

Country-Related Activities Completed Before 1981

Bolivia (1979)

An IADS consultant participated in the IFAD mission to Bolivia in September and October 1979.

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IADS provided a specialist in research and extension as part of a World Bank team to survey the agricultural sector in Bolivia from October to December 1979.

Brazil (1980)

In April 1980 EMBRAPA asked IADS to assist in preparation of a project proposal to strengthen research in about 20 commodity, farming systems, and support services programs. The proposal was to be used to seek external financing from the World Bank. IADS sent five consultants to Brazil for 3-4 weeks during May 1980; the work was carried out by IADS under a sub-contract with IICA, the implementation agency for the original World Bank-financed program of EMBRAPA. The proposal resulted in a \$60 million loan from the World Bank.

Cameroon (1979)

In mid-August 1979, the National Academy of Sciences requested IADS assistance in a review of the organization and activities of agricultural extension in Cameroon. In September, an IADS program officer went to Cameroon for discussions with officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Economics and Plans, development societies, cooperatives, the extension service, and the national research organization. A report was submitted to the National Academy and USAID/Cameroon.

Central America and Panama (1978)

The World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, and USAID jointly carried out a series of studies on the agricultural/rural sector of Central America. In 1978, the World Bank asked IADS to take responsibility for the last study in the series--on means to strengthen agricultural research, farmer advisory services, and improved seed programs. The IADS program officer for Latin America served as leader for the study team. The study report, printed in Spanish and English, was distributed in early 1979. The major conclusions and recommendations were discussed with the national directors of agriculture on May 30, 1979, in Antigua, Guatemala.

Colombia (1980)

As a result of interaction over a period of several months, HIMAT (Instituto Colombiano de Hidrologia, Metereologia y Adecuacion) invited IADS to send a small team to review a number of irrigation projects in Colombia. Two scientists spent a week in the country in March 1980 and prepared a report to HIMAT.

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As part of the September 1980 IADS fact-finding mission to Latin America, two consultants visited extensively with HIMAT officials and with other agricultural organizations in the country.

Ghana (1978-80)

Officials of Ghana asked IADS to consider assisting the country in evaluating its crops research programs. Discussions were held between IADS and the Director of Crops Research in November 1978.

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In March 1980 an IADS program officer chaired a panel of scientists to review applied research of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in Ghana. This panel of scientists, requested by Ghana, was provided under the auspices of the United States National Academy of Sciences.

Haiti (1976-80)

An IADS representative visited Haiti in February 1976 at the invitation of the director of the Agricultural Program of the Department of Agriculture, National Resources and Rural Development. USAID helped with arrangements.

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In April 1980, the Director General of the Northern (Haiti) Development Organization requested IADS to provide, at the expense of Haiti, a short-term consultant to assist in defining a strategy for increasing agricultural production in the Northern Plain area of the country. The work will involve attention to (a) food crops production in traditional systems and (b) increase in production of a variety of roots and tubers, including cassava, yams, sweet potato and taro.

IADS sent a qualified consultant in late October 1980.

Honduras (1978-79)

In response to an invitation by the Minister of Natural Resources, IADS participated in a study to recommend steps for strengthening the national agricultural research organization, PNIA. The study was carried out jointly with Honduran specialists and the report has been accepted by the government as an outline which will guide its research and development plans. The proposed reorganization and reorientation focus on multidisciplinary research at the farm level. Commodity-oriented programs as well as regional development efforts are planned. Linkages with the international centers and other sources of technology are emphasized.

The report of the study, released in early 1978, formed the basis for a \$1.9 million USAID grant to Honduras to complement funds and services being provided at that time by the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

During the period July 1979 through June 1981, The Rockefeller Foundation assigned a field staff member to Honduras as the research management advisor in accord with recommendations of the study.

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In May and June 1979 an IADS consultant participated in the IFAD mission to Honduras.

Malaysia (1978)

Upon request of the Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI), IADS provided a short-term senior consultant to review the institute's research programs and priorities, to determine the extent to which these are aligned with national development goals and strategies. The consultant began his assignment in July 1978, and submitted his recommendations to MARDI in September 1978.

Morocco (1980)

Morocco wishes to strengthen its fragmented national agricultural research organization by forming a national research institute (Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique) and is seeking World Bank support. At the request of the World Bank and with the approval of Moroccan authorities, IADS made available the services of a highly qualified scientist and research administrator, for approximately 3 weeks beginning October 27, 1980. A senior IRAT official worked with the consultant in Morocco to assist national authorities as they began to restructure the national agricultural research system. It is possible that this first step will lead to further planning activities and, eventually, to a World Bank loan to strengthen the national research system.

Nigeria (1979)

In October 1979, the Government of Nigeria requested IADS assistance in preparing a project proposal for submission to the World Bank. This project, an extension of Nigeria's National Accelerated Food Production Program, is to focus on the establishment of an agricultural production and training center in each of four major ecological zones. These centers are to concentrate on adaptive research, farming systems, and training of both professional workers and farmers.

Two IADS program officers went to Nigeria in December to discuss the project with officials of the Federal Department of Agriculture and visit some of the proposed sites. Subsequently, Nigeria indicated its intention to contract with IADS to provide the services of consultants over a 2-month period to prepare the proposal. IADS will carry out the contract with a team of six consultants. Nigeria has not yet signed the contract. IADS has been informed that the project has been indefinitely delayed.

Panama (1976-79)

In 1976 the Government of Panama created a national agricultural institute, the Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias de Panama (IDIAP), to generate technologies aimed at increasing productivity with special attention to small and medium-sized farmers. The institute's organization and program were designed on the basis of informal discussions with IADS and later with the assistance of consultants provided by IADS with funding from USAID.

Panama subsequently asked IADS to provide a specialist to work with IDIAP to help guide its further development within the proposed framework. The objective was to assist Panama in organizing IDIAP to plan, coordinate, and implement an effective national agricultural research and technology transfer program, particularly for the low-income producer; and to help Panama mobilize internal and external resources for this purpose.

The contract with USAID, initially for one year ending August 31, 1978, was extended and officially terminated November 30, 1979. It provided for a total of 32 man-months of direct labor: 28 in key personnel, one in home office personnel, and 3 in consultants. Total budget for the program was \$249,450.

USAID has approved a loan/grant of about \$6 million to strengthen IDIAP with project implementation to commence in 1980. The implementation agency has not yet been selected, but it has been determined that it will be handled through the BIFAD mechanism.

Paraguay (1977-79)

Acting upon a request from Paraguay and USAID, two IADS staff visited Paraguay in April 1977 to review a proposal to address the pressing

institutional constraints which inhibit efforts to assist small farmers. Questions were raised about the proposed restructuring of the national research organization, the linkage of research with extension, and the specific crops to receive priority. As a result of this visit Paraguay and USAID arranged for two consultants to revise the proposal.

Philippines (1980)

In May 1980, Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research (PCARR) invited IADS to assist in conducting an evaluation of PCARR-USAID Loan I Project and an overall PCARR Corporate Review. IADS negotiated and signed two separate contracts for the services of six consultants over a period of 4 weeks. The work was completed in early November when the IADS consultants submitted to PCARR the results of its finding in the form of two reports.

Senegal (1975-80)

IADS services to Senegal began in 1978 when IADS supplied four consultants who collaborated with Senegalese scientists in reviewing agricultural research and preparing a report establishing research priorities and suggesting long-range plans.

In 1979, the Government of Senegal asked IADS to help prepare a project proposal for strengthening Senegal's agricultural research, which would be submitted to the World Bank for funding. A group of six scientists assembled by IADS prepared the proposal. It covered research programs, staffing patterns, training activities, administrative organization, equipment needs, and construction requirements for improving research on the principal food crops, groundnuts, farming systems, and animal production systems.

In November, a World Bank team, which included two IADS staff members, appraised this project proposal in Senegal. Funding for this project by Senegal, the World Bank, France, the United States, and the United Nations Interim Fund on Science and Technology for Development was approved in September 1981. ICRISAT and WARDA will also contribute to the project.

Sierra Leone (1980)

Responding to an invitation from the UNDP, IADS arranged for a rice specialist to serve on a team to evaluate a rice project in Sierra Leone in early May 1980. In this project, FAO is the executing agency with IITA responsible for implementation.

Somalia (1979-80)

A consultant arranged by IADS participated in the IFAD mission to Somalia in October/November 1979. The team's final report was submitted to IFAD in March 1980.

Sri Lanka (1979)

In April 1979 IADS provided a consultant for the IFAD study in Sri Lanka. An IADS program officer joined the team for 2 weeks during the writing of the final report.

Sudan (1975-79)

In November 1976, two IADS representatives were invited by Sudan's Minister of Agriculture to participate in a 2-week review of alternatives for the development of the country's agriculture. The review was based on 22 studies of Sudan's resources and commodities prepared with the cooperation of the Ford Foundation.

As a result, in July and August 1977, a joint team of IADS and Sudanese scientists developed a master plan for strengthening the country's research capabilities, primarily by developing the Agricultural Research Corporation (ARC). The team also considered the strengthening of research services for different farming regions. Recommendations included reorganization of research along commodity and factor lines, development of a network of experiment stations, and relocation of ARC headquarters.

Subsequent to the team's report, Sudan established an agricultural research project in western Sudan, co-financed by the World Bank and USAID. In late 1979, Sudan signed a contract with the Consortium for International Development (CID), a group of U.S. universities, for the necessary technical assistance. IADS was invited to supply, under a sub-contract with CID, a senior advisor and several short-term consultants to ARC headquarters for this project. IADS decided to decline the invitation because of the complexity of the administrative arrangements that would be involved, and the uncertainty of funding for essential modifications of this national program.

Swaziland (1980)

On July 31, 1980, IADS received a request from the USAID Director in Swaziland to review a project on cropping systems research and extension that AID is considering implementing in that country. This project was prepared by a team of AID and U.S. university personnel who had limited experience with cropping systems in developing countries. The AID Director wished to have an evaluation of the proposed project by more experienced scientists before implementing it. In late September, two IADS staff members spent 3 weeks in Swaziland, where they studied the Swazi farming situation and institutional capabilities before preparing a report. The report would substantially alter the proposed AID-financed project. Subsequently, this farming systems project was funded by USAID.

Tanzania (1979)

Tanzania invited IADS to participate in a workshop on agricultural research held at Arusha, Tanzania, in February/March 1979. The workshop, arranged in cooperation with the World Bank and USAID, was designed to give Tanzanian scientists an opportunity to describe their current research capabilities and needs, and to develop an outline for the reorganization and development of the Tanzanian agricultural research organization.

Agricultural development in Tanzania has stagnated, because of several factors, including the absence of relevant new technology for the farming community. Now the government, with the encouragement of the World Bank, wishes to strengthen and reorient if necessary its crop research. IADS was requested to assist Tanzanian authorities to examine agricultural research strategy and priorities in that country and to recommend ways they could be improved to ensure that meaningful, relevant new technology would be produced for Tanzanian farming conditions.

Two consultants agreed to assist the Tanzanians in evaluating current strategies and priorities and to spend approximately one month in that country. This first study mission could have led to a second project-preparation mission. The first mission, scheduled for September 1981, was put on "hold" because of a technicality. Tanzania defaulted on repayments to the World Bank for earlier loans, and World Bank policy prohibits further disbursements of any sort while a country is in default on repayments.

Thailand (1979-80)

Upon request of the World Bank, IADS assigned a staff member to a project preparation mission of the bank in September-November 1978, and in April, September, and November 1979 in Thailand. The primary objective of the project is strengthening of the Thai agricultural research system. The final project appraisal was completed in April 1980.

Turkey (1980)

In July 1980, FAO asked IADS to supply two members for a team to plan a seed production project in Turkey. This project, which will be submitted to the World Bank for possible financing, will provide for increased production, processing, and marketing of synthetic maize varieties, forages, and several vegetable species. The team spent approximately 4 weeks in Turkey gathering information and then prepared the team report in Rome over a period of about 4 weeks.

Uganda (1979-80)

In December 1979, the newly designated USAID director in Uganda asked for immediate IADS help in setting priorities for U.S. assistance to Uganda for 1980 and beyond. IADS organized a study team that went to Uganda in January 1980.

The team's report, submitted in March 1980, assesses the current ecological, economic, administrative, and technological situation in Uganda, offers specific recommendations for improving agricultural research and production, and suggests priorities for USAID assistance.

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As a follow-up to the IADS agricultural sector assessment of March 1980, USAID/Uganda requested IADS to assist in preparing a project in research and extension for possible funding by USAID. The deteriorating political and security situation in Uganda forced USAID to suspend activities requiring staff input in Uganda in June 1980, before this project preparation mission could be mounted.

Western Samoa (1979)

Upon request of the Asian Development Bank, IADS assigned a two-man team to review agricultural research, education, and extension needs of Western Samoa and to prepare a proposal to strengthen these activities. The proposal was submitted to the bank in May 1979.

Indirect-Service Activities Completed Before 1981

Leadership Development

IADS has sponsored or cooperated in several meetings directed to the preparation and in-service training of professionals for agricultural development programs in the developing countries:

- o April 1976: IADS cooperated with the Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture, Los Banos, Philippines, in a workshop on accelerating agricultural development, with some 30 agricultural leaders from the nations of South and Southeast Asia attending.
- o September 1976: workshop on accelerating agricultural development, attended by some 60 persons, at the University of Reading, England, with the university as co-host.
- o February 1977: conference at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Bellagio, Italy, with 11 representatives of the developing countries to consider program areas for IADS, plus a number of general issues in technical assistance.
- o March 1977: IADS, in cooperation with the Agricultural Development Council and Cornell University, sponsored a workshop in training for agricultural and rural development. This considered specifically how advanced students in agricultural science might receive some orientation to development management tasks while still enrolled.
- o June 1977: IADS conducted a workshop at Airlie House, Warrenton, Va., for some 70 persons, focusing on strategies for rapid agricultural growth.
- o February 1979: IADS, in cooperation with the international agricultural research centers, sponsored a workshop at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center on preparation of professional staff for national agricultural research and related programs.
- o October 1979: IADS sponsored a workshop at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center to consider the implications for national agricultural research systems of defined-area agricultural projects. Among the 35 participants were nationals from nine country programs with which IADS works, experienced area project resource persons, and IADS staff, headquarters and field.

With the assistance of a consultant, IADS completed a series of cases, initiated in late 1979, based on the experiences of a developing country in reorganizing its agricultural research, education and extension agency over a 15-year period. Such material will be used as the basis for discussion and instruction in workshops on organizational and leadership development.

Liaison

Several major conferences plus many private meetings have been the basis for IADS's "liaison." The activities have had as their purpose: (1) informing appropriate agencies in both the developed and the developing countries of the program and objectives of IADS; (2) identifying project opportunities; (3) focusing attention on the problem of increasing world food production and improving rural standards of living.

Such activities have included:

- o September 1977: conference at Villa de la Leiva, Colombia, of agricultural research and development administrators from Latin America.
- o October 1977: conference at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center of leaders of national agricultural research systems of 20 developing countries. Subject of the conference was the potential for cooperation among national agricultural research systems.
- o October 1978: conference in cooperation with The Rockefeller Foundation on private-sector participation in agricultural development. The 25 participants considered the issues and proposals presented and identified to be of sufficient importance to warrant the attention of the chief executive officers of major corporations. Several participants volunteered to take such initiatives.

One of the easily identifiable outcomes of these activities has been publications on agricultural assistance (items as listed above). Others have been less apparent, but highly important in long-range implications. Among these has been the series of events which led the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) to establish the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR) within the international agricultural research center system, with the mandate to assist national agricultural research systems.

To an increasing extent, organizations now initiate liaison with IADS to seek information, to identify resource people, and to discuss problems of mutual interest.

Other Activities

- o In 1976, IADS engaged a distinguished scientist in the United Kingdom to prepare an inventory of the U.K. institutions, programs, and persons whom IADS might wish to bring to the attention of developing countries and technical assistance agencies seeking persons with specific experience or knowledge.
- o In 1977, a graduate student at Harvard University explored for IADS the present and potential involvements of business and industry in small-farm development in the developing countries.
- o Early in 1978, IADS commissioned two specialists in agribusiness to prepare a paper on "Private-Sector Participation in Agricultural Development: Perspectives and Opportunities." This paper provided the background for a conference in October 1978.
- o In a further exploration of ways to involve and work with the private sector in country development projects, IADS in September initiated an inventory of private-sector firms involved in three oil crops--oil palm, sesame, and soybeans. This search identified the universe of companies and provided a brief annotation on each, covering such variables as size, scope, experience, and areas of expertise. As IADS moves into development and production projects and wishes to draw upon the technical and managerial expertise of the private sector, it will be important to have established and perhaps tested some procedures for doing this. This inventory is a first step. A second step, initiated in January 1980, identified those companies interested in providing expertise in soybean processing.
- o In a cooperative project with the Technical Assistance Information Clearing House (TAICH) a project initiated in 1977 to identify and document the activities of in-country councils of voluntary agencies was completed with the publication in May 1981 of an international directory. Three graduate students from Colombia University and one from Cornell University worked on the project as interns.
- o November 1980 cooperated with Indonesia Agency for Agricultural Research and Development in a workshop on "Increasing the Productivity and Impact of Agricultural Research." Held at Yogyakarta, 10 agricultural research administrators from five countries--Bangladesh, Brazil, Nepal, Philippines, and Thailand, exchanged views and experiences with some 40 scientists, administrators and educators from Indonesia.

Publications

IADS is attempting to publish books and other documents on topics related to agricultural development that are authoritative, credible, and easily read. Such publications can help officials in developing countries improve their understanding of principles and potentials of agricultural development, and point out additional sources of information and technical help.

In 1978, the Johns Hopkins University Press published To Feed This World, by Sterling Wortman and Ralph W. Cummings, Jr. This book is aimed at agriculturists, planners, policy makers, and politicians who are concerned about the ability of developing nations to feed their people. The book describes the tools nations can use to accelerate agricultural growth and proposes a strategy for using those tools in concert. The book is now in its second printing. In addition IADS has distributed 1,500 copies to key agriculturists and policy makers. It has been cited as an "Outstanding Academic Book" by the Association of College and Research Libraries.

To Feed This World has been published in Spanish under the title Para Alimentar este Mundo. The publisher, Belgrano Press of Buenos Aires, printed 3000 copies, which are being sold throughout Latin America.

In 1979, Rice in the Tropics by Robert F. Chandler, Jr., former director of IRRI, was published by Westview Press. This book reviews the scientific advances in tropical rice and outlines the implications for nations that are organizing to help farmers grow rice more productively. The cost of developing the manuscript was partially financed by the German Agency for Technical Cooperation and the International Rice Research Institute. In addition, IRRI purchased 3,500 copies from the publisher to distribute to its mailing list. Rice in the Tropics was also selected as one of the "Outstanding Academic Books of 1979" by the Association of College and Research Libraries.

Small Farm Development by Richard R. Harwood reviews approaches to the study and introduction of improved cropping systems on small farms. It was published by Westview Press in 1979 with partial support from the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Successful Seed Programs by Johnson E. Douglas, head of the CIAT seed program, is aimed at administrators and managers, and explains the organizational procedures and technical considerations appropriate in seed programs in developing nations. The book was published by Westview Press in 1980.

The development of the book was partially supported by the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ). Ten international organizations placed pre-publication orders to purchase copies for their training programs. IADS has given the Spanish translation rights to CIAT, which is publishing a Spanish edition. Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi, was granted republication rights and published an Asian edition in 1981.

Tomatoes in the Tropics by Ruben Villareal (AVRDC tomato program leader) was published in 1980 by Westview Press. Tomatoes are the most widely grown vegetable in developing countries other than potatoes.

Books developed by IADS are frequently written about in the agricultural press, trade magazines, and professional journals. Ceres, Aribusiness World, and International Agricultural Development (formerly Third World Agriculture) in particular have carried reviews of most IADS books.

IADS occasional papers published before 1981 are "Science and Technology for Human Needs, Rural Development, and the Relief of Poverty" by A. H. Bunting, "A Simplified Approach to Agricultural Systems" by Milo Cox, "The Economics of Research and Agricultural Productivity" by T. W. Schultz, "Understanding Professionals: Small Farmers and Scientists" by Robert Chambers, and "Planning the Development of a Fertilizer Industry" by Travis Hignett. The demand for the Schultz paper has been particularly great--IADS has distributed more than 3,500 copies.

The third edition of Agricultural Assistance Sources was published in 1980. The book describes 34 organizations that offer technical or financial help to agriculture in developing nations.

Two publications have been produced by IADS for organizations in the developing world. In June 1979, the new International Federation of Agricultural Research Systems for Development (IFARD) asked IADS to design a prototype magazine for IFARD members. The aim was to create a model to focus discussion on the kind of periodical IFARD should send to its members and the kinds of topics that should be covered, as well as to have a concrete example to use in seeking funds to support continuing publication. The magazine, Cornucopia, was completed in August 1979 and presented at the IFARD Global Convention in New Delhi in September.

As part of IADS services to Botswana, Ralph W. Cummings, Jr., helped Kristian Oland, Director of Agricultural Research in Botswana, and Hoyt Alverson of Dartmouth University formulate agricultural production targets

for Botswana through the year 2000. The report was designed and printed by IADS for the Botswana Department of Agricultural Research and sent to Botswana for distribution to national leaders.