (1) Increase public awareness about our growing need for international competence and develop a national action plan; (2) Build U.S. international skills through ex-

panded international exchanges; (3) Use exchanges to establish the common base of knowledge needed to address global problems; (4) Support human resource development for less developed nations; (5) Promote international cultural understanding through strengthened exchanges in the arts; and (6) Forge a broader coalition within the United States to support international educational and cultural exchange.

Related recommendations range from convening a White House conference on international competence to developing exchange opportunities for midcareer professionals to increasing state government and private sector investment in exchange programs, including expanding and strengthening existing exchange programs in the arts and for students, teachers, reporters and others.

Recommendations for meeting the

fourth challenge, support human resource development for less developed nations, are of particular interest: (1) Increase A.I.D.'s participant training program to 25,000 participants per year; (2) Consider ways developing country debt can be used to finance human resource development; (3) Link international training more closely to educational institution development in recipient countries; and (4) Encourage U.S. companies operating in developing countries to support education and training programs for their employees and others.

The Liaison Group, now celebrating its tenth anniversary, is a coalition of executive leadership of 23 major nonprofit U.S. international exchange and education organizations. Copies of the report are available at its offices: 1825 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 475, Washington, D.C. 20006. ■

## TRAINING COURSES

• "Operation, Maintenance and Management of Irrigation Delivery Systems" will be offered in English and Spanish, Sept. 30 - Nov. 10, by the International Irrigation Center, *Utah State University*.

This international course seeks "to promote an understanding of efficient operation, maintenance and management of irrigation systems and to analyze alternative solutions to maximize the benefits from irrigated agriculture."

In addition to classroom work at *Utah State University*, the course will contain tours of various irrigation districts in Idaho and southwestern United States, and will conclude in California. Participants also will attend the Third National Irrigation Symposium at Phoenix, Arizona, Oct. 28 - Nov. 1.

Write or call: International Irrigation Center, *Utah State University*, Logan, UT. 84322-4150. Tel. no. (801) 750-2800. Telex no. 3789426 UTAHSTATE LOGN. Fax no. (801)750-1248.

• The 1991 Aquaculture Training Course will be held March 21-July 11 at the International Center for Aquaculture and the Department of Fisheries and Allied Aquacultures, *Auburn University*.

This 16-week program covers the basic principles and deals with specialty topics, such as project planning, aquaculture economics, fish breeding and genetics, water quality management and fish nutrition. The emphasis is on providing "hands-on" experience; each participant will spawn several species of fish and will grow one or more species.

The course is intended for fisheries officers and technicians, biologists, agricultural loan officers and officers of other organizations involved in aquaculture-related activities. Participants are expected to have at least two years of university training and English language facility. The instruction will be given in English; several staff members are fluent also in other languages.

Write or call: Dr. William G. Deutsch, Department of Fisheries and Allied

Aquacultures, *Auburn University*, Auburn University, AL. 36849-5419. Tel. no.: (205) 844-4786. Fax no. (205) 844-9208. Telex: 5106002392. ■

## CONTRACTS AWARDED

Pakistan  
Institutional Excellence (391-0498).  
Contractor: Midwest University Consortium for International Activities, Inc. Purdue is the lead university.

Worldwide  
Placement, Management and Field Support Services for A.I.D. Agricultural Sponsored participants.  
Contractor: Consortium for International Development and Others. ■

# THOUGHTS FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: MAINSTREAMING INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Institutional Title XII Coordinator position was a logical way to link universities to A.I.D. when the Title XII program was established. The coordinator kept up with RFPs, prepared proposals with selected faculty members and backstopped projects. The coordinators tried to keep deans and department heads fully involved.

This was an impossible objective, because of the onerous process of doing business with A.I.D. compared to dealing with the USDA and agencies of state government. Frequent delays and the reversal of what were thought to be final decisions eroded the coordinating role into a satellite operation. The coordinator "walked a tightrope" between promoting just enough interest in international development and not raising unrealistic expectations.

Needless to say, such experiences led to some unfortunate consequences. One conclusion of Jim Henson's recent report on internationalization in the major universities of this country was that many international agriculture program offices were on the fringe of university activity. They were not integrated into fabric of the university academic programs. If universities are to make their

potential contribution, this situation must change and many more faculty members must become involved.

In less than 40 years, the world's population has doubled to 5 billion and is expected to double again by 2050. Ninety percent of this increase will be in the developing world where food, health and habitat will be stretched to, and often beyond, the limit. Even now the ratio of accumulated wealth of the average citizen in the developed and developing world is 40 to 1, and the gap is widening. The maintenance of world stability, humanitarian concerns and the need to strengthen trading partners will drive the developed world into providing much more assistance in the future than in the past.

The university community probably is the only group in the United States with sufficient capacity to quantify what the world is facing and to synthesize a comprehensive development program for coping with it. This capacity cannot be mobilized so long as Title XII coordinators must worry as much about raising unrealistic faculty expectations as they do about getting them interested in international development.

Somehow the university community

must seize the initiative (accept the responsibility) for defining a collaborative program of international development. This program must meet the basic requirements and development needs of a doubling population in an environmentally compatible manner.

Concurrent with planning such a program, a grassroots constituency for international assistance must be built. It is largely absent at this point. Such a constituency is possible by coalescing the trade promotion and environmental interests of state governments, commodity associations and environmentalists. Here, too, the universities are perhaps the only U.S. institutions with the local, state and national ties needed to build this constituency.

The current wave of interest in internationalizing the campus is creating a climate in which international development can become a mainstream, instead of satellite, operation. Now is the time for some bold initiatives by the university community.

Who better than Title XII coordinators for leading them! ■

John Ragland, Guest Columnist

## AGRICULTURE 2000

*Continued from page 1*

- Trade, Aid and Economic Development: Public Policy Choices;
- Development Cooperation with Centrally-Planned Economies and Emerging Democracies; and
- Modes of Development Collaboration Appropriate for Varying Stages of Development.

In addition to Chairman Schuh, who is Dean of the Hubert Humphrey Institute for Public Affairs, University of Minnesota, the Task Force members are Susanna B. Hecht, Professor of the Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of Califor-

nia at Los Angeles; James Henson, Director of International Program Development, Washington State University; Uma Lele, Manager, Office of Agricultural Policy, Africa Technical Department, World Bank; John Mellor, Director of International Food Policy Research Institute; and Donald Plunknett, Scientific Advisor, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.

The chairman of the Advisory Committee is William E. Lavery of the BIFAD. Other members are: Robert Blake, World Resources Institute; Walter Coward/Norman Collins, Ford Foundation; Orville Freeman, Agricultural Council of America; Robert Havener/Ned Raun, Winrock International; Charles Hess/Duane Acker, U.S.

Department of Agriculture; Bradshaw Langmaid, Jr., A.I.D.; Max Lennon, National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges; Daniel Martin, MacArthur Foundation; Joyce Lewinger Mook, Rockefeller Foundation; William Pearce, Cargill, Inc.; James Sanford, Council on Agricultural Research, Extension and Teaching; Hon. Douglas Bereuter (R,NE), House of Representatives, Congress of the United States; and Hon. Terry Sanford (D,NC), Senate, Congress of the United States.

John G. Stovall and James L. Walker are the Task Force staff members. ■

# MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY TO HOST TWO INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT MEETINGS

For ten days in October, the international development spotlight will be on Michigan State University in East Lansing. Two international meetings, an AFSRE Symposium and a SID conference, and related short courses and workshops are planned for Oct. 11-20.

## AFSRE Symposium

The 10th Annual Symposium of the Association for Farming Systems Research-Extension will be held at the Holiday Inn University Place on the Michigan State University campus, Oct. 14-17. Focusing on "The Role of Farmers in FSR-E and Sustainable Agriculture," the symposium will include plenary sessions, special panels and concurrent discussion group meetings. The popular special roundtables and poster sessions also have been scheduled.

The keynote speaker for the opening plenary meeting will be Richard Harwood of the Rockefeller Foundation, who soon will be joining the Michigan State University faculty.

## Training Opportunities

The symposium will be preceded and followed by a number of training opportunities in the form of short courses, workshops and travelling seminars as follows:

- Short Course: Design and

Analysis of On-Farm Research-Extension for Sustainable Agriculture, Oct. 11-13;

- Short Course: MSTAT-C: Design, Management and Statistical Research Tool for the Microcomputer, Oct. 12-13;

- Workshop for Panel Facilitators, Oct. 14 (no charge);

- Workshop: Improving Your Paper Presentation, Oct. 14 (no charge);

- Workshop: Africulture, A Simulation Game, Oct. 18;

- Study Tour: Innovations in Animal-Powered Farming, Oct. 18;

- Travelling Seminars: New Directions in Dairy, Farm Management Information Systems, Kellogg Biological Station, Vegetable Marketing in Action, Dairy Extraordinaire, Food Distribution, Apple Harvest in Action and Field Crop Harvesting, Oct. 18.

For further information, write or call: AFSRE Symposium, Institute of International Agriculture, Michigan State University, 324 Agriculture Hall, East Lansing, MI. 48824-1039. Tel. no. (517) 353-5262. Fax. no. (517) 353-1888. Telex: 6502641762 MCI.

## SID Conference

The North American chapters of the Society for International Development will sponsor a conference on "Development Strategies for the Nineties: North American Perspectives," at the Kellogg Center, Michigan State University, Oct. 19-20.

Five key themes will be highlighted:

- Rethinking Development: Hard Lessons, Future Directions;
- Common Concerns: North & South - One World;
- Development Education: Building a Constituency at Home;
- North America: Building Bridges, Closing Gaps; and
- Other Critical Issues: Development at the Margins.

The conference is preparatory to the 20th SID World Conference in Amsterdam next May.

For further information, write or call: Ms. Doris Scarlett, SID Conference Coordinator, CASID, Michigan State University, 306 Berkey Hall, East Lansing, MI. 48824-1111. Tel. no. (517) 353-5925. ■

## REGIONAL COLLEGE SEEKS FACULTY MEMBERS

Escuela de Agricultura de la Region Tropical Humeda (EARTH), a private, four-year, teaching institution composed of an international faculty and student body, seeks qualified candidates for the following positions: animal production specialist, animal physiologist/geneticist, plant physiologist/geneticist, entomologist, plant pathologist, weed scientist, agricultural economist, silviculturist, and professors of chemistry/physics, communications and computer science/statistics.

Each faculty member will be responsi-

ble for teaching and supervision of students' field experience, community outreach and applied research activities.

A Ph.D. degree in the relevant discipline is preferred; an M.S. degree is required. Other requirements include: competency in Spanish and English, successful teaching experience (preferably in a learn-by-doing environment) and work experience in Latin America.

Write or call: Dr. Jose A., Zaglul, Director General, EARTH, Apartado 4442-1000, San Jose, Costa Rica. Tel no. (506) 53-54-54. Fax no. (506) 53-45-97. ■

## BIFAD

### Members

Dr. William E. Lavery—Chairman  
Honorable Paul Findley  
Dr. Jean Ruley Kearns  
Dr. Hugh LaBounty  
Dr. Wendell G. Rayburn  
Dr. Leo Walsh

### JCARD

Dr. William Furtick—Chairman

### Executive Director

Dr. Lynn Pesson  
BIFAD  
U.S. Agency for International  
Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523-0219  
(202) 663-2578



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. XIV, No. 5 Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development Sept/Oct 1990

## WALES H. MADDEN, JR. IS APPOINTED BIFAD CHAIRMAN

**W**ales H. Madden, Jr. was sworn in as Chairman of the BIFAD on September 6th. A.I.D. Administrator Ronald W. Roskens presided at the ceremony in the State Department.

Madden, a Texas attorney, was appointed by President George Bush and succeeds Dr. William E. Lavery who served as Chairman from 1986-1990.

Madden has been active on behalf of higher education in Texas since 1958 when he was named to the Board of Regents of Amarillo College. He served on the University of Texas Board of Regents from 1959-1965 and on a number of gubernatorial and legislative committees dealing with higher education and the public schools.

Madden has continued to serve as a member of the University of Texas Development Board since 1965 (and was its Chairman from 1985-1987), the Board of

Trustees of Trinity College since 1967, and the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board of Committee on Statewide Governance of Higher Education. Active in business and professional circles, he holds offices at the local, state and national levels.

Former President Reagan appointed Madden to serve on the President's Export Council from 1980-85. Earlier this year, Madden was envoy and representative of President Bush at the inauguration of Uruguayan President Lacalle.

Madden received both his baccalaureate and law degrees from the University of Texas. He is listed in Who's Who in America and Who's Who in American Education.

The new BIFAD chairman is a native and resident of Amarillo, Texas. He and Mrs. Madden have a daughter and son and four grandchildren.



*A.I.D. Counselor Alexander R. Love, with the assistance of Mrs. Madden, swears in Wales H. Madden Jr., as the new chairman of BIFAD.*

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## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SEARCH RESUMES

**C**andidates are sought to fill the position of Executive Director of the proposed Center for University Cooperation in Development, effective January 1, 1991.

The nature of the position has changed substantially as a result of decisions by A.I.D. to form a Center for University Cooperation in Development and by the BIFAD to expand its mandate to include economic cooperation, thereby becoming the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development and Economic Cooperation (BIFADEC).

The incumbent serves a dual role as the organizational link between the Chairman of the BIFADEC and the A.I.D. Administrator and as the lead executive of the Center, which is to be in the Bureau for Science and Technology.

Qualifications for the position include: a doctorate in a relevant discipline, administrative and international program experience, familiarity with university structure and functioning and demonstrated interpersonal and communications capabilities, resulting in a base for broad technical and administrative

leadership.

The term of service is a minimum of two years; a longer period is desirable. The position may be filled by direct federal appointment or by an Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) agreement.

Applications with resumes, nominations, expressions of interest and inquiries should be directed to: Dr. Leo M. Walsh, Chairman, Search Committee, BIFAD, Room 600, SA-2, Washington, D.C. 20523-0219. The closing date is Oct. 15.

## BIFAD PERSONNEL ACTIONS

**J** CARD Chairman. In keeping with established JCARD practice of rotating the chairmanship, Edwin Price, Director of International Research and Development at Oregon State University, exchanged roles with William Furtick, becoming Chairman of the Joint Committee on Agriculture Research and Development on September 1. Furtick, Agency Director for Food and Agriculture in A.I.D.'s Bureau for Science and Technology, is now Vice-Chairman.

**Budget Panel Membership Changes.** Major changes are occurring in the personnel of the BIFAD Budget Panel.

Chairman-designate James Thomas of Utah State University has taken an assignment in India. Harold Matteson of

New Mexico State University, a former chairman of the Panel, is filling Thomas' unexpired term, which continues until 1991.

Reed Hertford of Rutgers University will rotate off JCARD in December, and the new Northeastern representative will be Dean Jansma of Pennsylvania State University.

Tom Westing of the University of Arkansas, immediate past chairman, and David Hansen of Ohio State University, secretary, will continue as members.

A fifth member has been added to the Panel to represent the historically black colleges and universities. Winfrey Clark of Virginia State University will join the Panel in January, and his term will continue until 1995.

## LYNN PESSON LEAVES BIFAD STAFF

**L**ynn L. Pesson, who has been Executive Director of the BIFAD Support Staff for three years, has resigned effective October 3.

A native of Louisiana, Pesson had a long and varied career at Louisiana State University, culminating in his serving as Vice-Chancellor for Student Affairs for six years prior to joining the BIFAD staff. At the time, he also was Professor of Extension and International Education. He brought nearly 25 years of experience in international development, including living and working in Malaysia, assisting with project designs, and consulting in 17 countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean on agricultural research, education and extension.

Pesson's three years at BIFAD have been marked by change. For example, he has served under two A.I.D. Administrators and two Acting Administrators and has had three BIFAD deputies.

Early in his tenure, the BIFAD initiated a special effort to encourage greater attention to preserving the environment and natural resources while enhancing agricultural production. Included was a

*Continued on page 5*

## IITA SEEKS SENIOR SCIENTISTS

**T**he International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Ibadan, Nigeria, invites applications for four senior positions.

**Research Positions.** Two senior research positions are in agronomy: rice, agroecosystems and maize-based cropping systems. Both agronomists will be members of multidisciplinary teams of social and biological scientists and will participate in interdisciplinary research.

The rice agronomist will help analyze inland valley agroecosystems, the determinants of sustainability, productivity and degradation and design management practices. The maize agronomist will participate in research on the characterization of major maize-based systems, analyzing the change in the systems due to cropping intensification and their effect on productivity, sustainability and degradation and designing and testing cropping practices.

The goal of these research efforts is increased sustainability and production for small-scale farmers in humid and subhumid Africa.

Candidates should possess a Ph.D. degree or its equivalent in an appropriate subject, a broad agricultural base, a minimum of five years of international research experience, and demonstrated

ability to communicate in English, work effectively with scientists from other disciplines and engage in interdisciplinary on-farm research. A knowledge of French is desirable.

**Management Positions.** The two senior scientific management positions are: Director of Crop Improvement and Chief of Party of the Cameroon National Cereals Research and Extension project.

The Director of Crop Improvement is an important new position whose incumbent will be responsible for managing IITA's multidisciplinary crop improvement teams consisting of 25 senior scientists and 10 postdoctoral fellows, who direct research in maize, cowpea, sorghum, cassava, yams and plantain and provide support services in genetic resources, virology and biotechnology. The research is conducted at IITA headquarters in Ibadan, Nigeria, and at stations throughout Tropical Africa.

Qualifications include a doctoral degree, a minimum of 15 years of appropriate postdoctoral research experience, at least 5 years of successful management, a demonstrated and well-known reputation for competence and commitment, a strong record in scientific publication and preferably a working knowledge of English and French.

*Continued on page 4*

## 48TH ANNUAL TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE

**"P**ublic and Private Partnership for Rural Development" is the theme of the 48th Annual Professional Agricultural Workers Conference, which will be held at Tuskegee University, Tuskegee, AL, Dec. 2-4.

The conference serves as a forum for those with research and extension interests in the rural disadvantaged in the United States and elsewhere.

Write or call: Ntam Baharanyi, Coordinator, PAWC Program Committee, School of Agriculture and Home Economics, Tuskegee University, Tuskegee, AL 36088. Tel. no.: (205) 727-8454.

## LAVERY HONORED AT BIFAD MEETING

**D**uring the 101st meeting of the BIFAD on Sept. 6 and 7, Attorney Wales H. Madden, Jr. was sworn in as Chairman, succeeding Dr. William E. Lavery (see separate article), and the Board heard several special reports.

### Lavery Honored

A.I.D. Administrator Roskens noted Lavery's wise and tactful leadership in presenting him a certificate of appreciation.

During his tenure, the BIFAD has been expanded to include all relevant university disciplines; the collaborative

linkage model has been developed; the concept of a university center in A.I.D. has evolved; and the Board's leadership has helped sharpen the focus on sustainable agriculture and develop a more effective strategy for international agricultural development.

At the time of his appointment as Chairman of the BIFAD in 1986, Lavery was President of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. He continues to serve Virginia Tech as William B. Preston Professor of International Affairs and Chancellor.

*Continued on page 6*

## A.I.D. ADOPTS STRATEGY, SENDS REPORT TO CONGRESS ON BREASTFEEDING

**A**.I.D. Administrator Ronald W. Roskens recently approved A.I.D.'s breastfeeding for child survival strategy in "recognition of the need to enhance the breastfeeding component of the Agency's programs."

Referring to it as a "call to action," Roskens noted that the new strategy is a vital part of A.I.D.'s overall strategy for economic growth and development. It also complements the Agency's existing child survival strategy and four parallel sub-strategies for immunization, diarrheal disease control, nutrition and child spacing.

The Administrator said he was "impressed both by what A.I.D. has accomplished in breastfeeding promotion over the last decade and by the need to strengthen and focus our assistance for such efforts in the decade ahead."

The strategy sets forth A.I.D.'s breastfeeding action agenda as follows:

- Assess the breastfeeding situation in assisted countries;
- Develop country-specific substrategies;
- Implement appropriate activities, especially within ongoing related programs;
- Continue and expand centrally funded field support;
- Disseminate information on the problem and solutions;

- Support research on breastfeeding.

Appended to the strategy statement are several annexes containing checklists, guidelines, frameworks and approaches to various aspects of breastfeeding promotion, as well as descriptions of field support projects by functional areas.

The new strategy is summarized in the Agency's recent report to Congress, "Breastfeeding: A Report on A.I.D. Programs." Highlighting some of the important accomplishments and documenting a decade of A.I.D. experience and leadership in breastfeeding promotion and support, the report serves "as a useful benchmark against which to chart A.I.D. progress in implementing [the new] strategy in the 1990s," the Administrator commented. He added, "With the support of the U.S. Congress and the American people, we are committed to promoting and protecting breastfeeding for the survival and well-being of children and mothers, and as a most precious, natural resource."

Copies of the strategy and report are available on request. Write or call: Office of Public Inquiries, Bureau for External Affairs, A.I.D., Room 2884 NS, Washington, D.C. 20523-5600. Tel. no. (202) 647-1850.

## UNIVERSITY CENTER EVOLVES

**A**.I.D. Administrator Ronald W. Roskens has given his approval for the creation of an Agency Center for University Cooperation in Development. The Center is expected to be established in stages over the next several months.

The purpose of the Center is to optimize the use in international development programs of the extraordinary national asset which is the U.S. university system. Taking advantage of the considerable development-related resources in the university community and of the universities' increasing efforts to internationalize their programs presents unusual opportunities for productive collaboration between A.I.D. and U.S. universities.

The Center will provide focus within the Agency for developing programs which can utilize more fully the contribution of U.S. universities to Agency goals and to the significant benefit of developing nations.

The concept for the Center had its origins in the activities leading to and involved in the efforts in 1988 and 1989 to develop legislation to reform foreign aid. Even though new legislation was not realized, nevertheless, consultations, both formal and informal, about the Center continued. They resulted in a concept paper which was the basis for more extensive, well-attended and lively consultations with the university community in September.

The Center will consolidate the existing BIFAD Support Staff, and the Office of Research and University Relations into a single organization in the Bureau for Science and Technology. Internal reorganization and consolidation of these units in the Bureau probably will await the selection and appointment of an Executive Director (a Deputy Assistant Administrator) for the Center, thereby allowing his/her input in its structure and staffing.

Modeled after the Agency's Center for Development Information and Evaluation (CDIE), the Center will have Agen-

*Continued on page 5*

## CID SEEKS DEPUTY DIRECTOR

**T**he Consortium for International Development (CID) invites nominations for Deputy Executive Director. The position is expected to be filled in November or as soon as possible thereafter.

CID is a nonprofit corporation of 11 major western universities engaged in international development assistance work with headquarters in Tucson, Arizona.

The Deputy Executive Director will work with the staff of member universities and will be involved in a variety of international development activities, such as program development, contract administration and project management, commensurate with his/her experience and capabilities.

Applicants must have a master's degree (a Ph.D. or equivalent degree in a field relevant to international development is highly preferred), working knowledge of university organization and operations, four years of experience in administration of international development activities (as cited above) and working experience with and knowledge of international development donors (e.g., A.I.D., World Bank and regional development banks). Foreign language capability (in Arabic, French, and/or Spanish) is desirable.

Write or call: Dr. Larry M. Boone, Associate Executive Director, CID, Suite 1500, 5151 East Broadway, Tucson, AZ 85711-3766. Tel. no.: (602) 745-0455.

## NASULGC MEETS IN KANSAS CITY

**T**he 103rd annual meeting of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges will be convened in Kansas City, MO, Nov. 11-13.

Special program topics will include: Internationalizing the University, Public University/Public School Relations and a Centennial Celebration of the 1890 Land Grant Act. Division, council and committee meetings on Saturday, Nov. 10, and on Sunday precede the opening session on Sunday afternoon; those meetings will continue through Tuesday.

C. Payne Lucas, Executive Director of AFRICARE, will speak at the 1890 Centennial Celebration opening plenary on Sunday afternoon. Ronald W. Roskens, A.I.D. Administrator, will be the speaker for the plenary luncheon on Monday, and Dieter Heckelmann, President of the Free University of Berlin, will speak at the closing general session on Tuesday morning.

For further information, write or call: NASULGC, Suite 710, 1 Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036-1191. Tel. no. (202) 778-0818.

## IITA POSITIONS

*Continued from page 2*

The Chief of Party of the National Cereals Research and Extension project in Cameroon will take over a successful, ten-year project which will enter its third phase in January 1991. He/She will be based in Yaounde, Cameroon.

The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of Cameroon's Institute of Agronomic Research to carry out high quality research on maize, rice, sorghum and millet. IITA's role is to provide long- and short-term technical support and training. The project is funded by A.I.D.

Interested candidates should possess a doctoral degree in an agricultural discipline, substantial high-level management experience in agricultural-research, demonstrated interpersonal, analytical and organizational skills, and proficiency in English and, desirably, also in French.

Except for the candidate for the Chief of Party position, candidates are expected to travel frequently throughout sub-Saharan Africa.

For further information, write: Director General, IITA, c/o L.W. Lambourn & Co., Carolyn House, 26 Dingwall Road, Croydon CR9 3EE, England.

## UNIVERSITIES GOING INTERNATIONAL

**F**our-fifths of the 183 American colleges and universities responding to a recent poll are trying to strengthen the international content of their programs. These efforts, however, often are fragmented, uncoordinated and poorly integrated into mainstream academic requirements and activities. Almost all respondents agreed that global topics will become more important over the next two decades and that international programs will increase.

These were some of the findings presented at a conference on "Internationalizing U.S. Universities: A Time for Leadership," co-sponsored by the International Program Development Office of Washington State University and the International Development Management Center of the University of Maryland, and held in Spokane, Washington, June 4-7.

About 150 university presidents, vice-presidents, provosts, international program deans and directors and other university officials and representatives of A.I.D. and the U.S. Department of Education attended the conference. Two BIFAD members, Chairman William E. Lavery and Dr. Wendell G. Rayburn, and the BIFAD Staff executive director and his deputy also participated.

The conferees agreed that internationalization is needed to prepare future citizens and leaders for an increasingly interdependent and heterogeneous world. It must permeate all levels of education from kindergarten through the university. Strong university leadership is essential to enhance the internationalization process, the conferees concluded.

For copies of the proceedings, write or call: Dr. James B. Henson, Director, International Program Development Office, Washington State University, Pullman, WA. 99164-1034. Tel. no.: (509) 335-2541.

*The next meeting of the BIFAD is set for Thursday and Friday, November 15 and 16, in Washington D.C.*

## A.I.D. TRANSFORMS LIBRARY

A.I.D.'s Center for Development Information and Evaluation (PPC/CDIE) has transformed the A.I.D. library into the A.I.D. Development Information Center. Publications and resources relevant to A.I.D.'s current programs are available, as well as access to current and historical A.I.D. documentation.

A new publication, *New This Month*, is distributed to let A.I.D./Washington staff members know about new information sources.

A.I.E./Washington staff members and local current contractors can borrow books listed in *New This Month* for two weeks, renewable to the usual four-week borrowing period if there is no waiting list.

The Development Information Center is located in Room 105, State Annex 18, 1601 North Kent Street, Arlington, VA. It is open between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Requests to the Development Information Center can be telephoned or telefaxed. The numbers are:

- Circulation: (703) 875-4968
- Reference: (703) 875-4818
- Telefax: (703) 875-5269.

## PESSON LEAVES BIFAD

*Continued from page 2*

Congressional forum on sustainable agriculture in April 1988. These activities were the harbinger of increasing interest in A.I.D. in sustainable agriculture.

The BIFAD organized a major conference, "Getting Ready for the '90s," in September 1988 to address three challenges: eliminating world hunger, achieving sustainable agricultural development and enhancing trade through development. These challenges became the focus of the BIFAD 1990s Statement.

A.I.D.'s annual Title XII report to Congress was reinstated in 1989 and covered the period of 1985 through 1988. In June 1989, the BIFAD doubled the time allocated for its bimonthly public meetings to allow for fuller discussion of important issues. Following the untimely

## "AGRICULTURE 2000" TASK FORCE PLANS OCTOBER WORKSHOP

The "Agriculture 2000" Task Force, keeping to its schedule of meetings and consultations, will hold a workshop on October 15 and 16 to focus on the U.S. agricultural science and education system and the potential for meshing U.S. domestic interests with international development and cooperation. The Task Force Chairman, Dean G. Edward Schuh, will host the workshop at the Hubert Humphrey Institute for Public Affairs of the University of Minnesota.

As is Task Force practice, the workshop will involve invited leaders from the U.S. agricultural science and education community and members of the Task Force's Advisory Committee.

Following its early meetings, when the Task Force reviewed past studies and heard from agricultural and development experts from various donor and development assistance organizations, the Task Force developed a concept paper to guide its study. More recent meetings have concentrated on those substantive issues of development identified in the concept paper, including environment and natural resources, food aid, global food supply and demand prospects, agricultural technology, development strategies for Africa and constituency building.

death of A.I.D. Administrator Alan Woods, Pesson continued the efforts begun by Woods to expand the BIFAD mandate to include responsibility for making available to A.I.D. the full range of university capabilities. The idea apparently will come to fruition soon in A.I.D.'s proposed new university center for economic development.

A lengthy review of activities and reports on programs over 18 months led the BIFAD to make a series of recommendations to A.I.D.'s Bureau for Africa in January 1990.

Pesson was instrumental also in the formation of the "Agriculture 2000" Task Force. Sponsored by the BIFAD and several other organizations, it is charged with devising a more effective strategy for international collaboration in agricultural development. The Task Force

An important objective of the Task Force is to build a consensus for what will become its recommended development strategy. Thus, the meetings of the Task Force and its Advisory Committee have been hosted by members in their various organizational settings, such as Winrock International, World Resources Institute and International Food Policy Research Institute, as well as the U.S. Department of Agriculture and A.I.D.

Key people from the host organization usually participate, thus adding other considerations and views to the deliberations. For example, Congressional staff members were invited and participated in the meeting which Advisory Committee member Congressman Douglas Bereuter (R-NE) hosted recently on Capitol Hill.

The Task Force expects to complete a draft report by December and plans to convene a national conference next spring.

## AGENCY UNIVERSITY CENTER

*Continued from page 3*

cy-wide responsibilities for analytical, development support, institution building, policy development, research and technical assistance activities in various functional areas. It will manage the international training activities of the Agency and administer Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, serving as the secretariat and support staff for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development and Economic Cooperation (BIFADEC) and its subordinate units.

expects to have a draft report in December.

During his service to the BIFAD and A.I.D., Pesson has written a regular and thought-provoking column in BIFAD BRIEFS, the bimonthly newsletter.

While he expects to work less intensively after leaving BIFAD, Pesson plans to "keep his hand in." He has accepted the position of President of CSLA, Inc., a Baton Rouge-based firm which is involved in promoting democratic initiatives.

# RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

## Social Science Research Council Announces Fellowship Competition

The Program in Foreign Policy Studies of the Social Science Research Council is initiating its sixth competition for advanced research fellowships. The deadline for applications is Dec. 1.

Funded by the Ford Foundation, the Program encourages research on U.S. foreign policy-making processes that focus on the complex interplay of influential political, economic, social and international forces. In addition to the postdoctoral research fellowships, the Program organizes workshops to bring together fellows, scholars and foreign policy practitioners. An interdisciplinary and international Committee on Foreign Policy Studies, which is appointed by the Social Science Research Council, determines the awards and activities.

The fellowships support up to two years of research and include a stipend and limited funds to cover research

expenses. Current salary and level of experience are considered in determining the size of the stipend. The total award is expected to average \$35,000 per year. Fellows are required to submit mid-term and final reports.

Some preference will be given to researchers in the early stages of their careers. Applications are invited particularly from women and members of minority groups.

Awards will be announced in April 1991.

For information and application materials, write or call: Program in Foreign Policy Studies, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158. Tel. no.: (212) 661-0280.

## Rockefeller Foundation Continues Social Science Research Fellowships

The Rockefeller Foundation has announced the continuation of its Social

Science Research Fellowship Program in Agriculture. Up to 10 people holding recent doctorates in the social sciences will be selected for two-year appointments as scholars in developing countries.

The program is open to citizens of the United States, Canada and sub-Saharan African states. The deadlines are Dec. 31 for North American residents and Jan. 31, 1991, for persons applying from Africa.

Applicants must show an interdisciplinary adaptability and interest in the agricultural aspects of international development work through writings, course work and/or experience. During the selection process, specifics of the research projects and placements at international agricultural research institutes will be negotiated. Fellows will be expected to participate fully in the work of the host institutes.

Write or call: Fellowship Office, Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036. Tel. no. (212)869-8500.

## BOARD MEETING

*Continued from page 3*

### Cameroon Project Success Noted

The Cameroon Agricultural University project at Dschang, a Title XII activity, is a collaborative effort between an 1862 and an 1890 institution in the same state -- namely, the University of Florida and Florida A&M University, respectively.

Dr. Hugh Popenoe of the University of Florida introduced a prize-winning video, showing the transfer to Cameroon of the land grant model of agricultural development.

Dr. Peter Hartmann of Florida A&M University and Project Director, described this eight-year institution building activity and outlined some of the results and spillover effects.

Dr. Robert Kleis of the University of Nebraska, who headed the evaluation team, noted the enthusiasm and talent of the new, young faculty members and the commitment of the people at the university in Dschang, in the relevant ministries in Cameroon, as well as that of the contract team.

In the expected continuation of the project, greater attention needs to be given to strengthening the university's ongoing financial sustainability and linkages with agricultural research and extension services.

Among other reports received by the Board was the FY 1992 report of the BIFAD Budget Panel from its Chairman, Dr. Tom Westing of the University of Arkansas.

## BIFAD

### Members

Mr. Wales H. Madden, Jr.—Chairman  
Honorable Paul Findley  
Mr. Christopher Hicks  
Dr. Jean Ruley Kearns  
Dr. Hugh LaBounty  
Dr. Wendell G. Rayburn  
Dr. Leo Walsh

### JCARD

Dr. Edwin Price—Chairman

### Executive Director

Dr. Lynn Pesson  
BIFAD  
U.S. Agency for International  
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# BIFAD BRIERS

Vol. XIV, No. 6 Newsletter for the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development Nov/Dec 1990

## BIFAD BECOMES BIFADEC

**A** new, revised charter is being processed, which changes the name and scope of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) and creates the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development and Economic Cooperation (BIFADEC).

Created in 1975 by Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, BIFAD has been concerned largely with agriculture, food and related matters of development. The new charter expands the Board's purview to include all aspects of economic development and cooperation, thereby permitting the fuller utilization of the faculty and staff resources and institutional capacity of the American academic community.

The Board advises the A.I.D. Administrator primarily on increasing university involvement in Agency programs, strengthening university capabilities and facilitating cooperation in research.

The expansion of the Board's responsibility to all aspects of international development enables A.I.D. to have greater access to the resources of many more colleges and universities and especially their nonagricultural departments. Placing its activities in the context of overall economic and social development makes the Board's advice on food and agricultural development even more relevant and effective.

By becoming more active in international development programs, American universities can increase their capacity to prepare both American and foreign students for life in an increasingly interdependent world.

## BIFADEC HAS FOUR NEW MEMBERS

**P**resident George Bush recently appointed four new members to the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development and Economic Cooperation (BIFADEC): Christopher Hicks, Wendell G. Rayburn, John V. Byrne, and John A. DiBiaggio.

**Christopher Hicks**, a partner in the Washington, D.C., law firm of Anderson, Hibey, Nauheim and Blair, will complete the term of Mrs. Gwendolyn King, who resigned when she became Commissioner of the Social Security Administration. He is a graduate of Colorado College and earned his law degree from Southern Methodist University, where he was law review editor. Prior to returning to Washington in 1981, he was a law clerk in the Supreme Court of Texas and in private practice in Houston.

Hicks has served in several capacities in the White House, as Executive Assistant to the Secretary and Executive Secretary in the Department of the Treasury, and as General Counsel in the Department of Agriculture. He was a member of the U.S. delegations to the first and second US-USSR Legal Seminars.

Active in Texas and nationally in the Bush-Quayle and Reagan-Bush campaigns, he served on several Bush-Quayle transition teams.

Hicks and his wife have three children and live in Potomac, MD.

**Wendell Rayburn's** reappointment in his own right follows his two-year service on the BIFAD completing the unexpired term of Ambassador Leonard Spearman. Rayburn is President of Lincoln University in Missouri, the oldest of the historically black colleges and universities and a Title XII institution which has been

active internationally.

Rayburn has had a distinguished career in academia, including the presidency of Savannah State College in Georgia for eight years, deanships at the universities of Louisville and Detroit, and many years of service in the Detroit public schools. He has been active in professional circles and, wherever he has lived, in community and public service. Rayburn holds degrees from Eastern Michigan University and the University of Michigan and a doctoral degree in guidance and counseling from Wayne State University.

He and his wife, Gloria Ann, have three children.

**John Byrne**, President of Oregon State University since 1984, succeeds Dr. Jean Ruley Kearns, Professor of Human Ecology at the University of Arizona. A geologist, Byrne earned degrees from Hamilton College and Columbia University and a Ph.D. degree in marine geology from the University of Southern California. Prior to joining the Oregon State University faculty in 1960, he worked for Humble Oil and Refining in Houston, Texas, for three years.

In addition to the various capacities in which he has served at Oregon State University prior to the presidency, Byrne has been a prog-

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## A.I.D. PROPOSES UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT LINKAGES PROGRAM

**A**.I.D. should be interested in assisting with the strengthening and encouragement of linkages between developing country and U.S. colleges and universities, especially in fields relevant to A.I.D. programming. That is the rationale of the proposed university development linkages program.

A.I.D.'s Bureau for Science and Technology organized three workshops in late September, and invited representatives of 250 colleges and universities to discuss the proposed linkages program. Representatives of about 150 institutions attended the sessions in Washington, DC, St. Louis, MO, and San Diego, CA.

The linkages program is slated to be one of the early new initiatives of the Center for University Cooperation and Development. The Center, the concept of which was in the erstwhile

proposed new foreign assistance act of 1989 (the Hamilton bill) is expected to be organized in January 1990, following the selection of an executive director by the BIFADEC.

Building on the Title XII partnership of U.S. universities and A.I.D., the new Center will focus on building even wider and stronger partnerships than have existed by matching university interests and resources with A.I.D. programs. Not only has the original charter of the BIFAD been expanded beyond agriculture and rural development to include other disciplines relevant to international development assistance programs - thereby creating the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development and Economic Cooperation (BIFADEC) - but the universities also have heightened their interest and activity in internationalizing their

campuses and curricula.

In enlarging and strengthening the A.I.D.-university partnership, it is hoped that more creative, productive and lasting linkages of mutual benefit can be developed between developing country and U.S. colleges and universities.

It is thought that proposals will be centrally funded by grants of up to \$100,000 per year for a maximum of five years on a matching basis. A total of \$25 million is expected to be made available over five years, beginning with \$1 million in Fiscal Year 1991. Since USAID concurrence will be required in any linkage agreement, it is hoped that the field missions will provide "add-ons" over time to those partnerships of particular relevance to their ongoing country programs.

The results of the three workshops in September were instructive and are being used in the further refinement and design of the program.

**NEW BOARD MEMBERS** from page 1 ram director at the National Science Foundation and consultant to the U.S. Geologic Survey. He also was the U.S. Commissioner to the International Whaling Commission from 1982 to 1985.

In 1981, then President Ronald Reagan named him Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration where he served until his appointment as Oregon State University president in 1984. Oregon State, a Title XII institution, is one of a very few universities in the United States that is both a land-grant and a sea-grant institution.

Byrne is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC) and serves on the boards of several corporations and other organizations.

**John DiBiaggio**, a dental surgeon, who has been President of Michigan State University since 1985, succeeds Dr. Hugh O. LaBounty, President of California State Polytechnic University at Pomona.

DiBiaggio holds degrees from Eastern Michigan University and the University of Michigan and a Doctor of Dental Surgery degree from the University of Detroit, as well as six honorary degrees. In addition to seven years of private practice in dentistry, he has had extensive experience in academia, beginning with his alma mater, the University of Detroit, and including the University of Kentucky and Virginia Commonwealth University. He served as Vice-President for Health Affairs and then President of the University of Connecticut from 1976 to 1985, prior to his appointment at Michigan State University, a Title XII institution.

DiBiaggio is a member of the Executive Committee of NASULGC, its Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics, and many other national and state higher education boards and committees. He also is a member of the boards of a number of business, professional and philanthropic organizations.

DiBiaggio is married and has three grown children.

The four new members join three

current members, Wales H. Madden, Jr., Chairman, the Honorable Paul Findley, and Dr. Leo Walsh, thus completing the seven-member BIFADEC.

## IRRI PUBLISHES IARC CATALOG

**T**he International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) has released Publications of the International Agricultural Research and Development Centers.

This is a 730-page catalog of all publications and educational materials published by 22 international agricultural research and development centers (IARCs). Included is a 182-page keyword index to help readers locate all publications in certain fields.

IRRI published the catalog on behalf of all centers and is handling the distribution. Copies may be obtained at IRRI, Communication and Publications Department, Division H, P.O. Box 933, 1099 Manila, Philippines.

The cost is \$10.00, plus \$3.00 (surface mail) or \$10.00 (airmail) postage.

## BIFADEC SUBMITS REPORT ON A.I.D. BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992

Following Board review and endorsement of its Budget Panel's report on A.I.D.'s proposed budget for Fiscal Year 1992, BIFADEC Chairman Wales H. Madden, Jr. has submitted the report to A.I.D. Administrator Ronald Roskens for his consideration.

In submitting the report, Madden recognized the budget constraints impinging on the Agency and the difficult program decisions which are ahead.

The report contained the following observations and recommendations:

- Take measures to provide for a 10 percent increase above FY 1990 levels in programs and activities in agricultural production and related areas;
- Capitalize on the comparative advantage offered in science and technology in Title XII universities by increasing their participation in long-term, science-based assistance programs in agriculture and related fields;
- Seek \$8.3 million in additional funding above the FY 1990 level for the Collaborative Research Support Program, in order to stabilize existing research programs and support new activities in sustainable agriculture and natural resources management;
- Provide a higher level of program funding than currently is proposed in the linkage program of the planned Center for University Cooperation and Development, in order for there

to be any significant increase in the use of university scientific resources in development assistance activities;

- Provide additional funds through the Special Constraints Program for U.S. universities to collaborate in special projects with international centers, particularly to expand cooperative research on agribusiness opportunities in developing countries;
- Continue and expand the use of Debt for Development resources, such as has been organized by the Debt for Development Coalition, for protecting and enhancing natural resources;
- Give priority to supporting policies and programs for food production and utilization that achieve economic development and increase personal incomes as a means of alleviating hunger and reducing poverty; and
- Emphasize programs to strengthen institutions in higher education, research, policy, planning, analysis and extension for human capital development in both the public and private sectors.

The Budget Panel was led by Dr. Tom Westing of the University of Arkansas and included Dr. David Hansen of Ohio State University, Dr. Harold Matteson of New Mexico State University, and Dr. James Thomas of Utah State University as members.

## BIFAD MEETS WITH "AG 2000" TASK FORCE

During its November meeting, the BIFAD met with the Task Force on Development Assistance and Cooperation and the Task Force Advisory Committee, and heard a progress report on this BIFAD-initiated effort.

The Task Force's starting point, according to Chairman G. Edward Schuh, was the vastly changed international environment. This calls for a different way of thinking about foreign aid, beginning with eliminating

the term "aid" and encouraging the use of "international cooperation." He stressed that a new coalition, cohesive rationale, and new paradigm for foreign aid are needed.

A new paradigm, which the Task Force still is developing, emphasizes international cooperation and focuses on human capital and institutional development. To administer this paradigm, the Task Force is studying the possibility of creating a national institute for international cooperation,

## REVISIONS IN HANDBOOK 10 EMPHASIZE WOMENS ROLE

A.I.D. recently revised Supplement 1A, "Policy Determination 8 - Participant Training," of Handbook 10. The revisions reflect increased emphasis on women in development and gender analysis.

The revisions occur on page 5 of Supplement 1A. In its revised form, the section is as follows:

*All participant training programs are expected to provide opportunities for women.* AID affirms that all training programs are expected to give attention to means of ensuring substantial participation of women. Where relatively few women are expected to participate, there must be indications of initiatives being taken to increase the number of women in participant training programs. Indicators will include the following information:

1. number of men and women included in participant training program;
2. constraints to women's participation;
3. opportunities for enhancing women's participation;
4. strategies to overcome these constraints or make use of these opportunities; and
5. benchmarks to measure progress in implementing these strategies.

Due to the rapidly rising costs of training, all participant training programs are expected to be supported by thorough needs assessments and economic analysis. Particular attention should be given to cost-effectiveness issues, including: alternative modalities for training and personnel development; incentives affecting the recruitment and retention of trained personnel; and, provisions for recurrent salary costs.

patterned after the National Institutes of Health.

The Task Force plans to present its report to a national conference next spring.

## IVS SEEKS FIELD DIRECTOR

International Voluntary Services, Inc. (IVS) is recruiting for a Field Director for Southern Africa. Based in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, the director has responsibility for the development, implementation and management of IVS programs in Zimbabwe and in other countries in the region.

Most IVS programs are in rural areas and are concerned with agriculture and microenterprises related to agriculture. The focus is to build and strengthen local capacity to solve locally identified problems.

The qualifications include the following: demonstrated experience, including a minimum of five years of working in the development and management of rural projects in Africa (preferably in southern Africa), in monitoring and evaluation, personnel development and fundraising; practical technical skills in one or more relevant subject matter areas; fluency in written and oral English; and a willingness to travel in the region and provide extended on-site support.

For further information, write: Recruitment Director, International Voluntary Services, Inc., Suite 204, 1424 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

## BIFADEC TO MEET DEC. 19

The BIFADEC will meet and convene a one-day facilitative workshop in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The purpose of the workshop is to address university-A.I.D. relations, including the program and matching support grants, other programs, and the proposed University Development Linkages program.

Joining the Board in this meeting will be representatives of Title XII, non-Title XII, and the historically black colleges and universities, as well as A.I.D. officials.

## A.I.D.'S AFRICA BUREAU HAS SUB-SAHARAN DATABASE

Data for 45 Sub-Saharan countries are now available in A.I.D.

Thanks to the initiative of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Division, Office of Technical Resources in A.I.D.'s Bureau for Africa (AFR/TR/ANR), there are complete data series from 1966 through 1990, including the following:

- Supply and distribution tables for five grains: wheat, rice, corn, millet and sorghum and, where available, stock data and nonfood use data for these grains;
- Macroeconomic data: gross domestic product, consumer price index, exchange rate, trade, current account balance and food and agricultural imports; and
- Trade matrix tables for major grain suppliers, including the

United States, Australia, Canada, and the European Community.

In cooperation with the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, AFR/TR/ANR has updated the ERS Sub-Saharan Database. It will be updated for subsequent production years (1991-1993) by March 31 of the respective year. The maintenance and updating of the database is being coordinated through AFR/TR/ANR.

The database is on user-friendly diskettes in standard Lotus 1-2-3 version 2 format.

For more information on access to the database, write or call: Dr. George Gardner, AFR/TR/ANR, Room 339, SA-8A, 1515 Wilson Blvd., Washington, DC 20523-1515. Tel no.: (703) 235-0865.

## TRAINING COURSES

- **Project Analysis with Microcomputer Applications**, International Center for Agricultural and Resource Development, *Colorado State University*, January 2-18, 1991.

The objective of the course is to improve the participants' knowledge about decision making and analytical tools used in making investments in agricultural and natural resource programs and projects. Practical methods are emphasized, stressing economic and efficient use of resources.

Write or call: Ronald L. Tinnermeier, Director, International Center of Agricultural and Resource Development, Colorado State University, B-302 Clark Building, Fort Collins, CO 80523. Tel. no.: (303) 491-7292. Telex no.: 452014 ICARD.

- **Management Development Program**, *Mananga Agricultural Management Centre, Mhlume, Swaziland*, January 7-March 8, 1991.

This course is designed for experienced middle managers, especially those in the agricultural and rural development sector. It contains three core elements, managerial skills, managerial behavior and managerial awareness. Optional modules in personnel, enterprise and rural development management provide indepth treatment catering to the learning needs of the individual participant.

Bilateral and multilateral donor organizations, United Nations agencies, foundations and private firms sponsor participants, who come from all over the developing world. The wealth of knowledge provided by this diversity of nationalities and experiential backgrounds is exploited during the course.

Write or telex: The Managing Director, Mananga Agricultural Management Centre, P.O. Box 20, Mhlume, Swaziland. Telex no.: 2320 WD Swaziland.

*Continued on page 6*

# WHO'S WHO In the Field



## AFRICA

**Botswana Gaborone**  
Director John Hummon  
Deputy Director Richard L. Shortlidge Jr.

**Cameroon Yaounde**  
Director Jay P. Johnson  
Deputy Director Ellsworth M. Amundson

**Guinea Conakry**  
Director William J. Kaschak  
Assistant Director Allen E. Reed

**Kenya Nairobi**  
Director John R. Westley  
Deputy Director Eric R. Zallman

**Lesotho Maseru**  
Director Barbara P. Sandoval (acting)  
Assistant Director Barbara P. Sandoval

**Liberia Monrovia**  
(Staff evacuated June 1990)

**Madagascar Antananarivo**  
Director Phyllis Dichter-Forbes

**Malawi Lilongwe**  
Director Carol A. Peasley  
Assistant Director Kenneth R. Rikard

**Mali Bamako**  
Director Dennis J. Brennan  
Deputy Director Donald B. Clark

**Mozambique Maputo**  
Director Julius P. Schlotthauer  
Deputy Director David E. Mutchler

**Niger Niamey**  
Director George T. Eaton  
Deputy Director Valerie Dickson-Horton

**Rwanda Kigali**  
Director James A. Graham

**Senegal Dakar**  
Director Julius E. Coles  
Deputy Director Gary L. Nelson

**Somalia Mogadishu**  
Director Michael A. Rugh

**Republic of South Africa Pretoria**  
Director Dennis P. Barrett  
Assistant Director Janice M. Weber

**The Sudan Khartoum**  
Director Frederick E. Machmer Jr.

**Swaziland Mbabane**  
Director Roger D. Carlson  
Deputy Director Mary K. Huntington

**Tanzania Dar es Salaam**  
Director Joseph F. Stepanek  
Deputy Director Joel E. Schlesinger

**Uganda Kampala**  
Director Keith W. Sherper  
Assistant Director Stephen Ryner

**Zaire Kinshasa**  
Director Charles W. Johnson  
Deputy Director Baudouin F. de Marcken

**Zambia Lusaka**  
Director Fred E. Winch  
Assistant Director Bruno A. Kosheleff

**Zimbabwe Harare**  
Director Ted D. Morse  
Deputy Director Frederick A. Zobrist

**USAID Offices**

**Burkina Faso Ouagadougou**  
USAID Representative Wilbur G. Thomas

**Burundi Bujumbura**  
USAID Representative Glenn G. Slocum

**Cape Verde Praia**  
USAID Representative Thomas C. Luche

**Chad N'Djamena**  
USAID Representative Bernard D. Wilder

**Ethiopia Addis Ababa**  
USAID Representative Willard J. Pearson Jr.

**The Gambia Banjul**  
USAID Representative Jimmie M. Stone

**Ghana Accra**  
USAID Representative Joseph B. Goodwin

**Guinea-Bissau Bissau**  
USAID Representative Ann E.M. Williams

**Mauritania Nouakchott**  
USAID Representative William H. Faulkner (acting)

**Togo/Benin Lome/Cotonou**  
USAID Representative Mark G. Wenting

**Sections of Embassy**

**Nigeria Lagos**  
USAID Affairs Officer (vacant)

**Regional Economic Development Services Offices**

**East & Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA)**  
*Kenya, Nairobi*  
Director Fred C. Fischer  
Deputy Director Bruce Odell

**West & Central Africa (REDSO/WCA)**  
*Cote d'Ivoire, Abidjan*  
Director Frederick E. Gilbert  
Deputy Director Howard R. Handler



## ASIA

**Bangladesh Dhaka**  
Director Mary C. Kilgour  
Deputy Director Malcolm J. Purvis

**India New Delhi**  
Director Dale B. Pfeiffer (acting)  
Deputy Director Dale B. Pfeiffer

**Indonesia Jakarta**  
Director Lee A. Twentyman (acting)  
Deputy Director Lee A. Twentyman

**Nepal Kathmandu**  
Director Kelly Kammerer  
Deputy Director Theodora Wood-Stervinou

**South Pacific Fiji, Suva**  
Regional Director John B. Woods

**Sri Lanka Colombo**  
Director Richard M. Brown  
Deputy Director George Jones

**Thailand Bangkok**  
Director Thomas H. Reese III  
Deputy Director Steven P. Mintz  
USAID Representative to ASEAN  
Lawrence J. Ervin



## EUROPE AND NEAR EAST

**Egypt Cairo**  
Director Marshall D. Brown  
Deputy Director Charles F. Weden Jr.

**Jordan Amman**  
Director (vacant)  
Deputy Director William T. Oliver Jr.

**Morocco Rabat**  
Director Dennis Chandler  
Deputy Director Linda E. Morse

**Pakistan Islamabad**  
Director James A. Norris  
Deputy Director Nancy Tumavick  
USAID Representative for Afghanistan  
Affairs Robert Bakley

**The Philippines Manila**  
Director Malcolm Butler  
Deputy Director Richard Johnson

**Tunisia Tunis**  
Director George Carner

**Yemen Sanaa**  
Director (vacant)  
Deputy Director Philip-Michael Gary

**USAID Offices**

**Oman Muscat**  
USAID Representative Duncan R. Miller

**Poland Warsaw**  
USAID Representative William Joslin

**Portugal Lisbon**  
USAID Affairs Officer David C. Leibson (acting)

**Thailand Bangkok**  
USAID Representative/Khmer Affairs  
William Erdahl

**Bolivia La Paz**  
Director Carl Leonard  
Deputy Director Garber Davidson

**Costa Rica San Jose**  
Director Ronald F. Venezia  
Deputy Director Douglas L. Tinsler

**Dominican Republic Santo Domingo**  
Director Raymond F. Rifenburg  
Deputy Director Francis Conway

**Ecuador Quito**  
Director Charles E. Costello  
Deputy Director H. Robert Kramer

**El Salvador San Salvador**  
Director Henry H. Bassford  
Deputy Director John Lovas

**Guatemala Guatemala City**  
Director Terrence J. Brown  
Deputy Director Steve Wingert

**Haiti Port-au-Prince**  
Director David A. Cohen  
Deputy Director Francis R. Herder

**Honduras Tegucigalpa**  
Director John Sanbrailo  
Deputy Director George A. Wachtenheim

**Jamaica Kingston**  
Director Robert S. Queener  
Deputy Director Marilyn Zak

**Nicaragua Managua**  
Director Janet Ballantyne  
Deputy Director Kenneth Schofield

**Panama Panama City**  
Director Thomas Stukel  
Deputy Director Kevin Kelly

**Peru Lima**  
Director Craig Buck  
Deputy Director Barbara Kennedy

**Regional Office for Central American Programs (ROCAP)**  
*Guatemala, Guatemala City*  
Director Nadine M. Hogan  
Deputy Director Ronald Nicholson

**Regional Development Office/Caribbean (RDOC)**  
*Barbados, Bridgetown*  
Director Aaron Williams  
Deputy Director Larry T. Armstrong

**USAID Offices**

**Belize Belize City**  
USAID Representative Mosina H. Jordan

**Brazil Brasilia**  
USAID Representative Howard B. Helman

**Chile Santiago**  
USAID Representative Paul W. Fritz

**Colombia Bogota**  
USAID Representative James F. Smith

**Mexico Mexico City**  
USAID Representative Gerard Bowers

**Paraguay/Uruguay Asuncion/Montevidео**  
USAID Representative Peter R. Orr

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

**U.S. Mission to the United Nations**  
(including U.S. Secretariat, UNDP, UNICEF, UNCDF, UNFPA)  
*New York, New York*  
Development Coordination Officer—A. Gordon MacArthur

**U.S. Mission to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organizations**  
(including FAO, WFP, WFC, IFAD)  
*Rome, Italy*  
U.S. Executive Director to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)—Richard M. Seifman  
Attache for Development Affairs—David W. Joslyn

**U.S. Mission to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development**  
*Paris, France*  
U.S. Representative to the Development Assistance Committee—Martin V. Dagata

**Office of the U.S. Executive Director to the Asian Development Bank**  
*Manila, The Philippines*  
USAID Development Adviser to the U.S. Executive Director—Letitia K. Butler

Note: List reflects USAID geographic bureau reorganization effective Oct. 1.

(Front Lines, October 1990)

## TRAINING COURSES from page 4

- **Tropical Plant Pest Quarantine**, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, *University of Hawaii at Manoa*, March 14-May 24, 1991.

Designed to improve the management of effective quarantine programs, this course will be useful for quarantine technicians, undergraduate course instructors, agricultural researchers, extension workers and commercial farm managers. A college/university diploma or degree in agriculture with courses in botany, biology and horticulture and English-language competency are required.

Enrollment will be limited to permit individual instruction and assistance, especially since hands-on laboratory activity and independent study will complement the lectures. Field trips also will be included.

Certificates will be awarded for satisfactory completion of the course.

Write or call: International Programs Office, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, 214 Gilmore Hall, 3050 Maile Way, Honolulu, HI 96822. Tel. no.: (808) 956-6441. Fax no.: (808) 956-6442. Telex no.: 7430725 SPRAD HR. Cable: UNIHAW.

- **Economic Analysis of Aquaculture Systems**, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, *University of Hawaii at Manoa*, May 26-June 8, 1991.

This intensive, short course will provide instruction and practice in applying basic economic

analytical techniques to solve problems of aquaculture production, marketing and development. Few economists have applied their expertise to aquaculture, and aquaculturists and extension agents often are not trained sufficiently in economic analysis.

The Monday-Saturday format provides for lectures in the morning and laboratory and library assignments in the afternoon. One field trip is planned.

A B.S. degree or its equivalent and English-language competency are required.

Write or call: International Programs Office, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, 214 Gilmore Hall, 3050 Maile Way, Honolulu, HI 96822. Tel. no.: (808) 956-6441. Fax no.: (808) 956-6442. Telex no.: 7430725 SPRAD HR. Cable: UNIHAW.

- Courses, workshops and long-term training in **Biological Nitrogen Fixation Technologies for Sustainable Agriculture** are offered by the Nitrogen Fixation by Tropical Agricultural Legumes (NifTAL) project of the *University of Hawaii's College of Tropical Agriculture*.

Courses are from three to six weeks duration, range from basic to advanced studies and provide intensive, hands-on experience with supporting lectures. They are modular, can be modified to meet participants' needs and can be provided at host institutions. For example, the basic six-week course, **Rhizobium Technology**, has been given in Kenya, Malay-

sia, Mexico, Thailand and on mainland USA, as well as at project headquarters on Maui. Similarly, the six-week course, **Legume Inoculant Production**, has been held also in India and Thailand.

Workshops are designed to meet the needs of particular groups - e.g., Peace Corps volunteers, extension workers and policy planners. They usually are from three days to two weeks in length.

There is an intern program for visiting research scientists to do specific projects either at NifTAL headquarters on Maui or at the BNF Resource Center in Bangkok, Thailand. Research assistantships also are available for students who are master's and doctor's degree candidates.

A degree in one of the life sciences or agronomy is a prerequisite for registration and English is the medium of instruction.

NifTAL is funded primarily by A.I.D. under a service agreement.

For further information, write or call: Training Coordinator, NifTAL Project, University of Hawaii, 1000 Holomua Avenue, Paia, Maui, HI 96779. Tel. no.: (808) 579-9568. Cable: NIFTAL. Telex: NIFTAL 7430315 (ITT).

## ANDEAN WOMEN TRAIN IN APPALACHIA

**T**wenty Peruvian women recently completed an eight-week training program in development skills at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. The course was designed to increase their effective participation in the development process and to broaden their political and social awareness.

In addition to four segments of course work, there was an "Experience America" portion, which included field trips to and workshops at a variety of grassroots women's organizations in Appalachia.

The training program was funded by A.I.D. as part of its Andean Peace Scholarship project.

## BIFAD

### Members

Mr. Wales H. Madden, Jr.—Chairman  
Honorable Paul Findley  
Mr. Christopher Hicks  
Dr. Jean Ruley Kearns  
Dr. Hugh LaBounty  
Dr. Wendell G. Rayburn  
Dr. Leo Walsh

### JCARD

Dr. Edwin Price—Chairman

### Acting Executive Director

Dr. C Stuart Callison  
BIFADEC  
U.S. Agency for International  
Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523-0219  
(202) 663-2578



# BIFAD BRIEFS

Vol. XV, No. 1

Jan/Feb 1991

## RALPH SMUCKLER IS NEW EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**D**r. Ralph H. Smuckler, consultant for special international projects to the president of Michigan State University, has been appointed executive director of A.I.D.'s new Agency Center for University Cooperation in Development. He will serve also as a deputy assistant administrator in the Bureau for Science and Technology.

Long active in international development, Smuckler brings a rich background of experience and service in academic, philanthropic, foundation and government circles in the United States and overseas.

He has been a member of the Michigan State University faculty since 1951 as professor of political science, and as dean and assistant to the president for international studies and programs since 1968. His tenure has been punctuated with numerous leaves for living and working on

his two main career interests, international development and international studies, for extended periods in such diverse places as Vietnam, Pakistan, New York and Washington, D.C. Briefer periods have been spent in numerous countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Among Smuckler's many assignments for A.I.D. over the years has been his service as a member and chairman of the Research Advisory Committee from 1973 to 1982. In 1978, he headed the office which planned the proposed Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

Dr. Smuckler has served also in leading roles as chairman of the Board on Science and Technology for International Development of the National Academy of Sciences, and as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of International



Education, the International Commission of the American Council on Education, and the Board of the National Association of Foreign Student Affairs. He also was a founding member of the Board of the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities, and a representative of and consultant to the Ford Foundation. In addition, Smuckler is a consultant to the Kellogg Foundation, the John T. and Catherine C. MacArthur Foundation and Pew Charitable Trusts.

*Continued on page 2*

## BIFADEC CONVENES WORKSHOP ON UNIVERSITY-A.I.D. RELATIONS

**I**n conjunction with its special 103rd meeting in Washington, DC, on Dec. 19, the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development and Economic Cooperation (BIFADEC) convened an informational workshop on university-A.I.D. relations.

Workshop participants discussed the Title XII Program Support Grants program and the related single and joint Memoranda of Understanding, the proposed University Linkages project, and other mechanisms for involving the U.S. college and university community more fully and effectively in development assistance programs.

BIFADEC Chairman Wales H. Maden, Jr., was assisted by Dr. James B. Henson of Washington State University, who served as facilitator of the workshop.

Representatives of various university associations and constituent organizations included both support-grant recipients and non-recipients. They commented on current programs and the impact of diverting the funding from those programs to the proposed new University Development Linkages project.

Among the participants were spokespersons for the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC), American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU), Association of American Universities (AAU), American Association of Community and Junior Colleges (AACJC), and the historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs), as well as representatives of A.I.D.'s central and regional bureaus.

Dr. Henson summarized the salient points made during the workshop as follows:

— U.S. colleges and universities have played and can play a role in development. Many of their resources have not been utilized.

— Whatever the development activities in which U.S. colleges and universities are likely to be involved, they should

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# A.I.D. ADMINISTRATOR APPROVES PROGRAM INITIATIVES

Three program initiatives and a management design were approved recently by A.I.D. Administrator Ronald W. Roskens to guide Agency thinking and programming. They are: the Democracy Initiative, the Business and Development Partnership Initiative, the Family and Development Initiative and Toward Strategic Management.

The initiatives are designed to respect continuity in areas of success and to encourage innovation. The Democracy Initiative proposes to strengthen democratic institutions through direct support activities, integrate democracy building into A.I.D. programming goals, reward progress in democratization in allocating resources, and establish rapid response mechanisms to democratic breakthroughs.

The Business and Development Partnership Initiative includes six activities: (1) a capital projects facility to support projects of direct strategic relevance to U.S. trade competitiveness; (2) a business and development network to provide information and advice to American firms seeking to do business in countries in which A.I.D. operates; (3) a business advisory council to provide A.I.D. with additional business perspective; (4) pilot projects in a few select U.S. industries in

emerging sectors in development (e.g., environmental products) which produce extraordinary economic development impacts from American private sector investments in countries in which A.I.D. operates; (5) engaging the talents of America's universities and business schools to address the emerging issues affecting American business competitiveness; and (6) business internships in emerging markets to help develop a cadre of young people with relevant business skills and cultural understanding in countries in which A.I.D. operates.

The Family and Development Initiative focuses on the family as a starting point for analysis of people's needs, how they use existing resources, and as an organizing principle for mobilizing people's energy and commitment for progress. The objectives of this initiative are: to expand the use of the family as a critical unit of analysis; to strengthen and increase family participation in the development process; to increase the mobilization of family resources for economic growth and social development; to build on successful family-oriented development programs; and to use the family concept and analytical framework to improve the results of monitoring, research and evaluation of impacts.

Supporting those three initiatives is a management strategy to meet A.I.D.'s changing environment. The strategic management goal is to do fewer things well by concentrating on assuring the quality of A.I.D.'s programs, services and operations. Immediate and longer-term changes are envisioned. Program evaluation, tighter controls on funds and workforce development and rewards are immediate management targets. Longer-term considerations include further development of a program strategy, motivational values and rewards for the staff and a corporate management system emphasizing quality in programs and services.

Copies of the initiatives and management design have been circulated to A.I.D. staff members for discussion and refinement and for application to program planning, implementation and evaluation.

## SMUCKLER from page 1

During 1986 and 1987, Smuckler organized and led a year-long national study of U.S. development cooperation, among the results of which was the report, *New Challenges, New Opportunities: U.S. Cooperation for International Growth and Development in the 1990s*.

The purpose of the new Center, which Smuckler will help organize and direct, is to assist A.I.D. in taking fuller advantage of the broad range of resources in the U.S. university community in addressing development problems overseas. The Center will consolidate the existing BIFADEC support staff and the Office of Research and University Relations into a single organization in A.I.D.'s Bureau for Science and Technology.

In doing so, the Center will serve as the secretariat for the BIFADEC and its subordinate units, and will have Agency-wide responsibilities for promoting development cooperation between and among A.I.D., U.S. institutions of higher education engaged in international development activities and developing country institutions.

A native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Smuckler has a Ph.D. degree in political science from the University of Wisconsin. He is expected to assume his new duties early in 1991.

## CGIAR PROPOSALS SEEK TO ADDRESS SUSTAINABILITY

During the last annual meeting of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), proposals were considered to modify the member international agricultural research centers (IARCs) so that they might deal more effectively with research for increasing food yields and maintaining agricultural sustainability, including environment and natural resources, forestry and agroforestry, and with the strengthening of national research centers. The proposals and related questions were contained in the report of CGIAR's technical advisory committee, "A Possible Expansion of the CGIAR."

There was consensus on the need for greater focus on sustainability research, particularly for forestry and agroforestry

research, but not on how the research is to be carried out. The budget implications of the proposals are considerable. The committee's report, which considered the research activities of CGIAR-associated and non-associated centers, outlined possible options and strategies against a declining budget trend, looking at ways to increase yields in order to meet food needs. The budget decline signalled a need for developing research priorities. It was decided to study further the different options and their costs.

How the proposals evolve will be influenced by some of the current activities in sustainable agriculture in which the IARCs are engaged, such as the use of leguminous plants and trees for nitrogen generation

*Continued on page 6*

## INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND THE LAST FRONTIER: AMERICAN LEADERSHIP IN THE GLOBAL VILLAGE

The world is rapidly changing into a truly global society.

Advances in communication and transportation technology are shrinking the physical world faster than we realize.

Research, education, the proliferation of the printing press, and the Xerox machine have resulted in a flood of information; personal computers, however, have given us new hope of mastering that great flood and using it to our advantage.

Local politics have been internationalized. What happens in one country affects us all. One petty dictator can disrupt global prosperity and upset world stability and peace. The world is less tolerant of the tyranny of small elite groups over the many, especially when it increases human misery and deprivation in a world capable of plenty for all.

The world economy is already integrated far more than most Americans realize. Our own continued prosperity depends on international financial, commodity and service markets, on specialized production, and on free trade, as well as on economic stability both at home and abroad. In a free market economy the welfare of the whole society depends on the welfare of its component parts. The continued existence of low productivity and poverty, whether within pockets of the United States or in those countries we call less developed, diminishes the welfare of us all. Free trade is mutually beneficial, whether domestic or international, and one cannot trade much with those who are unproductive and poor.

The spread of disease knows no political boundary, one has only to mention the current worldwide plague of the AIDS virus as an example. The public health profession long ago developed international research and outreach linkages for both scientific and humanitarian reasons.

Finally, let me mention the role of education in this emerging global village. It should be the most important element in improving our ability as a nation to deal with the shrinking globe, with its expanding, demanding population, and with the political, social, economic, and environmental problems--and the opportunities--that we

face. However, the American academic community has been very slow in responding to these challenges.

Our citizens must learn to live in an increasingly complex, interdependent world. We must learn to be competitive in the production of goods and services and to trade profitably with producers and consumers in more than a hundred other countries. To do so, we must come to understand their politics, cultures and social values, not to mention their languages. We must develop a greater respect and tolerance for human diversity both at home and abroad, recognizing and utilizing the unique talents and experiences of every individual.

Americans pride themselves on being a nation of immigrants, and some of us are more recent immigrants than others. We come from all over and we have useful language and area skills within our own society from all over the world. Why then are we so well known for our ethnocentricity, our racial and ethnic bigotry, our ignorance of other languages and our intolerance of other cultures and customs?

The answer lies, in part, in the failure of our locally-based education system to recognize the importance of international education, despite its other strengths. Instead of being part of the answer to international problems, most of our colleges and universities--and also our elementary and secondary schools--are still a big part of the problem.

American isolationism, bigotry and ethnocentricity must go. Never appropriate, in today's world they are severe handicaps. No more can courses in "world history" and "world literature" confine themselves to the East Mediterranean and West European civilizations. No more should our young people feel ill at ease when meeting a contemporary from another land because they don't know anything about where he or she is coming from.

During the first week of June, I participated in a conference in Spokane, Washington, on "Internationalizing U.S. Universities: a Time for Leadership." One hundred sixty-one participants represented 82 universities, state government, federal gov-

ernment, private sector and educational organizations. The program focused on four themes: 1) Why internationalize? 2) What to internationalize? 3) How to enhance internationalization? and 4) A national agenda for internationalizing universities.

In his keynote address, Governor Booth Gardner of the State of Washington dealt with the first two themes--the why and the what--by emphasizing three points:

First, internationalizing higher education is not sufficient but must contribute to the internationalization of the entire public school system, including K thru 12.

Second, the fundamental goal of American education is to produce citizens who will carry our tradition of constitutional democracy and our pluralistic values into the next century. These values rest upon the belief that every human being is important. A successful pluralistic democracy thus requires an understanding knowledge and an appreciation of other countries, cultures, and political systems.

Third, there is a direct relationship between international education and domestic cultural pluralism.

The Governor postulated that these three connections--between the internationalization of universities and that of public school education, between knowledge and values, and between global and domestic cultural diversity--all three are essential to the future of our country.

On how to internationalize, Ohio University President Charles J. Ping emphasized the importance of leadership from the top which must not only provide supportive rhetoric, but must also translate the rhetoric into decisions and resource allocations to implement those decisions.

Indeed, our colleges and universities must lead the way. They are the generators and storehouses of knowledge, they train and employ our teachers, and their faculties shape and lead public opinion. They train our future citizens.

Community and junior colleges play a special role, since they reach large numbers of people in local communities not served by the larger schools and are espe-

cially close to recent immigrant groups. Your expertise in basic educational and vocational skills and in applied knowledge for community development is very relevant, not only for local development in the United States, but also for the developing countries abroad. Many of the problems you are helping our own communities solve are similar to those in developing countries. In fact, you already are helping developing country institutions solve their problems and are bringing back experience and knowledge useful to our own communities.

This very week the Chronicle of Higher Education reported the increase of foreign students in the United States to a record 386,000 in 1989-90. Heading the list of institutions with foreign student enrollments was Miami-Dade Community College in Florida with a total of 5,500, or twelve percent of their total student body! Education is a key service export for the United States, earning much needed foreign exchange as we use our comparative advantage in higher education to develop human resources for our neighbors.

This brings us to the subject of development and what I call the "last frontier"--the untamed wilderness of human poverty, hunger, disease, ignorance and political impotence. Those of us working to conquer this wilderness do not want to conserve any part of it. Its continued existence is an affront to the sensibilities of civilized society and will continue to be a moral issue in an era of potential plenty, as well as evidence of lost opportunities for the betterment of mankind.

We need all the help we can get on this frontier. The task is larger than all of us together, and the opportunities and potential benefits are even greater. It should be an all-American effort, sharing our technologies with less fortunate neighbors and explaining the reciprocal opportunities and benefits to the American public, co-opting the skeptics to join us in this grand human enterprise.

There is a convergence of academic needs to internationalize curricula, course content, campus activities, and faculty and student experience, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the need for greater efforts to tame this last frontier through economic, social and political development.

Within the federal government the

BIFAD, which I represent, is a seven-member, Presidentially-appointed board established in 1975 by Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act to advise the Administrator of the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) on how 1) to bring an end to the scourge of famine and hunger in the world by increasing food and agriculture production and improving its distribution in developing countries and 2) to involve more effectively in this process American universities with substantial agricultural research and training capacity.

The BIFAD is changing its charter and its name to add all the other aspects of international development to its legislated focus, and it will henceforth be known as the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development and Economic Cooperation, or BIFADEC. The new BIFADEC will seek to understand and provide advice on the whole spectrum of development problems and to involve all interested colleges and university faculties, including your own, that are relevant to development abroad.

Meanwhile, A.I.D. is creating an Agency Center for University Cooperation in Development to design and manage programs that can involve more effectively all American colleges and universities in the work of international development. The staff of the University Center will provide support to the new BIFADEC, and its executive director will be selected from the academic community by the Board. The BIFADEC, representing the American academic community, will play a significant role in determining the functions and programs of this center.

In addition to providing staff support to the BIFADEC, the new University Center will be part of the A.I.D. Bureau for Science and Technology, which is already designing a new program for the center to manage, the University Development Linkages Project. This project is expected to facilitate the development of permanent linkage arrangements between American colleges and universities and similar institutions in developing countries, focused on the development research, education, training and extension needs of the latter, but providing long-term benefits to both. This project will be open to all colleges and universities, and to small consortia thereof,

that have an interest and capability in any aspect of international development work.

Economic and social development occurs mainly through the growth and development of individuals and institutions. Colleges and universities have much to contribute, as they educate future leaders, conduct research, and create and adapt new technology. In the December 1990 issue of the Foreign Service Journal, Robert J. Muscat, a retired A.I.D. economist presently with the East Asian Institute at Columbia University, summarized his extensive research on the successful development of Thailand. He concluded that U.S. foreign assistance was a significant factor in that success and that "the most pervasive and long-lasting contribution was the creation of human capital and the development of a wide array of Thai institutions. While U.S. aid was marginal in size, these institutions, manned and often directed by U.S.-trained participants, have been central to the planning and management of Thai development policy and programs. The training and institutional linkages with the United States have also cumulated into a rich legacy of good will that affects other dimensions of U.S.-Thai relations."

In conclusion, let me emphasize that our goal is to establish a new partnership between A.I.D. and American colleges and universities, recognizing their vital role in leading America into the global village of tomorrow and, indeed, in helping to shape that village and to steer its development in desirable directions. Together we can conquer the "last frontier" and build a better world: **a world without poverty, hunger, ignorance or preventable disease, a world in which people choose their own leaders, peacefully, have productive jobs, and share a global prosperity in a sustainable environment.**

**A keynote address (edited and condensed for BIFAD Briefs) by C. Stuart Callison, Acting Executive Director, BIFADEC, delivered to the International Intercultural Consortium of the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, Washington, D.C., Nov. 30, 1990**

## SANREM PLANS PROCEEDING

The proposed Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) in sustainable agriculture is to be known as the Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (SANREM) CRSP.

It is being designed by the Office of Agriculture in A.I.D.'s Bureau for Science and Technology. With the assistance of the National Research Council (NRC), a panel of agricultural and resource scientists from the university community, agribusinesses, environmental organizations and governmental agencies has been convened to help define research priorities and suggest management options.

Indications are that there will be three categories of grants in the SANREM CRSP for the initial three-year period: (1) research planning grants to support visits to potential study sites and the development of linkages with cooperating institutions, (2) core research grants to support full-scale interdisciplinary research on sustainable agriculture and natural

*Continued on page 6*

## WORKSHOP *Continued from page 1*

be placed in a format with defined objectives and expectations, matching their varying capacities and capabilities with circumstances and situations in developing countries, newly emerging democracies and newly industrialized countries.

— More attention should be given to the processes by which U.S. college and university resources can be mobilized. The current support-grant programs and the proposed linkages project are only two of many possible approaches. A synergistic, rather than an either/or, approach should be encouraged.

— The proposed new Agency University Center for Cooperation in Development can involve colleges and universities in a collaborative and participatory fashion.

— The resulting costs of university-A.I.D. collaboration and cooperation should be presented in explicit output terms.

— The merits and shortcomings of current, proposed and other collaborative mechanisms should be delineated. The consequences of program termination should be considered.

## POND DYNAMICS/AQUACULTURE CRSP HAS NEW DIRECTOR

Ms. Hillary S. Egna of Oregon State University is the new director of the Pond Dynamics/Aquaculture Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP). Since August 1986, Egna has served successfully as the program's assistant, associate, and acting director, so she is well-versed in what the assignment entails.

A graduate of the University of Michigan in natural resources and biological oceanography, Egna earned a master's degree in aquaculture at Oregon State University.

In addition to her extensive work on the Pond Dynamics/Aquaculture CRSP, Egna has worked on projects in both the public and private sectors in the United States and overseas. She has published extensively and has made presentations to many special meetings.

Ms. Egna is the second woman to head one of the seven CRSPs. The trailblazer is Dr. Patricia Barnes-McConnell of Michigan State University, who directs the Bean-Cowpea CRSP.

— A time frame is needed for various decisions about the nature and amount of university participation and involvement and for the mobilization of public support by the universities. The budget, both actual and potential, is a key factor.

— There is an opportunity to consolidate and enlist a broader university participation and involvement in development assistance programs.

At the conclusion of the workshop and following the Board's further deliberations, Chairman Madden was directed to communicate to A.I.D. Administrator Ronald W. Roskens the Board's formal recommendations on the subject.

The Board reaffirmed its endorsement of and support for the Administrator's intention to create an Agency Center for University Cooperation in Development. However, in order to assist with the definition of the programmatic role of the new Center, the Board authorized the creation of a task force, the composition and scope of work of which are expected to be approved at the Board's next meeting in February.

In affirming the Agency's efforts to make fuller and more effective use in

## AIAEE PLANS 7TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

"The Role of Agricultural and Extension Education in Sustainable Development" is the theme of the 7th annual conference of the Association for International Agricultural and Extension Education (AIAEE), which will be held on March 28-30 at the Riverfront Holiday Inn in St. Louis, MO.

For further information, write David G. Acker, AIAEE Program Chairman, Office of International Research and Development, Oregon State University, 400 Snell Hall, Corvallis, OR 97331-1641 or Layle D. Lawrence, AIAEE Secretary, College of Agriculture and Forestry, West Virginia University, 2056 Agricultural Sciences Building, Morgantown, WVA 26506-6108.

## AFSRE ISSUES CALL FOR SYMPOSIUM PAPERS

The Institute of International Agriculture of Michigan State University will host the 11th annual symposium of the Association for Farming Systems Research-Extension (AFSRE) at East Lansing, MI, on October 5-10. The symposium will focus on critical issues and future directions of farming systems research and extension in the 1990s.

Abstracts of papers to be considered for panel or poster presentation must be submitted to the AFSRE symposium office not later than March 15. AFSRE will review all abstracts for relevance and scientific quality.

For copies of the submission form and further information about the symposium, write or call: AFSRE Symposium, Institute of International Agriculture, Michigan State University, 324 Agriculture Hall, East Lansing, MI 48824-1039. Tel.: 517-353-5262. FAX: 517-353-1888. Telex: 650-264-1762 MCI.

international development of the resources in the U.S. college and university community, the Board urged the allocation of sufficient financial resources to start the proposed University Development Linkages project on a provisional basis in FY 1991, with a modest increase in funding in

*Continued on page 6*

## 1990s CITED AS THE DECISIVE DECADE FOR ENDING HUNGER

The twenty-fifth issue of "A Shift in the Wind," the Hunger Project's report to its 6.2 million-member worldwide constituency in 154 countries, boldly asserts, "We are living at a profound time in history. For the first time ever, we have the ability to end the tragedy of hunger... We have it in our power to make the 1990s the decade in which the world community works in partnership to end the persistence of hunger once and for all."

Noting that the "breakthrough required to end hunger is not food," but "an environment of opportunity for hungry people everywhere," the report states that creating such an environment "will require bold new thinking and the committed ac-

tions of individuals around the world."

The report cites success stories at the grassroots, reporting what people can do when given a chance to work within a climate of opportunity. Global initiatives for ending hunger are noted, such as the commitment to form a common front to fight poverty in the developing world, thereby marking a new era of collaboration by the heads of five United Nations agencies: the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Program (WFP), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

"The commitment to the end of hun-

ger," Joan Holmes, Global Executive Director to the Hunger Project concluded, "belongs to each of us, regardless of our nationality, race, creed or ideology — for a child who cries out in hunger... cries out... as a human being."

Copies of "A Shift in the Wind" and other information are available from The Global Hunger Project, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10010. Tel.: 212-532-4255.

### SANREM from page 5

resource management in one or more agroecosystems, and (3) research support grants to increase similar research within other existing CRSPs which contributes to the goals of the SANREM CRSP.

The preliminary timetable for awarding the research planning grants in FY 1991 is as follows: Request for Proposals (RFP) issued in May 1991; deadline for submission of proposals to NRC in July; NRC recommendations to A.I.D. by September; and A.I.D. awards of research planning grants in September. Funding levels will determine the number of grants to be awarded.

One of the institutions receiving a core research grant is likely to become the management entity for the SANREM CRSP. Meanwhile, with the assistance of the NRC, S&T's Office of Agriculture will provide management services.

### WORKSHOP from page 5

each of the following two fiscal years. Meanwhile, the planned task force (see above) would consider this project, as well as current Title XII program support grants, in defining more completely the program of the new Agency University Center.

The Board expressed concern over the plan to finance the proposed linkages project (see above) by terminating the existing Title XII program support grants. It recommended that the A.I.D. Administrator postpone any action to terminate those grants until they can be evaluated in the context of the new Agency University Center Program and the evaluation results can be reviewed by the Board pursuant to the Board's legislative responsibilities.

### CGIAR from page 2

and fast-growing trees for windbreaks and firewood and the study of methane gas emission from rice paddies. Another consideration will be the potential additional roles of the non-associated centers (e.g., the International Center of Insect Physiology and Ecology and the International Council for Research in Agroforestry).

### National Capacity Stressed

The theme for this year's Centers Day, sponsored by A.I.D. in conjunction with the CGIAR annual meeting, was "Estab-

lishing Partnership in International Agricultural Research."

Important policy issues surfaced during the day's deliberations, including the need for improving host country institutional capacity and leadership in adaptive research and extension, in order to assure adoption by farmers of new and improved technology. The IARCs recognized that they cannot be successful without viable national research and diffusion systems in the countries they serve.

The stagnant or declining public institutional capacity for research and extension in developing countries, especially in Africa and Latin America, also was noted, and the national capacity to sustain support of their public institutions without foreign aid was questioned. A.I.D. and the IARC participants wrestled with defining their organizations' appropriate roles and those of other donors and the host countries in reversing this trend.

They recognized such factors as declining foreign aid financing, the lack of visible impact of agricultural research programs as, for example, the impact of research programs in health and population, and the need to mobilize more support in host countries and among donors. Unless public research and extension institutions are supported, it was concluded, rural economies will stagnate and the natural resource base for sustainable agriculture will deteriorate further, resulting in decreased food yields.

## BIFAD

### Members

Mr. Wales H. Madden, Jr.—Chairman  
Honorable Paul Findley  
Mr. Christopher Hicks  
Dr. Jean Ruley Kearns  
Dr. Hugh LaBounty  
Dr. Wendell G. Rayburn  
Dr. Leo Walsh

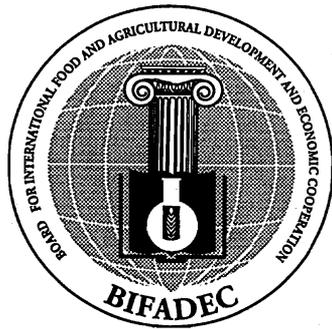
### JCARD

Dr. Edwin Price—Chairman

### Acting Executive Director

Dr. C. Stuart Callison  
BIFADEC

U.S. Agency for International  
Development  
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# BIFADEC BRIEFS

Vol. XV, No. 2

March/April 1991

## ROSKENS INDUCTS FOUR NEW BIFADEC MEMBERS

Dr. John Byrne, Dr. John DiBiaggio, Mr. Christopher Hicks, and Dr. Wendell Rayburn were sworn in as members of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development and Economic Cooperation (BIFADEC) after welcoming remarks by A.I.D. Administrator Ronald Roskens at the Board meeting on February 28.

Three of the four new members are presidents of institutions which have been prominent in Title XII activities over the years. Byrne has been president of Oregon State University since 1984, DiBiaggio was named president of Michigan State University in 1985 and Rayburn became president of Lincoln University in Missouri, the oldest of the historically black colleges and universities, in 1988.



Following the swearing in of four new members, A.I.D. Administrator Ronald Roskens posed with the full board. Seated left to right: Dr. Roskens, Wales H. Madden, Jr., Chairman, and Christopher Hicks. Standing left to right: Leo Walsh, John DiBiaggio, John Byrne and Wendell Rayburn. Not pictured: Paul Findley.

A specialist in counselling and guidance, Rayburn really is succeeding himself, since he has just completed two years of the unexpired term of Ambassador Leonard Spearman. Byrne, who succeeds Dr. Jean Ruley Kearns, professor of human ecology at the University of Arizona, is a geologist. DiBiaggio, a dental

surgeon, succeeds Dr. Hugh O. LaBounty, president of California State Polytechnic University at Pomona.

Hicks, a partner in the Washington, D.C., law firm of Anderson, Hibey, Nauheim and Blair, has held positions in the White House and the Departments of Agriculture and Treasury. He was appointed to complete the unexpired term of Mrs. Gwendolyn King, who is Commissioner of the Social Security Administration.

The four new Board members bring a wealth of academic and other experience to their new assignment (see *Briefs*, Nov./Dec. 1990 issue). Noting this rich diversity as he welcomed the new members, BIFADEC Chairman Wales H. Madden, Jr., assured them that they would be kept actively engaged.

## TITLE XII REVISION, TASK FORCE REPORT ON BIFADEC AGENDA

In addition to the transition ceremonies of saying farewell to two members and welcoming four new members (see separate articles), the agenda for the BIFADEC's 104th meeting on February 28 and March 1 included consideration of revision of the Title XII legislation, the

appointment of a task force on the program of the Agency University Center and reports from the Task Force on Development Assistance and Cooperation and the Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD).

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## BIFADEC

### MEMBERS

Mr. Wales H. Madden, Jr. - Chairman  
Dr. John Byrne  
Dr. John DiBiaggio  
Honorable Paul Findley  
Mr. Christopher Hicks  
Dr. Wendell G. Rayburn  
Dr. Leo Walsh

### JCARD

Dr. Edwin Price - Chairman

### EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dr. Ralph H. Smuckler

## RAGLAND LEAVES FOR POLAND

Dr. John Ragland, Senior Visiting Scientist on the BIFADEC staff since September 1988, left in late February for Warsaw, Poland, where he will serve as senior extension advisor in Poland's Ministry of Agriculture.

Ragland is a member of an assistance team which is being staffed and administered by the Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and funded largely by A.I.D.

Long active in extension work, Ragland was the associate director of extension in Kentucky from 1969 to 1980, in addition to serving as professor of agronomy and in other positions at the University of Kentucky since 1961. From 1982 to 1986, he was chief of party of the

(continued on page 8)

## CONTRACTING NOTICE

New maximum annual and daily rates for a Foreign Service Officer Class 1 (FS-1) became effective "on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 1991." The maximum annual rate for an FS-1 is \$80,138 and the maximum daily rate is \$307.19.

The A.I.D. Acquisition Regulation (AIDAR) requires the prior approval of an A.I.D. contracting officer for any contractor salary which exceeds the maximum rates cited above.

For further information, make contact with the Office of Procurement in A.I.D.'s Bureau for Management Services, Room 1501, State Annex 14, Washington, D.C. 20523-1421.

## BIFADEC

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**Title XII Revision.** The proposed rewriting of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, offers an opportunity to redraft Title XII to take into account the new BIFADEC charter, the functional and organizational recommendations of the Task Force on Development Assistance, and the purpose

and role of the new Agency Center for University Cooperation in Development.

The Board discussed a draft revision, which had been prepared by the BIFADEC staff, made certain changes, and forwarded it to the A.I.D. Administrator for consideration as the new legislation is being developed. In addition to Title XII's original focus on famine prevention and freedom from hunger and, therefore, on the land-grant colleges and universities, the proposed legislation includes all aspects of sustainable economic, political, and social development, and enlists the development-related capabilities and resources of all public and private U.S. institutions of higher education and other organizations.

A larger, permanent Board for International Food and Agricultural Development and Economic Cooperation would be authorized to assist in administering the purposes of this Title. Its eleven members would be appointed by the President, as at present, and would participate in the planning, development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Agency programs. The duties would include, but would not be limited to

- participation in formulating, implementing, and assessing the Agency's basic policies, strategies, programs and procedures;
- maintenance of a data base on the development-related capabilities of U.S. higher education institutions; and
- promotion between U.S. and developing country higher education institutions of mutually beneficial relationships and activities in development-related research, analysis, education and extension.

An Agency Center for University, Scientific and Technological Cooperation in Development, managed by an Executive Director nominated by the Board and appointed by the A.I.D. Administrator, would support the functions and activities of the Board and carry out the purposes of the Title. The duties of the Center are set forth in some detail. Included are functions recommended by the Task Force on Development Assistance and Cooperation, such as supporting collaborative research on critical develop-

ment problems and strategies and fostering the exchange of scientists and technological experts and other forms of communication with developing countries to promote joint solutions to problems of mutual concern. They are broad-gauged and intended to relate to the attainment of the four basic objectives set forth in the revised foreign aid legislation — namely, broad-based economic growth, environmentally and economically resource-sustainable development, individual economic and social development and well-being, and economic, political and social pluralism.

**Center Task Force.** In a related action, BIFADEC Chairman Wales Madden, Jr., acting on instructions from the Board, appointed Dr. Lynn L. Pesson chairman of the newly established Task Force on the Program of A.I.D.'s Center for University Cooperation in Development.

The task force is to advise the BIFADEC on how the University Center can achieve its purpose of broadening and deepening the participation of U.S. higher education institutions in the process of development and of furthering the aspirations of those institutions to internationalize their programs. The task force will seek to identify and articulate the Center's program goals, objectives and activities and how university expertise can be used more effectively in support of the A.I.D. program.

A broader committee, reflecting diverse views and interests in higher education and development, will advise the task force. This committee will be led by Dr. Jean Ruley Kearns.

The task force and advisory committee are expected to meet regularly, in order to report their findings and recommendations to the BIFADEC in time for the Board to make its recommendations to A.I.D. by the end of 1991.

Dr. Pesson is a former executive director of the BIFADEC support staff and Dr. Kearns is a former BIFADEC member.

**Task Force Report.** The BIFADEC members had before them drafts of the final three chapters of the task force report, and Dr. Edward Schuh, chairman of the BIFADEC Task Force on Development Assistance and Cooperation, gave a summary report.

The task force started with a recognition of a need for a new paradigm of foreign assistance, Schuh explained, not only because foreign aid had fallen into disrepair, but also and more importantly be-

(continued on page 8)

## BIFADEC BUDGET PANEL MEETS

The BIFADEC Budget Panel held its first meeting in this budgeting cycle in Washington, D.C., on February 26 and 27 to meet with A.I.D. officials, in order to review A.I.D.'s operational year budget for fiscal year 1991 and to consider the budget proposal for fiscal year 1992 and the budget projection for fiscal year 1993.

Panel members met with representatives of the program planning and technical resources offices of A.I.D.'s central and regional bureaus, as well as the BIFADEC support staff.

Dr. Harold Matteson of New Mexico State University is chairman of the panel. Other members are: Dr. Winfrey Clarke of Virginia State University, Dr. David O. Hansen of The Ohio State University, Dr. J. Dean Jansma of Pennsylvania State University and Dr. Tom Westing of the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville.

## KEARNS AND LABOUNTY HONORED AT BIFADEC MEETING

At its February meeting, the BIFADEC honored Drs. Jean Ruley Kearns and Hugh LaBounty, who recently completed their terms as Board members.

Dr. Kearns' long and distinguished service began in 1983, when she was appointed to the JCARD. She was appointed as a member of the Board in 1986. In presenting a Certificate of Appreciation, A.I.D. Administrator Ronald Roskens noted that her service had been marked by a keen interest in development and a strong concern for helping the less fortunate. Being an active and well-respected "hands on" professional enabled Dr. Kearns to contribute special insight and wisdom to the deliberations of the Board, said Roskens.

Dr. Kearns is professor of human ecology at the University of Arizona, a Title XII institution, and also serves as distinguished

professor and assistant director of the Consortium for International Development in Tucson, AZ.

Dr. LaBounty, President of California State Polytechnic University at Pomona, a Title XII institution, began his service on the Board in 1986. A social scientist and humanist by training, he brought a broad perspective on development to the deliberations of the Board. A Certificate of Appreciation was presented by Dr. Roskens. He cited Dr. LaBounty's special interest in the internationalization of the university and the training of host country nationals for development leadership.

Among non-land grant universities in recent years, Cal Poly Pomona has been the largest contributor to the A.I.D. bilateral assistance program.

## CRSPS HIGHLIGHT JCARD AGENDA

For the 26th meeting of the BIFADEC Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD), the full agenda included substantive consideration of five existing or proposed Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs), in addition to hearing reports on changes in the BIFADEC, A.I.D.'s programs on the environment and in Eastern Europe and organizational and programmatic changes in the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The meeting was held in Washington, DC, February 25 and 26, and was presided over by Dr. Edwin Price of Oregon State University, chairman of the JCARD.

A major consideration was the report of the JCARD Special Committee on Research and Sustainable Agriculture. The committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Mortimer Neufville of the University of Maryland at Eastern Shore, had participated in the development of a planning proposal by the National Research Council (NRC), entitled "Toward Sustainability: A Plan for Collaborative Research on Agriculture and Natural Resource Management." The NRC planning proposal was reviewed by the JCARD.

The JCARD reviewed also a five-year follow-on program proposal from the Nutrition CRSP and discussed possible next steps.

In addition, the JCARD considered a planning grant for a proposed CRSP on pest management, a proposal to start a CRSP on postharvest losses and a proposal to broaden the scope of the Tropical Soils Management CRSP.

The BIFADEC accepted the report of the JCARD, which contained the following recommendations:

**Pest Management.** That the pest management activities which have been carried out previously under two projects — namely, Integrated Pest Management and Environmental Protection and Vertebrate Pest Management Systems Research and Development — be consolidated into a single CRSP activity;

That the JCARD work with A.I.D. to develop a scope of work by April 1 for an Indefinite Quantity Contractor (IQC) to plan a CRSP which would include confirmation of the identified researchable constraints and recommend methods for implementation; and

That the work of the IQC be reviewed by the JCARD as soon as possible within the next six months with the expectation that an integrated pest management CRSP activity might be funded in FY 1992.

**Postharvest.** That the discrete postharvest activities which have been carried out previously under four projects — namely, in seed technology at Mississippi

State University, grain storage at Kansas State University, soybean utilization at the University of Illinois at Urbana and the storage and processing of fruits and vegetables at the University of Idaho — be consolidated into a CRSP project;

That the JCARD work with A.I.D. to develop a scope of work by April 1 for an Indefinite Quantity Contractor (IQC) to plan a CRSP with recommendations on identified researchable constraints and a method of implementation;

That consideration of meat, fish and dairy products, grain quality, packaging and marketing, and the roles of women also be given to incorporating these additional elements in the planned CRSP;

That, while the IQC would plan for incorporating the existing institutions in one CRSP project, consideration should be given to selecting by competitive procurement a contractor for planning the inclusion of any additional elements; and

That the work of the contractors be reviewed by the JCARD within the next six months with the expectation that a postharvest CRSP project might be funded in FY 1992.

(continued on page 4)

# A.I.D. ADOPTS AN EVALUATION AGENDA

"A strong and independent evaluation function is needed as part of our focus on 'managing for results,'" said A.I.D. Administrator Ronald Roskens, when he called for an Administrator's Evaluation Agenda last fall.

The agenda, which has been prepared by A.I.D.'s Center for Development Information and Evaluation in the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination (PPC/CDIE), contains brief descriptions of three types of evaluations to be conducted during FY 1991 and FY 1992 by CDIE: program and policy assessments, operations and management systems assessments and desk studies.

The program and policy assessments will involve a synthesis of findings from a series of field investigations by teams who will spend 4-6 weeks at each site. The proposed topics for FY 1991-1992 are grouped under five broad headings: policy reform and public sector management; private sector development; agriculture, natural resources and rural development; social services and human resources development; and other programs.

In addition, CDIE plans to do a joint

assessment with A.I.D.'s Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance to look beyond immediate relief issues, and examine how to manage disaster assistance so that it makes a better contribution to ongoing development.

Another joint study will be done with the Office of Rural Development in the Bureau for Science and Technology to evaluate the effectiveness of Appropriate Technology International in meeting its goals of developing sustainable programs and attracting significant program support funding other than from A.I.D.

New directions in performance-based budgeting, alternative models for A.I.D.'s in-country presence, A.I.D.'s system of technical assistance, A.I.D. management's lack of focus on results, and organizational and managerial impediments to A.I.D.'s private sector initiative are some of the challenging proposals for operations and management systems assessments. Others include: A.I.D.'s project completion and phaseout system, a review of the project design process, a reexamination of A.I.D.'s handbook system and PVOs as implementing agencies.

Although there are 16 desk studies proposed, only 9 are expected to be com-

pleted — that is, 3 in FY 1991 and 6 in FY 1992. The proposed studies are grouped in four categories. Deregulation and decentralization are among those in policy reform and public sector management. Under private sector development are free trade zones, financial markets development and microenterprise development, among others. Irrigation and agricultural research, extension and inputs are included in the grouping under agriculture, natural resources and rural development, while private delivery of social services, new patterns in health care financing and relationships between population growth and economic development are in the social services and human resource development group.

Attached to the Administrator's Evaluation Agenda are explanations of the processes for setting the agenda and conducting the evaluations.

For further information, write or call: John R. Eriksson, Director of PPC/CDIE, A.I.D., Washington, D.C. 20523-1802. Tel. no.: (703) 875-4810.

## JCARD

(continued from page 3)

**Tropical Soils Management.** That the soils and soils management activities which have been carried out previously under four projects be integrated into a broadened Tropsoils CRSP. The four activities are: Nitrogen Fixation by Tropical Agricultural Legumes (NifTAL) at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, Soil Management Support Service (SMSS) and Technology for Soil Moisture Management (TSMM), at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Tropical Soils Management (Tropsoils) CRSP;

That consideration be given to (1) including other relevant work of several units in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, (2) insuring strong university management of the CRSP, (3) coordinating with the proposed CRSP on sustainable agriculture and natural resource management (SANREM), (4) incorporating the role of women in all CRSP activities, and (5) increasing the service and outreach (research and development) aspects of the CRSP;

That, as a possible alternative to developing one CRSP, consideration be given to other means or mechanisms for coordinating these research and outreach activities; and

That the JCARD review the expanded CRSP within twelve months to examine its program emphases and global plan.

**Nutrition CRSP.** That the proposal to develop a follow-on, five-year program be approved in principle, pending the completion and review of a plan for a modified CRSP;

That there be a one-year extension of the current CRSP (funded by an existing planning grant) for planning the follow-on program; including financial estimates and sources for supporting it;

That the resulting plan be reviewed and approved by the JCARD and the BIFADEC; and

That representation of the JCARD Special Committee on Research and Sustainable Agriculture meet with the CRSP Council to develop ways of integrating elements of the

Nutrition CRSP with activities of the ongoing and proposed CRSPs.

**Sustainable Agriculture.** That the substantive content of the National Research Council report be approved; and

That a JCARD ad hoc work group, under the chairmanship of Dr. Mortimer Neufville, chairman of the JCARD Special Committee on Research and Sustainable Agriculture, be established, including appropriate members of the Special Committee and representation from the National Research Council, A.I.D. and the universities. The work group would develop a scope of work for developing a global plan, giving consideration to the recommendations of the the National Research Council, JCARD Special Committee, and others on the next steps in implementing the proposed sustainable agriculture CRSP and make a recommendation through the JCARD to the BIFADEC as soon as possible.

# BEAN/COWPEA CRSP MARKS 10TH ANNIVERSARY

"Beans are an important crop in the humid tropics of Latin America and Africa," according to recently published proceedings of a research meeting of the Bean/Cowpea Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP), "while cowpeas are important in the semi-arid areas of both continents (and) especially sub-Saharan Africa. Both legumes play major nutritional roles for family diets and income generation."

The meeting was convened at Michigan State University in East Lansing, MI, to mark the 10th anniversary of the Bean/Cowpea CRSP. Scientists from Africa, Asia, Central and South America and the United States reported on research achievements and needs and defined appropriate research directions for the future.

The third of eight CRSPs, the Bean/Cowpea CRSP was inaugurated on September 30, 1980. An earlier planning grant in 1978 made possible a two-year collaborative effort to design a relevant research program and enlist the commitment of leading bean and cowpea scientists. (The Small

Ruminants CRSP in October 1978 and the Sorghum and Millet CRSP in July 1979 antedated the Bean/Cowpea CRSP.)

The Bean/Cowpea CRSP is divided into thirteen individual, yet coordinated, projects "organized to carry out research on constraints in the countries representative of where these constraints are important and where the expertise to collaborate exists."

The projects support research on plant pathology, entomology, food science, plant breeding, social science, soil science and physiology in Brazil, Cameroon, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Malawi, Mexico, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania and the Nutrition Institute of Central America and Panama (INCAP). During the meeting, a report on each project was presented and discussed. Summaries of these sessions are contained in the published proceedings.

There are 12 host country and 12 U.S. institutions involved in this CRSP. Michigan State University is the Management Entity under the leadership of Dr. Patricia Barnes-McConnell.

The meeting was held against the acknowledged background that the average annual growth rate of the per capita gross national product in low- and middle-income countries was a negative 2.9 percent in sub-Saharan Africa and a negative 1.2 percent in Latin American and the Caribbean. This, of course, has implications for food production and malnutrition in these regions, the report stated. Because of the significance of beans and cowpeas, the CRSP projects to improve the production and utilization of these crops take on added importance and meaning.

## A.I.D. TAKES METRIC MEASURES

Kilograms, meters and liters have replaced traditional pounds, feet and gallons in A.I.D. business.

This is a result of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 which designated the metric system as the preferred system of weights and measures for U.S. trade and commerce. It requires all federal agencies to use the metric system in procurements, grants and other business-related activities, except where it is impractical or is likely to cause significant inefficiencies or loss of markets to U.S. firms.

A.I.D. has taken several measures to implement this legislation. The programmatic planning and approval documents for contracts and grants specify quantitative data in metric units. Written A.I.D. approval is required to use or to require the use of nonmetric specifications in these documents. Ancillary functions, such as travel and transportation allowances, agency forms, automated data functions and agency reports also employ metric standards. In addition, employees will find metric standards prescribed in A.I.D. handbooks.

The legislative target goal for using

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

o **TINKER, TILLER, TECHNICAL CHANGE**, edited by Matthew S. Gamsler, Helen Appleton and Nicola Carter, "seeks to raise awareness of people's innovation." Seventeen examples of locally developed technologies from 14 countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America are considered in this 288-page volume, subtitled "the innovators, how they work, what motivates them and what constrains their productivity."

These cases are striking in their fascinating diversity. They show how much more successful technical assistance experts could be, were they to take advantage of opportunities to benefit from local knowledge, experience and creativity, and to work with local innovators.

Write: IT Publications, Ltd., 103-105 Southampton Row, London WC1B 4 HH, England.

o **TECHNOLOGY POLICY FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL**

**GROWTH**, IFPRI Policy Briefs 7. Ten policy briefs, ranging from two to four pages each, have been compiled to present an overview of the research on technology policy conducted by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

The briefs identify the roles of research, infrastructure, credit and price policies in accelerating sustainable agricultural growth through technological innovation. Policies related to the development and use of such inputs as irrigation, fertilizer and improved seed varieties also are examined.

Technological progress is crucial for alleviating poverty in developing countries, IFPRI concludes, and the efficient development, dissemination and use of new technologies can occur only if government policies provide the appropriate infrastructure and socioeconomic and institutional backdrop.

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# TRAINING COURSES

o *California State Polytechnic University at Pomona, International Center*, is offering an expanded program of short courses for international participants for the summer of 1991.

Five of the courses will be given at different times in English and French: Project Management in Rural Development, Role of Women in Development, Financial Management, Qualitative Research Methods, and Non-Formal Education, Literacy and Communication Skills.

One course, Rural Development and Resources, will be given in English and Arabic, and Statistics and Micro-Computers will be offered only in Arabic.

There are other short courses in business: International Marketing Strategies, New Venture Creation and Cultural Factors in Working with Americans; and in management:

Strategic Management, Irrigation and Water Management Systems, Environmental Planning and Management and Robotics.

Write or call: Dr. Dorothy D. Wills, International Training Coordinator, International Center, California State Polytechnic University, 3801 West Temple Avenue, Pomona, CA 91768. Tel. no.: (714) 869-3582 or 3992.

o *Colorado State University, International Center of Agricultural and Resource Development*, offers a series of nondegree short courses throughout the year. Among other objectives, these courses supplement the training of mid-career professionals from developing countries, thereby helping them cope with the dynamic political, technological and management changes occurring in their countries. The courses usually are from four to six weeks in length.

This year's schedule includes: Sustainable Agriculture Utilizing a Systems Approach, May 13-June 7; Agribusiness Management for Developing Countries, May 27-July 5; Developing Markets for Agricultural Products, June 3-July 26; Applied Management Skills for Economic Development, July 8-Aug.2; and Methods of Applied Economic Research, July 8-Aug.2.

Write or call: Dr. Ronald L.

Tinnermeier, Director, International Center of Agricultural and Resource Development, Colorado State University, B303 Clark Building, Fort Collins Co 80523. Tel. no. (303) 491-7182.

o *Colorado State University, International Institute for Civil Engineering (IICE)*, provides a series of short courses each year for continuing professional education and academic credit. Many of the courses can be conducted on-site and tailored to the needs of the participants.

In addition, there are associated programs offered by the International School of Water Resources (ISWR) and the Colorado Institute for Irrigation Management (CIIM).

Three other short courses are being offered in the summer of 1991 by the Department of Civil Engineering (DCE) on monitoring water quality, managing hazardous materials and waste and controlling sludge.

Write or call: Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523. For IICE courses: Janet Lee Montera, Department of Civil Engineering, Tel. no. (303) 491-7425. For ISWR courses: Darrell G. Fontane, Managing Director, 213 Weber Building. For CIIM courses: Marvin E. Jensen, Director, Tel. no.: (303) 491-2868. For DCE courses: Dr. Thomas G. Sanders, Tel. no. (303) 491-5448.

o *Cornell University, International Agriculture Program*, will offer seven summer courses between April 28 and September 6, ranging from one week to three weeks in length.

They are: Southeast Asia Food Executive Program, Participatory Research and Communication for Development, Video Communication I and II, Communication for Social Change, Postcommunication Planning and Strategy and Postharvest Loss Reduction of Perishable Crops.

Write: James E. Haldeman, Assistant Director and Training Officer, International Agriculture Program, P.O. Box 14, Kennedy Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-5901.

Additional summer training opportunities are offered in the seed analyst training program of the New York State Seed Testing Laboratory. Write or call: Mrs. Ellen M. Chirco, Director, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station Seed Laboratory,

Department of Horticultural Sciences, Cornell University, Sturtevant Hall, Geneva, NY 14456. Tel. no.: (315) 787-2242.

o *University of Illinois, Department of Agricultural Economics, International Agribusiness Programs*, will offer a series of three three-week specialized intensive courses in agribusiness for international managers beginning May 19.

There will be courses on Current Policy and Trade Issues in Agricultural Commodities, Market Management and Strategic Planning for Agribusiness and Use of Futures and Speculative Markets in International Commodity Trading.

Write or call: Dr. Anthony B. Soskin, Director, International Agribusiness Programs, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois, 305 Mumford Hall, 1301 West Gregory Drive, Urbana, IL 61801. Tel. no.: (217) 333-8808.

o *University of Illinois, International Program for Agricultural Knowledge Systems (INTERPAKS)*, has updated and expanded its short course, Improving Organization and Management, which will be given Sept. 3-Oct. 9.

Designed for extension administrators and managers, the course is organized on six modules, and will concentrate on a combination of developing country case study materials, the participants' experiences and special field trips in applying analytical problem-solving techniques.

Write or call: Ms. Pamela Woodard, INTERPAKS Course Coordinator, Office of International Agriculture, University of Illinois, 113 Mumford Hall, 1301 West Gregory Drive, Urbana, IL 61801. Tel. no.: (217) 333-5834.

o *Iowa State University, Department of Journalism and Mass Communications*, is presenting an intensive six-week course, Agricultural Communication and Media Strategies, on the planning and use of media to promote agricultural and rural development, June 10-July 19.

Participants will learn how to evaluate communication problems and plan ways of overcoming them. There will be hands-on experience, including individual instruc-

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## TRAINING COURSES

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tion, working with a wide range of media from low-cost pamphlets and posters to high-technology video and desktop publishing. The use of photography and radio also will be covered.

The course, which is given in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, also can be offered outside of the United States in English or Spanish.

Write or call: Professor Eric A. Abbott, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication, Iowa State University, 204B Hamilton Hall, Ames, IA 50011. Tel. no.: (515) 294-0492 and Ms. Rita Wollmering, OICD/ITD, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 3110 South Building, Washington, DC 20250-4300. Tel. no. (202) 245-5836.

o *Kansas State University, Food and Feed Grains Institute*, is conducting a seven-week course, Grain Storage and Marketing for Developing Countries, June 3-July 19.

The course is designed to increase knowledge and skills in grain storage and inspection, prevention of grain deterioration and loss, management of postharvest grain systems and management and operation of grain marketing businesses. Three weeks of basic instruction will be followed by three weeks of in-depth training in the participant's chosen area of concentration. A six-day study tour and other field trips will augment the class lectures and laboratory work.

Write or call: GSMSC Coordinator, Food and Feed Grains Institute, Kansas State University, 203 Shellenberger Hall, Manhattan, KS 66506-2202. Tel. no. (913) 532-6161.

The Food and Feed Grains Institute also will host a U.S. Department of Agriculture six-week training course, Agroindustrial Project Analysis, June 24-August 2. Critical issues of marketing, procurement and processing will be considered, and techniques for analyzing the operational, economic, financial and social feasibility of a potential project will be presented. Write or call: Brad Favor, OICD/DRD, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250-4300. Tel. no. (202) 653-8324.

o *University of Michigan, Center for Research on Economic Development*, will conduct a seminar in development economics entirely in French, June 14-Aug. 2.

This seven-week seminar, which can accommodate as many as 24 individuals from francophone developing countries, will be offered in two consecutive parts of five courses each. Designed to provide American-style economics training for cadres moyens et superieurs who have had little or no previous training in economics, the seminar will cover concepts and terminology which they will find useful in their work.

In addition, courses in Human Resource Planning and Data Management with Microcomputers will be offered in English.

Write or call: Dr. Charles Steedman, Center for Research on Economic Development, University of Michigan, Lorch Hall, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1220. Tel. no.: (313) 764-9490.

o *North Carolina A&T State University, International Agriculture Programs*, will conduct its third four-week intensive workshop on Computer-Assisted Analysis of Food and Agricultural Policy, June 3-28.

Designed for senior public sector officials, the course will focus on developing proficiency in the use of microcomputers in agricultural policy analysis, applied analytical techniques and the interpretation of results for policy and decision making in developing and middle-income countries.

Write or call: Agricultural Policy Workshop, International Programs, North Carolina A&T State University, 145 Carver Hall, Greensboro, NC 27411. Tel. no.: (919) 334-7901.

o *Oregon State University, International Plant Protection Center*, will offer a three-week course, Weed Management Strategies: Research and Methods for Developing Countries, July 8-26.

This is a practical, highly intensive, hands-on training experience in a productive setting. The six-day-a-week course will include field trips to collect information from and interact with agricultural producers, agribusiness suppliers and equipment manufacturers. The handling of pesticides and weed management equipment, the use of mi-

crocomputers in analyzing data and making policy decisions and socioeconomic considerations will be covered.

Write or call: WMS91, International Plant Protection Center, Oregon State University, 100 Gilmore Annex, Corvallis, OR 97331-3904. Tel. no.: (503) 737-3541.

The International Plant Protection Center also will host a U.S. Department of Agriculture training course, Integrated Pest Management, June 17-July 26. This six-week course is designed for those in agricultural research, extension, instruction and administration of pest management programs in developing countries, including both the public and private sectors. Write or call: Brad Favor, Program Management Specialist, OICD/DRD, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250-4300. Tel. no.: (202) 653-8324.

o *Utah State University, Department of Agricultural and Irrigation Engineering, International Irrigation Center*, continues to offer a broad range of courses in English and Spanish on improving the management of irrigated agriculture, especially in developing countries.

In addition to both long and short courses in computer-assisted management of irrigation systems and special courses in waterlogging, drainage and salinity control, there is a series of two short courses which combines on-farm design and evaluation with on-farm irrigation scheduling. These courses also may be taken singly.

Other courses include: Policy, Planning and Strategies for Irrigated Agriculture, Applied Remote Sensing in Agriculture, On-Farm Water Management, Farmer Participation and Irrigation, Soil and Water Conservation and Management, Design of Wells and Pumps for Irrigation and Operation, Maintenance and Management of Irrigation Delivery Systems.

Write or call: International Irrigation Center, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322-4150. Tel. no.: (801) 750-2800.

o *University of Wisconsin-Madison, Land Tenure Center*, will give a one-month course, Tenure and Management of Natural Resources in Sub-Saharan Africa, July 1- Aug. 2.

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## RAGLAND

(continued from page 2)

University's technical assistance team in northeast Thailand.

Ragland joined the BIFADEC staff under an IPA to work on sustainable agriculture. He started a newsletter, the growing circulation of which indicates that it has become a principal international information exchange for people who are interested in the subject.

Plans are underway for the A.I.D. Administrator to convene a national committee to develop a common agenda to help focus the efforts of public and private organizations interested in addressing sustainable agriculture and associated natural resource management issues.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

(continued from page 5)

IFPRI Policy Briefs 7 is available through Information Services, IFPRI, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

o **AFTER THE WARS**, edited by Anthony Lake, proposes the formation of a new multilateral aid program for reconstruction of war-torn regions in the Third World in the post-Cold War era. Noting that the roots of the prolonged wars, which have spread devastation on nearly every continent, are indigent, the editor writes that "by superimposing their own ideological and strategic rivalries...superpowers, and sometimes their allies, have done much to expand and intensify the bloodshed."

The study, which is published by the

Overseas Development Council, urges that, given expected limited resources, emphasis should be placed on local training programs, incentives to attract flight capital, support for fragile democratic institutions, refugee resettlement, land mine removal and rural reconstruction. Economic plans — new Marshall Plans are neither appropriate nor realistic — should be drawn up with sensitivity to their impact on fragile democratic institutions, according to the study.

Write or call: Overseas Development Council, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Tel. no.: (202) 234-8701.

## TRAINING COURSES

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The course is intended for professionals from African countries who are responsible for policy making, project design, socioeconomic research and management of natural resource programs.

Land and resource tenure systems, management issues, agroforestry practices, economic and social perspectives including gender rights, conservation policies, and land uses including common property, state-managed systems and forest and wildlife reserves are among the topics to be addressed.

Write: Dr. Steven W. Lawry, Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, 1300 University Avenue, Madison, WI 53706.

o **United Nations Development Program, Asia and Pacific Program for Development Training and Communication Planning**, is offering six short courses in 1991, ranging from three to six weeks in length.

The courses are: Communication Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects and Programs, Field- and Middle-Level Management and Supervision, Planning and Management of Training Programs, Production and Utilization of Audio-Visual Materials and Training Methods.

The courses are designed to give participants practical knowledge and skills for application in rural development

projects in Asia-Pacific countries. A workshop approach is used with participant-active training methods.

Write or cable: UNDP Development Training and Communication Planning Program, 5th Floor, Boniface Building, University of Life Campus, Meralco Avenue, Pasig, Manila, Philippines. Cable: UNDEVCOM MANILA. Telex nos.: 29018 DTCP PH and 63342 DTCP PN.

## METRIC

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the metric system is September 30, 1992. Lifetime habits and frames of reference cannot be changed overnight, so an effective transition will require everyone's diligence and patience.

A valuable reference on metric conversion, **Metric Handbook for Federal Officials**, is available from the National Technical Information Services (NTIS), U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

## BIFADEC

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cause of the significant changes in the international economy and the resulting implications. The task force concluded that there needed to be a continued emphasis on agriculture, on the development of human capital in all its forms, and on the development of institutions and other infrastructure.

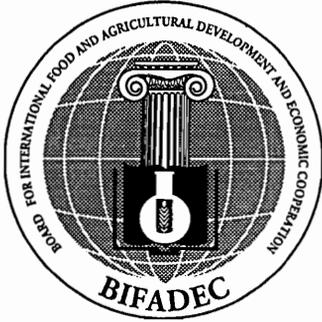
Among its recommendations, the task force called for two institutional changes in A.I.D. and for the revitalization of A.I.D.'s technical staff. The Agency Center for University Cooperation in Development should be broadened in its concept to become the Agency Center for University, Scientific and Technological Cooperation in Development, and an Institute for Private and Voluntary Cooperation should be created. Better linkages with the private sector and among the business, higher education, private and vol-

untary organizations and A.I.D. also were recommended.

Dr. William Lavery, Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the task force, announced that a national conference is planned for June 17 and 18 in Washington, D.C., to consider the final report and possible next steps.

The Board received the task force report for fuller consideration at its April meeting.

**JCARD Report.** The Board accepted the report of the JCARD which recommended activities concerning five existing or proposed Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs). See separate article for details.



# BIFADEC BRIEFS

Vol. XV, No. 3

May/June 1991

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER TASK FORCE REPORT

The BIFADEC will co-sponsor a national conference to enlist wider consideration of the report of its Task Force on Development Assistance and Cooperation.

The conference will be held in the Dirksen Senate Office Building on Capitol Hill in Washington, DC, on Monday and Tuesday, June 17 and 18.

The Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs is co-sponsoring the conference, and is assisting with its planning and implementation.

Designated as a "National Conference on a Development Policy for the 1990s," the gathering will focus on "helping the poor through education, science and technology" and will feature the final report of the BIFADEC Task Force.

The Board had considered a preliminary report of the Task Force at its meeting in February and had set aside time at its April meeting for a fuller discussion of its implications. In addition to the draft report, the Board had the benefit

of meeting with the entire Task Force and some members of the Task Force Advisory Committee. A.I.D. Administrator Ronald Roskens participated in the deliberations, and there were commentaries by John Sewell, president of the Overseas

Development Council; Charles Hess, assistant secretary for science and education in the U.S. Department of Agriculture; Bruce Johnston, professor emeritus of Stanford University and a current A.I.D. administrator's fellow; and Richard Bissell, A.I.D. assistant administrator for science and technology.

Task Force Chairman G. Edward Schuh, Dean of the Hubert Humphrey Institute for Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota, identified five major issues which had engaged the Task Force  
*(continued on page 8)*

### TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS IN BRIEF

**In General:**

- o Revitalize and reform foreign aid to emphasize and concentrate on economic collaboration and cooperation in development

**Specifically:**

- o Promote freer trade and U.S. policy reform

- o Build a political coalition for international economic cooperation

- o Renew and reorder A.I.D. program priorities

- o Make more effective use of food aid
- o Strengthen the scientific and

- technological capacity of A.I.D.

- o Reform and internationalize U.S. universities
- o Strengthen the U.S. Department of Agriculture

- o Make more effective use of economic assistance for development

## BIFADEC APPROVES SCOPE OF WORK FOR UNIVERSITY CENTER TASK FORCE

Following the Board's instructions at its December meeting, Chairman Wales Madden appointed Lynn Pesson as chairman of the new Task Force on the University Center Program - that is, the Agency Center for University Cooperation in Development. Dr. Pesson, a former executive director of the BIFADEC Support Staff, is president of Consortium for Ser-

vice to Latin America in Baton Rouge, LA.

At its April meeting, the Board approved the scope of work and the provisional list of members of the Task Force and of its larger Advisory Committee.

The Task Force is charged with identifying and clearly articulating the Center's program goals, objectives and activities, and clarifying ways that would

use university expertise to support A.I.D. programs and also be productive for the universities. Taking account of the current activities of the BIFADEC Support Staff and of the Office of Research and University Relations in the Bureau for Science and Technology (which staffs will be combined in the new University  
*(continued on page 8)*

## BIFADEC

### MEMBERS

Mr. Wales H. Madden, Jr. - Chairman  
Dr. John Byrne  
Dr. John DiBiaggio  
Honorable Paul Findley  
Mr. Christopher Hicks  
Dr. Wendell G. Rayburn  
Dr. Leo Walsh

### JCARD

Dr. Edwin Price - Chairman

### EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dr. Ralph H. Smuckler

## WORLD FOOD DAY SATELLITE TELECONFERENCE ANNOUNCED

The U.S. National Committee for World Food Day announces that the Eighth Annual World Food Day Satellite Teleconference will be telecast on Wednesday, October 16, 12:00 noon to 3:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

The telecast will be broadcast live from the studios of George Washington University in Washington, DC, on Telstar 301 (C-Band). Videotaping is encouraged.

With special emphasis on the Western Hemisphere, the teleconference will focus on hemisphere-wide food security and development issues, using the theme, "The Hunger Puzzle: Adding the International and Macroeconomics Pieces."

The committee is preparing teleconference study/action packets which will help participants explore how national and international policies and agreements impact on farmers, food production and hunger. Special coverage will be given to debt burden, poverty and environment; agricultural trade and food security; the human impact of macro-economic policy; and edging toward free trade agreements. Copies of the packets will be distributed to all participating teleconference sites and will be available free of charge in early summer from the committee.

## CENTER FOCUS: REFLECTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

These are times of change and transition. The drama of new freedoms in Eastern Europe, displayed nightly over many weeks on our TV screens, has gradually rippled its way into our consciousness as we examine the world about us, and ponder the meaning of a new order. To many concerned with people of the developing world and our relations with them, this becomes a time of opportunity to work in new ways and in a new spirit of cooperation and mutual benefit.

This fact of global change, and the opportunities it presents, provides a central theme in the report, still in draft form, of the Task Force chaired by Prof. Ed Schuh, as it was presented to the 105th meeting of the BIFADEC on April 18 and 19. The discussion of Task Force recommendations by a series of experts is reported separately in this issue. It was an enlightening, lively and well-attended session.

Change is much on my own mind as I complete the first few months of a two-year commitment to help establish and direct the new Agency Center for University Cooperation in Development. My own move from East Lansing to Washington has seriously challenged my ability to adjust, both personally and professionally, so far without any obvious negative results.

More importantly, the new University Center itself is a symbol of the broader changes and, I believe, one of the ripples leading to a new order, this one affecting our cooperation with universities in the developing world and the perception of

development problems. In forming the Center and beginning to establish its presence within the Agency, we will be seeking to learn what colleges and universities have on their agendas as they look at the developing world. We will be looking also at A.I.D. needs and projections as expressed both in Washington and in the field. We will be searching for the best way to bring these varied interests together in order to be supportive of the aspirations of both sides.

The first new Center effort, the University Development Linkages Program (UDLP), is an excellent example of the new attempt to identify significant common ground. While the UDLP broadens participation with institutions in the developing world, it also is based on U.S. college and university plans to internationalize their own programs. In this respect, it acknowledges the mutual benefit of truly sustainable ties with the developing world.

BIFADEC has recently appointed a widely representative Task Force and Advisory Committee which will help set the tone and guide initial program development for the new Center. The theme of shared benefit and cooperation for mutual gain will most certainly be prominent in the program plans for the new Center, just as it is evident in the UDLP.

I am convinced that A.I.D. is committed to make the new University Center a significant and positive venture in keeping with the needs of the time and the nation's interest. It is up to us who share that goal, both in the university world and in A.I.D., to make it work.

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Continuing education credits or professional development units for participation in the teleconference will be available to members of several professional groups as follows: clergy and social service professionals, Catholic University of America; registered dietitians and dietetic technicians, American Dietetic Association; and home economists,

American Home Economics Association.

For additional information on the teleconference and other World Food Day activities and resources, write or call: Patricia Young, National Coordinator, U.S. National Committee for World Food Day, 1001 22nd Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20437. Telephone number: (202) 653-2404.

## A.I.D. REORGANIZATION ON BIFADEC AGENDA

During its 105th meeting on April 18 and 19, the BIFADEC was briefed by John S. Blackton, executive assistant to the A.I.D. administrator, on the proposed reorganization of the Agency.

The final reorganization plan was to be announced early in May.

Among the concerns addressed in the reorganization effort were the following: the large number of people reporting directly to the A.I.D. administrator; the overlapping areas of responsibility and duplication of effort; the nature, location and sufficiency of technical capacity; the "lagging" rather than the "leading" of research vis-a-vis operations; and resource allocations in a time of declining budgets and increasing demands.

Blackton explained a draft of the proposed organization structure, which showed fewer people reporting directly to the administrator, two associate administrators responsible for the finance/admin-

istration and operations directorates, respectively, and a policy staff attached to the office of the administrator. He described operations as "the core business of the Agency," adding that everything else was subservient to it.

Blackton's presentation provoked a lively discussion.

JCARD Recommendations. The Board approved the report of the JCARD Special Committee on Research and Sustainable Agriculture on the planning process for the proposed Collaborative Research Support Program in sustainable agriculture and natural resource management (SANREM CRSP). The report indicates that the National Research Council (NRC) will manage the planning phase. A scope of work and detailed review and selection criteria have been developed jointly by A.I.D. and the JCARD for the use of the NRC.

The planning phase will consist of (1)

the issuance of Requests for Assistance (RFAs) in planning the CRSP, (2) review by a peer group and rank ordering of the RFA responses, (3) award of up to three planning grants to successful RFA respondents to develop a strategic and global research and development plan for implementing the SANREM CRSP, and (4) review and rank ordering of the plans.

A.I.D. and the JCARD will study the results of the peer review of the RFAs and of the proposed strategic plans. Thereafter, A.I.D. will award the planning grants, make the final decision on the submitted plans, and negotiate with the successful group for implementing the core SANREM CRSP.

Task Forces. The Board also received and discussed the report of its Task Force on Development Assistance and Cooperation, and approved the scope of work of its Task Force on the University Center Program (see separate articles).

## GREAT INTEREST SHOWN IN LINKAGES PROGRAM

More than 400 requests for the application package were received following A.I.D.'s notice in the COMMERCE BUSINESS DAILY on February 6 about the proposed University Development Linkages program. By April 5, the closing date for submitting pre-applications, 164 of them had been received.

Proposed as the initial program in FY 1991 of the Agency's new Center for University Cooperation in Development, the Linkages program envisions more creative, productive and lasting linkages of mutual benefit between developing country and U.S. colleges and universities. Building on the Title XII partnership of U.S. universities and A.I.D., the new program seeks to take full advantage of the development-related resources available in the university community and develop even wider and stronger partnerships.

The initial review of the pre-applications was to determine their complete-

ness. Of them, 42 were rejected as being deficient in one or more vital components; the remaining 122 were delivered to an intra-Agency review committee.

The 122 acceptable pre-applications included those from 11 historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) as lead institutions. HBCUs also were cooperating partners in other pre-applications.

While most of the pre-applications focused on linkages with institutions in one country, 11 of them proposed linkages with more than one country (that is, multiple-country linkages). Nine countries were the foci of nearly two-thirds of the proposed linkages - namely, Mexico (16), Thailand (12), Costa Rica (10), Indonesia and Nigeria (9 each), Uganda (8), and India, Kenya and Zimbabwe (6 each).

As the review committee began its work on April 11, the pre-applications were copied to the 34 A.I.D. field mis-

sions and offices in the proposed countries of involvement. The responses from the field and the review committee's conclusions resulted in elimination of 11 more pre-applications.

Requests for Full Applications were sent to 111 pre-applicants in late April with a deadline of 45 days in which to reply. Thereafter, the proposals will be reviewed by a committee of the National Research Council, and its recommendations will be forwarded to A.I.D. for final decision. The first grants, made on a matching basis, are expected to be awarded before September 30, the end of fiscal year 1991.

### BOARD MEETING

The next BIFADEC meeting will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, June 19 and 20 in Washington, DC.

## CRSP COUNCIL MEETS IN WASHINGTON

During the week of March 18-22, the Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) Council met in Washington, D.C.

In keeping with one of its major objectives - namely, to develop a joint program of communications and public relations, in order to make better known the work of the eight CRSPs - the Council made presentations to a variety of organizations, including A.I.D., World Bank, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Environmental Coalition, and the BIFADEC's Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD). There was also a Congressional reception which provided Council members an additional opportunity to disseminate the results of the CRSPs.

According to its report, the Council's focus in this year's presentation was not "just on sustainable development from research achievements related to crops, animals, fish and natural resources management." This year's focus also was "on *ex post* impacts, including human nutrition, from earlier accomplishments that are now in place and generating returns in the field." Some of the "most impressive of the *ex ante* impacts from some outstanding...newer achievements" also were included.

Accompanying the oral presentations were two new Council publications. "Global Research for Sustainable Food Production" delineates the purpose, program, accomplishments, and the U.S. and overseas collaborating institutions for each CRSP. In addition, an "impact" portfolio presents attractively and succinctly on individual cards 26 examples of the CRSPs' "Scientific Accomplishments and Social Impacts through Joint Research and Training."

The successful strategy used by the CRSPs contains five components: technology investment, field-level control, international collaboration, expanded diversity with sensitivity to gender and culture, and highly-motivated, well-disciplined and focussed personnel.

## E.A.R.T.H. SEEKS FACULTY MEMBERS

The Agricultural College of the Humid Tropic Region (Escuela de Agricultura de la Region Tropical Humeda) in San Jose, Costa Rica, seeks qualified candidates for a number of academic positions.

A four-year teaching institution with an international faculty, E.A.R.T.H. initiated its first classes in 1990. It is dedicated to academic and career excellence based on the principle of "learning by doing," and seeks to develop professional agriculturists capable of using agriculturally efficient and ecologically sound practices and of managing the fragile lands of the humid tropics.

The advertised positions are as follows: professors of mathematics, chemistry, statistics, written and oral Spanish communications, postharvest technology, agricultural business administration/economics, applied agricultural engineering, tropical crops and animal production/reproduction physiology. Also sought are coordinators for the internship and job placement program and for the natural sciences. The positions are expected to be filled by October 1, or as soon thereafter as can be arranged.

For further information, write or call: Dr. Jose A. Zaglul, Director General, E.A.R.T.H., Apartado 4442-1000, San Jose, Costa Rica. Telephone number: (506) 76-52-54. Fax number: (506) 76-52-31.

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The Council expressed its concern that some A.I.D. field missions are interpreting "a signal from the top that support for food production should be diminished or phased out all together from their research portfolio" and, thus, are "fingering agriculture in the need to downsize...overall Mission programs." The Council urged its audience to review the impacts of the CRSPs and to recognize that A.I.D. "is, indeed, positioned to reap the benefits of past CRSP investments."

*(continued on page 6)*

## AIARD ANNUAL MEETING JUNE 9-11 IN WASHINGTON

Kenneth Shapiro, president of the Association for International Agriculture and Rural Development (AIARD), has announced that the 1991 annual meeting will be held June 9-11 at the Holiday Inn Capitol in Washington, DC. AIARD is the successor organization of the Association of U.S. University Directors of International Agricultural Programs (AUSUDIAP).

Dr. Thomas Lovejoy of the Smithsonian Institution will be the keynote speaker, using "Agriculture - Environment Interaction in Developing Countries" as the theme of his opening address on Monday, June 10. Representatives from the World Bank, A.I.D., the U.S. Department of Agriculture, BIFADEC, the international agricultural research centers and U.S. foundations will present strategies and initiatives for the 1990s, and there will be status reports on the Gray Amendment, debt for development, programs in Eastern Europe and new budgets and legislation.

The annual meeting and membership of AIARD are open to international development specialists from universities, public agencies, private firms, and private and voluntary organizations and interest groups. AIARD provides an open forum and a dynamic agenda for promoting interaction and cooperation between and among specialists and organizations engaged in development assistance. It seeks to stimulate new ideas and scholarship and foster greater understanding of the development process, thereby helping shape international development strategies.

For further information on AIARD's annual meeting and membership, write or call: Kenneth H. Shapiro, AIARD President, 240 Agriculture Hall, University of Wisconsin, 1450 Linden Drive, Madison, WI 53706-1562. Tel no.: (608) 262-1271. Fax no.: (608) 262-8852.

## CITIZENS NETWORK RECEIVES A.I.D. GRANT

The Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs has received a grant from A.I.D. to establish a "U.S. Forum on Trade and Development."

The Forum will serve as an organized mechanism to strengthen collaboration between U.S. agriculture and the public sector in Eastern Europe and other emerging economies in responding to growing U.S. interest and stake in those countries. The Forum will seek to identify specific opportunities for U.S. agriculture and agribusiness.

The initial two-year focus will be on the challenges and opportunities in Eastern Europe.

The Forum will help identify American agriculture's role in aiding the transition to market economies, promote the economic interests of American agriculture, educate U.S. agriculture and agribusiness on the importance of U.S. participation in these emerging economies, and encourage active linkages between U.S. commodity and trade groups and their counterparts.

Members of the Forum will be representatives of U.S. agriculture producer organizations and agribusiness corporations and experts in all aspects of agriculture from Eastern Europe and the United States. Senior policy leaders from appropriate U.S. Government agencies also will participate.

Among the Forum's activities will be development missions to explore cooperative initiatives in selected countries.

"We look forward to working with A.I.D. on this new innovative and much-needed project...and in developing a public-private partnership to pursue these opportunities," said John Costello, president of the Citizens Network.

## CIP ADDS A NEW DIMENSION TO "CULTURE"

The International Potato Center (CIP) commissioned a portfolio of paintings to illustrate the book, *THE POTATOES OF SOUTH AMERICA: BOLIVIA* (Cambridge University Press, forthcoming).

The paintings were produced from living species by German artist and phytopathologist, Franz Frey, in collabo-

## FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT REFORM PROPOSED

H.R. 1792 is the Bush Administration's rewrite of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA).

In his supporting letter of April 12, President Bush stressed the need to regain the "essentials of administrative simplicity, flexibility, accountability, and clarity of purpose." He pledged "to work closely and cooperatively with Congress through each stage of the foreign policy-making process."

This new initiative follows the attempt in 1989 to revise the FAA. At that time, a reform bill was passed by the House, but failed to win Senate consideration. The report of the House Foreign Affairs Committee Task Force on Foreign Assistance (February 1989), which informed and supported the efforts in 1989, noted that the foreign assistance program was "hamstrung by too many conflicting objectives, legislative conditions, earmarks, and bureaucratic red tape." It recognized also the influence of transnational issues and developments in other countries, the changing international economy, the increasingly divergent developing world and new opportunities and challenges for peace and development. These continue to be key factors in the current rationale for reform legislation.

The proposed new framework for the formulation of foreign policy and the provision of foreign assistance calls for greater reliance on consultation with Congress, more emphasis on its oversight functions, and less reliance on multiple accounts, certifications, notifications and earmarks for programs and countries.

Specifically, the proposed rewrite does the following:

- **presents a coherent and concise statement of foreign policy**, including: promoting and consolidating democratic values, promoting market principles and the strengthening of U.S. competitiveness, promoting peace, protecting against transnational threats and meeting humanitarian needs;

- **states the policy that economic assistance should:** recognize that the developing countries hold the key to their progress, promote sustainable growth and development which fosters the participation of individuals and particularly the expanded participation of women in the development process, encourage and implement new cooperative relationships and be tailored to recognize that the needs and problems of each country vary;

- **authorizes the President to provide development assistance to:** support economic growth and democratic values, address humanitarian assistance needs and global problems;

- **consolidates military assistance legislation into one Act;**

- **streamlines and modifies limitations on the provision of assistance** to permit the President to provide aid when he determines it is in the national interest;

- **expands contingency authorities** to allow certain types of assistance for critical needs notwithstanding other restrictions in the Act; and

- **focuses Congressional oversight** on program effectiveness rather than on "inputs."

ration with Carlos Ochoa, eminent taxonomist; who wrote the book. Together these specialists have achieved scientific accuracy and precise artistic detail in the resulting watercolor paintings.

The potato was well established as a major food source of the indigenous people in the Peru-Bolivia altiplano before the arrival of Europeans into the

Central Andes of South America. Following the Spanish conquest, the potato found its way to Europe and eventually throughout the world.

Bolivia is the "cradle of origin" for many potato species which are valued by plant breeders for modern crop improvement. Many of the wild species, some

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## PLACEMENT PANEL MEMBERS SOUGHT FOR GATP

The General Agricultural Training Program (GATP) provides for training in agriculture and natural resources in the U.S. for approximately 450 academic and 500 non-academic A.I.D.-supported participants annually from about 70 developing countries.

This centrally-funded program, which formerly was administered by the Office of International Cooperation and Development of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, has been administered since June 1990 by the Consortium for International Development (CID) on behalf of five regional consortia of universities representing 67 university members. In addition to CID, there are the Northeast Council for International Development (NECID), the South East Consortium for International Development (SECID), the Midwest University Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA), and the Mid-America International Agricultural Consortium (MIAC).

Through the GATP, trainees are provided administrative services, including placement, program development, counseling and support management. The trainees' programs are monitored and reported on to A.I.D.'s Office of International Training and to sponsoring field missions and other units in A.I.D.

**Decentralized Administration.** CID utilizes a collaborative and decentralized model for administering the GATP. There is a small national liaison office in Washington, DC, for overall contract management and communication. Five regional offices provide administrative support to the trainees and maintain contact with training organizations

(universities, agencies, private firms, etc.) in order to facilitate the placement, training, monitoring, and assessment of the participants and to provide services related to non-academic matters. The regional offices are located at the University of Rhode Island, Michigan State University, Lincoln University (Missouri), Iowa State University and Washington State University, all Title XII institutions.

**Placement Panels.** In addition, 11 subject matter panels of specialists with international experience have been established to help guide the placement of the trainees. Included are panels in agronomy and crop science, soil science, agricultural irrigation and engineering, soil science, agricultural irrigation and engineering, horticulture, plant protection, animal science, natural resources, aquatic resources and fisheries, economics and policy, agricultural education and food science, nutrition and home economics.

Each panel will include 30-40 members, who are chosen to represent the breadth of the areas of specialization within each subject matter and the range of types of institutions in which such training is offered. Given enough members, it is expected that a panel member would receive 4-6 cases each year for review and, for each case, recommending up to four appropriate institutions in which placement should be sought.

For further information specifically on participation in the placement panels and on the GATP in general, write or call: Dr. James Collom, Director, GATP, 1901 North Moore Street; Suite 804, Arlington, VA 22209. Tel no. (703) 524-1160; Fax (703) 524-0632.

## ARID LANDS RESEARCH CONFERENCE WILL INCLUDE A FIELD TRIP

The Engineering Foundation, in cooperation with the University of Arizona's Office of Arid Lands Studies, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Cooperative State Research Service and the Japanese organization, RIKEN, is sponsoring a conference on "Collaborative Research and Development Applications for Arid Lands," August 5-10, at the Sheraton Hotel, Santa Barbara, CA.

The conference will assess the state-of-the-art of arid lands research and alternative products and management strategies for arid lands. Through joint American/Japanese collaborative research, it is expected that techniques might be found and applied which could sustain productivity and ensure future habitability of arid zones worldwide.

A field trip through Southern California and Arizona during the final two days of the conference will expose participants to various arid land management programs, including hillside drip irrigation of fruit trees, water salinity management, and integrated aquaculture and crop irrigation.

For further information, write or call: Engineering Foundation, Room 303, 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017. Tel no. (212) 705-7835. Fax no. (212) 705-7441.

## CRSP COUNCIL

*(continued from page 4)*

The Council also stressed the mutuality of benefits. "A major consequence of this strengthened capacity" - that is, of the highly productive, scientific structure and collaborative networks which are in place and especially where multidisciplinary contributions result from integrating the agricultural and social

sciences -" is the maintenance of genetic diversity among CRSP-supported commodities. The emphasis on biodiversity in the CRSPs is important for the future of all countries, including the United States."

Created in response to Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and supported by the BIFADEC

and A.I.D., the CRSPs have become a well-recognized worldwide community of active research partnerships of U.S. and developing country scientists, governmental departments, public and private research organizations, small-scale farm families, local entrepreneurs and rural and urban consumers.

## LEADERSHIP CHANGES AT CGIAR CENTERS

New directors have been or will be named during 1991 to at least six of the thirteen international agricultural research centers (IARCs) in the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

Gustavo A. Nores has succeeded John L. Nickel as director general of Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT). Nores, an Argentinian, holds degrees from the University of Cordoba and Purdue University. Among his assignments has been service as deputy director general of CIAT.

Hubert G. Zandstra, a Canadian national, will become the second director general of Centro Internacional de la Papa (CIP), succeeding the founder, Richard L. Sawyer. Zandstra's work experience includes assignments at the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), among others. He holds degrees from McGill and Cornell universities.

Geoffrey C. Hawtin will replace J. Trevor Williams in August as director of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR). Holder of graduate degrees from Cambridge University, Hawtin has held positions at IDRC and the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA).

James G. Ryan will become director general of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in September upon the retirement of Leslie D. Swindale. Ryan worked previously at ICRISAT for eight years and has served as deputy director of the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research. Ryan was educated at Sydney and North Carolina State universities.

Just Faaland, a Norwegian national

and holder of degrees from universities in Oslo and Bergen, succeeded John Mellor last November as director general of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). In addition to more than 35 years of service with the Chr. Michelsen Institute in Norway, Faaland has been a member of the United Nations Committee for Development Planning and president of the Development Centre of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Lukas Brader, formerly with FAO and on the boards of IBPGR and ICRI-SAT, was named director general of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) last December, succeeding Laurence D. Stifel. Brader, whose doctorate is from the University of Wageningen, also has worked in private industry.

Other IARC heads include: Donald L. Winkelmann, director general of Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo (CIMMYT); Nasrat R. Fadda, director general of the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA); John Walsh, director general of the International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA); A.R. Gray, director general of the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD); Klaus Lampe, director general of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI); Christian Bonte-Freidheim, director general of the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR); and Eugene R. Terry, director general of the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA).

Wilfried P. Thalwitz, senior vice president for policy, research and external affairs in the World Bank, is chairman and Alexander von der Osten is executive secretary of the CGIAR.

program model, and discusses the findings on maternal nutrition status and dietary energy intake and the use of prenatal care by adult and adolescent females. Future directions in maternal nutrition and health care research also are presented. Summaries of the individual projects are appended.

## TRAINING COURSES

- **Agricultural Experiment Station Management Short Course, College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, July 8 - August 16.**

In addition to lectures on the main campus, segments of the course are conducted at two in-state research stations. One specializes in rice research/extension and the other specializes in agronomic crop production, mixed farming systems and integrated pest management.

Write or call: Ms. Nancy Christman, International Agricultural Programs, University of Arkansas, 300 Hotz Hall, Fayetteville, AR 72701-1201. Telephone number: (501) 575-6857.

- **Use and Management of Nitrogen Fixing Trees in Sustainable Rural Land Use Systems in the Tropics, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, University of Hawaii at Manoa, July 15-26.**

Participants are introduced to the value of nitrogen-fixing trees in reducing dependency on commercial nitrogen fertilizer, while meeting the farmer's need for fuelwood, fodder, shade, mulch and building material.

This intensive two-week (twelve-day) course includes lectures in the morning and independent study, laboratory assignments and field exercises in the afternoon. It is taught in English and is designed for holders of bachelor of science degrees or their equivalent.

Write or call: International Programs Office, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 214 Gilmore Hall, 3050 Maile Way, Honolulu, HI 96822. Telephone number: (808) 956-6441.

## PUBLICATION

**BETTER HEALTH FOR WOMEN** summarizes the results of 20 research projects in 13 countries.

The report presents the research

The Maternal Nutrition and Health Care program was carried out by the International Center for Research on Women through a cooperative agreement supported by A.I.D.'s Office of Nutrition.

Copies of the report are available from the Office of Nutrition.

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE

(continued from page 1)

- namely, changes in the international economy and their implications for the foreign aid program and development assistance in general; perceived changes leading to a declining role for agriculture in donors' development assistance programs; continuing need for human capital development in its broadest sense; increasing trends towards democratization and privatization; the U.S. comparative advantage in institutional and human resource development and the mutual benefits therefrom; and the need to sustain U.S. international competitiveness.

The Task Force concluded that there is a need to revitalize and reform foreign aid and to emphasize and concentrate on economic collaboration and cooperation in development. Toward that end, the Task Force has made eight recommendations for revitalizing the U.S. economic assistance program: (1) promoting freer trade and U.S. policy reform, (2) building the political coalition for international economic cooperation, (3) renewing and reordering A.I.D. program priorities toward agricultural, human and institutional development, among other things, and away from cash transfers, infrastructure and U.S. export promotion projects, (4) making more effective use of food aid, (5) strengthening A.I.D. capacity for scientific and technological cooperation, (6) reforming and internationalizing U.S. universities, (7) strengthening the U.S. Department of Agriculture's international cooperation capacity, and (8) making more effective use of economic assistance for development and economic cooperation.

Pending receipt of the final report, the Board acknowledged as important the issues addressed in the Task Force report, endorsed the direction and tenor of the Task Force's recommendations, and endorsed the convening of a national conference to sharpen the report and promote its recommendations.

Because of its special responsibility under the Title XII legislation, the Board asked its chairman, Wales Madden, to seek clarification at the highest level of A.I.D. on the widely held perception that the Agency is turning away from agricultural development. The Board wishes to

## CENTER TASK FORCE

(continued from page 1)

Center), the Task Force also shall consider the wide range of relevant international interests and activities of U.S. colleges and universities which the University Center can utilize and strengthen, as well as the recommendations of the Task Force on Development Assistance and Cooperation.

The Task Force will organize and schedule its own activities with a view to completing the report of its findings and recommendations to the BIFADEC, so that the Board can make its recommendations to the A.I.D. administrator by the end of 1991.

In addition to the Task Force, there is a broadly defined Advisory Committee that will meet periodically with the Task Force. It will serve as a sounding board for the Task Force, and will review and provide the BIFADEC with comments on the Task Force's final report. BIFADEC Chairman Madden has appointed Jean Ruley Kearns, former BIFADEC member and deputy director of the Consortium for International Development, as chairperson of the Advisory Committee.

The members of the Task Force, in addition to Chairman Pesson, are: Win-

know also how central are the Task Force's recommendations to A.I.D.'s program. It was suggested that the appropriate A.I.D. assistant administrators be invited to the June meeting of the Board to discuss how they might address the Task Force's recommendations. The Board underscored the report's emphasis on improving agricultural productivity, as playing a central role in overall economic development.

Other members of the Task Force, in addition to Chairman Schuh, are: Susanna B. Hecht, professor in the Graduate School of Architecture and Planning, University of California at Los Angeles; James Henson, director of international program development, Washington State University; Uma Lele, professor of agricultural economics, University of Florida; John Mellor, former director of the International Food Policy Research Institute; and Donald Plucknett, scientific advisor in the Consultative Group on Interna-

frey Clarke, director of international agricultural programs, School of Agriculture and Applied Sciences, Virginia State University; Davydd Greenwood, director of international programs, Cornell University; Maurice Harari, dean of international studies, California State University at Long Beach; James Henson, director of international development, Washington State University; James Humphrys, associate vice president for international education, Brevard Community College (of Cocoa, FL); Harold Josephson, director of international programs, University of North Carolina at Charlotte; Edna McBreen, director of international programs, West Virginia University; and Henry Nieves, director of international programs, University of Puerto Rico at Mayaguez. A public health specialist is expected to be added.

The ex-officio members of the Task Force are: Advisory Committee Chairperson Jean Ruley Kearns; Ralph Smuckler, executive director of A.I.D.'s University Center; and Stuart Callison and Curtis Jackson, University Center staff members.

tional Agricultural Research.

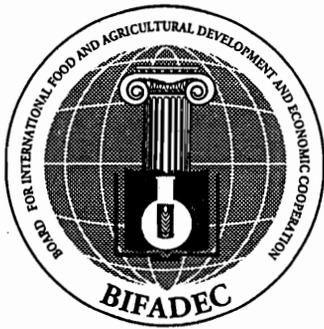
The work of the Task Force has been supported by a large advisory committee under the chairmanship of William E. Lavery, former BIFAD chairman and Preston Professor of International Affairs at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

## CIP "CULTURE"

(continued from page 5)

very rare and others believed to be close to extinction, can be found in the diversified topography and complex distribution of climates of Bolivia.

A portfolio of 25 full-color botanical prints has been produced from Dr. Frey's watercolor paintings. The portfolio is available in limited edition, individually numbered. Write or call: Agribookstore, Winrock International, 1611 North Kent Street, Arlington, VA 22209. Tel. no.: 703-525-9455.



# BIFADEC BRIEFS

Vol. XV, No. 5

Sept./Oct. 1991

## THIRTEEN GRANTS INITIATE LINKAGES PROGRAM

**T**hirteen matching grants, totaling \$1.4 million, were awarded by A.I.D. late in September for the University Development Linkages program (UDLP), the first new initiative of the Agency Center for University Cooperation in Development.

Grants were awarded to the following: Boston, Central State, Harvard, Johns Hopkins and Morgan State universities; Worcester Polytechnic Institute; and the universities of California at Davis, Massachusetts, Montana, North Carolina and Pennsylvania. Johns Hopkins University and the University of North Carolina each received two grants.

Three applications, from Iowa State

University, University of Iowa and Sinclair Community College, were held over for possible funding in FY 1992.

### Lengthy Process

The great interest shown in UDLP from its inception necessitated a lengthy screening process. There were more than 400 requests for the application package, resulting in 164 pre-applications. Only 52 pre-applications were rejected, and Full Applications were invited from 112 pre-applicants. A total of 79 fully responsive applications were received.

### A Two-Tiered Review Process

The National Research Council (NRC) mailed each application to three reviewers

with suitable subject matter and geographic expertise, each of whom assessed a maximum of three applications.

Thereafter, a 12-member NRC panel of experienced individuals ranked the applications, taking into account their own assessments, the mail-reviewers' scores and comments, and comments from the A.I.D. field missions.

## REGIONAL SEMINARS

The 1992 Title XII Regional Seminars are planned for Jan. 30-31 at the University of Maryland, Eastern Shore and Feb. 6-7 at California Polytechnic State University at San Luis Obispo. Watch for program details and other information.

## BIFADEC TAKES ACTION ON SPECIAL REPORTS

**D**uring its September meeting, the BIFADEC received and acted on several reports of its committees and task forces.

The Board commended the Task Force on Development Assistance and Cooperation, which was led by G. Edward Schuh, for the quality, wisdom and results of its efforts, and recommended the wide circulation of the report, singling out several Task Force recommendations for additional emphasis:

—Building human capital is at the heart of the development process and must not be undervalued.

—Agriculture still is at the heart of economic growth and sustainable development in many countries.

—Building organizational ties and collaborative style which ally the universities, etc. with A.I.D. can make for more effective development programs. In this regard, the launching of the Agency University Center is timely and appropriate.

—U.S. international development programs should stress the U.S. national advantages and exploit its strengths.

### Budget Panel Report

Following its annual review of A.I.D.'s program and budget allocations, the BIFADEC Budget Panel submitted its report to the Board. The Board accepted the report, and commended the Budget Panel for its dedication and thoroughness.

Among the Panel's recommendations, which were presented by Chairman Harold Matteson and Secretary David Hansen, were the following:

—Increase support for the Agency University Center for Cooperation in Development, in order to maintain current university support grant programs and develop new programs. A \$30 million allocation for FY 1993 would include \$10 million for the University Development Linkages program, \$5 million for the Program Support Grants program, and \$2 million for research grants to historically black colleges and universities.

*(continued on page 6)*

## BIFADEC

### MEMBERS

Mr. Wales H. Madden, Jr.—Chairman  
Dr. John Byrne  
Dr. John DiBiaggio  
Honorable Paul Findley  
Mr. Christopher Hicks  
Dr. Wendell G. Rayburn  
Dr. Leo Walsh

### JCARD

Dr. Edwin Price—Chairman

### EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dr. Ralph H. Smuckler

## CIMMYT TO CELEBRATE SILVER ANNIVERSARY

A commemorative celebration has been planned for December 6 to mark the completion of 25 years of service as an international center by Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo (CIMMYT).

A day-long symposium will be convened at CIMMYT headquarters in El Batan, Mexico, using the theme, "International Agricultural Research: The Next 25 Years." Both past and potentially future scientific contributions to maize and wheat will be discussed.

In addition to CIMMYT staff and eminent members of the Mexican research community, distinguished guests from the international agricultural research community also will consider expected changes in the world cereal economies, interactions between agriculture and the environment and agricultural development in developing countries.

For further information on the symposium and celebration, write Dr. Donald L. Winkelman, Director-General, CIMMYT, Lisboa 27, Colonia Juarez, Apartado Postal 6-641, 06600 Mexico D.F., Mexico.

## CENTER FOCUS: REFLECTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

It is now six months since I moved from East Lansing to Washington, D.C., to take up the challenge of helping to create a new Agency Center for University Cooperation in Development. Time has passed quickly, for these have been busy days. Each day brings a new lesson to a newcomer like me.

Fortunately, they also have brought discernible progress, slow as it may seem in a large and complex government agency. I am encouraged by events so far, and confident that Administrator Roskens was right in sensing this to be a moment for moving A.I.D. and universities closer together in mutually productive ways.

Much of my time has been spent presenting and discussing the new Center concept, once formed, to diverse audiences—university and community college leaders, international educators, A.I.D. leaders and gatherings of six different higher education associations. While colleagues in the Center have been completing the necessary redefinition of positions, organizational arrangements and responsibilities to enable us to launch the Center as the new fiscal year begins, I have focussed mainly on the initial planning of program, budget and procedures. The Center's "Initial Program Outline," still in draft form, is available to you on request. It forms the base from which we are proceeding.

Planning the Center is like changing a tire on a car while it rolls downhill. All hands are busy doing the necessary chores to keep the car on the road; the few fingers that are left somehow must begin to make the difference in new directions. Our planning processes have been both internal and external, the latter through the fine work of our excellent Task Force, appointed by

BIFADEC and under Lynn Pesson's chairmanship. It in turn is guided by an Advisory Committee under Jean Kearns' leadership. Both groups are due to report in December. Meanwhile the internal processes continue—*i.e.*, FY 1993 budget discussions and program elaboration to justify support.

The year ahead will be devoted to intensive and specific program planning, leading to new activities in FY 1993. The University Development Linkages program, covered elsewhere in this issue, is the first new program of the Center. Others will follow.

As I look back, these have been very short months. There always are hazards as one starts a new venture, but the optimism I brought to this task is still undiminished. With the help and understanding of many in the university world and in A.I.D., we just may take a new and significant step forward which many before us have called for and which, until now, has eluded our best efforts.

## TITLE XII STATUS

At the September meeting of BIFADEC, Ray Randlett, assistant administrator for legislative affairs, reported that the Congressional conference committee had dropped Title XII from the foreign aid bill.

Randlett assured the Board that, if this situation prevails, A.I.D. Administrator Roskens said this would not affect BIFADEC's advisory role.

At press time, Congress had not yet acted on the bill.

## TITLE XII REPORT SENT TO CONGRESS

“The changing Title partnership” is the theme of A.I.D.’s 1990 annual report to Congress on activities carried out in fulfillment of Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

Sent to Congress in August, the report discussed the changes in the charter, name, membership and support staff of the presidentially-appointed board responsible for implementing the Title XII legislation, changes in the structure and programming mechanisms of A.I.D. by which activities and relations with the university community are developed and implemented. Continuing and new efforts to mobilize university resources in cooperation in international agricultural research and participant training activities also are discussed.

The report concludes that the “significant

changes...have positioned all concerned to enter into an expanded and revitalized partnership. While the Title XII partnership of U.S. universities and A.I.D. of the past fifteen years will continue as a primary concern of the BIFADEC (the presidentially-appointed board), that special partnership will be included in a larger partnership which the new Agency Center for University Cooperation in Development will be developing between A.I.D. and the U.S. higher education community.”

### BIFADEC Also Comments

The Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFADEC), in additional comments to Congress on Title XII activity during 1990, noted that “the full implications of all these changes and of related activities outside the pur-

view of the Board have yet to be effected.”

While remaining “committed to a continuing emphasis on issues of providing food—alleviating hunger and preventing famine as defined in the Title XII legislation...,” the Board, nevertheless, “is eager to enlarge its purview to encompass all aspects of economic growth and development in fulfillment of its broader mandate.” The Board observed that its “advice on food production and agricultural development becomes even more relevant and important in light of the Board’s broadened responsibilities and in the context of overall economic and social development.”

Copies of the report and comments are available in the Office of the Executive Director, Agency Center for University Cooperation in Development.

## INTERASSOCIATION TASK FORCE ISSUES REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION LEGISLATION

A task force, consisting of campus representatives and governmental relations and international education staff members of six higher education associations, was formed last January to develop a detailed set of legislative amendments for both Title VI of the Higher Education Act and Section 102(b) (6) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchanges (Fulbright-Hays) Act. The task force continued the work begun a year earlier by one of the associations, the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC).

The task force issued its report in May: “Recommendations on the Reauthorization of the Higher Education Act of 1965, As Amended, for Title VI, International Education Programs and Fulbright-Hays (102(b) (6)): Report of the Interassociation Task Force on HEA-Title VI/Fulbright Hayes (102(b) (6)).”

“Three campus trends underscore the importance and timeliness of these proposals,” according to Miriam A. Kazanjian of the task force, who cited “the predicted shortfall this decade of international experts..., the nationwide movement toward internationalization of undergraduate and graduate institutions..., and the private sector demands for internationalization of business and professional education.”

The international education programs of the Higher Education Act-Title VI and Fulbright-Hays (102(b) (6)) are cited as having been “the primary response of the federal government to meeting the nation’s need for international expertise.” After reaching a peak in the late 1960s, the federal investment in these programs “eroded steadily” during the 1970s and 1980s. The task force reaffirms support for these programs as being “vital to the

national interest.” In its series of detailed recommendations, the task force seeks to strengthen existing activities, replace outdated provisions with programs focusing on today’s challenges, and better link the various components of international education.

The task force concludes that “Title VI is a program targeted to strengthen the United States’ base of knowledge about foreign languages and areas, and other aspects of international studies, while providing cost-effective incentives to disseminate such knowledge across a broad spectrum of institutions.”

Copies of the report are available at the offices of the six associations who were members of the task force—namely, the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, American Association of  
*(continued on page 8)*

## FOREIGN STUDENT PROFILE IN THE USA

**T**he *Chronicle of Higher Education Almanac* of August 28, 1991 is an informative compendium of data on U.S. colleges and universities. "Buffeted by financial pressures and inundated by scandals ranging from athletics to research," according to the *Almanac* editors, "American higher education is entering 1991-92 bruised and beleaguered. The nation's 3,500 colleges and universities have been showered with negative publicity in recent years. As colleges struggle to deal with a full plate of problems, one thing is clear: Optimism is in short supply."

Nevertheless, U.S. higher education institutions continue to attract foreign students. Of the nearly 13.5 million students enrolled in 3,535 2-year and 4-year public and private colleges and universities in the fall of 1989, 361,000 (2.8%) were foreign students. More than one-third of them (39%) came from just five countries — namely, China (9.2%), Taiwan (8.6%), Japan (8.3%), India (7.3%) and the Republic of Korea (6.0%). Nearly 65% of the foreign students came

from 15 countries, of which only four are non-Asian countries (Canada, United Kingdom, West Germany and Mexico).

Of the 361,000 foreign students enrolled, 235,000 (65%) were men and 126,000 (35%) were women. More than half (57%) enrolled as undergraduates in public (66%) and in 4-year (84%) institutions. [This compares with the total student enrollment in which 45.7% were males and 54.3% were females; 87% were undergraduates; they were enrolled in public (78%) and in 4-year (62%) institutions.]

While foreign students enroll in many institutions, it is interesting to note that, during 1989-90, roughly 9% of them chose ten. The highest enrollment (5,518) was reported by Miami-Dade Community College, followed by the University of Southern California (3,705). The others were: University of Texas at Austin, University of Wisconsin at Madison, Boston University, University of California at Los Angeles, Ohio State University (main campus), Columbia University, University of Illinois at Urbana-

Champaign, and the University of Pennsylvania. A total of 40 institutions each enrolled 1,800 or more foreign students in 1989-90.

The *Almanac* did not indicate the fields in which foreign students earned their degrees. For the total student population, most of the earned baccalaureate degrees conferred in 1988-89 were in business and management (24%), social sciences (11%), education (9.5%), engineering (6.5%), and health sciences (5.8%). At the master's degree level, they were earned in education (26.5%), business and management (23.6%), engineering (7.6%), health sciences (6.2%) and public affairs and social work (5.8%).

Education (20%) dominated also at the doctoral level, followed by engineering (12.6%), physical sciences (10.8%), life sciences (9.9%) and psychology (9.1%). Nearly three-fourths of the professional degrees were earned in law (50.3%) and medicine (21.8%). Professional degrees were earned also in theology (8.4%), dentistry (4.1%) and veterinary medicine (3.0%).

## NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR U.S. UNIVERSITIES CITED

**N**ew opportunities for U.S. university involvement in foreign development assistance are arising, according to a background paper issued recently by the congressional Office of Technology Assessment (OTA).

Noting past collaboration on mutually recognized needs and shared frustration in joint efforts, the OTA paper discusses the legacy of 40 years of cooperative efforts between U.S. universities and A.I.D. Now reorganization of A.I.D., redirection and new initiatives in A.I.D. programming, the growing international efforts of other federal agencies, and the internationalization of U.S. institutions of higher education offer opportunities for

multi-institutional collaborative relationships and new areas of specialization and participation.

In addition to the traditional focus on increasing food production, U.S. land grant colleges and universities increasingly are involved in sustainable agriculture, natural resource management and maintenance and improvement of environmental quality. There also are new efforts to achieve mutual benefits from development assistance for developing countries, as well as for the United States, working with a broad range of development assistance agencies and private sector organizations.

The OTA paper concludes that systematic collaboration among all concerned will be needed to realize the full potential for U.S. university participation in U.S. development assistance.

Copies of the 99-page paper. "New Opportunities for U.S. Universities in Development Assistance: Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Environment," are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402-9325.

OTA is a nonpartisan, analytical agency that aids Congress in addressing complex and often highly technical issues.

# INTSORMIL CRSP MARKS A DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT

The Grain Sorghum/Pearl Millet Collaborative Research Support Program (INTSORMIL CRSP) convened an international research conference in Corpus Christi, Texas, in July to help mark more than ten years of research and development in these commodities.

Nearly 200 people from 28 countries attended. Dr. Donald Plucknett of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Secretariat and Dr. W.T. Mashler of the International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) were the principal speakers. In addition to considering the impacts of the INTSORMIL CRSP research and training program, the conferees discussed cereal consumer shifts and policy changes in developing countries, the role of sorghum and millet in sustainable agriculture systems, and the reverse technology flow to U.S. agriculture.

Grain sorghum and pearl millet remain the staple for millions of people, and are two of the most important food and feed crops in the semi-arid regions of the world. Because of their unique ability to withstand drought and other adverse conditions, they have been cultivated and consumed widely in some of the world's harshest environments and most fragile lands.

It was after extensive consultation that grain sorghum/pearl millet was identified in April 1977 as one of the first three commodity areas in which to launch an international, long-term, multidisciplinary, collaborative research and training effort in the global fight against hunger, malnutrition and the loss of natural resources. (Small ruminants and agriculture-fisheries were the other two areas.) By September of that year, A.I.D. had signed a planning grant contract with the University of Missouri for a CRSP in sorghum/millet, and the first operating grant was made in July 1979 to the University of Nebraska as the management entity for the INTSORMIL CRSP.

(In those days, a planning contractor was ineligible to be the implementing contractor.) The most recent A.I.D. grant extended the INTSORMIL CRSP for five years to July 1995. Dr. John Yohe is the program director.

The CRSP links and synergizes the scientific expertise of 30 agricultural scientists in six collaborating U.S. institutions with that of more than 100 international sorghum/millet scientists in eight collaborating host country institutions. In addition, there are linkages with research networks in Latin America and various parts of Africa. The CRSP seeks to improve the production, marketing and utilization of grain sorghum and pearl millet in developing countries and to strengthen the capabilities of developing country institutions to generate, adapt and apply improved technology to local conditions.

The research addresses universal constraints to the production, availability and utilization of these crops. Collaborative activities and professional exchange visits help improve the research capability of developing country national research programs, as do on-site technical assistance and short-term and degree training for host country nationals in U.S. institutions. A final and important step is the dissemination of the improved technologies to host country farmers.

In addition to the University of Nebraska, Kansas State University, University of Kentucky, Mississippi State University, Purdue University and Texas A&M University are the collaborating U.S. institutions. The collaborating host countries are Botswana, Colombia, Honduras, Mali, Niger, Sudan, Senegal and Kenya.

## BOARD BRIEFED ON EASTERN EUROPEAN PROGRAMS

At its 107th meeting on September 19 and 20, the BIFADEC was briefed on A.I.D.'s strategy and program in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and on university activities in those countries.

Carol Adelman, assistant administrator for Europe, explained that the program has three overall objectives: to help Eastern Europeans develop democratic institutions, to transform centrally-planned economies to market-based economies, and to maintain or improve a basic quality of life.

### 30 Projects in 1991

During fiscal year 1991, just ending, more than 30 projects and program activities were designed and initiated. Many of them are multiyear efforts. For instance, the Management Training and Economic Education program for Central and Eastern Europe was launched in July as a joint project of A.I.D. and the U.S.

Information Agency. This \$18 million program includes projects designed and delivered by 32 U.S. colleges and universities and other organizations through their counterparts in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria.

The departments of Agriculture, Labor and Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency also are assisting in other A.I.D.-funded projects in these countries.

### Future Activities

"Programs for Central and Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union have four characteristics," Adelman explained. They are trailblazing, since there are no books or models on converting centralized economies into open market systems; transitional and temporary, in order to provide a "jump start;" performance-

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## WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT ISSUED

“**T**he Challenge of Development” is the title of the 14th annual edition of the World Development Report. Drawing together the lessons of 40 years of development experience, the 1991 report explains the reliable principles that have emerged to guide policymakers.

The report identifies four aspects of strategies that are crucial for success: investment in people, not only as a worthwhile goal in itself, but also as an essential means of development; competition to encourage innovation, entrepreneurship and the growth of enterprises; openness to trade and integration into the global economy, in order to spur growth, foster technology and encourage capital flows; and building a flexible and sustainable macroeconomic foundation to support long-term economic growth. The report elaborates on these strategies with a detailed discussion of fifteen specific actions that have worked in the past and can be adapted to solve the

problems of the 1990s. Despite the challenges that remain, the report concludes that the opportunities for development are greater today than at any time in history.

Concise case studies, multicolored graphs and tables help dramatize and illuminate the text. In addition, the annex contains the world development indicators — that is, 33 statistical tables of data on social and economic development for 124 countries — a new table on forests, protected areas and water, and two separate tables on selected indicators for 59 additional countries.

Published for the World Bank by Oxford University Press, copies are available at the World Bank, 1818 H. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433 for \$32.95 (hardcover) and \$16.95 (paperback). Requests for examination or review copies should be sent to Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

## NEW MINIGRANTS WILL BENEFIT A.I.D. TRAINEES

For institutions that receive or are planning to receive A.I.D.-sponsored students, A.I.D.'s Office of International Training has announced a new program of minigrants. Amounting to up to \$1,000, the minigrants will be awarded on a rolling basis.

The program will support orientation programs, reentry workshops, skills development programs, proposal writing seminars, training internships, professional mentor programs, speakers bureaus and programs using sponsored students as educational resources on and off the campus.

Administered by NAFSA: Association of International Educators, the program is interested particularly in receiving proposals from community colleges and historically black colleges and universities.

For further information, write or call Cheryl Wilson, NAFSA, 1860 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009. Tel. no.: (202) 461-4811.

## BOARD ACTION

(continued from page 1)

—Increase support for the existing Collaborative Research Support program by \$3 million; provide \$5 million in new funding to bridge the new Sustainable Agriculture CRSP with existing CRSPs; and allocate \$10 million in FY 1993 for new CRSP or CRSP-like programs in integrated pest management and horticulture and post-harvest technologies.

—Increase the funding level for agricultural programs, particularly those aspects related to food crops. Give more attention to technology development.

—Give greater recognition to (a) the intersection of production agriculture with environmental and natural resource conservation programs and

(b) the link between food and nutrition programs and health and child survival programs.

—Revisit comparative advantage issues. Because the U.S. comparative advantage in development assistance is in human resource development and the generation of science and technology, these areas should be given priority in Agency programming.

In addition, the Budget Panel urged BIFADEC to seek clarification of the perception that the Administrator's new initiatives are new program and project initiatives, encourage greater cooperation among major participants in A.I.D.-funded contracts and support specifically enhanced cooperation among donors in developing countries.

## JCARD Report

The Board also received a report from Chairman Edwin Price of the Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD). During recent meetings, the JCARD had focussed on the development of several new Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs)—namely, in sustainable agriculture, pest management, postharvest management and horticulture, and nutrition—and the restructuring of the Tropsoils CRSP.

The JCARD also had considered what might be an appropriate committee structure for the BIFADEC. Its recommendation to the Board was for the continuation of the JCARD with an expanded mandate

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## BOARD ACTION

(continued from page 7)

(to include other sectors as well as agriculture), a corresponding larger membership, an Executive Subcommittee, and an Operations Panel.

After further deliberation, the Board asked the Support Staff to prepare a recommendation along those lines for Board action at its December meeting.

### Progress Reports

The Board heard several progress reports from Ray Randlett, assistant administrator for legislative affairs, on the status of the foreign assistance authorization bill; Richard Bissell, assistant administrator for research and development, on research in A.I.D.; and Howard Fry, acting associate administrator for operations, and John Owens, acting associate administrator for finance and administration, on A.I.D. reorganization.

## ASPIRE PROGRAM BEGINS

NAFSA: Association of International Educators has received a five-year, \$1.5 million grant to facilitate the return home of students from Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the Pacific Islands.

ASPIRE (APEC Student Professional Integration and Reentry) is administered as part of A.I.D.'s Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Partnership for Education program and the U.S. Information Agency's Advising, Teaching and Specialized Programs Division.

Components of ASPIRE include: background research papers on the relationship between student exchange and manpower needs in each country; pre-departure and post-return career development seminars with local employers, chambers of commerce and other  
*(continued on page 8)*

## ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS CONTINUE

**A**n announcement has been made of the continuation in 1992 of the Rockefeller Foundation Social Science Research Fellowship Programs in Agriculture and Population Studies.

Begun in 1974 (agriculture) and 1984 (population studies), the programs select up to ten (in agriculture) and three (in population studies) highly qualified people holding recent social science doctorates. The fellowship program in agriculture is open to North Americans and to citizens of subSaharan African nations; the program in population studies is open only to North Americans.

The programs are intended to increase the number of North American and African social scientists who have had experience working in multidisciplinary international organizations on the agricultural or population aspects of development. During the two-year appointments as scholars in developing countries, the fellows are expected to participate fully in the work

of their host institutions, as well as carry out their own research.

Candidates for these fellowships should have received their doctoral degrees after December 1987 or before September 1992. Through writings, course work, and prior experience, applicants must demonstrate interdisciplinary adaptability and interest in the agricultural and population aspects of international development work.

The deadline for North American residents is December 31, 1991; for persons applying from Africa, January 31, 1992.

For further information, write or call: Fellowship Office, Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036. Tel. no.: (212) 869-8500. Cable: ROCKFOUND NEW YORK. Telex: 224862 ROCKFEL (RCA).

## SSRC PUBLISHES WORKING PAPERS ON AFRICAN AGRICULTURE

**A** Working Paper Series has been developed as the concluding effort in the Project on African Agriculture, a research fellowship program administered by the Joint Committee on African Studies of the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) from 1987 to 1991.

Funded jointly by the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation, the project has promoted interdisciplinary analysis, particularly the collaboration of natural and social scientists, of the agricultural crisis in subSaharan Africa. Through the Working Paper Series, which is expected to include up to 16 papers, the findings of that research will be shared with as wide an audience as possible.

Two papers are available already: "Peasant Differentiation and Food Security in Zimbabwe" by Nick Amin and "Household Vulnerability to Famine: Survival and Recovery Strategies Among Zasghawa and Berti Migrants in Northern Darfur, Sudan: 1982-1989" by Alison Pyle and Omer Gabbar. Forthcoming papers include studies undertaken in Nigeria, Ethiopia and Senegal.

The papers are available at cost (\$4) to U.S.-based researchers and free of charge to researchers based in Africa. Write: Ms. Marty Baker, Working Paper Series, The Project on African Agriculture, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158.

## EASTERN EUROPEAN PROGRAMS

(continued from page 5)

based or "pay on delivery," based on economic and political criteria; and "in the fast lane" to try to "keep up with the changes and to allocate resources quickly enough."

Adelman noted that private sector development, participant training, trade financing, and capital infrastructure projects are expected to be the major program emphases. She stressed partnerships, especially with U.S. colleges and universities, noting there are "huge opportunities" in many fields.

### University Programs

William Flinn, executive director of the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA), distributed a booklet which describes the 32 linkages and exchange programs and 22 technical assistance projects in which MUCIA and its member U.S. universities are engaged in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Most of the activities are in eight republics of the Soviet Union and many of them have existed for years.

Flinn cited funding and language constraints and cultural shocks and adjustments in carrying out these activities. While there had been some international foundation help, U.S. foundations had not yet been very responsive, he observed.

Ray Miller, president of University of Maryland Institute for Agricultural and Natural Resources, reported that U.S. land grant colleges and universities had bilateral exchanges in some of these

countries via the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He, too, noted funding and language constraints and numerous requests for faculty and student exchanges.

Miller cited Iowa State University as being ahead of the others in such programming.

Helping develop "alumni networks" by exploiting continuing attachments of expatriates and descendants from those countries, and translating handbooks and how-to manuals into relevant languages would be useful activities, Miller concluded.

### Russian-American Consortium

Roland Schmitt, president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, reported on the Russian-American University Consortium, a District of Columbia corporation. Its purpose is to provide "low-cost, leveraged, enduring aid to the USSR with a counterflow of benefits to the U.S." The concept is to provide education, including internships, in western economic concepts and market-oriented industrial and business management for Soviet students, research opportunities in the Soviet republics for American faculty, and teaching and research opportunities in the United States for Soviet scholars.

To date, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Northwestern, Rice, and Tulane universities, and the University of Michigan are participating, and there is cooperation from the Associated Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association.

## LEGISLATION

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State Colleges and Universities, American Council on Education, Association of American Universities, National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities and National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

All of the associations, except one, are located at One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036. The National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities is located in Suite 750, 122 C. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

## IDMC DEVELOPS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The International Development Management Center (IDMC), an affiliate of the Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Maryland System, and Thunder & Associates, Inc., of Alexandria, VA, have developed an integrated program management system which uses a microcomputer software toolkit.

The ProMS system contains two program information modules, one for planning and budgeting and one for monitoring and evaluation. It also allows managers and executives to develop several types of standard reports, including program activity records and financial and personnel summaries.

Able to be used on an IBM PC, XT, AT, or compatible equipment with at least 512K RAM, a hard disk and DOS 3.3 or above, the ProMS system requires a standard printer for producing reports.

For more information, write or call: Marcus Ingle, IDMC, University of Maryland, 2349 Computer and Space Sciences Building, College Park, MD 20741-2445. Tel. no.: (301) 314-7720.

## ASPIRE PROGRAM

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organizations; three U.S. regional career guidance and training centers; competitive grants for career-related activities; an employment database register for students; and a quarterly newsletter containing information on job-search strategies, employment opportunities and short courses.

For further information on ASPIRE and especially on the guidelines and criteria for the regional centers and competitive grants, write or call: Colin Davies, Director of Special Programs at NAFSA, who manages the program. He can be reached at NAFSA, 1860 19th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20009. Tel. no.: (202) 462-4811.