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The World Bank
1818 H Street NW
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GUIDELINE FOR THE PREPARATION OF FEASIBILITY STUDIES

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT PROJECTS

465.07

FAO / IBRD Cooperative Programme
Rome, October 1972

This paper was prepared by M. Hassid, G.P. de Brichambaut, P.A. Reid and A. Eid

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I. INTRODUCTION

The titles given to different agricultural investment projects normally correspond to the main purpose of the project, e.g. oil palm, land settlement, livestock, irrigation, fisheries, etc. There is a substantial element of farm credit in most of these projects but the extension of credit is neither the main purpose nor the central theme of the project, and the main project actions are undertaken by a Ministry or other official development agency.

The central theme of a credit project is the extension of credit to finance a range of farm developments, (or development schemes), brought together as categories of lending or sub-projects, within a defined lending programme. The responsibility for undertaking the lending programme is vested in one or more credit institutions. This distinction between credit and other projects is somewhat arbitrary, but has proved effective in practice.

The objective in the preparation of an agricultural credit project is to demonstrate that the lending programme composed of the various sub-projects is in conformity with the country's development objectives and immediate priorities and with general credit policies and programmes, and is:

- technically sound, and the best of the available alternative under existing conditions,
- administratively workable,
- financially and economically justified.

The purpose of this paper is to give guidelines for the preparation of a comprehensive feasibility report which will provide all the answers to questions on the above points which might be put by an appraisal team of the financing institution.

The main themes of a credit project preparation report are:

(a) A study of the physical resources of each sub-project area, particularly where crops and pastures are concerned, of soils, climate, vegetation, water supply, and of the present farming patterns and crop yields in order to present the technical base for the project, to justify the actions proposed and the yields predicted.

(b) An examination of the situation and ability of farmers likely to be involved in the project, with a particular reference to the land tenure situation and the size of holdings, in order to indicate that the proposed development is possible within the present framework, or to point out the need for changes in the present situation. For illustrative purposes, models of typical farms considered as representative of the situation of such farmers have to be elaborated and farm budgets be prepared for the various operations proposed.

(c) A study of the present availability and main sources of credit to farmers to prove the need for credit for the types of development proposed and why one or more institutions will have to be concerned with the project.

(d) An assessment, on the basis of the physical and human context, of the demand for credit under the conditions of the proposed lending programme.

(e) An assessment of the requirements of current farm inputs and of other supplies, working capital and supporting services expected to play a role in cooperation with the credit institution(s) with proposals of measures required to strengthen them if necessary.

(f) A detailed review of the credit institution(s) concerned with the project and an assessment of its capability, with proposals of measures required to ensure a proper distribution, supervision and collection of loans expected to be extended under the project.

(g) Determination of the scale and phasing of the project on the basis of the demand for credit, market projections and prices for the outputs, etc. This would include the presentation of yearly estimates of:

(i) the cost of the investment programme;

(ii) the cost of services and equipment for the credit institution(s) which would administer the lending programme and for supporting agencies.

(h) The calculation and phasing of the project output pattern on the basis of physical and human resources, projected land use, market projections and prices for each commodity.

(i) The determination of the financial returns to the producers and to the credit institution(s) and the economic return to the country.

It must be stressed that the main themes of the study are not separate exercises. The finalization of each, and its integration into the whole, is a process of successive approximation reached after cross-consideration of the interim results of the others.

No two projects are the same. There is clearly a wide difference between a lending programme including the financing of tractors and pumps for relatively few large scale farms and a lending programme concerned with increasing the productivity of a great number of small farms through the provision of credit and technical services. Therefore, any general guideline, such as the one presented here, must be adjusted to the needs of the particular project under investigation.

II. FORM OF THE REPORT

The substance of a preparation report is more important than its format. However, it is necessary to bear in mind the different categories of readers who will use the report, ranging from the general reader who wants the whole picture in a few pages, to the specialist who will scrutinize the detailed aspects of his speciality.

The general objective of the report is to convince the reader not only that the proposed project is a good one, but also that it is the best alternative possible. The writer has to exercise considerable judgement as to what features are important and why, how much detail should be gone into and at what length. For this reason, the length of a report cannot be rigidly specified, since so much depends on circumstances. However, it is convenient to try to aim at a short main text 1/ plus annexes and a few basic tables which might require presentation in separate volumes.

The main text should consist of a short summary of the project's salient features, followed by a concisely written text concerning aspects listed in the outline table of contents. The text should be kept as short as is consistent with presentation of an integrated and complete coverage of the project. The main text should not contain technical matters in such detail that only a specialist can understand them.

The annexes should provide the detailed evidence for the view put forward in the text. They should cover all aspects where it is necessary to give specialized back-up information, including detailed maps, drawings and tables.

In the following section, a suggested outline for the main text is presented. It is adapted from recent IBRD appraisal reports and FAO/IBRD preparation reports for credit projects. The suggested arrangement attempts to follow a logical order with the limitation that the various parts of a project report necessarily come in sequence, whereas in formulating a project the interaction of all elements on each other must be borne in mind.

The experience of financing agencies to whom credit project reports have been submitted suggests that the physical and technical aspects of the projects have often been covered adequately, economic matters less adequately and the organization and management arrangements often inadequately. It is for this reason that the reader will find in the following guidelines the weight of guidance leans more heavily on the last two aspects rather than on the better known technical elements.

1/ As some guide, the main text may be between 20 and 40 pages.

III. OUTLINE FOR THE MAIN TEXT

The main headings for the outline are set out in the Table of Contents.

BASIC DATA SHEET

This briefly sets out in table form carefully selected material which gives the country's basic economic statistics.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The main purpose of this section is to give the essential elements of the project very briefly. It should cover: project priority, main components of the lending programme (purpose, location and size, beneficiaries), development period, costs, organizational and institutional aspects, economic results and main issues.

1. INTRODUCTION

This section should briefly give a history of the project, indicating previous studies and any assistance received from UNDP, consulting firms, FAO, IBRD, etc., the framework of the mission (terms of reference, mission members, dates and the persons met).

2. BACKGROUND

This section, which must be brief and therefore requires careful selection of material, should describe the country's economic and agricultural framework within which the project is to be set insofar as it is relevant to formulating the project.

In order to place the project within the framework of the country's plans, policies and problems, the following matters should be reviewed:

The General Agricultural Situation

This general agricultural situation should be briefly described to provide the framework within which the project is to be set.

National Agricultural Policies and Development Plans

The objectives and main components of any national development plan should be briefly analyzed insofar as they affect credit policy or commodities concerned. Government agricultural policy (intensification, diversification, import substitution, export promotion, price support, subsidies on inputs, taxes on inputs and commodities, fiscal measures) would be briefly evaluated as an incentive or constraint on production. The effect of the price policies on farmers' decisions with regard to investments should be analyzed.

Agricultural Credit and Development Plans

The role of agricultural credit in the development plan should be outlined. The project should be placed within the framework of the agricultural credit programme of the country.

Main Features of Land Use and Agriculture

This section would give in brief form general information for the country on the present land use and cropping patterns, farming practices, crop varieties, yields, use of inputs, water use, irrigation practices, livestock population and production. More detailed data for specific areas or regions may be provided under "sub-project area" (4.B.(a)).

The Land Ownership and Tenure System

This should be described and quantified, giving the distribution of farm size, degree of fragmentation, proportions of owner and tenant operated farms, conditions of tenure. Specific attention should be given to the land title situation.

Government Services Associated with Agriculture

Education and training, research and extension services should be described and evaluated insofar as their relation to agricultural development and credit is concerned.

Markets

Marketing channels for major products and scope for increased output should be discussed in the broadest terms only.

3. AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Availability and Main Source of Credit to Farmers

This section should review to what extent credit is available to meet farmers' requirements. It should assess as far as possible the role of non-institutional credit (money-lenders, shopkeepers, suppliers' credit) vis-à-vis institutional sources.

The Banking System and the Role of Agricultural Credit

This section should give a brief description of the banking system. An indication should be given of what measures the Government and/or the Central Bank have taken for encouraging agricultural credit (obligation of investing a percentage of deposits in agricultural loans, concessionary discount rates, etc.) or might hinder the development of agricultural credit (interest rate structure unfavourable to agricultural credit, limitation in the increase of agricultural portfolio, etc.). Statistical data would show the volume of agricultural credit

compared to the total volume of credit distributed by the banking system during the last five years and indicate the trend. The objective of this section is to show why there is a need for increasing the allocation of agricultural credit for specific categories of farmers and/or specific purposes.

Review of Institutions Dealing with Agricultural Credit

The review must cover the following aspects:

(a) Legal status and objectives

(b) Inter-relationship between institutions and with Government

(c) Resources

(d) Use of resources including breakdown of loan portfolio

(e) General terms and conditions of agricultural credit

(f) Operating results

(g) Current problems faced by the institutions with special emphasis on the repayment situation

The objective of this review is to demonstrate the capability of the various credit institutions and to give the reasons for selecting those to be involved in the credit project. (These will be described in more detail in an annex.)

IV. THE PROJECT

Previous chapters having set the framework of opportunities and limitations for the project, this chapter and its supporting annexes should describe the project, its cost and financing, its organization and management.

A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section serves to define the project and to lead the reader to what to expect in the detailed sections which follow. It should be succinct, defining very briefly the objectives, location, size, duration and other main features of the project, its manner of execution and expected results. It should be emphasized that lending programmes for agricultural credit projects need to be defined in terms of the broad categories of on-farm and ancillary industries investment contemplated. Therefore, a list should be given of the specific categories of lending or sub-projects included in the lending programme. This might be set out according to the table below:

Category of lending or sub-projects	Typical farm size (acreage unit)	Number of farms			Total	Average Investment (currency unit) per farm	Total Investment (currency unit)
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3			
1. Grain farm mechanization							
2. Dairy farm development							
3. Tree Crop Plantations							
TOTAL							

B. THE LENDING PROGRAMME: DETAILED FEATURES

The objective of this section is to describe the features of each sub-project. This should be done in sufficient detail to establish the nature, scope, cost and justification of the various measures proposed. It would require the establishment of farm models covering in each case the farm size and cropping pattern, the proposed developments, investments and operating cost estimates, anticipated yields and production; and the projected financial position of participating farmers (for presentation of farm models, budgets and cash flows, see Tables 1 to 5).

(a) The sub-project area

This section presents a description of each sub-project area and gives the relevant physical, agricultural, social, economic and institutional data on which the sub-project is based. This section should be both factual and interpretative and give evidence that project objectives can be reached. It should show the development opportunities and potential as well as the limitations which the area presents, focussing throughout towards the basic production pattern(s) proposed for the sub-project. Alternative land use and investment possibilities for the area should be summarized and reasons stated for the choice of techniques proposed.

If the expected participating farms are widely scattered throughout broad regions of the whole country, this description must be adapted to describe existing conditions within representative regions.

(b) Description and costs of sub-project works and investments

This section should describe, on the basis of farm models the on-farm works and related investments to be carried out by potential borrowers. List and costs of investment items should be given in a tabular form if appropriate.

The technical basis of the proposals, including specifications for works, etc. and research or other evidence justifying the proposals should be given with details in a supporting annex. The basis of costing of investments (i.e. unit prices and quantities) should be set out in notes to the farm models. The justification for selecting a size of farm or a type of borrower (individuals, cooperative, contractor, etc.) should be clearly set out.

(c) Expected demand for credit

On the basis of data presented in the farm budget, credit requirements should be worked out as follows:

(i) The cost of the investment per representative 1/ farm for on-farm improvements, equipment, livestock and also for current inputs 2/ has been estimated in the farm budget. The amount of loan necessary is then determined by deducting the contribution which it is considered the farmer could meet from his own resources.

(ii) On a total basis, it is necessary to forecast the number of investment loans to be made. This requires a realistic estimate of the existing and/or potential demand for the type of investment which is envisaged, and therefore of the likely attitude of farmers towards development action proposals. Account must be taken of conditions required to be an eligible borrower (size of farm, technical capacity, financial resources, land title, etc.). The total amount of investment loans is obtained by multiplying the average amount of a loan for a representative farm by the expected number of loans. For seasonal loans expected to be repaid every year, the yearly incremental amount only is taken into account 3/.

1/ Theoretical farm, the main features of which (size, cropping patterns, yields, etc.) are considered as representative of the existing farms.

2/ As a general rule it can be taken that seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, used in the development of new cropping areas, as well as irrigation water for new lands are capital expenditures during the construction/development period of the project; the same inputs used seasonally are current expenditures where this is essentially a continuation of an existing production pattern or once the project is in full development.

3/ A general rule is that short term credit to farmers for the purchase of seasonal inputs is a current expenditure to the farmers, but funds used to initiate such a credit programme or to expand its level on a long-term basis may be classified as capital expenditure.

(d) Phasing of investment

This section should describe how the development of the farms likely to be covered by the sub-project is expected to be phased. In proposing this phasing, the need to ensure as rapid a development as possible should be balanced against such factors as the capacity of the credit institution to handle effectively the loan under the programme, the building up of effective demand and the capacity of the market for individual commodities. Phasing of the total investment costs for the sub-projects should be based on the estimated yearly number of farms and the phasing of individual farm development plans.

(e) Supporting services and facilities

This section should indicate whether extension services, marketing facilities, infrastructure, etc. are adequate for servicing the sub-project or whether they need to be improved and strengthened. If so, proposals for extension of non-farm works, purchase of equipment and staffing (expatriate or local) have to be described in sufficient detail and presented with estimates of cost and phasing. How the measures are to be implemented should be discussed under Organization and Management.

(f) Availability of inputs and labour

Based on the cropping pattern, the needs for various inputs should be assessed. Total input needs for the sub-project should be calculated and the sources and availability of inputs indicated.

An estimate must be made of labour requirements, season by season, broken down on a per farm basis, and compared with the labour supply situation. A distinction should be made between wage and non-wage family labour and an estimate made of the cash wage bill.

Note: A similar analysis should be made of other sub-projects or categories of lending, to be included in the loan request. The following sections of the report refer to the project as a whole.

C. COST ESTIMATES AND PROPOSED FINANCING

(a) Cost estimates

The cost estimates prepared separately for each sub-project are assembled here as the costs of the lending programme and, together with any general overhead cost items, form the cost estimates for the whole project.

(i) Capital costs

The importance of accurate cost estimates cannot be over-emphasized. They are the basis for determining the economic and financial viability of the project and also for funding the project. It is useful to present separately:

- the cost of the investments considered under section 4. B. for each sub-project;
- the incremental working capital required for each sub-project;
- the cost of technical services and equipment for project operations.

All costs should be divided between foreign exchange and local currency costs.

SUMMARIZED COST ESTIMATES

Category	Local currency			US$			% Total Project Cost	% Foreign Exchange Cost
	Local	Foreign	Total	Local	Foreign	Total		
A. Lending Programme								
(a) Investment programme								
Grain farm mechanization								
Dairy farm development								
Tree crop plantations								
Total Investment Programme								
(b) Incremental Working Capital								
Grain farm mechanization								
Dairy farm development								
Tree crop plantations								
Total Investment Programme								
B. Supporting Services, Equipment and Other								
Expert Services								
Extension Services								
Vehicles								
Accounting machines								
Total supporting services								
GRAND TOTAL								

Investment costs have been obtained by multiplying unit investment cost as indicated in development plans for representative farm models presented with each sub-project (4.B (b)) by the number of expected borrowers for each sub-project (4.B (c)).

Incremental working capital 1/ during the disbursement period should be shown separately in project cost estimates.

Contingencies. A margin for physical (technical) contingencies should be built into the farm model cost estimates. Where prices of investment items are rising rapidly a price contingency would have to be included also.

(ii) Current costs

Estimates of current costs for the project institution and services and for participating farms are required for the economic analysis of the project.

Institutions' and services' current costs are calculated on the basis of salaries and other project expenses. If estimates of costs are based on a percentage of loans, the selected coefficient should be justified.

Farmers' operating costs are worked out in farm budgets for representative model farms and multiplied by the number of expected farms. Care must be taken that there is no double counting, for instance if the project includes the financing of farm machinery to contractors and the provision of farm machinery services to farmers, then care must be taken that on the one hand fees paid by farmers for the use of these services, and on the other hand investment and operating costs relating to the machinery, are not included twice.

(c) Proposed financing

The appraisal team normally makes the decision with regard to the financing plan for the project, particularly its division between the various possible sources of finance, both international and domestic. However, the preparation report should indicate the sub-borrowers' contribution to the investment programme. Since the proportion of the cost to be contributed by the farmers may vary for different sub-projects, it is desirable to set this out in a table under the following headings:

Sub-Project	Cost	Farmers' contribution	Amount of loans

A project cash flow may be presented but for illustrative purpose only (Table 7).

1/ In accounting practice, balance sheet items that are called "current" are referred to as working capital or circulating capital since they represent funds that move in a short period from cash to non cash and back to cash again. In agriculture, working capital is referred to as short-term capital needed to finance the purchase of current inputs and the payment of operating costs in view of seasonal production.

D. PROCUREMENT

The system proposed should depend on the following factors:

(i) the existing network of dealers for the provision of inputs (e.g. for farm machinery; is there a wide array of dealers representatives who may provide adequate international competition, or is there only one purchasing government agency?)

(ii) the possibility of grouping farmers' orders;

(iii) the conditions of the financing agency which might require international or local competitive bidding.

5. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

A. General Aspects

In general this section is intended to show which agency would be the borrower, which entity or entities would be responsible for the various aspects of project execution and operation, and how the funds provided for the project by the external financial agency and the government would be channelled to the ultimate borrowers.

Main aspects to consider are:

(a) the distribution, supervision and recovery of loans to the ultimate borrowers;

(b) the supporting services in charge of providing technical assistance to farmers;

(c) the supply and distribution of investment items and current inputs.

The section should show how the entities will carry out their responsibilities; that they have adequate powers, organization and management, staffing, equipment and finance to undertake their respective functions; and that there are adequate arrangements for coordination between (or within) entities of the various project activities. Where these entities are found to be lacking in any of the above, the changes and improvements required should be clearly stated. Because of the nature of the issues involved, the responsible officials from the government should be consulted to the greatest extent practicable on working out proposals for project organization and management.

Usually one or several credit institutions are given the main responsibility for administering a credit project. They should be described in detail in a specific section.

B. The Credit Institution(s) concerned with the Project

Since credit institutions have the main responsibility for distributing credit to farmers, supervising and collecting project funds, the preparation report should include a thorough review of these institutions. It should be

emphasized that a by-product of a credit project is the building-up of a sound institution. Therefore, the credit institution should be in a satisfactory position not only with regard to the project operations but also with regard to its overall activities. Annexes should give detailed information on these institutions while the main report should only give their salient features, an assessment of their performances and a judgment about their capability for carrying out their functions properly. Any changes and improvements required should be clearly stated.

(a) Constitution, management and organization

Details should be given of legal status, functions and powers (including copies of relevant laws); the main governing bodies, particularly the Board of Directors or the policy decision making body and the general manager responsible for day to day operations, and their competence in relation to past performance. It is particularly important that decisions concerning individual loans are insulated from political interference and this can often be achieved by delegating authority for loan approval, which also facilitates the credit operations.

Internal organization both at Headquarters and in the field should be reviewed. An organization chart and a map showing the network of branches in the country would be useful.

The number, qualifications and experience of staff at various levels should be examined. In addition to the competence of the high executive officers which requires special attention, the adequacy of administrative and technical staff at Headquarters and in the field should be analyzed. Specific attention should be given to branches in the sub-project areas.

The accounting system should be reviewed, with special reference to the accuracy of statements produced, delay involved for their presentation, etc.

Similarly, storage and handling of data for statistics and the quality of the information management system should be examined. Quality and independence of auditing should be assessed.

(b) Financial position

The financial position should be examined as set out below, on the basis of audited financial statements, if possible for the last five years. The reference materials required are annual reports containing balance sheets and profit and loss accounts and auditors' reports certifying that statements produced reflect the true condition of the institution. If the last financial statements are more than six months old, provisional up-to-date statements should be made available.

Resources: Resources should be analyzed. The main points to be examined are equity capital, reserves (free or earmarked for specific purposes) the adequacy of which has to be assessed, internal and external borrowings, discounting facilities, deposits. The success of the institution in resource mobilization indicates its financial strength. Terms and conditions of liabilities have to be indicated. Comments have to be made on the trend in borrowing under different headings and the reasons for success or failure in mobilizing deposits.

Use of resources: Assets have to be analyzed not only with regard to their respective amounts, terms and conditions, but also with regard to their quality and their real value. In this respect, particular attention should be given to the loan portfolio and the investment portfolio. Loans not yet due and loans in arrears should be shown separately (the percentage of overdue to loans outstanding is an indicator of the situation of the portfolio but not of the collection performance for which separate statistics have to be provided). Rediscountable loans should be shown separately. Age of loans not yet due and in arrears should be given and commented upon. If possible, specific information should be given on loans so far granted in the sub-project area and/or loans granted for purposes similar to those of the lending programme.

The investment portfolio should be assessed according to its quality and its return. An evaluation of the investment portfolio should be attempted. Important investments in specific ventures require a financial analysis of such ventures (for presentation of investment portfolio, see table 8).

Growth and financial structure: The overall growth and financial structure of the institution should be reviewed. Main financial ratios should be presented such as:

- liquidity ratio (relation of cash in hand and banks and investments readily cashable to short-term liabilities)
- treasury ratio (relation of current assets to current liabilities)
- fixed assets ratio (relation of net worth 1/ to fixed assets)
- non-current debt/equity ratio (relation of medium and long-term debt to capital and free reserves)

In countries where ratios are prescribed by the Central Bank, compliance with these ratios has to be verified. It is useful to consider separately ratios established for economic policy considerations and ratios required for sound management.

Operating results: Income and expenditure should be analyzed to assess whether the institution is in a position to cover with its income administrative and financial expenditures and to establish adequate specific reserves for depreciation, bad debts and investments, and general reserves (in some cases, the allocation of dividends has also to be considered).

1/ Paid-up equity plus free reserves.

Main operating results ratios should be presented, such as:

- administrative costs (as a percentage of average total assets and average loan portfolio)
- financial costs (as a percentage of average total assets)
- reserves (as a percentage of year-end portfolio)
- surplus (as a percentage of average total assets and average equity)

Specific attention should be given to loans written off every year and to any subsequent recoveries on loans written off.

Financial projections: It is necessary to make sure that for the next, say, five years, the institution will continue to be in a sound financial condition, that it will have adequate resources and that earnings will be sufficient to cover expenditures and establish adequate reserves. For this purpose it would be necessary to present projected financial statements (income and expenditure, cash flow and balance sheets as in Tables 9, 10 and 11). It is necessary to make sure that these three documents are consistent with each other:

- the cash flow should include the balance of cash income and expenditure presented in the operating results accounts (and therefore exclude depreciation and reserves) and capital inflow and outflow;
- cash in hand and banks should reflect the evolution of the cash balance; yearly capital inflow and outflow should be reflected in the year-end assets and liabilities presented in the projected balance sheets.

Since the financing plan of the project will be decided at the appraisal stage, it is worthwhile presenting the operations related to the project separately, on the basis of the project cash flow prepared for illustrative purposes. Past and projected balance sheets and income statements should be included in the same table, if possible.

(c) Lending policies and procedures

Regulations and practical aspects of lending operations should be described and analyzed. Main points to be examined are:

- loan beneficiaries (large or small farmers, individual, cooperatives, etc.)
- purposes of loans
- amount of loans
  - maximum loan ceiling
  - average size of loans
- loans as proportion of project cost
  - borrowers' net worth
  - estimated value of collateral
- security requirements and evaluation of collateral
- terms

- interest rates and other charges (it is useful to indicate the method of computation and the real interest paid by farmers). In countries where inflationary conditions prevail, it is useful to give indication of the cost of living index over the 5 (or 10) years.
- processing of loan applications (methods for appraisal)
- loan decision
- loan agreement
- disbursements (of particular importance is the time required between the loan application and the disbursement)
- supervision
- repayment/enforcement
- statistical data for the last five years on loans granted and collection records (amount yearly collected out of overdues at the beginning of the year and instalments due during the year) should be provided. (For collection record, see Table 12). Comments on the repayment situation should be made for analyzing reasons of arrears situation and steps to improve it.

(d) Other activities

The credit institutions might be involved in non-lending activities which have to be described. Their impact on lending activities and finances of the institution should be analyzed.

(e) Suitability of the institution to implement the lending programme

The above overall review of the institution should lead to a conclusion as to

- whether the institution is properly constituted, organized and staffed and has sound policies and finances. More precisely the prupose of the exercise is to asses whether the institution is in a position to properly use funds required for implementing the lending programme or whether it needs to be strengthened. Special reference has to be made to any expatriate staff required. Lending policies and procedures, terms and conditions of loans might need to be modified with regard to the project operations. The scope of the project would be adjusted to the capacity of the credit institution to handle the lending programme with the assistance of technical services.

6. PRODUCTION, MARKETS AND PRICES AND PRODUCER BENEFITS

(a) Production

For each sub-project this section should describe on the basis of the future production pattern and expected yields what will be the output for a representative farm and for the sub-project as a whole (based on farm models and number of farms). A comparison of the existing production with the sub-project production at full development should show production increases generated by each sub-project in physical terms.

In most cases, maximum yields cannot be attained during the initial years of the project. Therefore, a development schedule should be prepared and yearly project output estimated and tabulated, taking into account:

(i) any initial loss of production during farm development

(ii) increase in the cultivated area

(iii) progressive improvement in farm practices

(b) Markets and prices

A careful analysis must be made of market prospects for the output resulting from the various sub-projects. The purpose of this analysis is to ensure that there will be satisfactory market outlets as regards both volume and prices for sub-project production. This involves presenting separate market analyses for the most important commodities involved in the sub-projects with projections of prices and quantities, possibly showing trends over time if these are believed to be significant. The impact of government price intervention should be assessed. The report itself should contain the summary results of the analyses, full details being given in the annexes. The forecasts should be related to the farm gate level since it is at that stage that the project output is normally valued. 1/

In making the market analyses, due attention must be paid to the various outlets, whether domestic or foreign markets, and the impacts of special trading arrangements, long-term contracts and so on. In making the price projections for export markets, the world position must usually be taken into account; it will be necessary to have recourse to all possible sources of information, such as the commodity publications of FAO and other specialized agencies.

For commodities where seasonal variations are important, it will be necessary to show the prices at different times during the year. The report of a project in which such commodities comprise a large proportion of the value of output should show that the production pattern has been devised to take proper advantage of seasonal price differences. It would also be necessary to make sure that marketing facilities are adequate for the output of the project.

(c) Producers' benefits

The purpose of this analysis is to show how the income of individual farmers is likely to be affected by each sub-project. The model farm budgets should show the situation on a farm as it would have been without the project and as it is expected to be with the project. The cash flow (Table 5) should show the cash costs and the cash gross income for the farmer, the net cash income before

---

1/ Adjustments for calculating the value added to the national income will be discussed in section 7.

debt service and after debt service (the proposals concerning terms of loans should take into account the results of the farm income analysis). For the farmer income analysis, use must be made of the estimates given in Section (b) of present and prospective market outlets and prices. However, no allowance is made for the effect of increases in prices due to overall changes in the price level since it is assumed that these will affect both inputs and outputs equally.

An important consideration is whether the net incremental income of the farmer is adequate compensation for the extra effort and risk involved in arriving at a higher level of technology. The measure of the profit to the farmer will be given by calculating the financial rate of return. This is the discount (interest) rate at which the present value of the estimated stream of benefits to be derived from the incremental investment over its economic life, is equal to the present value of the estimated stream of costs resulting from such investments (see Table 6 (1)). For the rate of return calculation, interest on capital is not counted as a cost. A sensitivity analysis might be useful to show the impact of the variation of selected parameters such as yields or prices on the financial rate of return.

7. BENEFITS AND JUSTIFICATIONS

Here we are interested in the economic analyses of the project and for this purpose the following estimates must be made for each sub-project:

(i) the future gross value of the agricultural output from the sub-project area. This is obtained by multiplying the volume of agricultural production derived from each sub-project area by the prices to be received by farmers for their output;

(ii) the future net value of agricultural output from the sub-project areas. This is obtained by deducting from the gross value of agricultural output, as indicated above, the cost of inputs and services used in obtaining the agricultural production in the project area;

(iii) the future net incremental value of output from the sub-project area. To estimate this, it is necessary to deduct from (ii) above the net value of outputs which would have been produced in the area if the sub-project were not implemented. Care must be taken to account for a dynamic situation in the sub-project area; that is, even without the sub-project there might have been some increase, or a decline, in the value of output. This change is, of course, hard to measure.

It is convenient to present the situation without the project and with the project in the form of a table, showing volume of output, prices applied, gross and net value of output. Such a table not only summarizes the chief economic features of the project, but also affords a ready means of checking, for instance, that the project area is consistent with the indications given in the text and that the changes in production pattern, yields, etc. used for estimating the economic effects of the project are in accordance with the forecasts.

In preparing the estimates of increase in value added to national income by the project, it is convenient to take as a starting point the actual farm gate prices. In any case there must always be a table showing these prices. However, in order to complete the analysis, various adjustments need to be made to the prices paid and received used for valuing input and output at farm level. These are broadly of two kinds. One involves the elimination of what are known as transfer payments, that is deliberate modification of the price structure by the government by means of subsidies and taxes, in order to benefit particular sections or groups of the population. In this case, the prices used for valuing outputs and inputs should exclude the effects of the government intervention. The second arises when there is reason to believe that prices are not at equilibrium level. This may occur for both costs and returns on account of, for instance, inefficient or monopolistic marketing systems. In these circumstances, it is necessary to attempt to estimate what the equilibrium prices would be, as a basis for the economic evaluation of the project. A useful guide to equilibrium prices may be given by world market prices, though in some cases, as for milk products, these are notoriously unreliable.

As regards labour, a special problem should be noted; although the return to agricultural labour is part of the income of the agricultural sector, in practice a distinction is commonly made between farm family, or self-employed labour, and wage labour. Wage labour is counted as an input and a deduction must be made from the gross value of output for the cost of wage labour valued, if appropriate, at the shadow price. For self-employed labour, however, no such deduction is made, because the net farm return is taken as the return to the farm family.

The internal rate of return has to be calculated for the assessment of the economic viability of each sub project. However, the rate of return for the whole project should also be calculated: this would take account of overhead costs which have not been allocated to individual sub-projects.

The internal rate of return is defined as "the rate of discount at which the total present value of cost incurred during the life of the project is equal to the total present value of benefits accruing during the life of the project". Typically, in an investment project, costs are bunched at the beginning of the project while benefits only begin to accrue after a lapse of time and rise gradually until the project reaches "cruising speed". The application of a discount factor enables these costs and benefits to be compared on a level footing on the basis of their present value.

In estimating the economic benefits, it will be necessary to identify certain factors which appear to have a major impact on the economic results of the project and to indicate the degree to which these results are sensitive to changes in the assumptions made. Such factors may, for instance, be the yields assumed for the project, the speed of development, the prices of certain major input or output items, and so on.

In addition to the economic return, it is often useful to clarify the specific effects of the project in certain directions which are of interest for the general development of the country. These specific effects may include:

(a) foreign exchange contribution: estimate of the foreign exchange earning or savings of the project; (offset against foreign exchange cost of the project);

(b) social impact: estimate of the impact of the project on employment, redistribution of income and well-being of the rural population; influence on nutrition;

(c) other non-agricultural benefits: estimate of the extent to which the project, by providing labour opportunities in the countryside, limits the urban drift and costs associated therewith;

(d) budgetary impact: estimate the extent to which the project changes the government's budgetary revenues and expenditures and the extent to which farmers expected to borrow under the profit will be taxed;

(e) building up of the credit institution(s) with special reference to the impact on mobilization of savings.

8. OUTSTANDING ISSUES

It is very rare that a project has no outstanding issues to be resolved at the time of preparing its feasibility report. They will have been mentioned in the text of the report, but since they represent a constraint to the next steps - appraisal, financing, implementation - they should be recapitulated in this section (with appropriate back reference) so that they are drawn forcefully to the attention of those who have to take the necessary action. Typical examples are as follows:

(a) the need to modify the organic law of the credit institution(s) (set out modifications needed in annex);

(b) the need to strengthen its staff and its finances;

(c) the auditing of financial statements by independent auditors acceptable to the lending agency.

IV. ANNEXES AND SUPPORTING DATA

The annexes to the preparation report contain the detailed data supporting the report. It is from these annexes that the summary data presented in the main report are abstracted; for this reason, they should be written first, and after completion of the report, checked to ensure they provide all the data, analyses and computations necessary to justify the conclusions drawn, proposals formulated, costs and benefits estimated, and recommendations made in the report. Whereas the main report will be read by the general reader (and written with this in mind), the annexes will be scrutinized by specialists and should, where appropriate, be written in specialist language. A large proportion of the annex material will be presented in tabular form and on maps, charts.

Required annexes will vary according to the nature of the project. It is generally appropriate to give in annexes detailed descriptions of the agricultural situation, agricultural services, agricultural credit services and facilities and institutions concerned with the project as well as with each sub-project. Marketing and prices should be analyzed for each commodity the production of which would be expanded under the project. Tables on farm budgets, on farm investments and project costs, financial and economic analysis have to be presented.

TABLES

The following proforma tables are put forward for guidance only and should be adjusted as necessary.

TABLE 1

FARM MODEL

ON-FARM INVESTMENT COST PROJECTIONS

Investment item	Unit	Unit cost (currency)	Units per farm	Total cost (currency)	Investment schedule Year 1 2 3 ...
Land improvement					
Buildings and structures					
Machinery and equipment					
Breeding stock					
Tree establishment					
Contingencies					
Sub-total					
Incremental working capital 1/ (see Table 4, item 6)					
Total investment					

1/ Maximum incremental amount required for project operation to be included in project cost estimate.

TABLE 2

FARM MODEL

BASIC DATA

1.1 Farm Size and Annual Cropping

	Without Project	With Project			
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3 ...	Final year
Farm size					
Crop distribution (ha)					
.....					
.....					
.....					

1.2 Crop Yields and Production

	Without Project Unit/ha	With Project			
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3 ...	Final year
Yields					
.....					
.....					
.....					
Production					
.....					
.....					
.....					

TABLE 3

FARM MODEL

FARM GATE PRICES AND SALES PROJECTIONS

Farm gate prices (for each commodity)

.....

.....

.....

.....

	Without Project	With Project			
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3 ...	Final Year
Sales 1/					
.....					
.....					
.....					
.....					

1/ This is practically equivalent to total production except for on-farm consumption particularly in the case of small subsistence farmers.

TABLE 4

FARM MODEL

OPERATING COSTS PROJECTIONS

Item	Without Project	With Project				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4 ...	Final Year
1. Labour 1/						
Hired						
Family						
2. Materials						
Seeds						
Fertilizers						
Pesticides						
Power						
Oils (and fuels)						
Water charges						
.....						
3. Services						
Rents						
Insurance						
Cartage						
.....						
4. Maintenance						
Buildings and structures						
Machinery and equipment						
Sub-total						
5. Taxes 2/						
Total						
6. Incremental Operating Costs						

1/ Generally, family labour is not costed. In this case indicate number of family and paid labour units in man-months.

2/ Estimates of taxes should be made unless their amount is negligible. For commercial farmers with accounting organization subject to income tax, it would be necessary to estimate eventual deduction such as interest on loans and depreciation of capital investment which do not enter in this table for purpose of project evaluation.

TABLE 5

TYPICAL BORROWER'S PROJECTED CASH FLOW

Item	Without Project	With Project Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	...	Final year
1. Cash inflow							
(a) Sales							
(b) Other income							
(c) Development loan							
(d) Short term loan							
(e) Farmers' contribution							
(g) Total cash inflow							
2. Cash outflow							
(a) Investment and replacements							
(b) Operating expenses (total from Table 4)							
(c) Total cash outflow							
3. Annual cash balance before service charges							
4. Service charges							
(a) Short term loan Interest							
Repayment							
(b) Development loan Interest							
Amortization							
(c) Total service charges							
5. Annual cash balance after service charges							
6. Cumulative cash balance after service charges							

TABLE 6

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC RATE OF RETURN ON FARM MODEL

SUB-PROJECT No. ...

1. Financial Rate of Return

	Without Project	With Project (Years) 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	...	Final year
(a) Sales													
(b) Investments and renewals (Table 5 2.(a))													
(c) Cash operating costs (exclusive of interest on development loans) (Table 5 2.(b))													
(d) Sub-total of costs (b+c)													
(e) Balance (a-d)													
(f) Incremental balance to be discounted 1/													
(g) Financial rate of return													

2. Economic Rate of Return 2/ (excluding overhead administrative and technical costs)

	Without Project	With Project (Years) 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	...	Final year
(a) Sales													
(b) Investments and renewals													
(c) Cash operating costs (exclusive of interest on development loans)													
(d) Sub-total of costs (b+c)													
(e) Balance (a-d)													
(f) Incremental balance to be discounted 1/													
(g) Economic rate of return													

1/ With-project situation compared to without-project situation.

2/ For economic evaluation indicate the price and cost corrections used for financial rate of return calculation.

TABLE 7

PARTICIPATING BANK(S)

PROJECT CASH FLOW

	Year				
	1	2	3	4	5
INFLOW					
Bank's own borrowing					
Repayment of principal from sub-borrowers					
Payment of interest from sub-borrowers					
TOTAL					
OUTFLOW					
Loans to sub-borrowers					
Interest on Bank's own borrowing					
Administrative costs					
TOTAL					
CASH BALANCE					
Excess (or deficit) of inflow over outflow					
Cumulative cash balance at year's end					

TABLE 8

PARTICIPATING BANK(S)

DETAILS OF INVESTMENTS IN SHARES AS OF ....

(in '000)

Name of the firm	Share capital	Bank participation	Percentage of capital	Dividend received			Operating results			Estimated value	Reserve for depreciation	Comments
				Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year			

TABLE 9

PARTICIPATING BANK(S)

COMPARATIVE AND FORECAST BALANCE SHEET AS OF ....

(in '000)

	Actual					Projected				
(Years)	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5
ASSETS										
Current Assets										
Medium and Long Term Loans										
- Non-project operations										
- Project operations										
Fixed Assets										
Total										
LIABILITIES										
Current Liabilities										
Medium and Long Term Liabilities										
- Non-project operations										
- Project operations										
Net Worth										
- Capital										
- Reserves										
TOTAL										

TABLE 10

PARTICIPATING BANK(S)

COMPARATIVE AND FORECAST INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS

(in '000)

	Actual					Projected				
(Years)	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5
INCOME										
- Non-project operations										
- Project operations										
Total										
EXPENDITURE										
- Non-project oeprations										
- Project operations										
Total										
SURPLUS (Deficit) 1/										
APPROPRIATION										
BALANCE OF SURPLUS (DEFICIT) CARRIED FORWARD										

1/ If the surplus of the institution is subject to taxation, the income statement should show the surplus before and after tax.

TABLE 11

PARTICIPATING BANK(S)

CASH FLOW PROJECTIONS

(in '000)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Cash at Beginning of Year					
INFLOW					
Excess of cash income over cash expenditure 1/					
- Non-project operations					
- Project operations					
TOTAL					
OUTFLOW					
Excess of cash expenditure over cash income 1/					
- Non-project operations					
- Project operations					
TOTAL					
Cash at End of Year					

1/ Based on figures deriving from Table 10 (balance of surplus - deficit) carried forward adjusted by adding the depreciation and reserves.

TABLE 12

PARTICIPATING BANK(S)

COLLECTION RECORDS

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
(1) Amount overdue at the beginning of year					
(2) Amount fallen due during year					
(3) Total (1) + (2)					
(4) Amount repaid during year					
(5) Amount renewed during year					
(6) Amount written off during year					
(7) Total (4) + (5) + (6)					
(8) Balance at end of year (3)-(7)					
(9) Percentage of repayment $\frac{(4) \times 100}{(3)}$					

TABLE 13

ECONOMIC RETURN CALCULATIONS

Category	Years 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	.....
1. Incremental Economic Benefits									
(from Table 6 2.(g))									
Sub-project 1									
2									
3									
2. Administrative and Technical Services									
Total									
Project Economic Balance									
Economic Rate of Return									

THIS FILE IS CLOSED AS OF December 31, 1972

FOR FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE PLEASE SEE LI - FAO/IBRD COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME Volume II

RECORDS MANAGEMENT SECTION

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME | Cables: FOODAGRI ROME | Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI | Telephone: 5797

Ref. TR 3/2 N.E. (Rome)

DEC. 22 1972

Dear Noel,

Thank you for your letter of 6 November 1972 to Mr. Jackson. We are very glad that you will be able to send a representative to the Credit Seminar for the Near East and Mediterranean Basin and appreciate your interest in the World Conference planned for 1974-75.

From the nominations received so far, which include a number of directors of agricultural banks and senior representatives of central banks, it seems that participation will be of a rather high level. FAO ..... is preparing some introductory papers (see attached list). The CP has agreed to present the "Guideline for the preparation of feasibility studies - Agricultural Credit Projects". If your representative could undertake an informal review, which need not necessarily be circulated in written form, of projects in the region relating to credit for small farmers and incidentally convey something of your views and experience, this would be most welcome. Copies of the FAO introductory papers will be sent to you as they become available.

Best regards,

Yours sincerely,

J.P. Huyser
Director
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr. Noel McIvor
Coordinator, FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme
Central Projects Staff
I B R D
1818 H Street
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

cc: Messrs. Franco Holguin Yudelman Courbois Haynes

TECHNICAL (BACKGROUND) PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE FAO SEMINAR ON AGRICULTURAL CREDIT FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES IN THE NEAR EAST

Rome, Italy 29 January - 9 February 1973

1. The area approach to credit development based on a primary marketing centre. (Mr. Fairchild) ESN.
2. Links between credit and marketing (Messers. Abbott and Roberts). AGSM.
3. Rural credit for nomadic populations (Mr. El Ghonemy). NERO.
4. Credit requirements for fertilizer marketing (Mr. Mittendorf) AGSM.
5. Improving operational efficiency of credit cooperatives (Mr. Newiger) ESHC.
6. Guideline for the preparation of feasibility studies, agricultural credit projects. (FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme).
7. Problems of financing forestry development (Mr. Hilmi) FO.
8. Credit for fisheries development (Mr. Storer) FIE.
9. Röle of savings programmes in agricultural credit development (CARIPLO).
10. Role of central banks in agricultural credit development (Mr. Madiman) AGSM.
11. Training for agricultural credit services (Mr. Laure) AGSM.
12. Agricultural banks or cooperative credit systems (Mr. Ryhanen) AGSM.
13. Farm level surveys for evaluation of credit services (Mr. Madiman) AGSM.
14. Role of Credit in Stimulating development of Small and Medium Scale Food and Agriculture Products Processing Industries. (Mr. Parpia) AGSI.

FAO - B/IFAD Coop' Progr

December 22, 1972

Dear Jan:

I have just received your letter of December 12 and think I get the message. Why don't you plan to have lunch with me on say, Thursday January 18. I shall hold that lunch free unless I hear from you to the contrary. If that is not convenient we will arrange it for another day.

I appreciate and warmly reciprocate your holiday greetings. I hope that the Christmas season is a very happy one for you and your family.

Sincerely yours,

Richard H. Demuth
Director
Development Services Department

Mr. J.P. Huyser
Director
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme
Food and Agriculture Organization
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100-Rome, Italy

RHD:pa

FAO-B/FAO Coop Progr-

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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Ref. BK 2/6

Letter No. 00417

DEC. 18 1972

Dear Mr. McIvor,

Continuing the practice of forwarding our schedule of education missions, as foreseen at the mid-point in each month, eight copies of the schedule for mid-December are enclosed. We look forward to your confirming the IBRD missions referred to in due course, and advising us of others likely to come up.

...

Yours sincerely,

D.W. Beal
Agricultural Education Officer
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mrs LeBlanc

Mr. Noel McIvor
Coordinator,
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme
Central Projects Staff
I.B.R.D.
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20043

FAO/IBRD COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME - SCHEDULE OF EDUCATION MISSIONS

15 December 1972

15 December 1972 - 15 June 1973

Country	Type of Project	Respon-sibility	Type of Mission	Composition (CP)	Timing and Dura-tion in Field	Remarks
EAST AFRICA						
MADAGASCAR II	Education	UNESCO	PPM	Lesire	1 April - 4 weeks	UNESCO to confirm
MALAWI II	Education	IBRD	PPM	1 FAO	March(?)	IBRD to confirm if N.R.D.C. included
WEST AFRICA						
DAHOMEY	Education	UNESCO	PPM	1 FAO	May/June	UNESCO to confirm (FAO radio could participate)
MAURITANIA	Education	IBRD	PPM/PAM	1 or 2 FAO (Ag.Educ. + Radio)	February/March	IBRD to confirm (FAO radio could participate)
SENEGAL II	Education	IBRD	Pre-Appraisal	Beal	March/April	IBRD to confirm (Extension, Cooperative & Credit Pers.)
SIERRA LEONE	Education	UNESCO	PIM	Bagshaw	17 January 3-4 weeks	Report writing to follow in Paris
ASIA						
-						
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN						
BRAZIL	Amazon Settlement	FAO	PPM/Pre-PAM	Apodaca	March 3 weeks	Agricultural Training and Research components of Settlement Project (No general education)
GUYANA	Education	UNESCO	RID	Bagshaw	8 Jan.-Paris 3/4 days	Report review
HONDURAS	Education	IBRD	PAM	1 FAO	May 4 weeks + D.C.	IBRD to confirm
EUROPE, MIDILE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA						
IRAN II	Education	UNESCO	PPM	1 FAO	April	UNESCO to confirm

FAO - B/FAO Coop prog -

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

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Ref.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

12 December 1972

Dear Dick,

I shall be in Washington on one of my usual visits for about ten days starting 15 January next. This time there may be some tricky problems since your reorganization is shaking down and there may be some questions to be solved with respect to the modalities of the Cooperative Programme.

I hope to call on you, probably during the second week of my stay, when I shall have finished my more operational-oriented discussions with the Regional Offices, and hope to have formed a more clear picture of the Bank's requirements for the first half of next year. Your advice and counsel will be very much appreciated and will, I am sure, be more needed than ever.

In the meantime, Merry Christmas and a good New Year from house to house. best regards.

Yours sincerely,

J.P. Huyser
Director
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr. Richard H. Demuth
Director
Development Services Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

FAO-B/FMD-Coop Prog-

Distribution Below

December 6, 1972

Noel McIvor

FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program - Visit from Director and Area Chiefs, January 15-19, 1973

1. Mr. Huyser is proposing to visit Washington for the week January 15-19, together with Mr. Veraart and the Area Chiefs - Brochu (Africa), Eid (Near Eastern Europe), Clark (Asia), and Heymans (Latin America). Apart from general discussions Mr. Huyser wishes to have discussions with representatives of each of the Bank's regional offices.

2. I propose the following schedule:

Monday, January 15	-	General Program discussions - Huyser and Veraart with Agriculture Department
Tuesday, January 16	-	9.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. - General Program discussions - Huyser and Veraart with Agriculture Department
	-	2.30 p.m. - 5.30 p.m. - East Africa
Wednesday, January 17	-	9.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. - West Africa
	-	2.30 p.m. - 5.30 p.m. - EMENA
Thursday, January 18	-	9.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. - Asia
	-	2.30 p.m. - 5.30 p.m. - Latin America
Friday, January 19	-	Round-up discussions as necessary

Meetings will be held in each case in Room D860.

3. I should be glad to have comments on the above schedule by close of business, December 15.

cc: Messrs. Evans, Yudelman, Kirmani, Thalwitz, Weiner, Knox, Wapenhans, Walton, Rowe, R.E., Picciotto, Goffin, Haynes

NMcIvor:fh

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

November 24, 1972

Mr. J. Huyser
Director
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program
Rome, Italy

Dear Jan,

In Noel's absence, I apologise for the premature release of FAO reports which gave rise to the complaint in your letter dated November 8. I am sorry that this happened, and I have sent a circular to Regional Program and Projects Directors, calling their attention to our agreed method of operating, and asking that they alert all their staff to the need to avoid this kind of thing in future.

You will be seeing Noel in Rome before too long, and I look forward to a visit there myself sometime, but perhaps not before January.

I hope all goes well with you.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

L.J.C. Evans
Director
Agriculture Department

cc: Mr. McIvor o.r.
Mr. Darnell

LJCEvans:lkt

FAO/IBRD Coop Progs

Regional Program and Projects Directors November 24, 1972

L.J.C. Evans

FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program - Release of Draft Reports

1. Please allow me to call your attention to a complaint which we have recently had from Rome. FAO has complained that on two occasions Bank staff have given to a member government a copy of a draft report prepared by the FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program, before the draft has been cleared between the Bank and FAO. (Subsequently, in both cases, the Bank had reservations which resulted in the report being modified before it was finalized). FAO had to deal with repercussions from the governments and in one case from UNDP also.

2. Our agreed procedures with FAO provide that neither FAO nor we should release their draft reports to governments, until we have mutually agreed and of course it is normally a finalized version which is released. As a matter of courtesy we allow FAO itself to forward the report to government.

3. I would be most grateful if you could call the attention of your staff to the need for regarding draft FAO reports as confidential, and for avoidance of premature release.

cc: Mr. McIvor o.r.
Mr. Darnell

LJCEvans:lkt

FAO/IBRD Cny. Orig

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: VERAART
FOODAGRI
ROME

DATE: NOVEMBER 22, 1972

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~NLT~~ Tel

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT: # 900
Cable No.:

REUR 253 SYRIA BALIKH EL DARWISH ARRIVING DAMASCUS NOVEMBER TWENTYEIGHT LEAVING DECEMBER FOUR 2300 AND HOPING SEE CAMPBELL PRIOR DEPARTURE STOP USEFUL IF YOU COULD ALSO DISCUSS BALIKH PROJECT WITH MR. WAPENHANS WHO MAY BE IN CAIRO DECEMBER ELEVEN STOP CAN YOU RETURN CAIRO TO MEET HIM STOP WILL CABLE WHEN WAPENHANS TRIP CONFIRMED STOP

BRUMBY CONFIRMED WATERGATE HOTEL NOVEMBER TWENTYSEVEN

DARNELL
INTBAFRAD

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME George F. Darnell
Agricultural Adviser
DEPT. Agriculture

SIGNATURE _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: GFDarnell:fh

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

cc & Cleared with in substance:
Mr. Wapenhans
cc: Messrs. Haynes
el Darwish

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch: _____

DISPATCHED

Nov 22 6 48 PM 1972

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

FAO-B/FAO Coop progr.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

Ref. BK 3/7

Letter No. 00392

NOV. 21 1972

Dear George,

Guidelines for Projects

Following our telephone conversation, I have pleasure in enclosing herewith the 'Guidelines for Projects' which you requested.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely

Marius Veraart
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr G. Darnell
Agricultural Projects Dept.
IBRD
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
USA

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME — Cables: FOODAGRI ROME — Telex: 81181 FOODAGRI — Telephone: 5797

Ref. BK 3/7

Letter No.....

NOV 2 1 1972

Dear George,

Guidelines for Projects

Following our telephone conversation, I have pleasure

... in enclosing herewith the 'Guidelines for Projects' which

you requested.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely

Marina Verbaert
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr G. Darnell
Agricultural Projects Dept.
IBRD
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
USA

FAO/IBRD Cttee Log/190
Dupl

TELEX FROM ROME
NOVEMBER 16, 1972

RECEIVED

Nov 16 1 27 PM 1972

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

V

11/16/72 1243 EST

440098 IBRD UI

440098 IBRD UI

61181 FOODAGRI

Distribution

Agriculture Projects Department

Messrs. Calika
Hayes
El Darwish

DARNELL 251

RE YOUR 897 PRO CALIKA ITEM 3 KHALIFA AVAILABLE NOVEMBER 20 AS INDICATED MYCAB 246 ITEM 2 TO MCIVOR DATED NOVEMBER 10=

VERAART +

FAO/IBRD Coop Prog.

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: VERAART
FOODAGRI
ROME

DATE: NOVEMBER 16, 1972

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~NLT~~ Telex
61181 WU 1

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT: # 898
Cable No.:

ONE MEXICO IRRIGATION STOP LOS NARANJOS FEASIBILITY STUDY RECEIVED LAST WEEK UNDER REVIEW AND PANUCO STUDY EXPECTED END NOVEMBER STOP WE REQUESTED SRH SEND YOU COPIES BOTH REPORTS STOP IS YOUR FOUR MEN SNELSON MISSION FOR FURTHER PREPARATION OF THESE PROJECTS SCHEDULED FOR JANUARY FIRM

TWO SRI LANKA STOP IT HAS BEEN AGREED THAT ALL BANK AND BANK RELATED MISSIONS TO SRI LANKA WILL NOTIFY MR. NIHAL KAPPAGODA, DIRECTOR OF EXTERNAL RESOURCES, MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND EMPLOYMENT, CABLE ADDRESS QUOTE FORAID UNQUOTE IN ADVANCE OF ARRIVAL OF ANY MISSION AS FORAID IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN SRI LANKA REGARDING FOREIGN AID PROGRAMS STOP PLEASE ADVISE CHERIYAN TO CONTACT KAPPAGODA AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND TO BRIEF HIM FULLY ON MISSION STOP PLEASE NOTIFY FORAID WHEN FUTURE CP MISSIONS PLANNED

~~DARNELL~~
~~INT BAFRAD~~

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME George F. Darnell
Agriculture Adviser
DEPT. Agriculture Department

SIGNATURE _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: GFDarnell:fh

ORIGINAL (File Copy)
(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

(1) - Messrs. Goffin, Lerdau & Haasjes
(2) - Messrs. Picciotto, Shibusawa & Hideshima
(3) - Mr. Sprague

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch: _____ VD

DISPATCHED

Nov 16 6 05 PM 1972

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: VERAART
FOODAGRI
ROME

DATE: NOVEMBER 16, 1972

CLASS OF SERVICE: NLT WU 1

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT: #898 (CONTINUED)
Cable No.:

THREE FOR CHARLES CLAY FAO FISHERIES STOP WOULD APPRECIATE RECENT REPORTS ECONOMIC BIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON LAKE VICTORIA IN PARTICULAR REPORT BY NYSTROM AND COPY DESCRIPTION OF AFRICAN LAKES PREPARED BY DR. ROBIN WELCOM FOR CIFA MEETING

DARNELL
INTBAFRAD

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME

DEPT.

SIGNATURE
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

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(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

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Nov 16 6 05 PM 1972

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

Mr. S. Noel McIver

November 10, 1972

Ugo Finzi

Telex to FAO/IBRD CP

We would appreciate your including the following paragraph in today's telex to FAO:

FOR MR HUISER FROM FUCHS

RE CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN SPEARS AND RAGETLY AND YOUR LETTER BK-2/8 WE WOULD LIKE TO CONFIRM THAT RAGETLY IS AVAILABLE TO STOP IN ROME ONE OR TWO DAYS DURING WEEK STARTING NOVEMBER 13 TO DISCUSS DRAFT PULP PAPER SECTOR REPORT AND FURTHER WORK ON STUDY STOP HE WILL CABLE DIRECTLY FROM TURKEY TO ARRANGE SPECIFIC DATE STOP WE GREATLY APPRECIATE YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO PROGRESS THIS STUDY REGARDS.

UFinzi:ef

Cleared with and cc: Mr. Fuchs

cc: Mr. Moore
Mr. Ragetly (through Mr. de Cordes)
Mr. Carmignani (o/r)

FAO/IBRD Coop Program

DECLASSIFIED

MAR 1 1 2025

WBG ARCHIVES

CONFIDENTIAL

November 10, 1972

Mr. J. P. Huyser
FAO
via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome
Italy

Dear Jan:

You will recall that, during your visit to the Bank on August 3, 1972, we had agreed that the two vacant Cooperative Program (education) p sts should be filled by a manpower economist and a sociologist.

Hursit Calika, who recently visited you in Rome, has reported to me that you have since advertised the manpower economist post, but no outstanding candidate has so far emerged. For a sociologist, you already have in mind an FAO staff member (Mr. Lazaref) whom you may propose for appointment to a Cooperative Program (agriculture) vacancy. I understand that, if he is appointed to a Cooperative Program agriculture vacancy, he would also be available to assist the education part of the Cooperative Program activities from time to time.

In the course of the last two weeks we have been discussing this matter with our Education Division Chiefs in the Regional Offices. Our consensus is that we would prefer both of the Cooperative Program education vacancies being filled by high-caliber agriculture education/training specialists, at least one of them with experience in rural education and training. We feel that the availability of a sociologist for education projectswork would be very desirable; we doubt, however, if we can use his services on a fulltime basis. We would, therefore, welcome the possibility of sharing the services of a sociologist with the agriculture part of the Cooperative Program.

I suggest, if you agree, that you may now proceed with the screening of agriculture education/training candidates for both of our vacant Cooperative Program posts. We would, of coufse, be glad to comment on the suitability of the selected candidates.

I understand that Mr. Bagshaw's one-year assignment with the Cooperative Program will soon come to an end and, before taking a decision

on an extension, you would welcome our reaction. I am glad to say that, on the basis of our experience in connection with his project work in Zambia, we are fully satisfied with his performance.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Duncan S. Ballantine
Director
Education Department

OHCalika/jk

cc Messrs. Yudelman/McIvor (o/r)
Education Division Chiefs

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

Letter No. 58

Mr. Marius Veraart
c/o FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome-00100, Italy

November 10, 1972

Dear Marius:

With reference to your letter No. 00382 of November 6, six copies of the 1972 IBRD/IDA Annual Report, and 50 copies each of General Conditions Applicable to Loan and Guarantee Agreements and Development Credit Agreements airmailed under separate cover this date.

Agricultural Sector Review (Indonesia) not yet completed.

Sincerely yours,

George F. Darnell
Agricultural Adviser
Agriculture Department

:fh

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

November 7, 1972

Mr. J. P. Huyser
Director
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program
Via della Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome
Italy

Dear Mr. Huyser:

I am writing to convey to you and your colleagues my belated thanks and appreciation for the time you spared for me on October 19. I believe that our discussions were quite useful and I am pursuing here the requisite follow-up action. Mr. Ballantine and I are discussing with our Education Division Chiefs the question regarding how to fill the remaining two education post vacancies in the Cooperative Program. I expect that we shall be in a position to convey our reconsidered views to you later this week. We are also reviewing the mission schedule which I discussed with Mr. Apodaca, with a view to discussing it with him again upon his return from Colombia.

I look forward to seeing you here soon and to reciprocate your hospitality.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

O. H. Calika
Senior Adviser
Education Deaprtment

OHCalika/jk
cc Messrs. Ballantine
McIvor

FAO/IBRD Coop. Progs.

Education Division Chiefs November 7, 1972

O. H. Calika

FAO Cooperative Program, Education Department Specialist and Retainer Consultants' Assignments, November - mid-1973

Please find attached draft schedules (with spare copies) on the above. I would appreciate your review of these documents and your marking any changes or additions on the spare copies and returning them to me.

In a letter dated October 31, 1972 (copy attached) Unesco would like to have copies of our Progress of Operations. So far I have received mission schedule and Progress of Operations report from East Africa and mission schedule from West Africa Regions only and I would appreciate, if you already have these documents prepared for your regions, your sending copies to me so that we can keep Unesco and FAO informed of our activities.

cc Messrs. Ballantine, Gomez

OHCalika/jk

FAO/IBRD Coop. Programme

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

Ref.

00382

Letter No.....

NOV. 6 1972

Dear Noel,

I have been asked to request copies of the following publications:

Some copies of:- 1972 IBRD ANNUAL REPORT

50 copies of: GENERAL CONDITIONS TO LOAN AND CREDIT CONTRACTS

and if available,

One copy of AGRICULTURAL SECTOR REVIEW (INDONESIA) Not finished

With many thanks,

Yours sincerely

M. Veraart
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr Noel McIvor
Coordinator
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme
Central Projects Staff
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
USA

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

Mr. Robert S. McNamara

October 26, 1972

Noel McIvor

FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program

1. Mr. Demuth has asked me to give you the figures attached comparing (a) costs and (b) staffing of the FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program with the costs and staffing of the Bank's agricultural staff. Please note that FAO figures are by calendar year and Bank figures by fiscal year.

2. Mr. Demuth mentioned that Mr. Boerma has suggested an increase of US$1 million in the Cooperative Program budget for the biennium 1974/75. I understand from Rome that this figure of US$1 million does not include what FAO call "mandatory" increases, that is, increases due to cost of living or exchange rate changes. There was some misunderstanding with Mr. Boerma two years ago on this point when he discussed the current budget. I gather that FAO have made no estimate of what these "mandatory" increases might amount to, but based on the cost of living increases in Rome they could be around 7% per year, over and above the US$1 million increase that Mr. Boerma is proposing.

Attachments

cc: Messrs. Demuth)
Adler, J.) with attachments

NMcIvor:fh

FAO/IBRD Coop. Program

Mr. D. S. Ballantine

October 25, 1972

O. H. Calika

FAO - Discussions with Messrs. Huyser, Apodaca and Versaart, October 19, 1972 (Rome)

1. With Mr. Apodaca, who is now in charge of the FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program education staff, we reviewed the Cooperative Program education missions schedule and produced the draft attached. We agreed that this draft would be reviewed by IBRD education Division Chiefs, upon my return to the Bank, and I would communicate our comments to FAO. The Cooperative Program educators are now firmly committed until January 1, 1972 (Korea, Peru and Colombia), although FAO may be able to undertake one or two 7-10 day reconnaissance visits just before Christmas. For subsequent 3-month period, the program is rather "soft" and firmer planning is required.

2. We agreed with Mr. Apodaca that regular monthly exchanges on mission schedules would take place between our two institutions (in addition to the usual contacts by telex or telephone on specific needs or urgent adjustments in the mission schedules). Mr. Apodaca plans to be in the Bank on October 26 (prior to his mission to Colombia) and be available for further discussions on the mission schedule and other matters (including Cooperative Program staff matters).

3. With Mr. Huyser and others, we discussed Cooperative Program programming under the Bank's new organization (agricultural education sub-sector). FAO has at present no plans to reorganize its own Cooperative Program staff on a regional basis. Such a regionalization would, in any case, be impractical for the small agricultural education contingent (which now has 4 educators and 2 vacancies to be filled). The role which the IBRD Central Projects Staff (agriculture and education) would play to achieve effective coordination in their respective fields was emphasized by the FAO officials.

4. Before the Bank's reorganization, we had agreed with Mr. Huyser that the two education vacancies in the Cooperative Program would be filled by a manpower economist and a sociologist (so that the Cooperative Program education component will operate as a self-contained unit). These vacancies have since been advertised. No prominent candidates appear to have emerged for the manpower economist position. For the sociologist position, there is a good candidate (Mr. Lazarev, already an FAO staff member) whom Mr. Huyser is thinking of appointing to a Cooperative Program (agriculture) vacancy, with the understanding that he would also be available to assist the education group. It appears to me that, at least initially, the IBRD Education Divisions will require the services of more FAO educators to undertake

various project identification and preparation work, as well as to participate in economic and supervision missions, and consideration should be given to the alternative of filling the present two vacancies by educators. I agreed with Messrs. Huyser and Apodaca that we would consider this question with you, the Education Division Chiefs and any other parties involved and communicate our views to FAO. For purposes of information, I list below the names, specialties and language abilities of the existing Cooperative Program educators:

Name	Specialty	Language (in addition to English)
Apodaca	Education - extension, rural development	Spanish, French
Beal	Education - middle and higher levels	Spanish, French
Lesire	Education - higher education and tropical agriculture	French (his English is improving)
Bagshaw (one-year assignment)	Education - middle level	-

5. As related to the preparation of an "Issues Paper" and a "Decision Meeting" under the new IBRD procedures, it was noted that these procedures may require up to 3 weeks after an appraisal mission's return to the Bank and, for FAO and Unesco Cooperative Program staff participating in the Bank appraisal missions, the field time (away from their home base) would then be as much as 6-7 weeks (even not counting subsequent report writing and pre-mission briefing periods at the Bank). While recognizing that this would create some difficulty in specific cases, I indicated that the new procedure still had to be tested and ways may be found to lessen hardship for Cooperative Program staff members.

cc Messrs. Baum
Demuth
McIvor
van Gent
Education Division Chiefs
Education Advisers

OHCalika/jk

IBRD/FAO Coop Prog

October 13, 1972

Files

R. Gomez

IBRD/FAO Cooperative Program, FY1972

Education Projects Department had estimated the use of 208 manweeks of FAO manpower in FY1972. Records (mission lists, etc.) indicate that FAO spent approximately 195 manweeks on work connected with ILO preparation of education projects. As indicated elsewhere, the major portion of this time was spent in assisting Bank or Unesco organized project preparation missions. FAO manpower utilization in FY1972 can be summarized as follows:

Operational	Manweeks
FAO led missions	44
Participation in Unesco missions	62
Participation in Bank missions	41
Overhead (estimated)	48
	195

RG/jk

FAO / IBRD Coop Prog

Form No. 26
(4-69)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME OF CABLE: OCTOBER 12, 1972 2.1

LOG NO.: 201 TELEX/12

TO: INTBAFRAD

FROM: ROME

REORGANIZATION ROUTING	
ACTION COPY:	AGRICULTURE PROJECTS
INFORMATION COPY:	
DECODED BY:	

TEXT:

MCIVOR

KANAGARATNAM DIRECTOR POPULATION PROJECTS DEPARTMENT AND BERG HAVE DURING LAST MONTHS HAD TECHNICAL DISCUSSIONS WITH COUNTERPART FAO STAFF. PROPOSALS ARE NOW BEING MADE FOR TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENT FAO STAFF TO IBRD FOR JOINT WORK ON NUTRITION ACTIVITIES. ALSO LEVEL AND MODE OF MUTUAL COOPERATION TO BE DISCUSSED SOON. ASSUME ANY OF ABOVE ACTIVITIES WOULD FALL UNDER FAO/IBRD COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME AND WOULD THEREFORE APPRECIATE CLARIFICATION BANK POSITION THIS MATTER INCLUDING FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS IMMEDIATELY PLANNED JOINT WORK ON WHICH KANAGARATNAM CAN NO DOUBT BRIEF YOU

HUYSER

ee

cc: Baldwin

FOR INFORMATION REGARDING INCOMING CABLES, PLEASE CALL THE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION, EXT. 2021

ORIGINAL

FAO/IBRD Coop. Progs.
cc UNESCO/IBRD Coop. Progs.

Mr. Escott Reid

October 12, 1972

Michael L. Hoffman

I have the following figures in response to your request.

Bank/FAO Cooperative Program as of September 30, 1972

Authorized positions (plus 18 man hours of consultation)	70
Positions filled	59
Bank personnel seconded to FAO 1	2
FAO personnel seconded to Bank	none

Bank/Unesco Cooperative Program as of September 30, 1972

Authorized positions in Education Finance Division	33
Positions filled in Education Finance Division	27
Authorized positions in Educational Planning and Administration Division	3
Positions filled in Educational Planning and Administration Division	2
Authorized positions in School and Higher Education Division	3
Positions filled in School and Higher Education Division	3

There are no Bank personnel presently seconded to Unesco and vice versa.

MLHoffman/pnn

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog

Mr. R. Picciotto

October 11, 1972

Noel McIvor

FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program

FAO are claiming payment from the Bank for expenses in Rome of Mr. Cusani-Visconti in connection with the East Pakistan Action Program. It appears that Mr. Visconti arrived in Rome May 30, 1971 and left July 2, 1971. We have no record which would allow us to approve this payment. Could you please let Mr. R. Jones of Controllers know whether this is a proper charge for the FAO/IBRD CP to meet. I attach a copy of FAO's travel authorization.

Attachment

cc: Mr. R. Jones

NMcIvor:fh

FAO/IBRD Coop. Program

Mr. R. Jones

October 11, 1972

Noel McIvor

FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program

1. I have the following comments on the points raised in your memorandum of October 5.

2. The charge of US$7,248 for publications and documents appears to be for a translation but there are no details as to what was translated. This could have been a report that the CP had to have translated in connection with legitimate work but we cannot tell from the details supplied. I suggest that we ask FAO to tell us precisely what the documents were that had to be translated and what the purpose was. We can then decide if this is a proper charge for the CP to meet.

3. I have no evidence to support the charge against the CP for Mr. Cusani-Visconti. However, this charge appears to be for his expenses in Rome in connection with East Pakistan Action Program. I am sending a memo (copy attached) to Mr. Picciotto asking him whether he can identify this charge.

4. The expenses for Mr. J. Elmer are for Investment Center activities in Kenya and Brazil and should not be charged against the FAO/IBRD CP. I am surprised that FAO has charged us with this as it says clearly on the document "FAO responsibility".

5. The charge for Mr. Y. Lagoin seems to be in order since he was a member of the mission investigating a fisheries project in Nigeria.

Attachment

NMcIvor:fh

UNIDO
✓ a-FAO/IBRD Group

October 6, 1972

Mr. M. C. Verghese
Chief
Fertilizers, Pesticides and
Petrochemicals Industries
Section
Industrial Technology Division
UNIDO
P.O. Box 707, A-1011
Vienna, Austria

Subject: UNIDO-FAO-IBRD/IFC Working Group

Dear Mr. Verghese:

I had already prepared a letter commenting on Mr. Keleti's August 31 memo when I received today Mr. Verghese's September 27 letter.

I understand the situation with the fifteen countries approached is as follows:

A) Country ready for consideration by IBRD (IFC)

- Sudan

B) Countries agreed to UNIDO/FAO mission

- Burma, Colombia, Philippines, Ivory Coast, Syria

C) Country which wishes to postpone decision

- Kenya

D) Country at this time not interested in mission

- Brazil

E) No response yet (as of September 27)

- Argentina, Cuba, Nigeria, Gabon /1, Togo /2, Cameroon, /1 Malaysia

---

/1 See also remarks on "West Africa Regional Approach" at the end of this letter.

/2 Sybetra's phosphate fertilizer project study should be ready by now.

F) Six countries now under additional consideration

- Egypt, Chile, Ecuador, Jamaica, Panama, Uruguay

Group B

UNIDO now suggests putting together a mission to cover Burma, Philippines and Syria but it seems to me that Malaysia should also be included provided you receive a favorable answer because out of the 21 countries on our list, all four of the Asian/Middle Eastern countries would then be covered.

Group A

Sudan

I agree that Dr. Cook's report covers the industrial part of the fertilizer project quite comprehensively, and his conclusions sound convincing. I am asking the IBRD/IFC Area Departments concerned for their comments and hope we can discuss their reaction in our next meeting.

The information in Cook's Report I believe should be sufficient together with other relevant country data, to discuss the overall feasibility of such a project. In the Report, however, no mention is made of who would be the sponsor of such a project (National Chemical Company, other government agencies, or private groups?), whether Sudan considers the application for a loan already, and whether or not they need assistance in finding technical and marketing partners. I trust all these issues would have to be discussed in our next meeting.

Some other questions remain open, such as the comparison between naphtha/gas oil/fuel oil feedstock, the economic justification, and the rather small ammonia plant (400 tpd) which would probably prohibit the use of more efficient technologies. The capital cost estimate I believe is of the correct order of magnitude.

What follows are some comments on the August 31 summary prepared by Mr. Keleti.

ad 2) Brazil

An IBRD mission scheduled to go to Brazil in October is planned to also handle the fertilizer sector in that country, the outcome of which would be made available to the Working Group.

ad 8) Nigeria

We will try to find out about Foster-Wheeler's alleged proposal, which was also published in ECN recently.

West Africa Regional Approach

Regarding Gabon, we learned recently that the Government is said to have discontinued the cooperation with Sybetra and has asked Pierrefitte-Auby to explore the feasibility of fertilizer manufacturing in Gabon, assuming lower prices than previously given. UNIDO is involved in the gas project.

Regarding Cameroon, we had another discussion with Government officials this week in Washington, and have again explained the problems we have in understanding the benefits of the project. Obviously, there is no definitive contract signed yet. The partner of the Cameroon group is not KHD but IMA (= Industrieanlagen Gmbh) which is not a partner of Pritchard. Also, I have not heard about Krebs' involvement in this venture.

Ray Ewell has suggested, with a view of the "Regional Approach" to initiate by UNIDO a "Regional Fertilizer Projects Meeting" in West Africa with the specific purpose of discussing possibilities and advantages of a regional approach as suggested by the Working Group, as compared to singular projects, as they are now under discussion. I fully support this proposal and suggest your considering it on an urgent basis due to the various pending projects. The agenda of our next meeting which I suggest to be held in October should include this proposal, and the course of action to be taken with the other countries.

Expecting your early reply, I am, with best regards, also from Messrs. Fuchs and Carmignani,

Yours sincerely,

Erich H. Becker-Boost

EHBB:dlg

cc: Prof. Ewell (SUNY, Buffalo)
Mr. Dittmann (UNIDO, Munich)

P.S. The same letter has been sent to Messrs. Couston and Hauck.

cc&cc: Mr. Fuchs
Mr. Carmignani
cc: Mr. Franco-Holguin
Circulation (3)

October 6, 1972

Messrs. Couston and Hauck
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations (FAO)
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome 1, Italy

Subject: UNIDO-FAO-IBRD/IFC Working Group

Dear Messrs. Couston and Hauck:

I had already prepared a letter commenting on Mr. Keleti's August 31 memo when I received today Mr. Verghese's September 27 letter.

I understand the situation with the fifteen countries approached is as follows:

A) Country ready for consideration by IBRD (IFC)

- Sudan

B) Countries agreed to UNIDO/FAO mission

- Burma, Colombia, Philippines, Ivory Coast, Syria

C) Country which wishes to postpone decision

- Kenya

D) Country at this time not interested in mission

- Brazil

E) No response yet (as of September 27)

- Argentina, Cuba, Nigeria, Gabon /1, Togo /2, Cameroon, Malaysia /1

/1 See also remarks on "West Africa Regional Approach" at the end of this letter.

/2 Sybetra's phosphate fertilizer project study should be ready by now.

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- Egypt, Chile, Ecuador, Jamaica, Panama, Uruguay

Group B

UNIDO now suggests putting together a mission to cover Burma, Philippines and Syria but it seems to me that Malaysia should also be included provided you receive a favorable answer because out of the 21 countries on our list, all four of the Asian/Middle Eastern countries would then be covered.

Group A

Sudan

I agree that Dr. Cook's report covers the industrial part of the fertilizer project quite comprehensively, and his conclusions sound convincing. I am asking the IBRD/IFC Area Departments concerned for their comments and hope we can discuss their reaction in our next meeting.

The information in Cook's Report I believe should be sufficient together with other relevant country data, to discuss the overall feasibility of such a project. In the Report, however, no mention is made of who would be the sponsor of such a project (National Chemical Company, other government agencies, or private groups?), whether Sudan considers the application for a loan already, and whether or not they need assistance in finding technical and marketing partners. I trust all these issues would have to be discussed in our next meeting.

Some other questions remain open, such as the comparison between naphtha/gas oil/fuel oil feedstock, the economic justification, and the rather small ammonia plant (400 tpd) which would probably prohibit the use of more efficient technologies. The capital cost estimate I believe is of the correct order of magnitude.

What follows are some comments on the August 31 summary prepared by Mr. Keleti.

ad 2) Brazil

An IBRD mission scheduled to go to Brazil in October is planned to also handle the fertilizer sector in that country, the outcome of which would be made available to the Working Group.

ad 8) Nigeria

We will try to find out about Foster-Wheeler's alleged proposal, which was also published in ECN recently.

West Africa Regional Approach

Regarding Gabon, we learned recently that the Government is said to have discontinued the cooperation with Sybetra and has asked Pierrefitte-Auby to explore the feasibility of fertilizer manufacturing in Gabon, assuming lower prices than previously given. UNIDO is involved in the gas project.

Regarding Cameroon, we had another discussion with Government officials this week in Washington, and have again explained the problems we have in understanding the benefits of the project. Obviously, there is no definitive contract signed yet. The partner of the Cameroon group is not KHD but IBA (= Industrieanlagen Gmbh) which is not a partner of Pritchard. Also, I have not heard about Krebs' involvement in this venture.

Ray Ewell has suggested, with a view of the "Regional Approach" to initiate by UNIDO a "Regional Fertilizer Projects Meeting" in West Africa with the specific purpose of discussing possibilities and advantages of a regional approach as suggested by the Working Group, as compared to singular projects, as they are now under discussion. I fully support this proposal and suggest your considering it on an urgent basis due to the various pending projects. The agenda of our next meeting which I suggest to be held in October should include this proposal, and the course of action to be taken with the other countries.

Expecting your early reply, I am, with best regards, also from Messrs. Fuchs and Carmignani,

Yours sincerely,

Erich H. Becker-Boost

EHBB:dlg
cc: Prof. Ewell (SUNY, Buffalo)
Mr. Dittmann (UNIDO, Munich)

P.S. The same letter has been sent to Mr. Verghese

cl&cc: Mr. Fuchs
Mr. Carmignani
cc: Mr. Franco-Holguin
Circulation (3)

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

Letter No. 36

Mr. Marius Veraart
C/O FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100-Rome, Italy

October 4, 1972

Dear Marius:

We are sending you under separate cover 25 copies of "A Practical Guide to Effective Writing" by Jerome H. Perlmutter who gives the Bank's writing course. One of the CP staff passing through some time ago suggested to Don Jeffries that we might send these books over for use by the CP staff. Bank staff who do the writing course have to pay for these books I understand, and if it is possible, you may wish to put a charge on them for CP staff members who wish to have them.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Noel McIvor
Coordinator
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program

NMcIvor:fh

UNESCO/IBRD Coop. Program
cc FAO/IBRD Coop Program

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: October 4, 1972

FROM: O. H. Calika

SUBJECT: Distribution of Young Professional, Consultant and Unesco/FAO Cooperative Program Manpower among the Education Divisions and the Education Projects Staff

With reference to Mr. Ballantine's memorandum of September 19, 1972 to Mr. Baum and to Mr. Ducker's memorandum of September 26, 1972 to P&B Files on the above subject, Mr. Fennell and I met with Mr. John Ducker last week to clarify the position.

As to the allocation of YP manpower, Mr. Ducker has indicated that the allocation of YP's would continue to be handled by the Personnel Department and the Central Projects Staff would remain eligible for assignments.

It was noted that under the FY 1973 budget, 156 manweeks (net 120 manweeks) of Unesco and FAO Cooperative Program manpower would still remain at the disposal of the Education Department for "research back-up and special studies", largely under the Supplemental Cooperative Program with Unesco. This would not reduce the operational manpower available to the Regions for the execution of their work programs.

Mr. Ducker has acknowledged the Education Department's claim for 50 manweeks of consultant manpower (equivalent to about $38,000) and indicated that this would be confirmed in writing by the P&B Department. Mr. Fennell and I indicated that only 8 manweeks of the total 50 manweeks of this consultant manpower would be at the expense of the Regions, since the present allocation did not include 42 manweeks in the FY 1973 budget for "research back-up and special studies".

We mentioned to Mr. Ducker that $30,000 had been allocated in FY 1973 budget ("external research": page 21) for continuing study of non-formal education by Mr. Coombs and his associates. Mr. Ducker said that if this allocation was originally made in FY 1973 budget, no change would be made in its designation. I later mentioned this point to Mr. John King who also expressed a similar view.

cleared with Mr. Ducker

cc: Messrs. Ballantine, Ducker, J. King, Fennell, Ray, Gomez
Education Division Chiefs
Education Dept. Advisers

OHC:jsc

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

O. H. Calika

September 29, 1972

R. Fennell

IBRD/FAO Cooperative Program

In conversation with Mr. Apodaca the following points arose:

Papua and New Guinea - FAO have no agricultural educator available for RID mission.

Yemen Arab Republic - I informed FAO that while the government was prepared to receive the mission about November 15, it was not yet certain if the Bank would have sufficient manpower at that time. Mr. Apodaca wished to know if an agricultural educator was required.

cc Division Chiefs
Mr. Gomez

RHSFennell/er

FAO/IBRD Coop Prog

Mr. K. Jones

September 29, 1972

O. H. Calika

IBRD/FAO Cooperative Program

Please convey to FAO, through telex, the following message:

"AS PER CONVERSATIONS WITH VERAART AND BHATTARJEE COMMA AM SCHEDULED TO BE ROME PM OCTOBER SEVENTEETH AND FULL DAY OCTOBER EIGHTEENTH" CALIKA"

OHC:jsc

FAO/IBRD Log 158
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COMMUNICATIONS M
SECTION

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61181 FOODAGRI

Distribution

Agriculture Projects

TELEX FROM ROME

SETPEMBER 28, 1972

213

K JONES

CP PROPOSES PETER REID TO PARTICIPATE FAO EXPERT CONSULTATION ON LAND EVALUATION MEETING FROM FOUR TO THIRTEEN OCTOBER IN NETHERLAN DS AS BOTH SNELSON AND BRICHAMBAUT ARE AWAY ON MISSION STOP APPRECIATE YOUR APPROVAL=

CHATTERJEE+

FAO/IBRD Conf Rep

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME | Cables: FOODAGRI ROME | Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI | Telephone: 5797

Ref. BK 1/1

MAR 28 1972 ESN

Dear Alan,

May I say once more how much I appreciated my visit in Washington and how pleased I am that our views are so identical with regard to the development of nutrition activities and formulation of food and nutrition policy. I do not need to add anything more since, at a certain stage, when people are able to understand each other, it is not needed to repeat it.

With regard to the agreement we reached together, it has already been decided that Dr. P. Luven will go to Washington to work with you for at least one month in October or mid-October/mid-November. You will get from him all the knowledge of the Division in this field and, I am sure, also a very close co-operation.

I am facing some difficulties regarding Nermark. Before deciding if he will go to Washington, I proposed him a transfer to work with James Pines in the Planning Unit which will be created within the Division. Nermark has a degree in economics but has worked since he left the University in the field of marketing, promotion and commercialisation. It will have been of great help for him to work with Pines to broaden his knowledge. Unfortunately he has declined my proposal to work with Pines and prefers to stay in the Protein Food Development Group. Since his technical background is rather limited in such activities, and since he is not keen to reach a higher stage for reasons which I can hardly understand, I think I would have to carefully reconsider his mission to Washington to work for us with you before taking a decision.

With regard to the recruitment of James Pines as a consultant, please find attached a copy of my letter of today's date to him.

I hope to hear from you soon and to see you in Washington where I shall be in the second half of October to attend the Seminar on Food Policy.

Yours sincerely,

Marcel Ganzin
Director,
Food Policy and Nutrition Division

Mr. Alan Berg
Director, Nutrition Unit
IBRD - 1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433, USA

RECEIVED
COMMUNICATIONS
1972 FEB 28 AM 8:31
RECEIVED

Original to: Population
Date: 3/29/72
Communications Section

FAO/IBRD Coop. Program

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

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Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME | Cables: FOODAGRI ROME | Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI | Telephone: 5797

Ref. BK 1/1
PE · 7/1 GANZIN

SEP 28 1972 ESN

Dear Mr. Kanagarathnam,

I wish to say once again how much I appreciated my visit to Washington and your open-mindness with regard to IBRD/FAO co-operation in the field of food and nutrition.

My concept and plans for future activities are in complete agreement with Alan Berg's views and I am quite positive that we will have no difficulties to cooperate.

... By copy of my attached letter to James Pines, you will see that I have found a way to solve the problem involving IBRD's limitations to recruit an US citizen. Details of his work in Washington were discussed with Alan.

As already proposed, Dr. P. Lunven, who is Chief of the Food Policy and Food Science Service, will go to Washington to work for the Bank for at least one month in spite of the heavy responsabilities he has at that time of ... reorganization. In this regard, I attach for your kind consideration and eventual comments a chart of the Division which has not yet been officially approved but which has the informal approval of the Director-General. I am also writing today to Mr. Berg and I am certain he will keep you informed.

Looking forward to seeing you in Washington during the second half of October, I wish to thank you once again.

With best personal regards, Yours sincerely,

Marcel Ganzin
Director,
Food Policy and Nutrition Division

Mr. K. Kanagarathnam
Director,
Population Projects Department
IBRD
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433, USA

1815 SEP 28 AM 8:31

RECEIVED

Original to: Computation Ctr
Date: 9/29/72 Communications Section

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

September 25, 1972

Mr. K. Jones

O.H. Calika

IBRD/FAO Cooperative Program

Please include following paragraphs in your telex message to FAO:-

For Apodaca

PRIMO - AGRICULTURAL EDUCATOR WITH EXPERIENCE OF FARMER TRAINING/EXTENSION AS WELL AS FORMAL SYSTEM AT SECONDARY AND POST SECONDARY LEVEL REQUIRED FOR BANK IDENTIFICATION MISSION TO PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA. DATES OF MISSION INCLUDING BRIEFING AND DEBRIEFING OCTOBER 19 TO DECEMBER 15. PLEASE SUGGEST NAME AND SEND DETAILS OF HIS EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Burt will also be sending a note concerning Lesires travel to Korea.

cc Mr Burt.

RFennell/th

SEP 25 11 21 AM 1972

KFennell\fp

cc: Mr. Brant

to Korea.

Mr. Brant will also be sending a note concerning leaflet travel

AND SEND DETAILS OF HIS EXPERIENCE.
OCTOBER 16 TO DECEMBER 15. PLEASE SUGGEST NAME
DATES OF MISSION INCLUDING BRIEFING AND DEBRIEFING
BANK IDENTIFICATION MISSION TO PANAMA AND NEW CAIRO.
SECONDARY AND POST SECONDARY LEVEL NEEDS/NEED FOR
TRAINING/EXTENSION AS WELL AS FORMAL SYSTEM AT

PRIMO - AGRICULTURAL EDUCATOR WITH EXPERIENCE OF FARMER

for Abodaca

Please include following paragraphs in your telex message to TAO:-

IBRD\FAO Cooperative Program

O.H. Calkins

Mr. K. Jones

September 25, 1972

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

September 25, 1972

Letter No. 33

Mr. Marius Veraart
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

UNDP Request

I am enclosing a copy of the following memoranda to UNDP/SF:

Date	From	To	Subject
June 26	Stoops	R. Parilli	UNDP/SF Request - Sheep and Goat Devt.
July 7	Takahashi	R. Parilli	Request from the Govt. of Indonesia for assistance in Upper Solo Watershed Management and Upland Development.
July 21	Andreu	R. Parilli	Kenya - UNDP Sponsored Third Phase of the Beef Industry (Research) Project (KEN/72/008).
Aug. 2	Dumoulin	R. Parilli	World-Wide - request for assistance for an Inter-regional Training in Export Promotion Project - Phase II INT/72/072.
Aug. 8	Rowe	R. Parilli	KHMER Republic request Devt. of Jute Production (KMR/72/004).
Aug. 21	Parsons	R. Parilli thru Dumoulin	Burma request to UNDP by Govt. of Burma for assistance in strengthening agricultural research and training institutes.
Aug. 31	Parsons	R. Parilli	Request Burma Forest Research DP/SF 310/BUR/71/521.
Sept. 21	RDH Rowe	R. Parilli	Request to UNDP from the Government of Malaysia for assistance in Forestry and Forest Indistries Development (Phase II).

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth D. Jones
Agriculture Projects Department

KDJones:gh

IBRD/FAO Coop Prog.

Mr. Noel McIvor

September 19, 1972

O. H. Calika

IBRD/FAO Cooperative Program: Education Missions

I would be grateful if you could transmit the following message to FAO on todays telex.

" RE MY MEMO SEPT SEVEN STP

PRIMO BEAL TO ARRIVE LIMA SEPTEMBER TWENTY FOUR CRILLON HOTEL TO PARTICIPATE APPRAISAL FOUR WEEKS IN FIELD FOLLOWED BY APPROX SAME PERIOD WASHINGTON REPORT WRITING

SECUNDO BAGSHAW TO ARRIVE SEOUL CHOSUN HOTEL OCTOBER FOUR TO PARTICIPATE IN RECONNAISSANCE MISSION WITH GERMANACOS BANK CONSULTANT APPROX TWO WEEKS IN FIELD TWO WEEKS REPORT-WRITING WASHINGTON STP

GRATEFUL CONFIRM ARRANGEMENTS

CALIKA"

RFennell/th

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

Mr. J. Huyser

September 7, 1972

O. H. Calika

FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program Schedule of Education Missions

We have discussed the up-dated schedule of missions for CP staff which Mr. Beal sent us on August 18. The attached amended version represents our best estimate of the current scheduling and mission composition, however, following the forthcoming reorganization of the Bank there may be some further changes.

We would welcome an opportunity to discuss the arrangements for scheduling of CP educators' missions during your present visit to Washington or at some other convenient early date.

RHSFennell/jk

FAO/IBRD COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME - SCHEDULE OF EDUCATION MISSIONS

15 August - 15 February 1973

EPD Div.	Country	Project	Respons-ibility	Type of Mission	Composition	Dates and duration in field	Remarks
II	BRAZIL	Amazon Settlement	FAO	PPM	1 CP Educator	2 weeks Feb/Mar 73	To be confirmed
III	COLOMBIA III	Education	IBRD	PPM/PAM	Apodaca	Oct. at earliest	Plus reporting D.C.
II	DAHOMEY	Education	UNESCO	PPM	1 CP	Dec/Jan.	Awaiting outcome of Economic Mission (report due Sept.)
I	ETHIOPIA III	Education	IBRD	PPM/PAM	Knudsen AGA/FAO	mid Sept. 1-2 wks	Visit to Washington may be unnecessary.
I	IRAN II	Education	IBRD	pre-PPM	Beal	Oct. 1-2 wks	Pre-PPM mission awaiting gov't response to Bank's letter on project content.
I	INDIA II	Agric. Educ.	IBRD	State Sector Survey	1-3 CP	Nov.-Dec.	It is now thought that the mission will be a Bank responsibility.
III	KOREA II	Education	IBRD	Recon.	Bagshaw	Oct. (2 wks)	
III	KOREA II.	Education	IBRD	PPM/PAM	Bagshaw	Dec/Jan. (5 wks)	To confirm after October reconnaissance.
II	MADAGASCAR II	Education	UNESCO	PPM	Lesire	Jan. at earliest	IBRD/UNESCO to confirm.
II	MEXICO	Education	IBRD	PPM/PAM	Apodaca	Jan.	IBRD to confirm after Sept. reconnaissance visit.
I	NEPAL	Education	UNESCO	PPM	L CP	Uncertain	Depends on gov't reaction to Bank's view of project items
I	PERU	Education	IBRD	PAM	Beal	Sept-Oct. (4 wks)	Plus reporting D.C.
II	SENEGAL II	Education or Credit II	IBRD	PPM/PAM	1 FAO	Early calendar 73	
I	YEMEN A.R.	Education	IBRD	PAM	Bagshaw or Maalouf (ESR)	2 wks.	Non-availability of Bank staff makes it likely that mission will be postponed.
II	GUYANA	Education	UNESCO	RID	1 CP Educator	9/25-10/10	Report writing in Paris.
I	OMAN	Education	UNESCO	PPM	1 CP Educator	9/30-10/27	

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ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME | Cables: FOODAGRI ROME | Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI | Telephone: 5797

Central Files
FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

Ref. BK 2/6 IBRD

Letter No. 00299

Dear Mats,

AUG 21 1972

Thank you for your letter of 31 July, the office memorandum of 5 February, and the Basic Equipment lists for Agriculture. I also refer to your letter of 12 February 1971 regarding equipment costing, and the follow-up letter of 17 March, giving the major catalogues used in compiling the lists.

It proved difficult and time consuming to identify approximately comparable items in European catalogues, so we did a selection only - this in April-May 1971. The evidence, where reasonable comparability was established, was that European prices then were some 20-22% below those prices quoted in your lists, but with considerable variation as to country, e.g. Germany 10-15%, Italy 15-20% and U.K. 20-25%. Changes in currency parities since then will have reduced many of the differences, especially as between USA and Europe.

To comment in general, and in detail on the lists is some job, but here goes! First, we would prefer to see the lists entitled Indicative and/or comprehensive check lists, rather than Basic lists. The lists as prepared are very comprehensive, and as you can imagine in most circumstances would require to be drastically reduced rather than added to - e.g. for Mali as opposed to say Eire. Secondly, to comment on the list without reference to the curriculum which it is to serve is apt to be less productive than it might otherwise be. Thirdly, and related to the previous points, the lists appear to be designed more for pre-vocational or vocational courses in developed countries rather than in LDC's, especially as regards farm and workshop equipment. In general, they are well drawn up, and a useful guide. The equipment provided needs to be related to local practice, e.g. an ox-plough can be quite a big advance in Mali; and something which the farmers - individually or collectively - can afford to buy. Mechanization is no longer accepted as the panacea for rural development - employment creation is important too.

Mr. Mats Hultin
Education Adviser
Education Projects Department
I.B.R.D.
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
1972 AUG 24 PM 1:38
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ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME — Cables: FOODAGRI ROME — Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI — Telephone: 5797

Ref: HK 2/6 IBRD

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Mr. Mats Hultin
Education Adviser
Education Projects Department
I.B.R.D.
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

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More fundamentally, however, the classifications into Subject-matter areas at the secondary (and also in some cases post-secondary) levels while feasible in the School list (see later) does not cover too well the functional classifications which we adopt, viz., farmer training and vocational, technical and higher, nor the desirability to integrate and make cohesive the instructional programme.

In the first category (Vocational), we would include farmer training, and institutionalized vocational training of young people for say 6-9 months courses at the post primary, or post middle school level: in the second (technical), field level advisory officers, and practical managers, and in the third (higher), administrators, specialists, research workers, etc. These categories are set out in para. 3.4 of the report on the Working Seminar of FAO/UNESCO/IBRD Agricultural Educators 10-12 August 1970, Rome. (copy enclosed).

Hence, the decision to expand the lists to cover "agriculture in vocational schools, agricultural education (presumably not teacher training ?) at the post secondary level, and farmer training centres" is of particular interest to us. Such a classification fits into that mentioned in the previous paragraph but does not include higher education. We do not, as far as I can establish, have any model list for these different types of institutions. In practice, each team of experts in a project prepares its own list according to their teaching programme and needs, and complementary to the quipment which the institution has already. And yet there would be obvious merit in having a comprehensive check list, especially for our purposes.

To draft such comprehensive lists, there might be advantage in employing one or more Consultants for a total of say six months or more, in charge of the whole exercise, and in their using FAO as a base from which to travel to selected institutions, and to work with the specialists in the different divisions, e.g. Home Economics, Fisheries, etc. Then working closely with a limited number of mature, up-to-date institutions in each category, sound practical lists could be drawn up, in relation to specific curricula. Paragons of this nature are rare, but I would venture to suggest the following widely experienced Agricultural educators with experience at all levels, some of whom have recently retired from FAO, and may well be interested in such an assignment. They are:

1) Mr. John Craddock-Turnbull
c/o Barclay's Bank Ltd.
Whitchurch

Shropshire
England

2) Dr. W.L. Fielding
6 The Albany
110 A Main Street
St. Julians
Malta

3) Mr. André Voisin - with FAO (ESRE) until 30 Sept.

4) Dean Louis Smith
Berea College
Berea
Kentucky

In the field of Farmer training, few people have such detailed experience as Cyril Barwell, at present with FAO in Nairobi. Dr. Fielding has more Diploma and University institutional experience. Mr. Craddock-Turnbull has very wide experience of African agricultural education institutions, having served there for the past 10 years with FAO.

In the field, Ian Wallace (Embu and now Kakamega - Kenya) and Abdellatif Bennis, 64 bis, rue de Béarn, Rabat, Morocco (Ministry of Agriculture) might well be able to assist in drafting these lists.

In drawing up new lists for each of these three types of institutions, it would appear useful and logical to have three lists for

a) the school itself, by laboratory, or subject

b) the practice farm, and workshops, as units (not by subject) and

c) the associated, economically-operated, farm.

The latter two would be under the control of one person normally.

These distinctions are drawn in the above-mentioned report, paras. 2, 3 (g), (h) and (i). For Farm buildings, Design and Space allocations, para. 2.3 (h) - norms - there is only one person in FAO engaged on this work, spending much of his time with field projects. While there is much information available here, it would be necessary for one person (Agricultural Engineer or Architect) to devote one-two months full time to it to get out meaningful "norms" with enough latitude to allow for (a) different farming methods and (b) different climatic conditions. You may like to consider this possibility.

The equipment lists for the schools [(a) above] would depend very much on how the school was organized. One basic concept is suggested, i.e. three main groups of sciencesto cover all agricultural education and training viz. the Physical, the Biological, and the Economic and Social Sciences. Physics, Chemistry, Soils and Fertilizers, Machinery and Equipment fall into the Physical group (perhaps in related Departments) - Zoology, Botany, Physiology, Nutrition, Animal Husbandry and Health into the Biological group - and Farm Management, Economics, Education and Extension Methodology (inc. Audio-Visual) into the latter group. There is a progression over time from the basic to the strictly practical in each group, subject, - often truncation where appropriate.

Insofar as the local requirements vary, so the emphasis on different subjects varies - but it is only a question of emphasis, and flexible response to requirements, rather than any change in the basic organization.

For the practice farm, List (b), one list would be enough to respond to the three main areas taught in the school, yet reflecting the farming practice of the locality, which might be monocultured rice, palm oil, extensive beef cattle rearing or small scale mixed farming. The emphasis would be on providing enough tools and equipment to allow students, in rotation, to acquire the necessary practical skills and experience. Hence, adequate numbers of each item would be required.

The list for the commercial farm - List (c) - will respond to the practical needs of that farm, above all other considerations, with some thought to the demonstration value. It is a manifestation of the economic use of equipment in a real life farming situation.

As suggested earlier, in the absence of model lists, I believe that it would be well worth while employing Consultants to prepare, in effect, three comprehensive lists - for the school, the practice farm, and the commercial farm. The school list would reflect the school's organization into three basic departments - physical, biological and economic and social sciences - the emphasis on which would vary according to circumstances. Once the lists had been prepared, comparative costs could be obtained as a second stage in the process of establishing the full cost of equipment for a typical institution in each category.

I trust that the above ideas may be useful; please write again if you think I can be of any further help.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

D.W. Beal
Agricultural Education
and Research Officer
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Report of Working Seminar of Agricultural Educators
FAO/UNESCO/IBRD Cooperative Programmes

In FAO - Rome: 10-12 August, 1970

INTRODUCTION

The group met with the FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme, and discussed the application of agricultural education and training to agricultural development. The group subsequently met the FAO Inter-Divisional Group on Education and Training and had concise reports on the FAO collective, and each Division's particular, programme in education and training, with descriptions of methodology and criteria invoked relative to the specific fields of work. Opportunity arose for meeting Forestry, Fisheries, and Nutrition and Home Economics specialists later, to respond to specific points. The remainder of the time was devoted to discussion of Item 2 of the Agenda, with relation to:

(a) Primary Schools;

(b) Comprehensive Secondary Schools (First and Second Cycle) having an agricultural orientation;

(c) Upper Level Secondary Agricultural Technical Schools (plus post-secondary technical schools); and

(d) briefly, Higher Agricultural Education.

Priority was accorded to Agenda Item (2) in preference to discussing relevant aspects of the Agricultural Development Services.

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1. The Director of the FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme - in opening the meeting - provided guidelines for orientation of subsequent discussions, emphasizing the following:

(a) there must be a sense of balance in selecting priorities for the effective use of funds;

(b) consideration should be given to ancillary conditions, for example salaries and civil service structures, in order to make training more effective and to make more effective use of existing stock of trained agriculturalists;

(c) there should be a careful study of the content of education and operational criteria, with particular reference to level and quality, in relation to the economic development of different countries;

(d) cost/benefits, measurement of returns, norms to make educational planning more quantitative.

The discussion should not deal with matters of coordination between Departments or Agencies, as this was entirely dependent on individual relationships.

In commenting, it was added that one of the main problems for effective use of agricultural personnel trained in agricultural schools was the structure of the civil service, and that in many countries there was need for a complete reform of this service. Unfortunately the reforms undertaken have been difficult to implement.

Agricultural projects could usefully include conditions relative to improving facilities and conditions of service of existing stock of agricultural technicians. At the same time educational projects could also consider having similar conditions to make fully effective use of technicians being trained by educational projects.

In subsequent sessions with limited participation, the Seminar dealt with the following:

2. Agricultural Education Institutions (Agenda Item 2)

2.1 Primary Level

(a) Definition and Objectives

Agriculture in primary schools is orientative in nature, and also for most children, terminal, but it is part of general education and therefore does not require special structures or finance for its agricultural elements.

(b) Size

Dependent on locality.

(c) Class Size

Determined by normal criteria applying to primary schools.

(d) Theory, Practical Balance

No comment.

(e) Curricula

The teaching of all subjects in primary schools should draw examples from the rural environment, and general science especially could be strengthened by having agricultural examples incorporated.

(f) Staff/Student Ratios

No comment.

(g) Functions of the Farm/Garden

The primary school farm/garden is a laboratory for the demonstration of elementary agriculture/science/horticulture. Problems of maintenance during vacation periods limit the size and scope of activities on the farm/garden. One-tenth of an acre might be appropriate.

(h) Farm Buildings

Where appropriate these will be constructed of local materials following simple local designs.

(i) Costs

UNESCO agreed to provide guidelines for appropriate amounts of equipment required.

(j) Overall Costs

The equipment list will be costed.

2.2 Secondary Education, comprehensive first and second cycle, including Agricultural orientation. (Grades approximately 7 - 9 and 10 - 12).

(a) Definition and Objectives

Agricultural orientation is defined as 6 - 10 hours agricultural teaching per week (out of a total of 36 - 40 hours), of which between half and two-thirds would be class work. The objective of such agricultural orientation are:

(i) development of interest in, and application to the environment;

(ii) for those terminating after the first cycle, to have a pre-vocational function.

(b) Optimum Size, Technically and Economically

According to studies made by UNESCO, the minimum economic size for general secondary schools is about 400. The minimum size for agricultural streams in general secondary schools would be about two classes or 80 students, providing a full work load for a teacher.

(c) Class Size

General agreement on class size was demonstrated, as follows:

Class room teaching:	35 - 40 students
Laboratory and workshop teaching:	15 - 20 students
Farm practicals:	8 - 10 students

(These figures can be compounded by the number of teachers available).

(d) Theory: Practical Balance

Ratio of class room (including laboratory and workshops) to farm practice time approximately 2 to 1.

(e) Curricula

Agricultural curricula should not be restricted to the teaching of agricultural techniques and scientific applications, but should also be associated with aspects of environment, development processes, elementary economic principles and social sciences. Emphasis should be on giving agricultural applications to the science teaching.

(f) Staff/Student Ratios

Agreed that these were governed largely by national regulations, and donor agencies may be limited to the extent to which they can bring about change. The important criteria are acceptable contact hours per teacher, number of hours teaching per week, the size of the class room (and class room utilization), and whether teaching was outside or inside. While an ideal of 18 contact hours per teacher could be borne in mind, in practice in most developing countries the figure was somewhere between 22 and 28 hours per week per teacher.

(g) Functions of the Farm

The primary objective of the farm is to act as practical demonstration and laboratory, having predominantly an educational function without consideration of economic return. Hence the size and, inevitably, inputs must be restricted, and related to the requirement for at least one permanent, full-time farm worker, whose employment should be stipulated.

(h) Farm Buildings

Relative to this type of school, local construction of unit type buildings was recommended for the farm.

(i) Equipment

There was considerable debate on the investment to be made in the equipment and other facilities on the farm, more particularly machinery. It was claimed that there were advantages in the agricultural teacher having an individual agricultural laboratory in which to teach his subject, especially where the school was of a pre-vocational nature, but agreement was not reached on this point.

(j) Overall Costs

The range of costs quoted by UNESCO for schools of this type was $300 - 1500 per pupil place. The discrepancy was attributed largely to whether or not boarding facilities were provided, the amount of staff housing and to a lesser extent, the level of equipment provided. It was agreed that, where practical, boarding facilities would not be provided, and the alternative transport costs would be accepted.

2.3 Agricultural Schools at the Upper-Secondary Level, having a predominantly agricultural curriculum

(a) The schools were understood to be only partly vocational, and vocational training per se would be dealt with by a separate discussion. They were essentially to train agricultural technicians, junior supervisors, etc., and only marginally to train for further education.

(b) The technically optimum size was felt to be about 200, based upon:

(i) the teacher student ratios in the technical and non-technical subjects, and

(ii) the minimum number of teachers of each type required for effective teaching - 8 + 4 instr. (technical) and 3 general subjects.

The staff/student ratio could vary, but a 1:15 ratio was the optimum desirable - hence the institution's size could vary. Economies would result from larger sizes - however, teaching effectiveness may be lost. A tentative range of 300 - 400 students is proposed.

Several feeder schools were required to support one technical agricultural school.

(c) Class sizes - as for previous discussion on comprehensive schools (2.2), except that lecture class sizes could be bigger as occasion demanded, without too much loss of efficiency.

(d) The percentage of time spent on practical experience was related to whether or not pupils had had practical experience beforehand. If not, as was often the case, a percentage figure varying between 40 - 60 percent was admissible, depending on employment sought. Where practical experience was an entry requirement, 20 - 25 percent of the time so spent in schools was adequate. More would be spent gaining practical experience at the later stages of the 3-year cycle, and more on theoretical work at the earlier stages. As the standard of education in a country rose, so there was a tendency to require practical experience before entry, and to shorten the technical training period.

(e) Curricula

In any one year of 1,100 hours teaching, approximately 600 would be devoted to theory. Of this, approximately one-third might be devoted to general education and socio-economic subjects, the greater emphasis being on the former in the first year, and on the latter in the final year. The proportion of theory to total could be increased by approximately 40 percent where farm practice was considered largely unnecessary. The accent was increasingly on technical subjects, as the course unfolded.

(f) Staff/Student Ratios

A range of 10 - 15 pupils per teacher was admissible. More practical application would require more instructors, and hence the average would then be nearer the lower figure. Teaching general educational subjects permits a much higher ratio.

(g) Functions of the Farm

The farm would be an essential and integral part of the institution for practical teaching and demonstration. It serves to illustrate the practical application of basic principles relating to agricultural and livestock production, farm management and socio-economic studies. The need was felt to have a small practice farm attached to the school and operating on the school budget. The function would be to provide practice facilities, and to enable teaching staff to carry on applied research and demonstration with the participation of pupils. In addition, in some circumstances, a farm of a size appropriate to the region was necessary with an appropriate range of enterprises, ideally in economic units, the whole grouped into one manageable farm unit under a technically competent farm manager or director (also with appropriate teaching duties), and keeping a separate set of farm accounts. It was agreed that in principle the main institution farm should have a full farm staff to be able to run the enterprise without the regular assistance of student labour.

(h) Farm Buildings, Design and Space Allocations

Farm buildings requirements were recognized as being specific to individual situations reflecting the needs of the environment. However, certain norms covering physical space requirements were available in multifarious publications and in unpublished reports in FAO. The feasibility of producing norms to cover such situations would be examined carefully by FAO, possibly in conjunction with other appropriate agencies. It would be valuable if the norms could also include cost comparisons of farm establishment, and adaptations of farm buildings for educational purposes should be included if available. Representatives of IBRD and UNESCO strongly emphasised the value of such norms (but see 3.6, 3.7).

(i) Equipment for Workshop and Farming Operations

The same considerations apply as to Item (h) above - for academic and audio-visual aids appropriate lists were to be made available by UNESCO. Adequate equipment provision to make training effective was stressed.

IBRD is preparing a list which will be circulated to all the Agencies involved.

(j) Overall Costs per Student Place

A range between $800 and $4000 was quoted by the UNESCO Representative. Excluding farm establishment cost, which should be a separate calculation, a target figure for physical facilities could be around $1800 per pupil, of which approximately 50 percent would be for residential accommodation for staff and students.

An average of median figures of $930 for academic and communal facilities for technical and vocational and teacher training institutions was later supplied by IBRD (Range $515 - 2410): the median cost per resident place was $970 (Range $380 - 1970).

It was felt that this matter was of crucial importance, but more time is required to assemble statistics from the experience of the Organization in various countries. More discussion on overall costs was an important item for any future meeting of Agricultural Educators which might be convened.

2.4 Post-Secondary Level Technical Agricultural Institutions

The same criteria applied as for Agricultural Schools at the upper-secondary level, except that the instruction would be essentially technical, and practical, with even some specialization. Automatic extension of the upper-secondary level technical course to post-secondary technical level was not universally advisable. The view was expressed that this and other levels of technical education were directly geared to the requirements of agricultural development and hence linked to the Ministry of Agriculture.

2.5 Higher Level Agricultural Education (Undergraduate Level)

(a) Defined as post-secondary, of 3 - 5 years duration (ideally 4) depending on the quality of secondary education preparation, which was the key factor. Its objective was to train professional agriculturists according to the demands of the industry, manpower and job analysis being the guide, yet allowing for a measure of mobility by the individual, resulting from the training.

(b) Curriculum and Specialization

In general, only limited specialization, in electives was thought necessary before the post-graduate level. However, after common cores in the first two, or three years of undergraduate education, some addition of electives around a common core of subjects at the end of the third and in the fourth year to satisfy demand of the industry was admissible.

3. General Topics

3.1 It was agreed that agricultural education and training systems were not directly comparable with, nor could be necessarily integrated with the general education system. However, the group recognized that equivalent levels should be recognized, e.g. post-secondary etc., even though the course contents etc. were more or less specifically adapted to the employer's requirement.

3.2 Ideally, curricula should be based on job analyses, which should be interpreted into the curriculum by experts, and integrated to the extent possible with the earlier education of the pupils/students.

3.3 There was discussion of the need to amplify and improve methods of evaluating agricultural education programmes and projects on the basis of their contribution to agricultural development. Attention was also drawn to the constraints imposed by factors external to the educational system on the contribution to development made by trained agriculturalists.

3.4 The concept of vocational agricultural schools proved misleading. Agricultural education institutions were essentially of three types viz.:

(a) vocational; those designed to train farmers or others directly in the skills which they themselves would employ;

(b) technical institutions designed to train those

(i) engaged directly in production but at a higher managerial level, but

(ii) especially, the training of field level advisory officers, research field assistants and others for the public service.

In both cases, not only skill expertise was required, but also a deeper understanding of the causative scientific principles affecting agricultural production and management.

(c) Higher Agricultural Education

While reflecting the employer's needs at a higher level for administration, planning, research, etc., yet it must provide sufficiently profound training based on science, and the applied agricultural sciences to ensure a thorough training of the individual to enable him to initiate, lead and adapt to technological changes.

.5 It was noted by some participants that the high use factors employed in the preparation of schedules of accommodations while in theory minimizing unit costs, often have unfavourable results in practice, for example:

(a) the school administrators in many developing countries are unable to devise and apply the sophisticated timetables necessary to utilize the facilities fully;

(b) the lack of flexibility prevents evolution of the curriculum; and

(c) requiring higher numbers of scarce teachers and/or reducing their utilization.

.6 The guidelines and norms referred to in the above reports require to be interpreted with due caution according to circumstances. This was especially necessary in relation to farm buildings, equipment, etc., since the environment in specific project situations varied greatly, and norms changed as rapidly as agricultural technology.

.7 The full utilization by any one individual of the information available in FAO would only be possible by the full-time employment of additional staff members constantly analyzing and publishing it; alternatively, as at present, the cooperation of specialized officers in different technical divisions could be sought where specific professional training and experience was required to prepare, or appraise projects.

.8 The value of the meeting was recognized, as well as the shortcomings. A further meeting, with a much more restricted agenda was recommended perhaps also to include a representative from UNDP Training and Human Resource Division.

APPENDIX

Working Seminar of Agricultural Educators
FAO/UNESCO/IBRD Cooperative Programmes

Rome: 10-12 August, 1970

List of Participants

IBRD
D.R. Brewin
G.F.F. Gayle

UNESCO
A. Magnen

FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme
I.H. Ergas, Director
J.P. Bhattacharjee, Deputy-Director
R.A. Bishop
A.G. Apodaca
D.W. Beal
C. Goth
*R. Téllez
*C. Beever
D. McFarlane
*K. King
J. Redrup

Rural Institutions Division
*D.C. Kimmel
D.W. Martens
*B.J. Sostan

Nutrition Division
*P.L.H. Davey
*L.A. Marin (Mrs.)
*L. Almira (Miss)

Animal Production and Health Division
*A.W. Marsden

Agricultural Services Division
*M.E.B. Neal

Forest Institutions and Education Branch
*L.J. Vernell

Fisheries Economics and Institutions Division
*J.P. Delton
*Y. Miyake

Area Service Division
*A.E.G. Markham

Freedom from Hunger Campaign
*M. Schmelzer (Miss)

FAO/IBRD Coop. Program

August 11, 1972

Letter No. 21

Mr. G. de Brichambaut
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100-Rome
ITALY

Dear Guy:

As I promised on the telephone this morning, I am enclosing two copies of the announcement of the Bank reorganization. Let me just repeat that this is one stage and that further reorganization will be taking place over the next month or two.

I understand that the statement, but not the chart, has been given to the Press.

Yours sincerely,

Noel McIvor
Deputy Director
Agriculture Projects Department

Enclosures

NMcIvor:rs

August 11, 1972

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Enclosures

NMcIvor:rs

AUG 14 10 54 AM 1972

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

Mr. K. Jones

August 4, 1972

R.H.S. Fennell

Would you please enclose the following message in the telex to FAO in Rome.

"Veraart. Re Beal's letter July 19 Primo grateful you confirm CP educators as listed in schedule would be available for following Bank missions Colombis Prep/appraisal September colon Peru appraisal mid-September colon Korea reconnaissance Sept/October two weeks colon Yemen Arab Republic appraisal Sept./October two weeks plus report writing stop Secundo am asking Unesco to contact you direct regarding their mission needs stop Tertio letter follows re other countries listed in schedule of July 17 stop Regards Fennell"

cc Messrs. Calika, Burt, Stewart, van Dijk, Erder, Moller

Mr. K. Jones

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FAO/IBRD Coop Prog.

File August 4, 1972

R.H.S. Fennell

Meeting with Mr. Huyser

Mr. Huyser of FAO visited the Bank on August 3. The following points were raised during his discussions with Mr. Ballantine and myself.

1. Vacant Cooperative Program Positions

(a) Manpower Economist - The closing date for applications was late in August and Mr. Huyser would send us the c.v.'s of selected candidates who seem appropriately qualified.

(b) Sociologist - It was agreed that the draft post description was of too general application to staff members of other parts of FAO who could apply for the post but would not have the necessary economic or sociological background to fill the post effectively. Mr. Huyser would be sending us a modified post description with the c.v. of a potentially suitable candidate.

2. Possible Education Component in Rural Development Projects

With the growing interest in integrated rural development projects it was possible that the education component might not be fully identified if the cost of such a "fringe" item was to be financed out of an acceptable internal rate of return. It was agreed that Cooperative Program educators should look into such integrated fural development projects being prepared at FAO for the Agricultural Projects Department with a view to informing this Department of a subsequent contribution which we might make. We agreed with Mr. Huyser to ask the economist dealing with the Anatolian project in Turkey to look into some of the possible educational needs in the area.

3. Schedule of Missions

Mr. Huyser expressed concern that the missions listed in the schedule of July 17 were for the most part uncertain as far as timing was concerned and emphasized that it was very difficult to make full utilization of available manpower in such a situation. We would take steps to firm up a number of missions in which FAO were involved and discuss with the Division Chiefs other work suitable for FAO during the next 6 month period.

4. Education Economics and Sector Analysis Division

It was possible that in developing the work program for this Division Mr. Erder might wish to visit FAO during the fall.

cc Messrs. Calika, Burt, Stewart, van Dijk, Erder, Hultin, Dunnill

P11a

August 4, 1972

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cc Messrs. Gaitka, Burt, Stewart, van Dijk, Frder, Mullin, Dunnill

FAO/IBRD Coop Progs.

August 4, 1972

Mr. D. Beal
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program
Food & Agriculture Organization
via della Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome
Italy.

Dear David:

Thank you for your letter of July 19. During a recent visit by Jan Huyser, we agreed on the need to firm up a number of missions in which CP educators would be participating. By now you will haveereceived my telex of August 4 and I would like to give you some additional comments here on the countries not mentioned in that message.

Dahomey - The timing of the Unesco preparation mission is dependent upon the findings of the Bank economic mission whose report will probably be available in draft form about the middle of September.

Iran - Timing of the preparation of the forth-coming project is dependent upon the government's agreement to its composition but we think it likely that preparation will be done over a period of some months during which time we will assist the government by providing specialist advice from Unesco and possibly FAO.

India II - The timing and nature of the proposed state sector survey is dependent upon the progress of the first credit which is scheduled for presentation to the Board in October.

Malagasy - Further action in Malagasy is very uncertain following the displacement of a large number of expatriate advisory and professional staff by the government.

Mexico - Further action on the Mexico project will have to await the findings of the reconnaissance visit now scheduled for September.

Nepal - The timing of this preparation mission is still uncertain and depends upon discussions between the Bank and Unesco concerning the coordination of a request to Unesco and activities under the Cooperative Program.

Senegal - Further progress of preparation of this project is dependent upon Unesco providing specialist help for planning the proposed educational reform. We expect to hear from Mr. Lourie on this in the next 10 days or so.

You had put down Fielding's name for Korea reconnaissance or preparation but our feeling here is that following his work there on our mission last year he would not be a suitable person for the up-coming job.

Yours sincerely,

R.H.S. Fennell
Program and Planning Officer
Education Projects Department

RHSFennell/jf

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R.M.S. Fennell
Program and Planning Officer
Education Projects Department

RMSFennell/jf

FAO / IBRD Coop. Prog.

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT	INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: FOODAGRI
ROME

DATE: August 3, 1972

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~LT~~

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No.: FOR CONTROLLER REURCAB AUGUST 2 STOP PRESENTLY ARRANGING CABLE TRANSFER LIRE 329,817,089 EQUIVALENT CORRECTED AMOUNT DOLLARS 566,696.03 FOR MARCH APRIL MAY COOPERATIVE PROGRAM INVOICES STOP EXPECT DEPOSIT TO BE EFFECTED BY AUGUST 9 LATEST STOP LETTER FOLLOWS STOP IN ADDITION MEKONG PROJECT INVOICES ON HAND TOTALLING DOLLARS 23,251.80 STOP YOUR TOTAL DOLLARS 638,037.39 NOT UNDERSTOOD

JONES
INTBAFRAD

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME T.K. MITCHELL

DEPT. CONTROLLER'S

SIGNATURE Thomas Mitchell
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: NESiveroni/cdf

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

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AUG 4 1 52 PM 1972

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

FAO/IBRD Coop Prog.
cc UNIDO

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

DDC REGISTRY
In Reply please mention our reference and date of this letter

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

Ref. BK 2/14 Seeds
UN 2/1

JUL 25 1972

Projects Dept. Correspondence
ANS'D BY Answered
DATE

Letter No. 0.0.2.6.3.

file
Bankers

Dear Noel,

UNIDO MEETING ON OIL SEEDS PROCESSING
October 1972 - Vienna

Thank you for your letter No. 4 dated July 10, 1972. Mr Bhattacharjee has advised the International Agency Liaison Division of FAO of C.P's decision not to participate in the meeting, on the grounds that C.P. suggestions for modification of the Agenda could not be accommodated.

Yours sincerely,

Marius Veraart
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr Noel McIvor
Deputy Director
Agriculture Projects Department
IBRD
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
USA

Telmod
Parsons
File - General

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME
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Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI
Telephone: 5797

DDC REGISTRY
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Ref. BK 2\14 Seeds
UN 2\1

JUL 25 1972
Replies Dept. Communications
ANSWD BY
DATE

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Yours sincerely,

Marina Verzaro
FAO\IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr Noel McIvor
Deputy Director
Agriculture Projects Department
IBRD
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
USA

SECTION CORRESPONDENCE
1972 JUL 31 AM 8:41

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

July 24, 1972

Mr. J.P. Huyser
Director
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy

Dear Mr. Huyser:

I have your letter of July 6, 1972, as well as Dr. Ganzin's letter of June 27. I must say I am disappointed that our efforts to get copies of the Chafkin/Pines report to you, on two occasions, have not been very successful. We arranged, on July 20, to have a copy sent to you and another to Dr. Ganzin. I have written to Dr. Ganzin today welcoming him to Washington and hoping to see him on September 12. I would hope to discuss our tentative work program with Dr. Ganzin and to see also in what areas we might cooperate in this work program.

I have also raised with him the question of the possibility of a loan of a professional officer from his Division for a period ranging between six to twenty-four months in order to provide some early help in getting started. At this moment I am consulting my associates on this matter and when I have something specific I will be back to you.

With regards.

Yours sincerely,

K. Kanagaratnam
Director
Population and Nutrition Projects Department

cc:Mr.Torrance-w/cc.inc.

KK:bli

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

DDC REGISTRY
In Reply please mention our reference and date of this letter

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

Ref. TR 3/1
PE 13/1 Benjamin

JUL 21 1972

file Gordon

Projects Dept. Correspondence
ANS'D BY Answered
DATE 1972

Letter No ...0.0.2.5.6

Dear Jim:

Cooperative Programme Participation in FAO Training Courses on Agricultural Planning and Project Analysis

As you know, the Cooperative Programme has been assisting the FAO-organized international and regional training courses on agricultural planning by providing lectures and case studies on project analysis with emphasis on identification and preparation. In addition to an international course in Rome, one or two regional courses are also organized every year. For the regional courses, we have generally insisted on travel costs of our participant being borne by the training course budgets.

During one of our meetings with you here last year, we agreed on CP participation in the regional course being planned at that time for West Africa and Benjamin was scheduled for it early this year. For various reasons, the course was postponed and we have now been informed that it will be held in Zaria, Nigeria, from 23 August to 21 September under FAO/NORAD auspices. The programme of this training seminar includes lectures and case studies on project analysis for a period of one week to ten days from 4 September. In accordance with the agreement we reached with you earlier, I am scheduling Benjamin for handling the project analysis part of the training seminar. His travel expenses will be borne from the funds provided by NORAD for this course.

best regards

Yours sincerely,

J.P. Huyser
Director
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr. L.J.C. Evans
Director - Agriculture Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20433
U.S.A.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

DDC REGISTRY
In reply please mention our reference and date of this letter

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

Ref. TR 3/1
PE 13/1 Benjamin

JUL 2 1 1972

Letter No ...0.0.2.5.6

Replies D... ... ...ON...ACE
ANSWERED BY ...
DATE ... 1972

Dear Jim:

Cooperative Programme Participation in FAO Training Courses on Agricultural Planning and Project Analysis

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Yours sincerely,

D.P. Huyser
Director
FAO\IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr. L.J.C. Evans
Director - Agricultural Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20433
U.S.A.

FAO/IBRD Corp Proj 68.

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INTBAFRAD WSH

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WASHINGTON

Distribution

Agriculture Projects

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TO DR. ITIEL HAISSMAM WHO IS NOW ON FAO ICIRA CASSILA 1949

SANTIAGO CHILE PLEASE FORWARD

COL LT 1949

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NNNN

I. Henry

WU WSH

INTBAFRAD WSH

916AEDT

FAO/IBRD Coop Prog

115

FORM NO. 26
(4-69)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME OF CABLE: JULY 20, 1972 1410

LOG NO.: 68 /21

TO: INTBAFRAD

FROM: JERUSALEM

ROUTING
ACTION COPY: AGRICULTURE PROJECTS
INFORMATION COPY:
DECODED BY:

TEXT:

CORRECTED COPY

FAO/IBRD SALVADOREFORM JOB OFFERED FROM CHATTERJEE IN ROME TO DR ITIEL HAISSMAN WHO IS NOW ON FAO ICIRA COSSILA 1949 SANTIAGO CHILE PLEASE FORWARD.

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FOR INFORMATION REGARDING INCOMING CABLES, PLEASE CALL THE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION, EXT. 2021

ORIGINAL

FAO / IBRD Coop. Program

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: MR MARIUS VERAART

FAO

ROME

COUNTRY: ITALY

DATE: JULY 20, 1972

CLASS OF SERVICE: TELEX

843-61181

TG

TEXT: 4
Cable No.:

REURTELEX JUNE TWENTY PLEASE INFORM WHEN WE CAN EXPECT RECEIPT GORGOL DRAFT FEASIBILITY STUDY REGARDS

HUBER
~~INTBAFRAD~~

SECTION DES COMMUNICATIONS
JUL 20 1972
DISPATCHED

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Klaus Huber

DEPT. Western Africa

SIGNATURE _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: ~~CERoselfblad~~ - Gorgol

kseb.

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

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JUL 20 7 02 PM 1972

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

FAO/IBRD Co-op. 804

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME | Cables: FOODAGRI ROME | Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI | Telephone: 5797

Ref. BK 8/4
BK 2/6 IBRD

Letter n° 00252

BY POUCH

JUL. 19 1972

Dear Mr. Fennell,

Our monthly schedule of FAO/IBRD education missions has just been up-dated to 17 July, and six copies are enclosed for your convenience. We would appreciate receiving confirmation from you of the several provisional commitments and dates when that is possible.

Yours sincerely,

D.W. Beal
Agricultural Education
and Research Officer
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Encl.

Mr. R. Fennell,
Programme and Planning Officer
Education Projects Department
I.B.R.D.
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
USA

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME | Cables: FOODAGRI ROME | Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI | Telephone: 5797

Ref. BK 8/4
BK 2/6 IBRD

Letter n° 00252

BY POUCH

JUL 19 1972

Dear Mr. Pennell,

Our monthly schedule of FAO/IBRD education missions has just been up-dated to 14 July, and six copies are enclosed for your convenience.

...

We would appreciate receiving confirmation from you of the several provisional commitments and dates when that is possible.

Yours sincerely,

D.W. Beal
Agricultural Education and Research Officer
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Encl.

Mr. R. Pennell,
Programme and Planning Officer
Education Projects Department
I.B.R.D.
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
USA

IBRD RECEIVED
JUL 25 AM 11:43

cc: DSB
OHC
RHSF
Div. Chiefs
Advisers

JUL 25 1972

17 July 1972

FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme - SCHEDULE OF EDUCATION MISSIONS

15 July - 15 January 1973

E.P.D.Div.	Country	Project	Responsibility	Type of Mission	Composition	Dates and duration in field	Remarks
II	BRAZIL	Amazon Settlement	FAO	PPM	1 CP Educator	Oct.2 wks	Brazil Govt. to confirm to FAO.
III	COLOMBIA	Education	IBRD	PPM/PAM	Apodaca	Sept.4 "	IBRD to confirm Plus Reporting D.C.
II	DAHOMEY	"	UNESCO	PPM	1 CP	? Oct.	UNESCO to confirm dates
I	ETHIOPIA III	"	IBRD	PPM/PAM	Lesire CP Knudsen AGA/FAO	10 Jly 2-3 wks	Report writing Washington Aug. or Sept.
I	IRAN III	"	UNESCO	PPM	Beal	Sept.2 wks Nov. 2 "	IBRD to confirm after Aug. Reconnaissance.
I	INDIA II	Agric. Educ.	FAO	PIM or State Sector survey	1 - 3 CP	Nov-Dec.	IBRD to confirm
III	KOREA II	Education	IBRD	PPM/PAM	Fielding(c) or Bagshaw	Oct.5 wks.	IBRD to confirm. No.
II	MADAGASCAR II	"	UNESCO	PPM	Lesire	Late Sept.	UNESCO to confirm
II	MEXICO	"	IBRD	PPM/PAM	Sestan	Nov.	IBRD to confirm after Sept. Reconnaissance visit.
I	NEPAL	"	UNESCO	PPM	1 CP	Dec.	UNESCO to confirm
I	PERU	"	IBRD	PAM	Beal	Oct.	IBRD to confirm
II	SENEGAL II	Education II or Credit II	?	PPM/PAM	1 FAO	Sept.	Mr Troyez (PMWA) to advise after July visit.
I	YEMEN .A.R.	Education	IBRD	PAM	Bagshaw	Sept.	IBRD to confirm

RECEIVED
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AUG 9 3 18 PM 1972

FAO/IBRD Coop. Progs.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

DECLASSIFIED
MAR 11 2025
WBG ARCHIVES

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

Ref. FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

CONFIDENTIAL

17 July, 1972.

Dear John,

As promised when I passed through Washington recently, I now attempt to bring you more up-to-date on events which have taken place in Iran.

Following through the attached documents in chronological order should give a reasonable impression of events since the FAO Conference although, with so many people away from the office at the present time, I am unable to find out the most recent situation.

Our part in all of this has been mainly in having FAO endorse your proposals on the basis of their livestock development strategy. More recently we attempted to redirect the proposed UNDP project in a way that would be more in keeping with these proposals.

I am about to depart on home leave, but on my return will investigate further and keep you informed.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

D .J. Masterton
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr. John Geering
Agricultural Projects Dept.
Internatinal Bank for Reconstruction
and Development,
1818 H Street N.W.,
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

DJM:cjs

Original to: Agric Projects
Date: 7-25-72
Communications Section

FAO / IBRD Coop. Program

Form No. 27
(6-69)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: VERAART

FAO

ROME

COUNTRY: ITALY

DATE: JULY 17, 1972

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~NLT~~ Telex

TEXT:
Cable No.: 816

FOR HUYSER FROM TIBOR

ONE REFERENCE JOB OFFER PLANNING TO DEPART WASHINGTON JULY 27 WOULD LIKE REACTION EARLIEST LIAISON OFFICE MEMORANDUM TO PERSONNEL DATED JULY 7 1972

STOP

MCIVOR

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 17 1 32 PM 1972
DISPATCHED

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME: NOEL S. MCIVOR
DEPT.: DEPUTY DIRECTOR
AGRICULTURE PROJECTS ~~DEPARTMENT~~

SIGNATURE _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: J. Forcum:ts

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(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

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1. Mr Tibor

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Checked for Dispatch: _____

Jul 16 12 45 PM 1972

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Jul 17 7 35 PM 1972
COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

FAO/IBRD Coop. Program
cc Econ. Dep. Research Program

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

DDC REGISTRY
In Reply please mention our reference and date of this letter

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

Ref. BK 3/2.1 IVC (Basic Study) Letter No. 00246

Proj. ... 68
ANSWER BY
DATE

JUL 14 1972

Dear Ken,

IBRD Development Research Centre Mission to Ivory Coast - Back-to-Office Report

... Enclosed are eight copies of the Back-to-Office Report prepared by Mr. A. Guinard on the above Mission.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

M. Veraart
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

P.S.- Please forward two copies to Mr. Goreux, Director, Dept. of Research Centre.

Mr. Ken Jones
Agricultural Projects Department
I.B.R.D.
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Rowe R. (1)
Henry (1)
Franzen (1)
Cnd (area) (2)
FAO file
Off file

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME | Cables: FOODAGRI ROME | Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI | Telephone: 5797

DDC REGISTRY
In Reply please mention our reference and date of this letter

Ref: BK 3/2.5 IVC (Basic Study) Letter No. 8926

ANSWERED
DATE JUL 14 1972

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Mr. Ken Jones
Agricultural Projects Department
I.B.R.D.
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

SECTION COMMUNICATIONS
1972 JUL 18 AM 11:34
RECEIVED

To: Mr. J.P. Huyser, Director,
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

13 July 1972

From: A. Guinard
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Subject: IBRD Development Research Centre Mission to Ivory Coast - Back-to-Office Report

1) In accordance with the request from IBRD Development Research Centre, I went to Ivory Coast from June 12 to July 10 to assist Mr. Vaurs, Bank Economist and Mission Leader in the preparation of the Agricultural Sector Model for the South region. My instructions were to finalize the data sheets for the various agricultural activities which had been tentatively prepared during the preceding mission in May '71 (see BTOR of June 4, 1971).

2) The Mission's main counterpart agencies were the Ministry of Agriculture and its development corporations. Close liaison was also maintained with the technical staff of the South West Regional Development Authority (ARSO), particularly with its agronomist.

3) The preliminary data sheets prepared in May '71 were first updated with additional information collected mainly by the ARSO agronomist. They were then reproduced and sent for comments to the Ministry of Agriculture which organized meetings for each crop with its relevant specialists. A new version was prepared after these discussions and verified again with the responsible technical staff in Ivory Coast.

4. The revised data sheets reflect actual field practice of development corporations in Ivory Coast. They may differ substantially from what had been prepared in May '71 on the basis of information collected in Research Institutes and development project reports. Some activities have been deleted, others have been added according to field operations and plans. A list of the revised data sheets is appended with an example for rubber production in small holdings.

5. All data sheets will now be finalized and their overall consistency will be checked within two weeks before being submitted to the IBRD Development Research Centre. Twenty copies will also be circulated to all departments concerned in the Ministry of Agriculture and its development corporations as well as to ARSO and the Ministry of Planning. In this way all specialists in Ivory Coast will be fully informed of the agricultural coefficients used and IBRD Development Research Centre's next mission to discuss the model results will be easier.

BK 3/2.5 IVC
AG/gl

cc: All Team Members
DDCB Reg. (4)
IBRD Washington (8)

6. The Ministry of Agriculture and every development institution in Ivory Coast are much interested in the work of IBRD Development Research Centre. This has been largely demonstrated by the full support and cooperation the Mission ... received. A list of the main contacts during the Mission in Abidjan is appended.

LIST OF REVISED DATA SHEET

1) Coffee

a) Traditional plantation on small holding
b) Semi intensive " "
c) Intensive " "

2) Cocoa

a) Traditional plantation on small holding
b) Rehabilitated " "
c) Hybrid seed " "

3) Oil palm

a) Estate
b) Outgrower holding

4) Coconut

a) Traditional plantation with improved seeds on small holding
b) Outgrower holding with hybrid seed
c) Estate with hybrid seed

5) Rubber

a) Estate
b) Outgrower holding

6) Banana

Medium size holding

7) Pineapple

a) Semi mechanized production for canning on small holding
b) Mechanized production of fresh fruit on medium size holding

8) Citrus oil

Medium size holding

9) Food crops

a) Traditional production on small holding in the South East
b) " " " " " West
c) " " " " " South West
d) Irrigated rice (transplanted) on small holding
e) Irrigated rice (not transplanted) on small holding

10) Extension

a) General field extension
b) Headquarters overhead charges for SATMACI
c) " " " SODERIZ
d) " " " SODEPALM

ANNEX 2

LISTE DES PRINCIPALES PERSONNES RENCONTREES ET ORGANISATION DES REUNIONS A ABIDJAN

1. Ministère de l'Agriculture

M. Aka Anghui, Directeur Général de la Production agricole (DGDA)
M. Salles, " " adjoint " "
M. Schönwälder, Conseiller technique DGDA

Ministère de la Recherche scientifique et technique

M. Lohoury, Directeur du Cabinet du Ministre
M. Mascolo, Conseiller technique

Ministère du Plan

M. Bergueret, Direction des Etudes générales

Autorité régionale pour l'Aménagement du Sud Ouest (ARSO)

M. Baron, Département technique
M. Battut, " "

2. Réunions par activité

Cultures vivrières (26.6.72)

M. Schönwälder, Ministère de l'Agriculture
M. Querbes
M. Allieu, ARSO
M. Nestor, Société pour le Développement de la Riziculture (SODERIZ)

Caféier et Cacaoyer

M. Schönwälder, Ministère de l'Agriculture
M. Querbes " "
M. Fofana, " "
M. Pesquet, " "
M. Benyana, Société d'Assistance technique à la Modernisation agricole en Côte d'Ivoire (SATMACI)
M. Dewas " "

Hévéa

M. Schönwälder, Ministère de l'Agriculture
M. Querbes, " "
M. Berceliot, " "
M. Gener, Institut de Recherche sur le Caoutchouc en Afrique (IRCA)
M. Bouthillon, Société pour le Développement de l'Hévéaculture (SODHEVEA)
M. Langlois, " " " "

Cultures fruitières (6.7.72)

M. Schönwälder, Ministère de l'Agriculture
M. Querbes, " "
M. Pace, " "
M. Fofana, " "
M. Mascolo, Ministère de la Recherche scientifique et technique
M. Couribaly, Société Coopérative de Production d'Ananas de Bonoua (SOCABO)

Cultures oléagineuses (7.7.72; 8.7.72)

M. Schönwälder, Ministère de l'Agriculture
M. Querbes, " "
M. Berceliot, " "
M. Arnaud, Société pour le Développement et l'Exploitation du Palmier à Huile (SODEPALM)
MM. Blachette, " "
Garric, " "
Gleizes, " "
Petitpierre, " "

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ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 57971

Ref. PE 13/1 Veraart

JUL 13 1972 Letter No. 00244

Dear Dorothy, No.7

Thank you for your letter enclosing my leave and attendance record for 1971-72.

I did take one day's leave during my drive to Rome from Holland (Monday November 15 1971). Had I gone by rail it would have taken as long but flying would, of course, have been faster. Perhaps you can give me advice as to whether I should put in for leave or not for that day. You say that I did not put in attendance report for November - January but I seem to recollect that I completed all missing ones during my visit in February and Mani and I discussed this at the time. I did take one day in January, but can't quite remember which day, I believe it was Friday 15 January 1972.

Could you kindly send me some leave requests to complete and return.

Also enclosed my June 1972 Attendance Report.

Sincerely yours,

Marius

Marius Veraart
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Miss Dorothy Murphy
Personnel Officer
IBRD.
1818 H. Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
USA

Original to: Personnel
Date: 7/18/72 Communications Section

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.
Mr. Walton

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr McDonald

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME | Cables: FOODAGRI ROME | Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI | Telephone: 5797

Amy Pond? Chris

Ref. BK 3/2.5 IND

00242
00241

JUL 12 1972 Letter No.....

Projects Dept. Correspondence
ANS'D BY _____
DATE _____

Dear ~~Mr Walton~~, Chris

Enclosed please find three copies of Mr Palmquist's Curriculum Vitae, together with copy memo which is self-explanatory.

Thank you for your kind attention,

Yours sincerely

M. Veraart
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr. Christopher H. Walton,
Agriculture Projects Dept.,
IBRD.
1818 H. Street NW.
Washington D.C. 20433
USA

RECEIVED

1972 JUL 18 AM 10: 16

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

Mr. Christopher H. Wolton,
Agricultural Projects Dept.,
IBRD.
1818 H. Street NW.
Washington D.C. 20433
USA

FAO\IBRD Cooperative Programme
M. Verrest

Yours sincerely

Thank you for your kind attention,

Enclosed please find three copies of Mr Bermudez's
Certificate Alfse, together with copy memo which is self-
explanatory.

Best Mr Wolton,

DATE

Telegrafic Deb: Correspondence

Ref. BK 3\S.2 IND

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 579

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

BL 3/2.5 IND

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Veraart, DDC

DATE: 26 June 1972

FROM: P.Carnaud, AGLO

SUBJECT: Hydrogeologist post - Bangalore

We phoned. Please find attached three copies of Mr. Palmquist's curriculum vitae. He has been selected to replace Mr. Hadwen for the hydrogeologist post in Bangalore under IDA loans.

Would you please be kind enough to forward copy of this curriculum vitae to IBRD Washington for clearance. Thank you in advance.

PC:vmd
FN 9/2 India (Recruit) T.F. 3071
cc: Carnaud chron.
Rosenberg
AGL Reg. 2.

INVESTMENT CENTRE
DATE / CONTROL N°
RECEIVED: 28 JUN 1972
For action: Veraart (with enc)
For information:
MEISNER
BHATTACHARJEE
EVERS
CHATTERJEE
Date Replied:

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Correspondents / Participants

Subject / Title

Exception(s)
Personal Information

Additional Comments

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Withdrawn by	Date
Vlada Alekankina	March 11, 2025

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

July 11, 1972

Mr. Arnd Uhlig
IBRD/FAO Cooperative Program
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla,
COICO-Rome

Dear Arnd:

Today I received a friendly reminder from our Library on Coleman's book. Would you be so kind as to check with the mission members, including Jan Huyser, who supposedly took the book with him during his trip through the Papaloapan basin. If nothing turns up, please send me the signed book which obviously does not belong to anybody. I will then return this copy to the Library.

Apart from Yvette's short note, I have not had any information on the progress of the report. Please let me know before you leave for Colombia as I am anxious to hear, wie die Aktien stehen!

Please pass my best wishes on to your wife, and all the best to you,

Peter Scherer
Central America and Caribbean Department

July 11, 1972

Mr. Arnd Uhlig
IBRD/FAO Cooperative Program
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla,
00100-Rome

Dear Arnd:

Today I received a friendly reminder from our library on Calamus's book. Would you be so kind as to check with the media members, including Jan Speer, who supposedly took the book with him during his trip through the Papalopan Basin. If nothing turns up, please send me the signed book which obviously does not belong to anybody. I will then return this copy to the library.

Apart from Yvette's short note, I have not had any information on the progress of the report. Please let me know before you leave for Colombia as I am anxious to hear, wie die Aktion steht!

Please pass my best wishes on to your wife, and all the best to you,

Peter Scherer
Central America and Caribbean Department

JUL 11 4 08 PM 1972

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog 82

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

DDC REGISTRY
In Reply please mention our reference and date of this letter

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

Ref. BK 2/2

JUL - 6 1972

Dear Dr. Kanagaratnam,

Mr. Ganzin's letter to you of 27 June prompts me to tell you that I have not received a copy of the Chafkin/Pines report either. You will remember that you asked your secretary to send this to us while I was visiting your office in early June.

I mention this now because I have a feeling that the report may somehow have gone astray in the mail. Perhaps you could pass a copy to Ken Jones of the Agriculture Projects Department. Ken Jones sees all the officers of the Cooperative Programme passing through Washington and could arrange for the report to be hand-carried to me.

His office is the one I contacted - told me to send by pouch - I sent by mail. Geneq

With kind personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

J.P. Huyser
Director
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Dr. K. Kanagaratnam
Director
Population Projects Department
IBRD
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

cc: Mr. Ken Jones
Agriculture Projects Dept, IBRD for information

RECEIVED
1972 JUL 12 PM 1:31
COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

Agricultural Projects Dept. IBRD for information

cc: Mr. Ken Jones

U.S.A.
Washington, D.C. 20433
1818 H Street, N.W.
IBRD
Population Projects Department
Dr. K. Kanagaratnam
Director

FAO\IBRD Cooperative Programme
Director
J.P. Haynes

Yours sincerely,

With kind personal regards,

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Mr. Ganain's letter fo you of 15 June prompfs me fo fell you

Dear Dr. Kanagaratnam,

JUL - 3 1972

Ref. BK S\S

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

In reply please mention our reference
and date of this letter
DDC REGISTRY

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FAO\IBRD Cooperative Programme

FAO/Chg. Prog.

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telex from Rome

July 5, 1972

Distribution: Agriculture Projects

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FOR GENRAL AGRICULTURALIST ECONOMIC MISSION =

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PROJONES NO 152

July 5, 1972

Telex from Rome

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61181 FODDAGRI

✓ FAO/IBRD Coop Prog
co Indonesia - Fisheries (2)
in Indonesia - Livestock

Mr. Stokes M. Tolbert

July 3, 1972

J.R. Bumgarner

INDONESIA: FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program

Per your request for brief background information on the Cooperative Program's involvement in Indonesia, the following may be of interest:

1) Through the Cooperative Program the FAO will prepare the Fisheries II Project, (mission currently scheduled to begin July 24, 1972). As you know, preparation of this project was originally scheduled for April 19, 1972 but has been delayed several times, primarily because of staffing constraints within FAO. Assuming the mission begins project preparation as scheduled, and completes its report by early November, it may be just possible to get the project to the Board in FY '73. It will probably include the following components: skipjack (tuna) fishing from Ambon and Surong (as in the Fisheries I project), fishermen's credit, brackish-water fish farming, cold storage units along the Java coast, and technical assistance for training of fishing vessel crews and for a study of fishing port development.

2) Under the Cooperative Program, Mr. Groenewold of FAO assisted in the early stages of preparation of the Livestock Project and participated in the agriculture sector mission to Indonesia. He has also just completed a draft report reviewing livestock development possibilities in Indonesia. The report concludes that further livestock development projects could be undertaken in South Kalimantan, Lampung and North Sumatra provinces. These projects would probably include, but not necessarily be limited to beef production. The report also notes that mutton and poultry are worthwhile project possibilities, particularly for smallholder husbandry.

3) FAO staff occasionally assist in IDA appraisal missions (i.e. Fourth Agricultural Estates Project). Aside from this activity I know of no other involvement of the Cooperative Program in Indonesia. I have been unable to find any listing or explanation of other FAO activities in Indonesia.

JRBumgarner:jn

VFAO/IBRD Coop Prog
cc Alpha Demuth

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
Cable Address – INTBAFRAD

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
Cable Address – INDEVAS

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20433, U.S.A.
Area Code 202 • Telephone - EXecutive 3-6360

Geneva, 30 June 1972.

Dear Bob,

Just a line to tell you that Dr Boerma confirmed to me today that the cuts which he is making in the FAO programme will not in any way affect the FAO/IBRD Co-operative Programme Unit.

The ACC and ACC/CPC meetings were held in a spirit of cordiality with the usual absence of any substantive discussion.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Dick

Richard H. Demuth

Mr Robert S. McNamara,
President,
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

JUL 3 8:25 AM

President has seen

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
Cable Address - INTBAFRAD

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
Cable Address - INDEVAS

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.
Area Code 202 - Telephone - Executive 3-6360

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With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Richard H. Demuth

Mr Robert S. McNamara,
President,
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION
1972 JUL -6 AM 8:52

President has seen

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

Mr. R. Parilli - Development Services Dept. June 28, 1972
through Mr.J. Duculin -
Pre-Investment Services Div.

D.J. Parsons

UNDP/SF - Inter-Regional - Tropical Timber Bureau

1. This project will finance an international meeting of countries concerned with the imports or exports of tropical timbers. It is intended that this meeting will lead to the establishment of a permanent Tropical Timber Bureau.

2. We should show interest and request copies of the record of meetings that may take place.

RD
RDewar/ew

cc: Mr. Engelmann (1)
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program (2)
Pre-Investment Services Division (1)

Mr. R. Parfitt - Development Services Dept. June 28, 1972
through Mr. J. Hamelin -
Pre-Investment Services Div.

J.J. Parsons

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RTP
RParfitt/ew

cc: Mr. Hagelaars (1)
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program (2)
Pre-Investment Services Division (1)

JUN 27 4 16 PM 1972

PRP FAO/Coop Program

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

DDC REGISTRY
In reply please mention our reference and date of this letter.

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 57

Ref. UN 2/1.

JUN 27 1972 00228

Projects Dept. Central Finance Letter No.....

ANSWER BY _____

DATE

Dear Ken,

UNIDO EXPERTS GROUP MEETING
on Oil Seeds Processing - Oct.1972 - Vienna

To have an opportunity to make participants in this meeting aware of the need for an integrated approach in the stimulation of an Oil Seeds Industry (production, processing, marketing) the C.P, would like to be able to nominate Mr MacDonald Benjamin to attend. He would also be able to put the Group and UNIDO in the picture regarding I.C's competence to assist Governments and private businesses in drawing up proposals.

Could I have please your reactions,

best regards

Marius Veraart

Mr Ken Jones
Agriculture Division
Projects Department
IBRD.
Washington D.C. 20433
USA

Projects
Agriculture

CALIFORNIA
CENTRAL LIBRARY
JUL 7 9 31 AM 1972

Dahomey - Liaison
cc. FAO/IBRD Coop. Progs.

June 26, 1972

Mr. John Spears
Investment Centre
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme de Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Dear Mr. Spears:

FAO Industry Cooperative Programme

We understand that a small mission of top indsutrialists, under the auspices of the Industry Cooperative Programme, has recently visited Dahomey to discuss with and advise the Government on Agro-Industrial Planning. We should appreciate it very much if you could obtain for us a copy of the mission's report in due course. The report is primarily required by our Western Africa Department for information purposes.

Sincerely yours,

Eileen Powell
Development Services Department

cc: Messrs. Gue, K. Jones

EPowell/eb

FAO/Comp. Proj.

June 21, 1972

Letter No. 993

Mr. H. von Hülst
Chief, Agricultural Engineering Service
Agricultural Services Division
FAO/ Rome, Italy

Dear Mr. von Hülst,

Thank you for your letter dated June 12, 1972 addressed to Mr. E. Zimmer-Vorhaus with the list of candidates with experience in the operation of combines.

Mr. Zimmer-Vorhaus is on leave at present and action on your letter will be taken by him on his return.

Yours sincerely,

Kenneth D. Jones
Agriculture Projects Department

RJDewar:gh

June 21, 1972

Letter No. 993

Mr. H. von Hüllet
Chief, Agricultural Engineering Service
Agricultural Services Division
FAO/ Rome, Italy

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Kenneth D. Jones
Agricultural Projects Department

RLDewar:gh

FAO/Conf. Rm.

JUL 11 01 AM 1972

322 182 FAO/IBRD Coop Prog

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

MAR 1 1 2025

Ref.

WBG ARCHIVES

CONFIDENTIAL

20 June, 1972

Dear Jim:

This is in reply to your confidential note of 15 June and to confirm my verbal statement to the effect that the FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme is unaffected by the recent economy measures which the Director-General has had to take. This means that we shall continue active recruitment to reach the agreed staff strength of 70 professionals at the earliest possible moment. Similarly the funds as budgeted for operational needs remain untouched. I think I can safely say that the Director-General would under no circumstances, make changes in our Cooperative Programme or, for that matter, other joint undertakings, without prior notice to, and negotiations with, his partner or partners in these cooperative activities.

Many thanks for the news on the arrangements for the visit of Roy Jackson and Francisco Aquino to Washington next week. I have informed them about these.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

J.P. Huyser
Director
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr. L.J.C. Evans,
Director - Agriculture Projects Department,
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development,
1818 H Street, N.W.,
Washington, DC 20433,
U.S.A.

RECEIVED
1972 JUN 26 AM 11:07
COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

U.S.A.
Washington, DC 20433
1818 H Street, N.W.
Development
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Director - Agricultural Projects Department
Mr. J.L.C. Evans,

FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme
Director
J.R. Harvey

Yours sincerely,

Kind regards,

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Lemme is manifested by the recent economy measures which the Director-
my verbal agreement of the effect that the FAO/IBRD Cooperative Pro-
This is in reply to your confidential note of 12 June and to confirm

Dear Jim:

SIGI ,02 anul

CONFIDENTIAL
WBG ARCHIVES
MAR 1 1 2022
DECLASSIFIED

Ref

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797
Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

JUN 21 1972

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

Ref. BK 2/6 IBRD

Letter No. 00213

JUN 16 1972

Dear Mr. Fennell,

... I enclose six copies of our most recent edition of the Schedule of education missions, FAO/IBRD, dated 15 June 1972. Confirmation of the several provisional commitments and dates would be appreciated whenever it becomes possible.

Yours sincerely,

D.W. Beal
Agricultural Education
and Research Officer
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr. R. Fennell
Programme and Planning Officer
Education Projects
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
USA

RECEIVED

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME | Cables: FOODAGRI ROME | Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI | Telephone: 5797

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Mr. R. Fennell
Programme and Planning Officer
Education Projects
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
USA

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JUN 21 1972
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
9:43 AM

EPD

FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme : Schedule of Education Missions 15/6/72

15 June - 15 December 1972

EPD DIVN.	COUNTRY	PROJECT	RESPONSIB.	TYPE OF M.	COMPOSITION	TIMES AND DURA. IN FIELD	REMARKS
II	BRAZIL	AMAZON SETTLEMENT	FAO	PPM	1 CP Educator	Sept. 2 weeks	Brazil Government to confirm to FAO
III	COLOMBIA	EDUCATION	IBRD	PPM/PAM	Beal	Late July 4 weeks	Plus Report-writing Washington. IBRD to confirm
II	DAHOMEY	EDUCATION	UNESCO	PPM	ICP	Uncertain (? September)	UNESCO to confirm date.
I	ETHIOPIA	EDUCATION	IBRD	PPM/PAM	Knudsen, AGA Ardagh, ESRE	26 June 4 weeks	Plus reporting in Washington
I	IRAN	EDUCATION	UNESCO	PPM	Beal	Sept. 2 weeks Nov. 2 weeks	To confirm after July Reece Mission
I	INDIA	AGRIC. EDUC.	FAO	PRM or "STATE SECTOR STUDY"	1-3 CP	Nov./Dec.	IBRD to confirm
III	KOREA	EDUCATION	UNESCO	PPM	Fielding (C) or Lesirc	October	UNESCO to confirm
II	MEXICO	EDUCATION	IBRD	PPM/PAM	Sestan, ESRE	November	
I	NEPAL	EDUCATION	UNESCO	PPM	1 CP	? Nov/Dec.	Awaiting Confirmation
I	PERU	EDUCATION	IBRD	PAM	1 CP	September	IBRD to confirm need
II	SENEGAL(C)	EDUCATION(2) OR CREDIT(2)	?	(PRM (PPM	1 FAO	September	de Troyer (PMUA) to advise after late June visit
II	SYRIA	EDUCATION	UNESCO	RID	Lesire (Paris)	Late June 3 days	Finalize Report. (UNESCO to Confirm)
I	YEMEN A.R. "	EDUCATION EDUCATION	UNESCO IBRD	PPM PAM	Khalifa, ESRE 1 CP	15 June(2 wks) September	In Field IBRD to confirm need
III	ZAMBIA	EDUCATION	FAO	PPM	Apodaca Bagshaw Jones, IBRD Key, " Anjame, UNESCO	12 June 4 weeks	In Field

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JUN 22 9 59 AM 1972

FAO/IBRD Coop. Progr.

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: VERAART
FOODAGRI
ROME

DATE: JUNE 16, 1972

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~NLT~~ Telex

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No.: 802

ONE FOR ANDRICOPOULOS FROM BRUMBY GRATEFUL FORWARD URGENTLY TO SILBIGER PANAMA HOTEL PANAMA CITY COPY CALCULATION ECONOMIC LATE RETURN PANAMA LIVESTOCK PROJECT PLUS COPY TO BRUMBY

TWO RE ACTUAL SCHEDULED ASSIGNMENTS WOULD APPRECIATE RECEIVING SOONEST CONTROLLERS REQUESTING REPORT FROM THIS OFFICE BY JUNE 23

THREE RE GROUNDWATER CONSULTANTS FOR INDIAN CREDIT PROJECTS GRATEFUL YOU INFORM US ONE WHETHER DUBA NOW AVAILABLE FOR APPOINTMENT TWO HOW MANY OTHER SUITABLE CANDIDATES YOU CONSIDER YOU COULD MAKE AVAILABLE DURING NEXT THREE MONTHS THREE STATUS OF TRUST FUND STOP GRATEFUL CABLED REPLY TO ENABLE EARLY DECISION MYSORE EFFECTIVENESS

FOUR FOR CHATTERJIE RE CARIPLY STUDY BAILEY APPARENTLY NOT AVAILABLE BUT HE COULD BE ABLE TO ASSIST YOU IN LOCATING SUITABLE CANDIDATE PHONE COLOMBUS OHIO 614 - 293-6731

JONES

RECEIVED COMMUNICATIONS SECTION JUN 16 9 21 AM 1972

DISPATCHED

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Kenneth Jones

DEPT. Agriculture Projects

SIGNATURE _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

ORIGINAL (File Copy)
(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

3. cc: Goffin
Kraske
4. cc: Goffin

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch: _____

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JUN 16 5 29 PM 1972
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DISPATCHED
JUN 16 9 19 PM 1972
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FAO/IBRD Coop. Progs.

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: VERAART

FOODAGRI

ROME

COUNTRY: ITALY

DATE: JUNE 15, 1972

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~NLT~~ telex

WVI

TEXT:
Cable No.: 801

ONE RE MOROCCO SEBOU CAN BROCHU JOIN LEMOIGNE RABAT HILTON HOTEL JUNE 20 TO REVIEW SUGAR COMPONENT STOP ABOUT ONE WEEK MISSION

TWO PLEASE CABLE CURRENTLY EXPECTED ARRIVAL DATE BONO BRAZIL AND IN DUE COURSE CONFIRMATION OF SUCH DATE

JONES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Kenneth Jones

DEPT. Agriculture Projects

SIGNATURE _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

ORIGINAL (File Copy)
(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

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   Springuel
2. cc: Stoops
   Skillings

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Checked for Dispatch: _____

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JUN 19 12 20 PM 1972

DEPARTMENT

JUNE 15, 1972

ACTION

ROUTE

CLASS

SUBJECT

DIS

TO

TWO

JONES

JUN 15 9 50 PM 1972
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Sincerely Yours

Agrotextures Projects

1. cc: Barbour
Springwood

2. cc: Sheops
Shillings

000 FAO/IBRD Conf. Prog.

June 14, 1972

Mr. G. V. Dodi
FAO/IBRD documents unit
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 - Rome
Italy

Dear Mr. Dodi:

Your letter of May 19, 1972, to Mrs. Bomstein, requesting copies of my July, 1971 draft paper on the Brazil Agriculture Sector Planning Model, has been forwarded to me. This paper has not been published and has, intthe meantime, been superceded by a more recent draft. I am reluctant to release copies at this time since the paper is unrevised and we are presently working on the model. No actual solutions have as yet been obtained. Nevertheless, I let you have a copy on a confidential basis. Should this be unsatisfactory to you, return of the copy is requested.

Sincerely yours,

Gottfried Ablasser
Agriculture & Rural Development Division
Economics Department

GAblasser:ahl

Enclosure

June 21, 1972

Mr. G. V. Doak
FAO/IBRD documents unit
Via della Terme di Caracalla
00100 - Rome
Italy

Dear Mr. Doak:

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Sincerely yours,

Gottfried Adlassnig
Agriculture & Rural Development Division
Economics Department

GAdlassnig:ajl

Enclosure

JUN 21 11 38 AM 1972

63 FAO/FORD Copy Mc Ivor (Off)

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

297 ~~350~~ 500

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

Ref. BK-2/12

Projects Dept. Correspondence
ANSWD BY
DATE

JUN 13 1972

Letter No. 00206

Dear Noel,

Land Consolidation

It has been some time since we received your letter of 1 March asking for a short summary of the FAO publications on land consolidation. We accordingly requested the Rural Institutions Division to prepare an annotated bibliography, ... a copy of which I am pleased to send herewith. The bibliography covers in the first part the general and country reports and in the second part summarizes the reports of the Working Parties on Consolidation of Holdings and Agrarian Structure.

FAO's interest in the field of land consolidation goes back to the beginning of 1950. Since then FAO has organized sessions of the Working Party on Consolidation of Holdings till about 1963 and thereafter the Working Party on Agrarian Structure. The Organization has provided technical assistance in the field of land consolidation and stimulated discussions on this topic at various regional and national FAO centres and seminars. The annotated bibliography covers most of the reports and individual monographs arising from these activities.

I should add that since land consolidation programmes are generally established in accordance with the particular conditions of a given country, the various FAO bodies were not in a position, nor did they endeavour, to establish general rules which could constitute the solution of all legal, technical, organizational, administrative and financial problems. They also felt that experience in the field of evaluation of the effects of consolidation had not been extensive, though they recognized that in certain cases land consolidation without irrigation, drainage or terracing had given little or no appreciable economic return.

../...

Mr. N. McIvor
Deputy Director
Agriculture Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

DDC REGISTRY
In Reply please mention our reference and date of this letter

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME | Cables: FOODAGRI ROME | Telex: 81181 FOODAGRI | Telephone: 5797

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Letter No. 00206

JUN 13 1972

Dear Noel,

Land Consolidation

It has been some time since we received your letter of 1 March asking for a short summary of the FAO publications on land consolidation. We accordingly requested the Rural Institutions Division to prepare an annotated bibliography, a copy of which I am pleased to send herewith. The bibliography covers in the first part the general and country reports and in the second part summarizes the reports of the Working Parties on Consolidation of Holdings and Agrarian Structure.

FAO's interest in the field of land consolidation goes back to the beginning of 1950. Since then FAO has organized sessions of the Working Party on Consolidation of Holdings till about 1963 and thereafter the Working Party on Agrarian Structure. The Organization has provided technical assistance in the field of land consolidation and stimulated discussions on this topic at various regional and national FAO centres and seminars. The annotated bibliography covers most of the reports and individual monographs arising from these activities.

I should add that since land consolidation programmes are generally established in accordance with the particular conditions of a given country, the various FAO bodies were not in a position, nor did they endeavour, to establish general rules which could constitute the solution of all legal, technical, organizational, administrative and financial problems. They also felt that experience in the field of evaluation of the effects of consolidation had not been extensive, though they recognized that in certain cases land consolidation without irrigation, drainage or terracing had given little or no appreciable economic return.

.../...

Mr. N. McIver
Deputy Director
Agriculture Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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DDC REGISTRY
In Reply please mention our reference and date of this letter.

... At a more general level, you may be interested in the enclosed copy of a position paper on "FAO Research in Contemporary Changes in Agrarian Structure". This paper is not, however, meant for distribution to your Board. We will also send you the output of further bibliographical work on land reforms.

Please let me know if these documents meet your requirements and how we could further help the Bank in this field.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

J. P. Bhattacharjee

J.P. Bhattacharjee
Deputy Director
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

ESR:HISC/72/3
May 1972

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rural Institutions Division
Agrarian Reform and Rural Sociology Service

FAO RESEARCH IN CONTEMPORARY CHANGES IN AGRARIAN STRUCTURE

(Position Paper)

Rome, April 1972

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rural Institutions Division
Agrarian Reform and Rural Sociology Service

FAO RESEARCH IN CONTEMPORARY CHANGES IN AGRARIAN STRUCTURE 1/

This is a statement of the issues to be investigated by, and the methodology appropriate for, a research programme in agrarian reform to be carried out by FAO in accordance with the responsibility placed upon FAO by its governing bodies and the ECOSOC and other organs of the United Nations system. Taking note of this responsibility, the FAO Special Committee on Agrarian Reform in its Report of 1971 emphasized, in interpreting its terms of reference, that the UN Declaration on Social Progress and Development had stated as an ideal "the participation of all members of society in a productive and socially useful task and the establishment of patterns of land ownership and of means of production that exclude any forms of exploitation of human beings and create conditions of true equality among them". 2/

In accordance with the recommendations of the Report of the Special Committee, approved by the Sixteenth Session of the FAO Conference (Rome, 6-25 November 1971), the Agrarian Reform and Rural Sociology Service of FAO is undertaking a comprehensive research programme in current changes or reforms in agrarian structures. Agrarian structure, in this context, embraces the inter-related structures of tenure relations, production organization and supporting agricultural services.

I. THE GENERAL PROBLEM

The basic purpose of this proposed research programme is to achieve an understanding of the rapid changes in agrarian structure which are now occurring in world agriculture, in ways which will enable the technical staff of FAO, and in particular the staff of the Agrarian Reform and Rural Sociology Service, to meet their professional obligations to the United Nations Agencies and to member Governments.

Essentially this proposed research programme is directed to an understanding of what is going on in world agriculture in the reformation of agrarian structures, as an integral part of agricultural development. Furthermore, it is understanding sought for the purpose of helping to advise officials and administrators regarding ways to reconstruct or develop the agriculture of their own countries, taking into consideration the ideals or principles upon which the United Nations is founded.

The research will be based upon case studies of particular situations —such situations being selected for study where there are particularly significant programmes directed at the reconstruction or reformation of agrarian structures.

1/ Text prepared by Professor Kenneth H. Parsons, University of Wisconsin, as an FAO Consultant, in collaboration with the staff of the Agrarian Reform and Rural Sociology Service, Rural Institutions Division.

2/ FAO: Report of the Special Committee on Agrarian Reform, Rome, 1971. p.4.

By making case studies of situations "where the action is", it should be possible for a comprehensive research effort, over time, to identify and subsequently strengthen, the creative and constructive influences at work in the reconstruction and reformation of agrarian structures. Such achievements, however, will be possible only if the truly strategic issues are identified and used as guidelines in the formulation of the approach to each particular case study.

II. THE GENERAL CONTEXT OF AGRARIAN REFORM POLICIES

Land reform and agrarian reform policies have taken on renewed significance since World War II, due to several different influences. During this time reform programmes have become both more comprehensive and more constructive in purpose.

In the early 1950's there was a surge of land reform programmes, stimulated in part by the active interest of the United Nations. Some of these programmes confined themselves to breaking the economic and political power of landlords. Others had a more comprehensive and positive content.

Land reforms under socialist auspices opened the way for the collectivization of agriculture. Others were followed by distribution of land to cultivators. In Japan the land reform programme, although allocating land in small farms, was an integral part of a comprehensive reconstruction of the institutional aspects of agriculture.

Within the decade of the 1950's, however, the discussions of reform became more inclusive and more constructive in intent, with consideration of land reform embraced within the more inclusive idea of agrarian reform. These broader terms of reference, which were adopted by the Special Committee on Agrarian Reform, recognize implicitly that a task of reconstruction is encountered regardless of the kind of reform undertaken. Where the reform programmes allotted land to cultivators in small farms —as one to three hectares— subsequent reforms are directed to ways of increasing the scale of operations; where socialist reform programmes created collective farms, these too are being reorganized —in some instances into larger units; in others into individual farming units within an overall cooperative framework.

Although the mitigation of rural poverty remains the central purpose of agrarian reforms, with improvement of land tenure systems having a primary and basic emphasis, it is essential that contemporary programmes for the reform of agrarian structures give positive support to both the adoption of modern technology and the effective participation of farm people.

Everywhere the current technological revolution in agriculture has impinged upon the land tenure systems. In the socialist countries the way was opened for the technological revolution by political revolutions which swept away the old order, including both the power structure based upon the ownership of land and the traditional agricultural systems which had developed over centuries. In the Western industrialized world, the technological revolution in agriculture has been achieved by the more gradual process of displacing labour and increasing the size of farms. The agricultural economies of these latter countries have been able to assimilate the new technology by gradual means partly because a significant proportion of the farmers were able and experienced manager-entrepreneurs, partly because of the wide horizons of employment opportunities in non-agricultural industries, and partly because the structure of their political-economic systems was relatively flexible, implicitly designed to adjust to change.

The greatest technical change to date has occurred in the agriculture of the temperate zones —with dramatic increases in the size of farms— the whole readjustment having been facilitated by a shortage of labour in non-agricultural industries. In the remainder of the world —in the warmer latitudes; in the developing and less

developed countries; in the regions where new nation states are being formed in old societies— the organizational problems in the introduction of modern technology are quite different from those encountered in the presently industrialized countries. Here the land tenure and land reform aspects of agricultural development take on new dimensions.

Most of the people working in agriculture in these regions are engaged in traditional ways of farming. Customary tenure systems, where they do not prevail, have been transformed or transmuted much less than in the industrialized countries; the market orientation of agriculture is low, especially in the domestic food crop economies. Where a market orientation has been achieved, agriculture is, technically, mostly at a pre-scientific and pre-capitalistic (i.e. pre-investment) stage. And most important of all, these national economies are predominantly agricultural, some of them densely peopled, many with population growth rates of two to three percent per annum. In this vast area, the dynamic role in agricultural development of energizing tenure relations and the possibilities of agrarian reform need intensive study —especially in those countries lacking strong universities and a general acceptance of social science research.

Nevertheless, it is in these less developed countries that most of the institutional innovations in tenure systems have been attempted in the last two or three decades. These innovations reflect a will to develop. Such a will is one of the more precious assets of our time. Through careful objective research it should be possible to make this willingness to innovate for development, more productive and more constructive.

Although the current tenure situation in each country, and indeed for each region within individual countries, is unique in important ways, the key to a general understanding of the significant tenure situations in the less developed world is through the consideration of the major genetic characteristics of the customary or traditional tenure systems —that is, as they have developed or changed over time.

The implicit public purpose of these customary tenure systems has long been to ensure group survival of the people in agriculture. Since the customary tenure systems are much older than modern States, the organizing rules for tenure arrangement were customary, sanctioned by the authority of groups —by clans, tribes and families. Wherever a sedentary rain-watered type of cultivation predominated, it was the general rule that individuals (or families) who engaged in continuous cultivation or use of land, acquired equitable interests in particular tracts of land. No doubt this process of equitable attachment to particular pieces of land was stimulated by both the growth in the population with potential claims to land, and by the expanding economic opportunities for the sale of the products of the land. Thus, over much of Asia, Europe, tropical Africa and Latin America, the millions of people of the land acquired rightful claims to land by having "mixed their labour with the soil".

In the nomadic cultures of this vast area, individual survival was more to be assured by attachment to the tribe than to particular tracts of land. Here, group forms of tenure prevailed, resting basically upon conquests of territory and control of the sources of water. In areas where irrigation farming developed, either as a supplement to, or as a substitute for a grazing economy, the survival attachment of the people was to water rights as well as land. The water rights and the derivative irrigation farming were both subject to group control. With the advent of market opportunities for the sale of the products of the land within the last century, the effective ownership of cultivated land passed, particularly in the Middle East area, to the head-man or the strong men of the group, with lesser folk becoming tenants or sharecroppers of the stronger. This concentration of ownership in a number of countries was facilitated by policies based upon the partial adoption of Western conceptions of land ownership.

The social and economic status of individuals in traditional rural societies was largely dependent upon their rights in land, which rights in turn prescribed the conditions of participation in the economic system. Consequently in order to understand the actual problems of the reform and reconstruction of tenure relations so that they may serve as an equitable and energizing influence in agricultural development, it seems useful to discuss more fully the nature and role of traditional tenure systems.

The rights in land accruing to individuals under the customary rules of land tenure were a form of property, in which the rights of individuals had the correlative support of duties enforced by group authority. As a general rule, such customary rights were usufructory rights, subject to inheritance but not sale. What may be called the sovereign rights of ultimate ownership remained in the group —which group had the authority characteristically, both to allocate unused land to members needing more land for self-subsistence, and to re-allocate land already in use among members of the group— from those with use and occupancy rights, to the landless members of the group. Such re-allocation procedures are a means of honouring a birth-right privilege of having land to use for one's own subsistence cultivation as a part of the social security system of the extended family. Although this pattern of customary use of, and control over land, has been drifted over by the currents of history in Asia, in tropical Africa today, the system still prevails.

Where feudal systems of authorative Government developed, as in Japan and Western Europe, the sovereign control over land use was assimilated to the Governments —"to the Crown". This paved the way for the distinctions between the public powers over land use and occupancy —eminent domain, the regulatory police powers and the taxation of land— retained by the Government, and the individual ownership of the opportunities to occupy, use and transfer land, vested in private individuals. These distinctions between public and private interests in land are basic to the Western type of property in land. Correlatively within these systems, the original limited use and occupancy rights of cultivators became assimilated to the liberties of citizens and generalized into negotiable depersonalized interests in land.

In the presently less developed parts of the world a similar evolution from customary to legally sanctioned systems of tenure relations did not occur. Just why this should be, may not be well understood. But one may hazard some explanations, which could have significance for the design of agrarian reform programmes.

It seems important that over vast areas, especially in the Middle East and Africa, the basic unit of survival was the tribe or clan, persons were "members" rather than individual citizens. Now that national citizenship is coming to people all over the undeveloped world, a new dynamic is being introduced into the tenure system. The traditional status within the group was reflected in the customary tenure systems, as already noted. Colonial administration over much, or most, of Africa and Asia, was implemented by the introduction of European systems of Law, adjudication and administration. These European systems, for the most part, were operative in the urban realm of business, marketing and finance. A major exception to this was in the areas of European agricultural settlement; here the State assumed proprietary control by the ancient right of conquest and created islands of modern legally sanctioned negotiable property in land.

In the Americas, the common rule was that the native tenures were pushed aside, with the conquering powers establishing a European type of land law and administration for their own people. Where large numbers of the descendants of the original inhabitants survive, as in the mountainous areas of Latin America, there is an institutional dualism in the systems of tenure rights to the land —one validated historically by right of conquest, the other by the Lockean principle of establishing ownership rights to land use and occupancy— by having mixed one's labour with the soil. The tension and conflict in Latin America between these two systems is currently the source of much of the recent contention over land.

This highly generalized, and even impressionistic sketch of the diverse ways by which the tenure situations in various parts of the world have come to be what they are, is intended only to suggest something of the characteristics and situations that need to be taken into account if case studies of emerging tenure situations are to be understood in relation to each other. Stated differently, case studies which are intended to be useful to Statesmen and administrators who have a will to modify tenure systems in their own countries, need to be concerned with the whole historical situation of a country, while directing attention to the strategic issues. Tenure relations in this statement have been emphasized because they constitute the basic institutional structure of non-industrialized countries.

III. INTERRELATIONS BETWEEN AGRARIAN REFORMS AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The driving inspiration for agrarian reform is in the effort and will to eradicate the degrading poverty of hundreds of millions of people on the land. The concern is not only to get rid of poverty, but to do so in ways which reduce inequality and enhance the dignity and self respect of the cultivators. An equality of poverty would no doubt be more acceptable to the poor and less degrading than poverty amidst wealth and affluence.

When viewed as a problem in agricultural development, degrading poverty can be overcome only by an increased production of goods and services which is so shared as to mitigate poverty; that is, the problem can be viewed as a problem first of production and then distribution. One great limitation of this emphasis is that redistribution of income and wealth is not likely to occur in societies with extensive poverty. The poor lack power. In consequence the rich get richer and the poor poorer; for economic development has an inner logic which makes inequality cumulative.

When approached as a problem in reform, the same degrading poverty requires an improvement in the status of the poor, which requires not only increased production, but also an enhancement in human dignity and human equality. Although the status of peasant cultivators can be, and has been, enhanced remarkably by reform programmes which were directed primarily to a redistribution of land, i.e. of wealth and income, there are distinct limits to what can be accomplished in most societies by such redistribution alone.

It is these sets of dilemmas which led the Special Committee on Agrarian Reform to emphasize the need for reform, not only of tenure, but also of production relations and supporting services as well. The basic question for this research, then, is how these different aspects of structural reforms inter-relate. Once these inter-relations are categorized, it should then be possible to understand the significant similarities and differences in the varied situations in which the case studies may be made.

Since the reform of agrarian structures must, if adequate or satisfactory, support and promote development as well as reform, it seems useful to consider analytically, the manner in which these two kinds of public achievement are reciprocally involved.

To characterize development first, agricultural development, particularly in the less developed parts of the world, needs to be viewed as a process of transformation. If the transformation of agriculture viewed historically or genetically, can be conceptualized as a multi-dimensional process by which the antecedent traditional or subsistence agriculture is transformed into a modern system of agricultural economy, the categories should have broad existential relevance, since traditional-subsistence systems of agriculture are remarkably similar in all parts of the world.

In a genuinely subsistence agriculture, the system of economy is ecologically based. That is, the system of economy reflects adaptations to natural requirements and limitations. These elementary systems of economy were devised by ordinary

people guided by customs and conventional wisdom, without benefit of modern science and technology, with economic interdependence confined to small groups —the whole system having been achieved with a minimum of public order. Viewed from the perspective of a modern system of state and economy, these early subsistence economies were pre-market, pre-scientific, pre-capitalistic (i.e. pre-investment, with capital viewed in physical terms), and pre-state systems of economy, in which the participants had the abilities appropriate to the functioning of the system. Although there are virtually no truly primitive subsistence systems of agricultural economy surviving, the successor systems in many parts of the world remain customary and traditional in orientation; many of the systems have stagnated at an elementary or common-sense level of capital intensification, for example, using home-made tools and oxen rather than hand labour in seed-bed preparation.

This characterization of development is intended also to suggest the principal avenues of modernizing development or sources of growth. Admittedly these avenues of development and growth have been identified from the historical experience of more modern agricultural economies —as being means of modernization. It is also to be noted, however, that this mode of characterization is not teleological, except in the provisional or instrumental sense —of intermediate and partial ends in view. How these sources or powers of growth are drawn upon and utilized is a function of the prevailing and dominant ideology. Stated differently, balanced growth in agriculture can be achieved only by the concerted use of all these sources. If the labour and other resources used in agriculture are to be used in an optimum manner, then there must be a specialization and division of labour as suggested by the term "market orientation". Also man's increased powers over nature must be utilized. But it is the development of the abilities of a people and the appropriate use of the powers of the State which present the most controversial aspects of agricultural development policy.

Yet there can be little doubt that the growth in abilities and the energetic participation of a people in the development process is one of the key resources for agricultural development. A system which releases the energy of a people and induces their willingness to participate, can be achieved only by the deliberate use of the powers of the State to shape and sustain such an energizing system.

However, agricultural development is a never-ending achievement, so that national agricultural development policies need to be reviewed periodically, if not continuously. Also failure to use all such development powers in concert, can only result in less than an optimum rate of agricultural development. Furthermore, when such powers are used in a partial or grossly inequitable manner, development becomes distorted and even pathological.

Agrarian reforms modify the form or the structure of a rural society and economy. If the social and economic systems of agriculture are to be reformed and not merely deformed, it is essential that reform programmes be constructive in intent and be guided by conceptions of the kind of system which is being sought. Stated negatively, the mere destruction of antecedent systems, no matter how inefficient or inequitable, cannot be adequate.

Although the reconstruction of tenure relations is, in most instances, the key or strategic initial point for reform, the need for reform is more inclusive than tenure alone. The nature of the tenure system stipulates the dimensions of opportunity for the use of land; such stipulations in turn define strategic characteristics of farms as firms —including the elementary rules for the ownership of the crop, the manner of participation by workers, and the privileges and immunities of the participants in the farm as a going concern. Since agricultural development involves the farm concern in new orders of interdependence and responsibilities, especially for the acquisition of management and capital and the adoption of new technology and market (or equivalent external) relations, the reform of structure to be productive must include the initiation or renovation of public services for agricultural and rural life.

Thus the central problem of agrarian reform differs from place to place, depending upon the history and manner of achieving such economic development as has occurred.

(1) There are numerous situations in which little progress has been made in the modernization of agriculture. Here agriculture is predominantly traditional, with customary systems of tenure. Where the resource is not over-burdened already by an increase in population, a reform of institutions can open the way for the modernization of agriculture. Where a traditional agriculture is under heavy population pressure, much less can be achieved by reform programmes which would reconstruct tenure relations. To be effective in development, reconstruction must be more comprehensive than land reform alone, basic as such reform is.

(2) In a number of countries, particularly in Western Europe, and more recently in Japan, the agricultural systems have become modernized through relatively small scale farms; here the eventual farm income of farmers and their families is limited by the potential efficiency of production and marketing of the small scale of operations. In such situations, where farm people are to a very large extent already a self-willed and self-directed people, they are turning to reforms of structure to achieve more of the benefits of modern technology and orderly marketing. Many new developments lead to vertical integration which implies that farm management and marketing are linked to the requirements of processing and distribution with attendant loss of freedom of action by the farm people, but with an increase in their income and modernization of their operations. In some instances arrangements are being worked out to pool the land for farming operations; in others, group efforts are directed to the establishment of cooperative or group services for heavy farm work such as tractor-plowing; for the purchase of production requisites, or for the marketing of crops.

(3) There are situations evoking recent agrarian reform programmes in which the functioning of the agricultural economy has been handicapped, and even partially paralyzed by an irresponsible inequality of wealth and power. Such situations are seemingly to be explained by the historical facts that agricultural development processes have been directed to the benefit of the few. We may refer to such happenings as reporting the pathology of agricultural development.

Although we are concerned in this latter characterization with situations in which reforms occur to offset the consequences of pathological growth, we note that such situations are scarcely distinguishable from those in which provisions are inadequate to counterbalance the cumulative inequality which is endemic to economic development.

In the absence of active measures to redistribute opportunities, income and wealth, there is a cumulative inequality in national economic development. Redistribution is achieved in modern public service states by national tax systems and expenditures for public education and other welfare services. As a matter of historical fact, in ancient Biblical times, as well as in ancient China at least, both the forgiveness of debt and some redistribution of land was undertaken periodically. As economies develop, debts and credits become deeply integrated into the business structure, and the opportunity to use land for sale of products add market dimensions to the value of the natural-opportunity of land for subsistence

survival. Under these modern conditions the national capacity to redistribute opportunities depends upon the development of less direct means, such as taxation and expenditures for schools and other public services.

Further comments here will be limited principally to the characterization of situations and reforms: (a) those needed to loosen the constraints inherent in a traditional-subsistence agriculture, and release the energies of development; and (b) those in which reforms are undertaken to offset the consequences of pathological agricultural growth.

Much of tropical Africa represents the first of these situations in need of reform. In a sense the problem is not so much one of reform as of form --since the big task is in the design and institution of systems of economy which open the way for investment, and provide new procedures for a more creative reconciliation of conflicts, particularly over land rights and the willing participation of the people by commensurate rewards for effort.

The basic issue in such situations is whether the traditional systems of agriculture are to be transformed or be displaced. It is a question of (a) how and whether the experience, the customs and the conventional wisdom of the cultivators is to be honoured and moulded in an evolutionary manner or (b) whether alien systems of tenure and farming are to be imported to displace the traditional systems on an ad hoc basis. Both approaches are currently being tried in tropical Africa, with some attempts to combine the traditional and the new in a creative way to form new kinds of concerns such as cooperative farms. But the task is more comprehensive than the establishment of improved types of firms. The whole matrix of property rights, or equivalent substitute forms of public administration, and an appropriate system of supporting services are also needed. This type of reconstruction can only be achieved by the appropriate use of the powers of the State.

But predominantly agrarian reform in the latter decades of this Twentieth Century is concerned not with setting the stage for agricultural development de novo, but with the correction of the pathology of distorted agricultural development already achieved. Comment on this issue requires reference to the several sources or powers of agricultural growth discussed above.

Much of the inequality and lack of function in agricultural situations in which land reforms have occurred in this century have their roots in the use of the powers of the Government for private purposes. Both colonial administrators of the past several centuries and many of the indigenous Governments which replaced them in the past 150 years, used the ancient principle of rewarding the faithful with grants of land --some of them of enormous size. Such procedures established both the Latifundia of Latin America and Zamindari systems on the Indian sub-continent. Once established these large owners not only wielded great power over the plain people on their domains, but the concentration of property and power in the hands of a few people or families, led to the use of the public powers of the State for the private purposes of these groups. Such control over Government, amounting virtually to the private ownership of Government, led to the adoption of public programmes for credit, taxation, irrigation development etc., which perpetuated and even accentuated the disparity of wealth and income in agriculture. The actual cultivators of the land in such situations were not only poor, they were servile.

A somewhat similar distortion in agricultural development can come from a partial market orientation of agriculture. Where export crops are grown on plantations, and especially where the crops are exotic to the area, the market orientation is to a demand external to the country. Not only is the income generated in this fashion likely to have a lower-multiplier effect than national income generated within an interdependent national economy with domestic demands, the plain people of the country are likely to be hired labourers, many of them casually employed; in some cases even people from outside have been imported as indenture labour.

Such outcomes are avoided, or at least the consequences modified, where export crops are produced in peasant-export farming systems such as those by which cocoa was introduced into Western Nigeria.

We know of no instances in which the organization of large scale commercial agriculture through modern technology and forms of capital by citizens of the country has as yet led to agitation for reform. However, the potential is there, since this type of modernization most readily takes place in situations where labour is plentiful and cheap, particularly where large farms are established upon newly reclaimed irrigated lands. In consequence the status of the workers may be no better than on the Latifundia or export plantations.

These comments may be sufficient to suggest that the most difficult aspect to achieve in a balanced programme of agricultural development, is that of the able and effective participation of the workers. It is relatively easy for a country to build irrigation systems, mechanize agricultural production on a large scale and develop marketing and credit facilities: all of this fits in neatly with the use of modern agricultural technology to enhance output or GNP. But agricultural development by such methods, even when they succeed, are likely to leave unanswered the question of how the plain people are to participate effectively in national economic development, or even to survive.

This question of the fate of the common people who are now, or were, poor and relatively unproductive workers in agriculture does not arise, or at least is not acute, in national situations in which there is a ready, or even an early incipient, demand for non-agricultural workers. However, national policies for agriculture simply cannot ignore the fate of the peasants.

There are really two separable but interrelated aspects to this "peasant" question. One is that they cannot be ignored in development policy because they are human beings with wills and aspirations of their own. If they are ignored, they will find a spokesman in due time --as witness the effectiveness of peasant movements as a political force in Latin America today.

The other is that their skills and accumulated wisdom are major assets which no country can afford to lose. In fact peasants have an ideology of their own centering on family and land. They cherish the land and characteristically labour endlessly on land which is their own. Where the peasant economy was energized and adapted to market opportunities, as in Western Europe, the greater part of the high quality fruits and vegetables are produced by peasant farmers. This sort of farmer knows every inch of his land. Agriculture remains personalized; even the cattle have names.

The question of what to do with the "surplus" farm population if agriculture is modernized by the methods in general use in the industrialized economies of the West, is an acute one in all countries which are principally agricultural, or have growth rates of population which exceed the rates at which non-farm employment opportunities can be created.

In technical terms, this leads to the consideration of the use of labour intensive technologies in agricultural development. In terms of agrarian reform it raises the question of the establishment of small scale, or family scale farms. The issues are well known and need not be argued here in detail. But it seems vastly significant that in her current revolution, China chose the policy of full employment for all persons, with an apparent correlative policy of equality of poverty. It is also of significance that the Japanese land reform completely distributed the land in small ownership units, without impairing the will to develop agriculture. In Japan they now face a different problem than 25 or 30 years ago. The problem now is how to make labour sufficiently productive in agriculture to be competitive with non-agricultural employment. This they are doing by custom work and new methods of group endeavour.

IV. THE STRATEGY OF RESEARCH: Issues to be honoured

The proposed primary emphasis in the research on case studies is appropriate; obviously the case studies will need to be made in numerous type situations and cannot all be undertaken at once. But an effective beginning can be made almost anywhere and in any number provided that the total study has been thought together.

It would seem better to choose the situations for study primarily upon the basis of the problems of structural reform or innovation as they relate to agricultural development, rather than on the basis of geography, noting particularly the guiding ideas at work in the reformation and reconstruction. Geographical distribution of the case studies is an important, but a secondary, consideration.

The concept of a case study itself needs to be clear. A case study would be about a particular situation; but the case study need not be, in fact should not be, wholly an original field interview type of research. Much research has been done on rural development problems and it is quite possible that some situations can be studied sufficiently by drawing upon already completed research. Also, the understanding of any situation cannot be achieved except by reference to antecedent arrangements.

It would seem both appropriate and productive that the choice of situations for case study types of research be made on the joint basis of reform and development criteria; in effect, this would mean avoiding situations where agriculture is virtually stagnant and making the concentration of the case studies in areas where the institutional structure is being modified, or needs to be reformed further, to facilitate the development which is being attempted. The basic conceptualization of agricultural development can be considered a (long-term) process of transformation from a (sometime) subsistence traditional system of rural economy, to any one of a variety of modernized economies of agriculture. The listing of a few general type situations appropriate for case studies, is not intended to be indicative of rank or priority.

1. Situations where agricultural development moves from a base in traditional agriculture

Situations in which the basic agricultural economy remains traditional with tenure relations predominantly a matter of custom: There are two sub-type situations that merit a case study type of enquiry:

a. Where the strategic problem is the evolution of institutions

The study of the kind of institutional innovations which are occurring gradually or by processes of evolution under the economic pressure of increased population upon the opportunity-capacity of the land. Some of the strategic questions are:

> Is the community control over the basic and sovereign ownership of land being relinquished to permit some degree of alienation of land by individuals with equitable interests in the land? Have the traditional bailor-baile relations (in which the identical pledged or owned object is recovered by the borrower upon repayment of the debt) in the community been depersonalized to the point where land mortgages are used for collateral; have landlord-tenant relationships replaced the more intimate arrangements for "borrowing" land and paying personal tribute therefor? Is formal collateral used in credit transactions? Has group liability been used in any way to secure commercial loans? (This type of institutional adjustment is mostly found today in Africa).

b. Situations where exogenous new systems of farming displace traditional agriculture

Situations in which completely new forms of land tenure and farming systems are being tried: in cooperative farms; planned settlements; public or semi-public corporation or plantation farms. By such arrangements, new and modern systems of farming are instituted: sometimes by simply pushing the traditional agriculture aside (with the land acquired under some sort of public domain authority); sometimes by establishing farming on hitherto wild land —as has been done particularly for the production of exogenous export crops. There are some experiments underway in cooperative farming which are designed to incorporate traditional agriculture, embracing within the new firm both the customary tenure arrangements and the resident population of the traditional farming system of the areas (as in Tanzania).

2. Situations where established small farmers are forming production cooperatives or forms of group associations in an attempt to

achieve collectively, economies of scale which they have been unable to exploit individually. This type of situation could usefully be studied both where (i) small owner-farms have been established for a long time as in Western Europe, or (ii) where small owner-farms were allotted to cultivators by recent land reform programmes as in Japan or Egypt. The range of variation here is very wide:

a. There may be instances in which the land is actually pooled by the owners into an encompassing firm, in which the ownership of the crop is with the overall firm, divorced completely from the ownership of the land, in which case compensation to participants may be on the basis of labour and land contributed. One influence toward the pooling of land now operating in Western Europe is that of owners of land, wishing to retire from active farming, who turn their lands over to a group farm enterprise to become "sleeping partners" in the concern continuing to receive an investment return on their lands. Such would be instances of the separation of ownership from the control of land use. (This idea is essentially the one proposed in India some 20 years ago under the title of Joint Village Management).

b. There are numerous instances of cooperatives, or other group forms of association in which land is not pooled, but where farmers retain ownership of their tracts of land and the crops grown thereon, thus undertaking some production processes collectively —particularly those in which heavy machinery can be used advantageously, (which machinery may be owned publicly). The consolidation of ownership of scattered tracts into blocks is a likely precondition of this type of concerted farming.

There are additional reasons for a concert of production efforts where cultivation is dependent upon irrigation, and especially where there is one premium crop such as cotton in Egypt.

3. Situations in Socialist countries where private ownership of land was abolished through land reforms

Within this general region there are numerous combinations of State farms, collective farms and "combinats", some with home garden plots; and in a few countries, there has been partial reversion to a form of private farming.

4. Situations in which absentee owned land was requisitioned in land reform, with the use of the land assigned to a group of nearby small owner-farms

Such an arrangement was attempted approximately a decade ago in Tunisia, by forming cooperative farms out of the combined former "colon-lands" (mostly used for wheat grains) and the adjacent small units (mostly used for tree crops and vegetables).

5. Situations in which land reform programmes fall short of the requisitioning of land, emphasizing instead, the regulation of rental rates, including the reduction of share rent paid by tenants —as in the Philippines and in India.

Also attempts have been made, especially in India, to abolish absentee-ownership by limiting the rightful ownership of farm land to self-cultivators.

The basic theoretical distinction of this regulatory approach to tenure reform is the reliance upon the police powers of the State rather than that of requisition by public rights of eminent domain.

6. Situations in which new systems of farming were instituted on reclaimed lands, particularly for irrigation farming.

Here, some of the most dramatic innovations have occurred —particularly where the technological requirements of irrigation were given pride of place, with the tenure arrangements subsidiary. One prominent feature of this kind of development can be a checker-board pattern of field layout —with crop rotations running cross-ways to the ownership pattern.

V. FOCAL POINTS OF FIELD ENQUIRY

These critical issues can be understood concretely only if they can be brought to a focus at a few strategic points or conjunctions, where the reciprocal inter-relations between the reform of structure and the development of agriculture can be observed. It is suggested that one such reference point is the farm as a firm or a going concern, in which the production organization is understood in relation to both the structure of tenure relations and the nature of the participation of workers and managers as well as the nature of the external relations of significance to the functioning of the firm as a going concern.

The other reference point is the structure of the encompassing social and economic system, which both provides the matrix within which farm concerns operate, and specifies the general ways in which the functions within the firms are performed. The characteristics of both farm-firms as going concerns, and of the embracing system, can best be understood in particular situations to be significant cases in terms of genetic or historical references. Furthermore, the general features can likely be characterized in this research undertaking only in profile or general terms.

The innovations in the organization of large scale forms of cooperatives, particularly those with many participants, report a search for some new middle-way to organize farming at the level of the firm. In Africa and South Asia these efforts are undertaken in the name of socialism —but which is to be understood mostly as an attempted middle-way between more doctrinaire forms of socialism and laissez faire capitalism. In Latin America there are scores of experiments with group farming of some sort —surrounded by more conventional forms of individualized holdings. In Western Europe, small farmers are consolidating scattered holdings and forming cooperatives to undertake some production functions. In Eastern Europe, a few countries have largely abandoned collective farming in favour of more individualized enterprises within an overall cooperative and State intervention system; in others, the collectivized farms continue, sometimes with individualized home plots, sometimes not. Thus, we have here a vast array of experiments in systems of farming, of which the ultimate test of survival must be one of performance, not of ideology.

Such are the more evident points of innovation in the structure of agricultural concerns; but these various kinds of concerns, both large scale and the small scale family farms which they would replace or supersede, can be understood only in the context of the encompassing systems of which they are integral parts.

It is the general philosophy of the system which provides both the rationale of the matrix for the individual concerns and specifies whether returns to labour are by the ownership of the crop on a particular tract of land, by compensation for labour power performed, or by some other method of sharing.

Also, the question of whether the farm-firms are connected to the other sectors of the national economy by markets or by direct administration, is a matter of principle. Where group farms or cooperative farms function within a market context, the responsibilities of management rest within the firm; where markets are superseded by public administrative procedures, which both provide production resources and distribution of the product, much of this responsibility of management is external to the firm. This in turn specifies the character of supporting public services needed.

The following are some of the key points or insights sought, which if secured should provide a general interpretation of the situation in respect to the reform of agriculture.

VI. INSIGHTS AND MEANINGS NEEDED FROM STUDY OF EXPERIENCES WITH DEVELOPMENTAL RECONSTRUCTION OF AGRICULTURE

1. Taking instances of agrarian reform in which large scale ownership of units of land were taken over by the State and allotted to previous tenants, sharecroppers or labourers, what has been the relative productivity of land and labour by comparison with previous ownership and management? What difference did it make, according to whether land was allotted in small farms for individual enterprises, whether land was assigned to a cooperative organization for the recipient, or whether land was operated as a State farm? What happened to the people as participants in these various kinds of concerns? Are they self-willed energetic participants —or passive participants?

2. How important is it as an incentive to effort by farmers associated together in group farming, that each cultivator should own the crop grown on his own allottment or tract of land, with compensation for effort being based upon the product, in comparison with schemes where the product is owned by the groups and compensation is based upon the labour or land contributed by each participant?

3. Under what conditions have small family-sized farms —the size which a family could manage and cultivate by the family labour force— been made sufficiently productive and remunerative (through appropriately specialized technology, improved management, and purchased inputs, including services etc.), so that the income attributable to management and labour exceeded the opportunity value of labour for alternative employment? How does the productivity per unit for land and labour under such conditions compare with large scale farms in the vicinity?

4. Under what conditions for non-farm employment, including the availability of transport, have once subsistence type farms become part-time farms where the head (or other members) of the family commutes (daily or weekly), to non-farm wage employment —with the achievement of higher incomes than offered by either full-time farming under local conditions or non-farm employment? And for how long and under what conditions did the possibility for such a differential return persist?

5. Where group farming has been undertaken by the pooled efforts and resources (including land) of previously established farmers, or where individual farms have been linked by vertical integration to processing and marketing firms, what has been the source of differential gains or losses over the previous arrangements for separate farms?

6. Where large scale collectivized farms have been established, using modern machines and technology, and participants rewarded according to the quantity and quality of contributed labour time, what has been the differential returns to labour by type of farming, size of farm, quality of soil and antecedent histories of the participants?

7. Where group farming has been undertaken on farm land previously used in traditional farming, but not differentiated into private ownership, particularly group farming by previously established kinship or communal groups, what has been the role of managers supplied by the State; how has a division of labour amongst participants been achieved; what is the basis for sharing the rewards, for distributing gains and losses? How do such roles and allocation procedures vary according to types of farming? How have the participants, and other persons directly affected, responded to such changes? Does this sort of group enterprise strengthen or weaken the social solidarity of the group?

8. What is the standard of living of the participants? Correlative questions here are those pertaining to housing, water supply, electricity, schools, and other amenities. Who provides them? At what cost to whom? The utter lack of such amenities is basic to the miserable poverty of millions of people on the land.

9. What happens to the children? What kind of careers do they pursue? There is a point here which is important in the thinking of country people. Farmers tend to think of time in terms of lifetime careers, not in terms of the hour or the day. This is in effect a way of thinking of succeeding generations which has loomed large in a "love of the land" by farm people.

10. Who was the prime mover in the reform? Any major innovation in institutional arrangements is achieved by active leadership. Always someone or some few people are the "activists". It would be especially important, as a basis for drawing inferences from widely dispersed case studies, to know both who the leaders are and the ideas which have inspired and sustained them. More particularly, were the leaders intellectuals, priests, politicians or planners? Or did the leadership come from the farmers themselves —as through peasant organizations? Where did they get their ideas, from church or political doctrine? From the past experience of the people? Or by the demonstration effect of observing conditions of other people?

VII. SOME GUIDELINES FOR SPECIFIC POINTS OF ENQUIRY IN CASE STUDIES

The needed insights suggested by the type of questions discussed in the preceding section cannot be realized, usually at least, by reliance upon direct answers in interviews to simple questions. Such meanings can be discovered and articulated only from the overall interpretation and understanding of the particular situation used as a case study. Furthermore, each situation studied will have unique and limited potentialities as a source of such meaningful insights. It is for such reasons that a specific statement of the problem and a particularly designed schedule is necessary for each case study. Nevertheless, the general argument of this statement does

imply some criteria and other general considerations for the design of particular case study enquiries.

1. Since the basic purpose of the whole research effort is to produce interpretations of sufficient integrity so that they may be used dependably as guides to policy decisions by statesmen and administrators, it is necessary that meanings be sought in the research —as meanings of the particular facts derived by discriminating enquiry into particular case study situations. In simple non-technical terms, such an achievement would produce a profile statement or characterization of a situation.

The key idea in all situations is simply this: How are the changes in agrarian structure reciprocally involved with the development of agriculture in that place? In this context, development is defined to include the welfare and status of the people, and the effectiveness of their participation, as well as the changes in the productivity of non-human resources.

2. It is anticipated that situations will be chosen for case studies with changes in agrarian structure as the primary index of selection. The effectiveness of changes in agrarian structures is to be ascertained by enquiry into the kind of performances which are evoked. This idea of viewing performance as a function of structure was pioneered in agricultural economic research by students of market structure.

Again, this point can be stated in simple terms as recognizing that the performance of any sensible individual is dependent upon the alternatives open to him, as a person with a mind of his own.

3. Estimates of performance of an individual cultivator or of a group of cultivators, need to be made in the context of the farm firm within which the individual, or groups, function. For purposes of this general research, and particularly in the early stages of the enquiry, an understanding in general terms of the performance of participants, as well as the productivity of other associated resources, should be adequate — such as the output per man hour of labour, per hectare of land, or unit of capital. Was the performance and productivity improved by the changes in agrarian structure? In this context the good is that which is better.

4. The most difficult aspect of this structural approach to the study of progress in agricultural development is likely to come in attempts to compare the findings of research among or between different kinds of economic systems. The general principle to be followed would seem to be that the analysis should be articulated in terms of categories which are sufficiently elemental so that they have relevance to, and comparability in, all systems. This problem of relevance is, or at least partially resolved, in economic or social studies which emphasize functions —such as investment, management decisions, capital formation, etc. But where the basic problem is one of form, and especially where the form takes pride of place in policy considerations (as in the differences between strivings for socialist or free-enterprise economies), there is a basic problem of how different forms of economy can be analyzed in terms of the same basic set of categories. Stated differently, we need sets of categories which have intrinsic relevance to alternative ways of organizing an agricultural economy —as different as those where (a) independent entrepreneurs organize and operate farms in a market content, at one extreme; and at the other (b) where a manager organizes and operates a State farm in a centrally organized socialist State.

One general approach to the comparative study of economic systems —in fact to systems of political economy— emphasized the transaction as the elemental unit of analysis. 3/ Here, three kinds of transactions were distinguished: (a) bargaining transactions, which are characteristic of market dealing —and are authorized transactions, where the parties deal with each other on the basis of negotiations; (b) managerial transactions by which the management of a concern directs the performance of the participants in an authoritative manner —as the foreman-worker relationship in an industrial concern; and (c) rationing transactions by which production quotas, delivery prices or other rewards, are authoritatively allotted and imposed. It is noteable that both mangerial transactions and rationing transactions are authoritative, with performance within these contexts a matter of command and obedience rather than negotiation.

A case study approach in research to the reconstruction and development of agriculture, as in this programme, which analyzed performance in transactional terms, would have a logical foundation for comparing the structure of farming systems across ideological lines. It is suggested, therefore, that the activities or performance of the participants be analyzed in relation to the kinds of transactions in which they engage. To what degree and at what conjunction do the participating farmers make decisions and engage in negotiations and transactions on the basis of their own wills? What is the scope of these negotiated transactions in relation to the authoritative rationing or managerial transactions —in which the participant takes orders, acting in effect upon the basis of the will of other persons.

The character of the transactions, in turn, specifies the form for the supporting agricultural services. An educational advisory service, for example, is directed to the basic decision maker. If the cultivator is not this person, he cannot use an advisory service. Similarly, credit is to be extended, or injected into the agricultural economy at the point where decisions on the use of credit are made.

In fact, the differing kinds of economic systems can be distinguished one from the other by the relative proportions of the three types of transactions. The managerial transactions are a function of the number of persons working in individual firms. The relative importance of bargaining transactions reports the degree to which resource allocation and product differentiation are made by market arrangements; whereas rationing transactions report the authoritative allocation of resources for production and the specification of the product-mix in production. In these transactional terms, the Western and the socialist economic systems are moving toward common ground, with an increase in authorized or bargaining transactions in the latter, and an increase in authoritative transactions, especially rationing, in Western economies.

VIII. PRESENT AGENDA FOR CASE STUDIES

A specific project statement, including an appropriate field schedule if required, will be necessary for each case study undertaken in this general research programme. It is expected that the general design and emphasis of each case study will be fitted into the above general pattern of enquiry.

The number of each type to be undertaken will depend necessarily upon the scope of the research programme which can be undertaken. However, this research programme is projected as one which should be expected to be undertaken over a period of years, at a rate permitted by the resources devoted to it.

3/ This is by the late John R. Commons, particularly in two books "The Legal Foundations of Capitalism" and "Institutional Economics".

The following types of case studies are currently envisaged:

A. Study of programmes in the densely populated areas of Asia, intended to improve the status of tenants, sharecroppers and landless labourers.

B. Analysis of the emergence of modern systems of farming and tenure in Africa.

These studies, provisionally scheduled, include the selective study of both (a) new systems of group farming which have been instituted, such as farm settlement schemes, State farms and cooperative farming; and (b) study of the gradual evolution of legally sanctioned tenure arrangements, such as those which provide security of expectations for enterprising "strangers".

C. Study of new systems of farming that have been instituted in the Middle East and North African countries through land reform programmes.

D. Studies of new systems of farming, particularly of group farming, instituted by Latin American Reform Programmes.

E. It is proposed that an evaluation of research already undertaken in Europe on the structures of farming will be made prior to the inauguration of further research. The principal exception to this is the case of Spain, where a research programme is now in progress on the current development of systems of group farming.

This comprehensive research effort will be coordinated by, and under the general supervision of the Agrarian Reform and Rural Sociology Service of FAO Headquarters. Within regions, the research programmes will characteristically be the responsibility of FAO field officers and cooperating institutions.

Expert counsel of outside consultants will be sought to advise FAO staff as needed.

ANNOTATED LIST OF FAO PUBLICATIONS ON LAND CONSOLIDATION 1/

Prepared by

H. Meliczek
Agrarian Reform and Rural Sociology Service
Rural Institutions Division

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1. FAO 1950 — The Consolidation of Fragmented Agricultural Holdings, by B.O.Binns. FAO Agricultural Studies No.11. Washington, 99 p.

The first part provides a general analysis of the subject covering the causes and effects of fragmentation, the various methods applied in land consolidation and their financial implications, a set of conclusions based on that analysis, general descriptions of types of preventative and remedial measures and practical suggestions. Since the initiation of a land consolidation programme is usually difficult, special attention should be given to educative preparation. Other essentials for a successful consolidation scheme are cadastral survey, registration of existing rights, and valuation of plots. The executing agency should be composed of representatives of the local agricultural office, the revenue and other local departments and the landowners themselves. There should be a possibility for the landowners to appeal. The bulk of the expenses will normally have to be borne by the government and proper provision should be made for recording and publishing of the decisions of the Authority and for including these findings in the records of title and rights. The second part of the publication comprises four national studies: Consolidation of holdings in Denmark, France and Switzerland and Relief of rural congestion in Ireland. This part is illustrated by a number of maps of successful consolidation schemes.

2. FAO 1956 — Rapport sur le Centre d'Etudes sur les Problèmes Agraires en Asie et en Extrême-Orient, par T.F.Carroll. PEAT Rapport No.393. Rome, 50 p.

This report of the Centre on Land Problems in Asia provides a summary of discussions and suggestions. The Centre was attended by 40 participants from twelve countries who gave particular attention to the problem of excessive fragmentation which hampers the application of modern techniques particularly in the field of irrigation and drainage. They concluded that the measures which can most drastically solve the problem of fragmentation are outside the agricultural sector and that land consolidation has only temporary effects and should therefore be a continuous process. The Centre noted the difficulty in changing the religious beliefs and social customs of the farmers and emphasised the importance of establishing a cadastre and land register prior to land consolidation. Agricultural cooperatives can play an important role in this process and credit facilities should be extended to the participating farmers.

1/ Arranged in chronological order except for the reports on the Working Parties on Consolidation of Holdings and Agrarian Structure which are listed as series at the end.

FAO 1957 Report of the Center on Land Problems in the Near East. ETAP Report No.689. Rome, 39 p.

The Centre which was attended by 34 participants from 12 countries and 28 trainees from six countries, dealt with the fragmentation of holdings arising out of muslim inheritance laws being an obstacle to agricultural development in the Near East. Examples of land consolidation programmes in Pakistan and Lebanon are reported in a summarized form.

4. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LAND RECLAMATION AND IMPROVEMENT 1959 Land consolidation in Europe, by E.H. Jacoby. A study based upon the work of the Working Party on Consolidation of Holdings . Wageningen, Veenman & Zonen, 142 p.

This publication is based on information provided by 12 European governments who attended the Second Working Party on Consolidation of Holdings, and is an important reference work on land consolidation. It covers such aspects as improvement of farm sizes and settlement patterns; reallocation as a part of land consolidation; land reclamation and soil improvement measures. In the legal, financial and administrative field the book provides interesting examples on how to establish and organize a land consolidation scheme. Following the description of examples of laws and regulations for land acquisition, specific consolidation programmes are discussed: land valuation; educational aspects; water management; road systems; consolidation of mountain districts, forest areas and vineyards. The annex provides an annotated list of enactments affecting consolidation of holdings in Europe.

5. FAO 1962 Principles of Land Consolidation Legislation, by P.Moral-López and E.H. Jacoby. FAO Legislative Series No.3. Rome, 144 p.

This study of comparative law covers the experience in land consolidation of 32 countries of all parts of the world and provides examples on the acquisition of land, preparation of consolidation plans, determination of legal aspects, classification and valuation of land. The authors review the administrative set-up of consolidation programmes, their functions and power, and point out the importance of protecting the rights of the participants of the consolidation scheme for establishing an effective participation by all parties involved. They analyse the implications of voluntary and compulsory acquisition methods and evaluate the effects of consolidation projects. In the chapter on financial aspects they elaborate on subsidies and loans, taxes, and the different procedures for dividing costs among participants. They analyse economic and social aspects of land consolidation and stress that consolidation is not a mere reallocation of plots but should always be combined with such construction work which is essential for the effective reorganization of agricultural holdings. Land consolidation therefore needs coordinated efforts and an integrated approach towards development. This substantive publication concludes with a list of laws and regulations on land consolidation from 32 countries.

6. FAO 1963 Report to the Government of Cyprus on Land Consolidation, by D. van der Zaken. EPTA Report No. 1617. Rome, 37 p.

The expert, who stayed in the country for three months, provides an outline of the major topics for formulating a land consolidation policy and gives justifications for his proposals. He suggests procedures to be followed for the implementation of a consolidation programme and analyses the costs and benefits involved. First priority should be given to the enactment of a consolidation law. For this purpose he recommends the setting up of a Land Fund which should be used for the purchase of land in the open market. He emphasises the need for initiating pilot projects and proposes close collaboration with religious institutions, and the concentration of funds, staff and equipment allocated to irrigation and soil conservation in areas where land consolidation takes place.

7. FAO 1963 Report to the Government of Turkey on Land Consolidation, by J. Verkoren. EPTA Report No. 1715. Rome, 29 p.

The expert studied the land tenure conditions for a period of five months and concludes that in planning a land consolidation programme the main emphasis should be given to efforts aiming at increasing crop yields, since saving of time and labour would not give high returns. In order to gain full benefits from the investments in consolidation, agricultural advisory programmes, demonstrations and home economics advisory services are required. The land consolidation programme should be commensurate with irrigation and mechanization programmes. Since cadastral maps and land registry are the basis for land consolidation close cooperation with the Cadastral Office is a prerequisite. The expert outlines the social and economic aspects and points out that the determination of the size of the farms can be based on social, economic, or technical considerations. Land consolidation without irrigation, drainage or terracing will give little or no economic return in regions with small family holdings where with horse-drawn equipment the loss of cultivable land caused by irregular shaped fields is not as important as on large modern farms. Referring to technical aspects, the author elaborates on problems connected with water distribution, land levelling and drainage. He evaluates the experience of consolidation pilot projects and makes proposals for a Land Consolidation Law to be based on the existing draft law covering land allocation, procedure of appeals, land valuation, administrative participation of landowners and tenants, apportioning of costs and prevention of fragmentation. Consolidation operations should be imposed by the authorities on those landowners who are unwilling to cooperate.

8. FAO 1963 Report to the Government of Greece on Land Consolidation and Related Agrarian Matters, by D.Christodoulou. EPTA Report No. 1785. Rome, 21 p.

The expert spent one month in the country and recommended, among other things (a) the enlargement of the present very small holdings and for this purpose the established of a Land Fund to purchase land on the open market; (b) introduction of new farming systems reinforced by adequate institutional support such as cooperatives, marketing, credit, and agricultural extension; (c) encouragement of modern forms of farm

organization and cooperative action, drawing on the lessons already gained in Greece; (d) encouragement of group purchase of equipment and requisities and joint use of machinery; (e) clarification of legislation governing land tenure and preparation of a manual; (f) the establishment and maintenance of a land registry beginning with areas for which records have been prepared for land tenure reform purposes; (g) prevention of sub-division of holdings. In reviewing past experience, the author states that lack of trained staff and funds and loose legislation are the main factors for slow progress. He proposes the establishment of a Land Tenure and Settlement Service which should have the power to plan finance and administer all the work involved in modernising the agrarian structure. This Service should be headed by a Director-General and should comprise the following divisions: Land Settlement; Land Consolidation; Land Survey and Land Registry; Administration and Finance; and Planning, Research, Evaluation and Publications.

9. FAO 1965 Rapport au gouvernement du Dahomey sur la Réorganisation du Régime de la Propriété Foncière, par F. Delacoste. PEAT Rapport No. 1956. Rome, 8 p.

Following a nine months mission the author appraises the organizational set-up for land consolidation and makes reference to his proposals for the simplification of land transfer and the establishment of a cadastre and a land register without, however, listing them in detail. He concentrates his work mainly on the oasis of Meridjonou-Djavi, 15 km north of Porto Nuovo. In this rather short report the author lists the studies he has conducted and some statistical information on land tenure and agrarian structure in the oasis prior to, and after, land consolidation.

10. FAO 1967 Report to the Government of China on Land Consolidation, by E. Tanner. TA Report No. 2346. Rome, 22 p.

Between 1961 and 1966 the Government of Taiwan consolidated some 90,000 hectares of land in in 1967 intended to extend land consolidation to include by 1977 a total of 700,000 hectares. In order to expedite this programme the Government asked for the advice of an FAO expert who spent three months in the country and after appraising the on-going programme submitted proposals for its improvement. Since there are many large and compact villages situated too far away from the fields, land consolidation must be set in action not only to improve the size and form of the plots but also the entire settlement structure. The trend of settlement must be away from the compact village to settling the farmer on dispersed farmsteads. He justifies this proposal from the economic point of view since the farmer can give greater attention to his farm at less cost. Disregarding arguments against the movement of farm houses out of the villages, the author emphasises that as the single farm is the very centre of family life, sociological benefits would be high. Since previously the Government's contribution towards costs was insignificant and impeded the progress of land consolidation, the author suggests that the Government should increase its financial support. The annex contains an illustration of the important aspects of land consolidation projects in Taiwan and an organizational chart of the agencies concerned with land consolidation.

11. FAO 1971 Informe al Gobierno de España sobre Evaluación del programa de Concentración Parcelaria y de Ordenación Rural, por D.Bergmann et al. Informe No. AT 2960. Rome, 27 p.

This report has been written following a general survey made by the FAO Mission of the activities of the Servicio Nacional de Concentración Parcelaria y Ordenación Rural. This Service coordinates the various activities of reforming the agrarian structure through regrouping of scattered parcels and rural development activities. The Mission made a detailed study of the following topics: Ex-post evaluation of the efficiency of the operation in each "comarca". Precise proposals were made concerning methods of observation of changes; measurement of the acceleration of the rates of development; an estimation of rates of return (cost benefit analysis) of the measures taken. The Mission also made an evaluation of the programme for regrouping scattered parcels and proposed priorities in the selection of areas for new programmes.

All the reports of the Working Party on Consolidation of Holdings are brief summaries of topics discussed at the meetings. While lists of participants and itineraries of field trips are reproduced in detail, little reference is made to the original technical papers prepared for the respective Working Parties by the participants. Since the meetings were held more than ten years ago most of the original papers are out of stock.

12. FAO 1956 Report of the First Session of the Working Party on Consolidation of Fragmented Holdings, held in Lisbon, Portugal, 17-18 February 1956. Rome, 9 p.

The first Working Party served as a basis for exchange of experience on land consolidation. 21 delegates from 13 countries reported about the progress achieved and problems faced in conducting land consolidation in their respective countries. The Working Party established three sub-groups to study economic and social aspects; legislation, financing and administration; and technical aspects of land consolidation, and were asked to report their findings to the second meeting of the Working Party.

13. FAO 1957 Report of the Second Session of the Working Party on Consolidation of Fragmented Holdings, held in Vienna, Austria, 1-3 October 1957. Rome, 18 p.

27 participants from 14 countries discussed the three main papers prepared by the sub-groups established during the first session. The Working Party concluded that compulsion in the process of land consolidation should only be applied in exceptional cases but that the very possibility of compulsory action may be of advantage in certain situations, particularly when urgent action is needed as, for instance, in connection with the construction of highways or when the resistance of a small minority prevent a satisfactory solution of a structural problem. Planning for land consolidation has to be based on economic and social surveys and estimates which should take

into consideration the possible development of the next 30 - 50 years. The possibility of enlarging plots should therefore be envisaged and careful planning of the road system was recommended.

(The papers prepared for the Working Party were subsequently reproduced by the International Institute for Land Reclamation and Improvement, in English, French and German. See annotation No.4)

4. FAO 1959 Report of the Third Session of the Working Party on Consolidation of Holdings, held in Rome, Italy, 11-17 April 1959. Rome, 18 p.

36 participants from 14 countries discussed the following topics: land consolidation; country planning and tenure; land improvement techniques; problems of small farms and problems of implementation and administration. With regard to the habitation pattern the Working Party arrived at the conclusion that in intensively mechanized arable farm areas without livestock, isolated farmsteads can no longer be suggested as the only solution; while in areas of mixed farming scattered farmsteads are preferable. The integration of farmsteads into village communities would free the farmer from the disadvantages of isolation and give him the possibility to participate in educational, social and cultural programmes. The Working Party agreed that in developing countries the emphasis in consolidation operations should be put on increased productivity per hectare rather than on productivity increase per labour unit. Small farm units were considered competitive under fair conditions and if they don't suffer from structural deficiencies. The small size of a farm does not prevent the introduction of better technical methods but under-privileged villages with outdated farm buildings, bad roads and excessive fragmentation do so. In the discussion the general opinion arose that the size of a farm unit should not be determined in terms of acreage but rather on the basis of the labour capacity of the family and on an income target which is considered to be sufficient for the family.

15. FAO 1961 Fourth Session of the Working Party on Consolidation of Holdings, held in Stockholm, Sweden, 9-16 August 1961. Rome, 19 p.

The 37 participants from 14 countries discussed the prevention of deficiencies in agrarian structure, special problems of agrarian structure in mountain areas, possibilities for accelerating land consolidation and administrative and financial matters to meet structural changes. The Working Party recommended increased financial support for enlarging small farm units since farm adjustments enabling the adoption of new production techniques depend to a considerable degree on the amount of capital made available to the farmer. The participants recommended a generous credit policy in order to facilitate the shift from the older to the younger generations and to introduce technical improvements. There was general agreement that it is essential to organize available land resources by public bodies and reference was made to the latest trend in Western European legislation towards establishing pre-emption rights on agricultural land in favour of public bodies. The Working Party emphasised that in Western Europe the farm unit ought to coincide with the family farm. Various delegates reported considerable progress achieved through the introduction of electronic machinery and by entrusting land consolidation works to contractors on a tender basis. This has led to the acceleration of procedures and reduction of costs. The report concludes with a table on the yearly average data on land consolidation in nine European countries.

16. FAO 1963 Report of the Fifth Session of the Working Party on Consolidation of Holdings, held in Madrid, Spain, 13-18 March 1963. Rome, 18 p.

Conditions which inhibit progress in land consolidation and ways by which consolidation can be accelerated were the main topics for discussion at the fifth session which was attended by 40 delegates from 18 countries. The meeting analysed the following main obstacles: demographic pressure on land; laws of inheritance; high cost of land consolidation and heavy demand made on specialised staff; and lack of infrastructural groundwork. Land speculation was given as another reason for the slow progress of land consolidation and especially of farm enlargement because it raised the value of land beyond the means of the poor farmer. Due to the high cost involved it was generally agreed that the layout of farm buildings should be kept flexible so that it could be adapted to changing conditions of farm management. In this regard pre-fabrication was recommended as one solution. Consideration was given to the problem of private versus public service in land surveying. While there was varying experience in Europe some countries relying exclusively on Government service while others make use of private surveyors, attention was paid to the legal basis of private surveying. State surveys for land registration was considered inevitable. As regards the future programme of work the Working Party recognized the necessity of widening its horizon.

17. FAO 1964 Report of the First Session of the Working Party on Agrarian Structure, held in Rotterdam, Netherlands, 16-23 September 1964. Rome, 17 p.

This Working Party which was attended by 30 delegates from 16 countries was set up in continuation of the Working Party on Consolidation of Holdings. While the work of the previous Party was restricted to the examination of the work of land consolidation proper, the new Working Party will deal with all structural aspects of European agriculture. The meeting discussed methods of evaluating measures for the improvement of the agrarian structure and emphasised that any appraisal of the agrarian situation would be useless if it would not take into account the distribution of income and the raising of the standards of living. Further topics of discussion were existing forms of mutual assistance among farmers and problems presented by the consolidation of land which is, or soon will be, irrigated, problems of water rights and their reform. The Working Party recognised that in certain cases consolidation without irrigation has little usefulness, and it was stated that in land consolidation operations consideration should be given to farming of land and not only to problems of farm ownership.

18. FAO 1966 Report of the Second Session of the Working Party on Agrarian Structure, held in Würzburg, Fed.Rep.of Germany, 5-10 September 1966. Rome, 18 p.

In their discussions the 42 delegates from 18 countries who attended this meeting gave special emphasis to evaluation of structural improvement programmes, new forms of mutual assistance in agriculture, and structural reactions to vertical integration. In the field of land consolidation, the Working Party stated that special attention should be given to problems of financing structural improvements since self-financing would not seem able to provide the capital required for modernisation.

FAO 1968 Report of the Third Session of the Working Party on Agrarian Structure in Europe, held in Bucarest, Romania, 3-8 June 1968. Rome, 25 p.

Land valuation within the context of land consolidation and land settlement operations was one of the main topics of this session which was attended by 41 delegates from 19 countries. The Working Party noted that there was a wide range of approach in valuation of land use for agricultural purposes. Land is being valued for its inherent qualities, its productive capacity, its trading value, and in some cases for its location as regards population centers. The meeting was concerned with the need to protect the rights of landowners by sound valuation procedures and was especially interested in arbitration procedures. Another consideration was the importance attached to the distance of plots for consolidation and the distance between consolidated holdings and farm buildings. The Working Party also discussed new forms of mutual assistance in agriculture, capital investment in agriculture in European countries with centrally planned economies, and village modernisation. The last topic comprises in Western Germany the following fields of activity: land consolidation, improvement of farms, improvement of the local centre, providing the basis for non-farming working facilities by designating an industrial area, and improvement of traffic conditions. The transfer of farmsteads out of congested villages and the improvement of outdated farmsteads are closely connected with the overall development of rural communes. In many instances it proved to be successul to acquire the old farmsteads through the communes and to transfer them to communal institutions such as schools, kindergartens, and parking facilities.

FAO/IBRD Cnfs Proj 8.

FORM NO. 26
(4-69)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME OF CABLE: JUNE 13, 1972

LOG NO.: 188/13

TO: INTBAFRAD

FROM: ROME

ROUTING	
ACTION COPY:	AGRICULTURE PROJECTS
INFORMATION COPY:	
DECODED BY:	

TEXT: 135

K JONES

ONE SPAIN

WOULD APPRECIATE RECEIVING FULL REPORT SUPERVISION LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH PROJECT

TWO GREECE

FOR YOUR INFORMATION INVESTMENT CENTRE PLANNING MISSION ASSIST INVESTMENT BANK DEVELOP AGRO INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX FOR FRUIT VEGETABLES PROCESSING MARKETING TRANSPORTATION.

THREE REUR 800 ABYAN DELTA DISCUSSIONS WITH KUWAIT FUND UPPER CABLE NOT RECEIVED. CAMPBELL PRESENTLY GREECE PREPARATION SURFACE IRRIGATION PROJECTS AND UNAVAILABLE ATTEND MEETING

FOUR MALAYSIA AGRIC CREDIT REURCAB 9 JUNE MISSION DEPARTING ROME 15 JUNE FOR ABOUT FOUR WEEKS

CHATTERJEE

MM

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
JUN 13 1972

TYPED

JUN 13 1 07 PM 1972
COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

FORM NO. 26
(4-69)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

per · UNIDO
cc FAO/EBRD Cap. Proj.
cc Fuhrlinger

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME OF CABLE: JUNE 12, 1972 0950

LOG NO.: 185 TELEX/13

TO: INTBAFRAD

FROM: VIENNA VIA U.N. NEW YORK

ROUTING	
ACTION COPY:	INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS
INFORMATION COPY:	cc Messrs Fisher, Bond, El Sawaf
DECODED BY:	

TEXT: MISC 8982 FUCHS

REUR TWO CABLES

AAA UNFORTUNATELY DUE TO FINANCIAL RESTRICTIONS SHORT NOTICE AND OTHER COMMITMENTS VERGHESE CANNOT ATTEND MEETING 15 JUNE

BBB UNIDO APPRECIATES YOUR INTEREST ITS FORMAL PRESENCE IN THE MEETING

CCC FOR THAT PURPOSE WILL REQUEST EWELL TO ATTEND MEETING ON OUR BEHALF AND WILL CONTACT HIM DIRECTLY

DDD WILL SEND IMMEDIATELY CABLE INVITING HARLAND AS PROPOSED REGARDS

ABDELRAHMAN UNIDO VIENNA

MM

FOR INFORMATION REGARDING INCOMING CABLES, PLEASE CALL THE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION, EXT. 2021

ORIGINAL

No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

UNIDO
cc FAO/IBRD Conf. Rep
cc Fertilizer

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: DR. ABDEL RAHMAN
UNIDO

VIENNA

DATE: JUNE 9, 1972

CLASS OF SERVICE: LT

COUNTRY: (AUSTRIA)

TEXT:
Cable No.:

FURTHER MYCAB JUNE 8 AM PROPOSING THAT MR. HARLAND OF UNDP NEW YORK ALSO BE INVITED TO UNIDO/FAO/IBRD FERTILIZER SESSION WASHINGTON JUNE 15 STOP PROVIDED YOU AGREE WITH PROPOSAL BELIEVE HOWEVER INVITATION SHOULD COME FROM UNIDO IN VIEW POSSIBILITY YOUR HAVING ALREADY CONTACTED UNDP FOR FUNDING OF FERTILIZER MISSIONS AND UNIDO LEADERSHIP THIS PROJECT REGARDS

FUCHS

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Hans Fuchs

DEPT. Industrial Projects Department

SIGNATURE _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: HFuchs:sml

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

cc: Messrs. Becker-Boost
Finzi
Carmignani
El Darwish (o/r)

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch: _____

RKP FAO/IBRD Corp Proj
cc UNIDO
cc Fertilizer

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: DR. ABDEL RAHMAN
UNIDO
VIENNA

DATE: June 8, 1972

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~LT~~ Telex

COUNTRY: (AUSTRIA)

WUI

TEXT:
Cable No.: UPON FURTHER CONSIDERATION WOULD STILL LIKE PROCEED UNIDO/FAO/IBRD FERTILIZER WORKING GROUP SESSION WASHINGTON JUNE 15 PRIMARILY TO ACQUAINT WITH THIS WORK A NUMBER OF ENTITIES SUCH AS NITREX COMMA ISMA COMMA FIAC AND PRIVATE INDUSTRIALISTS WHO WILL ATTEND FERTILIZER INSTITUTE MEETING AT GREENBRIER USA THAT CONCLUDES JUNE 14 AND WOULD LIKE TO ATTEND PART OF OUR MEETING STOP SINCE I CONSIDER UNIDO REPRESENTATION ESSENTIAL WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR CABLE REPLY WHETHER AT LEAST MR. VERGHESE COULD ATTEND WASHINGTON SESSION STOP VERY GRATEFUL YOUR ATTENTION AND HOSPITALITY DURING MY RECENT STAY VIENNA AND HOPE FOR FURTHER GOOD COOPERATION REGARDS

FUCHS

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME: Hans Fuchs

DEPT.: Industrial Projects Department

SIGNATURE _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: HFuchs:sml

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

cc: Messrs. Becker-Boost
Finzi
Carmignani
E. Darwish (o/r)

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch: _____

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SECTION

FAO / Coop Progs.

Log 192

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VIA WUI

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JUN 8 1 06 PM 1972

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

INTBAFRAD WSH

INTBAFRAD WSH

Distribution

Agriculture Projects

TELEX FROM ROME JUNE 8, 1972

61181 FOODAGRI

STOOPS

NO 133 INVIEW STRIKE TELEPHONE COMPANY PLEASE CALL BONO

TOMORROW TEN OCLOCK YOUR TIME

VERAART

Stoops

RECEIVED
JUN 8 1 05 PM 1972
COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

June 5, 1972

Letter No. 989

TO: Mr. Marius Veraart

FROM: K.D. Jones

SUBJECT: UNDP Matters

I am enclosing a copy of the following memoranda to UNDP/SF:

Date	From	To	Subject
March 29	Parsons	E.C. Williams	Request: from the Govt. of Peru: Management and Integrated Utilization of Tropical Forests.
May 1	Panton	R. Parrilli	UNDP/SF Project on Land Capability Appraisal for Indonesia.
May 1	Cleave	R. Parrilli	Request from the Govt. of Nigeria for the establishment of a Fruit & Vegetable Experimental & Demonstration Centre (DP/SF/310/NIR/GEN).
May 5	Stoops	E. Williams	Request from the Govt. of Indonesia for assistance in strengthening of Animal Health Services in the Eastern Islands (INS/72/008/A/01/12).
May 5	Stoops	E. Williams	Request Malawi for assistance in Improvement of Livestock and Dairy Industry.
May 17	Sutherland	E. Williams	Request Argentina assistance in the Recovery of Alfalfa Productivity.
May 25	Helmers	R. Parrilli	Request Guatemala - Assistance to the National Institute for Agricultural Marketing (INDECA).

KJones:gh

June 5, 1972

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FROM: K.D. Jones

SUBJECT: UNDP Matters

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KJones:gh

11:48 AM 1972

FILES

FAO / IBRD Coop. Program

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: June 1, 1972

FROM: O. H. Calika

SUBJECT: Discussions with Messrs. Huyser and Veraart of FAO

Messrs. Huyser and Veraart came to the Education Projects Department this morning to meet with Messrs. Ballantine, Burt, Stewart, van Dijk and Calika.

It was agreed that FAO should try to find a manpower economist to fill an existing vacancy under the Cooperative Program (education/training part). To fill the other vacancy, consideration will be given to recruitment of a sociologist and towards this end a candidate will be tested with the next Bank preparation/appraisal mission to Ethiopia. Mr. Huyser indicated that he has already issued instructions to his staff that Mr. Apodaca would be in charge of the education/training component of the Cooperative Program.

Mission schedules for the next three-month period were reviewed with the EPD Division Chiefs and needs for FAO staff participation were identified.

In response to Mr. Beal's letter of March 30 about the suitability of Mr. F. J. Brelle, a candidate, we have indicated that we would have reservations. Mr. Huyser took note of it.

cc: Messrs. Ballantine
McIvor
Veraart
EPD Division Chiefs
Mr. Fennell

OHC:jsc

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

JUN 2 2 34 PM 1972

TO: Files

FROM: D. R. Gaikis

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Messrs. Huyser and Verraert came to the Education Projects Department this morning to meet with Messrs. Ballantine, Burt, Stewart, van Dijk and Gaikis.

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cc: Messrs. Ballantine
McIvor
Verraert
EPD Division Chiefs
Mr. Fenwick

DRG:jsc

DELIVERED BY HAND - May 31, 1972

May 31, 1972.

Mr. Cecilio J. Morales
Inter-American Development Bank
Washington, D.C. 20577

Dear Mr. Morales:

Thank you for your letter of April 20th, in which you comment further on the possibilities for closer working relationships between our two institutions. I am sorry that I have been unable to reply sooner, due to my recent absence from Washington.

With reference to your forthcoming sector mission to Bolivia, I believe there has already been considerable coordination on the preparation for this mission. Mr. Groenveld, who will be heading an FAO/IBRD livestock identification mission, has been in contact with Mr. Kozub, chief of the IDB sector mission, and arrangements have been made for them to be in contact again when both are in Bolivia. We are also providing Mr. Groenveld and Mr. Kozub with materials on the agriculture sector which were assembled in the course of the recent IBRD economic mission to Bolivia. I understand that we have, unfortunately not been able to provide a transportation specialist for the mission, but that Mr. Ross has discussed this with Mr. Kozub some time ago. Our Livestock Division is writing to Mr. Moffatt, project manager of the IBRD-supported project in Bolivia, informing him of the forthcoming IDB mission and asking him to give it what help he can.

The situation concerning FAO/IBRD activities in Ecuador is somewhat different from that implied in your letter, however. A preparation mission for the Millagro Irrigation project was in Ecuador during March, and a credit preparation mission will be in the field during June 5 to June 25. Both of these are limited to specific preparation activities, and do not have any instructions to carry on broad identification work in the sub-sectors concerned. I therefore doubt that there would be any conflict with the sector mission you are scheduling for Ecuador in the latter half of 1972. The Forestry Project preparation mission was staffed from the FAO/IBRD Cooperative program, and in Ecuador during April 20 to May 20 of this year, but this work comes under our Industrial Projects Department rather than Agriculture Projects. Again, I would doubt that this mission raises coordination problems with your sector mission. We will, of course, be happy to provide you with our economic and sector review mission reports to Ecuador.

Progress has been made in arranging for more regular contact between staff of our two institutions concerned with agriculture. Mr. Carroll and Mr. Hendry have arranged for meetings to be held once a month, on the last day of each month, to exchange information on a range of topics. These include work in progress, review of the status of mission planning for economic, sector and sub-sector work, and exploration of possibilities for cooperation on forthcoming missions. The first such meeting will be held on May 31st, following which it may be possible to determine further which areas of mutual interest are likely to prove the most useful in providing a focus for future meetings.

Your final point raised the possibility of channeling some of the FAO/IBRD technical resources into joint work. My initial reaction is that I do not see much scope for this, mainly because the Cooperative Program is fully committed to preparation work on specific projects for us. In fact, they are unable to accommodate all the preparation work of this kind we are in a position to assign to them.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

L. [illegible] Evans
Director
Agriculture Projects Department

JBHendry:of
BANK

Budget
cc FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

Mr. J.H. Adler

May 25, 1972

I.M.F./Rome

F.Y. 1973 Budget - FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program

1. I refer to the administrative budget for F.Y. 1973 as circulated to the Executive Directors. I believe Mr. Lopez-Pinto has already mentioned to you our concern with regard to the level of provisions for FAO/CP as they affect operational travel and consultant services. The budget as it presently stands shows a reduction of 12.7% for the former and 8% for the latter over F.Y. 1972 estimated expenditures. We expect these provisions to be insufficient for the level of operations the FAO/CP will be called upon to perform.

2. As regards travel expenses we appreciate that you look upon the estimated level of F.Y. 1972 expenditures of US$462,000 with a certain amount of scepticism. On the other hand expenditures are apparently picking up now and we must expect total travel costs for the FAO/CP to exceed at least those incurred in F.Y. 1971 (US$413,000). Presently budgeted for F.Y. 1973 are only US$356,000. This would also seem inconsistent with the budgeted increase in personal services costs from US$760,000 in F.Y. 1972 to US$1,475,000 in F.Y. 1973 - a 93.6% increase! One would expect travel costs to rise at about the same rate.

3. The decrease in consultant expenses is less drastic though inconsistent with our attempts to get FAO/CP to use more consultants and FAO regular staff. I have recently been informed that the Program is counting on employing about 9-12 man-years of consultant time in F.Y. 1973. This would call for more than twice the presently budgeted amount of US$234,000.

4. I appreciate that it may not be possible to introduce any changes in the budget at this time. However, we should make sure that adequate additional allocations are made during the mid-year budget review to enable the Program to conduct its operations efficiently. I would be grateful if you could let me have your comments on this matter prior to the Board discussion on the budget.

cc: Messrs. Chadenet
McIvor
Jones, K.

MAPapendorp:fb

Record Removal Notice

The World Bank Group Archives & Records Management

File Title	Barcode No.
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program - Volume 01	30037003

Document Date	Document Type	
May 26, 1972	Letter	

Correspondents / Participants
To: Kenneth Jones
From: F.M. Roche

Subject / Title
Use of CP Personnel on UNDP projects

Exception(s)
Personal Information

Additional Comments

The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group.

Withdrawn by	Date
Vlada Alekankina	March 11, 2025

FAO/IBRD Coop. Program

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

Ref. FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

25 May, 1972.

Dear Don,

The enclosed paper by Gavin Green may be of some interest to you.

Yours sincerely,

Henry C. Spalding

for: P.J. Brumby
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Enc.:

Mr. D. Stoops
Chief, Livestock Division
Agriculture Projects Dept.,
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,
1818 H Street, N.W.,
Washington DC 20433
U.S.A.

PJB:cjs

RECEIVED
1972 MAY 30 PM 3:10
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Original to: Agric Proj
Date: 5/31/72
Communications Section

FAO/IBRD Cmf. Ag.

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: HUYSER

FOOD AGRI

ROME

COUNTRY: ITALY

DATE: May 16, 1972

CLASS OF SERVICE: LT telex

WU

TEXT:
Cable No.:

REURCAB 111 STOP WE APPRECIATE NEED FOR EARLY ADVERTISEMENT BUT IN VIEW LIKELY RESTRICTIONS ON THIS DEPARTMENTS EXPANSION IN FISCAL SEVENTY-THREE WE WISH TO REVIEW TOTAL RESOURCES BANK/UNESCO/FAO BEFORE SELECTING PROFESSIONAL SPECIALIZATION FOR FAO CP EDUCATION STOP WILL CONTACT YOU AGAIN FURTHER ON BALLANTINES RETURN EARLY JUNE STOP REGARDS

CALIKA

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME: O.H. Calika

DEPT.: Education Projects

SIGNATURE _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: RHSFennell/jf

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

cc Messrs. Ballantine (o/r), Fennell
Evans/Wapenhaus, Roan.

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch: _____

CENTRAL

MAY 17 2 42 PM 1972

HUYSEN

FOOD AGRI

ROME

ITALY

CALIKA

MAY 16 2 48 PM 1972

FAO/IBRD Coop. Program

Mr. Munir P. Benjenk

May 16, 1972

Jack L. Upper

Bank - FAO Cooperative Program

In the recent postponement of the Ebro Delta project appraisal mission the main reason was the inadequacy of the report on the project as prepared by the FAO-Cooperative Program. As I understand it, the most glaring weakness in that report was the failure to cover adequately the livestock element in the project. (In fact we understand that the Livestock Division of the CP was not shown this section until the report was about to be sent to the Bank, and at that time recommended that it not be sent until further work had been done). The decision not to appraise was made after the APD conferred in Washington with the members of the FAO mission, in itself a fairly unusual procedure. Needless to say, relations with the country are put in serious jeopardy during the course of such technical crossfire between the Bank and FAO.

A similar situation has arisen in the case of the FAO report on agricultural credit in PDRY. This report is little more than a rather negative description of the situation with no analysis of the possible needs for additional credit and no indication where technical assistance is needed. As a result the APD rightly maintain that an additional report on the agricultural credit structure will be needed before a project can be formulated. In this case we are fortunate that the additional study can be combined, together with some technical assistance in agricultural credit administration, with the fisheries project which will be appraised starting next week. However, the problem remains in some degree, and nearly a year has been lost in the preparation of this project.

You may wish to consider these points in conjunction with your review of the reasons for and procedure followed in the cancellation of the appraisal mission for the Ebro Delta project.

cc: Messrs. McIvor
Goffin
Haynes

JLUpper:sr

FAO/IBRD Coop. Program

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May 16, 1972

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Goffin
Haynes

JLUpper:sr

MAY 18 4 30 PM1972

FAO/IBRD Cooperative Prog.

DECLASSIFIED

MAR 1 1 2025

WBG ARCHIVES

Mr. B. Chadenet

May 12, 1972

L.J.C. Evans

CONFIDENTIAL

FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program

1. Following is some background information which you may find useful for your visit to FAO:

FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program Budget

2. For biennium 1970/71, total agreed budget was US$5 million, of which the Bank would pay 75%. For 1972/73, total agreed budget was raised to US$7 million. Following is estimated and actual expenditure for Calendar 1971:

	Budget	Actual Expenses
Salaries	1,159,750	1,170,264
Consultant Fees	253,500	277,273
Operational Travel	321,750	265,094*
Home Leave & Resettlement	60,000) projected	54,622
Miscellaneous	80,000)	74,652
	1,875,000	1,841,906

* Does not include US$159,487 for travel on Bank missions, for which 100% is paid by Bank.

As you may know FAO has had very considerable budgetary problems and serious cuts have been made in most of their programs when the budget was approved in the latter months of calendar year 1971. Amongst other things I understand that significant cuts were made in some travel budgets. The man in charge of the FAO budgeting division, Mr. Edward West questioned, as I understand it, whether FAO/IBRD travel budgets should not be cut. Mr. Huyser naturally resisted this and I understand that Mr. Ores Wells, who at that time was Deputy Director General, told Mr. West to keep his knife away from the cooperative program. At any rate I believe that Mr. Huyser feels he has an adequate travel budget and it would of course be particularly serious for us if he did not.

3. Authorized professional staff ceiling for 1970/71 was 70. Staff recruited by January 1, 1971 was 54 and fell to 52 by December 31, 1971. Recruitment has picked up in 1972; we think the total is now 55 or 56 but we do not have the very latest staff figures. FAO has consistently

recruited more slowly than the budget would have permitted them to do. Mr. McNamara spoke about this in January when he received a visit from Messrs. Terver, Iriart and Huyser. Mr. Huyser has been making a great effort to step up his recruitment which he needs to do in order to cope with the work that we want to put to him. He does, however, not find it easy because of the rather cumbersome recruitment mechanisms within FAO. He or Mr. Veraart could explain this to you, if you wish. The name of each applicant staff member for the cooperative program is submitted to us for approval before the appointment is made. I am not aware that we have to hold back recruitment by disagreeing nominations.

4. As you know, the bulk of the CP's activities is provision of assistance to Governments for the formulation and preparation of projects suitable for Bank/IDA financing. While this Department is the major user of the CP, some six members work exclusively in the field of agricultural education for the Education Projects Department, and CP staff and consultants are drawn on also by Industrial Projects, Transportation Projects and Special Projects Departments. The following will illustrate the use we have been making of the Program:

(a) In calendar 1971, of 32 agricultural projects approved by the Board, CP participated at some stage in preparation of 17.

(b) In F.Y. 1972, of 63 agricultural projects in the AGP operations program, CP participated at some stage in preparation of 20.

(c) In the F.Y. 1973 operations program, of 73 agricultural projects, CP are participating in the preparation of 27.

(d) In addition to the foregoing, in calendar 1971, CP provided 15 man missions on AGP sector work, five man missions on AGP appraisal, and four man missions on AGP supervision.

Quality of CP Work

5. In operations under the control and supervision of Bank Headquarters, CP members generally perform well and we have had good experience with most of them on appraisals and supervision. The quality of their preparation work has often not been satisfactory. Our main criticisms are a lack of objectivity and realism in assessing the economic and financial prospects of a project, and this weakness often stems from their anxiety to please the Government authorities rather than to give an

objective professional view on the project. They are inclined also to deal only with the Ministries of Agriculture in countries where the responsibility for investment decisions rests with other Ministries, such as Finance or Development. The consequence sometimes is that our appraisal missions are confronted with a Government which is not familiar with the project that we have to appraise and indeed sometimes does not agree with the project as conceived by the preparation missions. We also have been dissatisfied at times with the inability of the CP to produce their reports on schedule. We take great care not to set schedules for the Program but rather to ask them to set their own schedules. They have claimed on some occasions that they could not prepare a project adequately because our deadline prevented them from spending enough time on preparation work (the Spain-Ebro project is a recent example). Our reply to this: first, that we do not in fact set the deadlines but rather request them to set their own deadlines, which we then expect them to meet; second, we are in no position to judge whether their preparation has been adequate until we see their report and indeed until we appraise the project, so that we have to leave it to their professional judgment to decide whether the preparation report they are giving us is adequate or not. If they feel they need more time to prepare a project adequately, they should request it; we would, of course, agree and would have to adjust our own timetables accordingly (e.g. timing of appraisal might have to be deferred).

6. Some specific examples of recent projects where we have been dissatisfied with the quality of preparation are given below; but we are not suggesting that you raise these cases:

(a) Nepal-Birganj: This was prepared by consultants under CP supervision and we believe that CP provided insufficient critical review of the consultants' work. The preparation team made an "air reconnaissance" of the supply canal but did not inspect it on the ground and therefore did not draw attention to the poor design and quality of the works. After appraisal, a number of serious deficiencies have been uncovered, such as lack of sufficient attention to rainfall and the need for irrigation; lack of information on the relation between the project and the obligations of the Indian Aid Program which has been constructing part of the project.

(b) Iraq-Lower Khalis: Here again, we felt that the CP had not reviewed critically the consultants' work and we had to spend much time convincing the CP that additional work was needed, after their submitting to us the feasibility report in June 1971 (scheduled for April 1971). After discussion of this report in Washington with Messrs. Snelson and de Brichambaut, they agreed that the

deficiencies in the report were so serious that a new version was needed. This, in spite of Mr. Snelson's opinion expressed in a letter of May 31, 1971, that "The report presents the project clearly, is reasonable in its development schedule and projected yields, and the information in it should be an adequate basis (together with the results of current work in Iraq) for the Bank's appraisal." After Messrs. Snelson and de Brichambaut had visited the consultants in London and discussed various changes, a revised report was received from consultants on September 21, 1971.

(c) Upper Egypt - Drainage: Our main complaint here was the over-optimism of progress reports received from CP. Although Mr. Campbell of the CP wrote "Kamals Group have accomplished a miracle and produced a very tolerable report" in October, 1971, our review of the report in January 1972 indicated that it was deficient in several respects. Most seriously, soils information was presented as raw survey data, with no analysis nor statement of criteria for selection of land requiring drainage of areas to be included in the project.

(d) Nicaragua - Fisheries: After preparation by the CP, the Bank appraised this project but after reviewing appraisal data at Headquarters concluded that there was no basis for an investment project at the present time due to the decline in fish resources compared with investment in fisheries. It is true that the appraisal mission had the benefit of some later data than the preparation team, but a more thorough investigation during preparation would probably have shown that the project was not feasible and would have saved us a wasted appraisal mission.

(e) Nepal - Plywood: This was a project the CP prepared for Industrial Projects Department. The Industrial Projects team discovered on appraisal that no tests had been made of the peeling capabilities of the timber concerned, and there was no basis for a project until such tests had been carried out; thus the appraisal was aborted.

(f) Spain - Ebro: Before the appraisal mission left for Spain, they found so many deficiencies in the preparation report that they requested the CP preparation team to visit Washington for discussions. These discussions took place in Washington in April 1972. On the return of the team to Rome, Mr. Huyser complained to us by telephone and cable that if the preparation was inadequate it was because we had insisted on production of a preparation report by March 1972. This date was, in fact, given to us by the CP

and at no time did they warn us that the report would be inadequate if they had to meet this deadline. We have not been able to proceed to appraisal in this project pending discussions in Spain by a preliminary Bank mission.

Use of CP for Bank Work

7. Budget constraints, a greatly increased operations program and the constantly growing supervision load will cause AGP to continue to expect substantial support from the FAO/CP during F.Y. 1973. Details have yet to be worked out and discussions with the CP have not yet been initiated, but it can be foreseen that the Program may be asked to provide approximately 14-1/2 man-years of support to the AGP (for Bank-led missions). This is a substantial increase on present use, but it would more closely involve team members in Bank operations and also expose them to the Bank's pace, which should then have a beneficial effect on CP operations. It is not easy to utilize CP manpower on appraisal and supervision missions, since team members are unwilling to stay long enough in Washington. It would be a great improvement if more CP team members could be posted to Washington for extended periods.

8. As you will know, we felt, even while Mr. Ergas was in charge of a smaller team than exists at present, that the organizational structure needed significant improvement. Mr. Ergas plainly preferred a very unstructured organization. Soon after Mr. Huyser's appointment we took up with him this question. He told us that he was greatly concerned and that Mr. Cres Wells had already spoken to him about a need for better organization within the Program. I am still very disappointed at the lack of progress in this respect. I feel that there is serious loss of efficiency because of a lack of clear lines of command.

9. At the end of March this year, just before my last visit, Mr. Huyser had issued to all his staff a memorandum dated March 30, 1972 headed "CP Operating Procedures - Working Instructions No. 1", attached. This purported to set out a new organizational pattern.

10. I discussed the new organization proposal with Mr. Huyser and (with Mr. Huyser's agreement) with Mr. Veraart. I concluded that this was almost a pattern of non-organization. There is still considerable overlapping of lines of command and uncertainty as to who can give directives to whom. It is not clear to each individual staff member whom he is responsible for working under and there are considerable conflicts and competition for the time of individual staff members. Because the organization seems mainly geared to providing people for missions, mission leaders when they are appointed normally compete to obtain the services of the best staff members and staff members who are regarded as being below the best may sometimes be under-utilized.

11. I told Mr. Huyser that I thought his "reorganization" plan was disappointing and that I did not believe he would find much improvement from it. I suggested that we ought to review the situation in about three months (i.e. about mid-July) in order to see whether improvements have been effected and if not to consider some revised plan. I do, however, understand Mr. Huyser's difficulties. He inherited a particularly difficult situation and his options are complicated because of the very high number of men in the Program who are at "Director" level (13 or 14 people at D1 level out of a total staff of about 55). If invited to, I am sure that you or I could recommend an effective organizational structure for the Program but I have thought it best not to press this very far until Mr. Huyser's own plan has at least been tried for a few months.

Attachment

LJCEvans/NMcIvor:fh

Mr. S. Chadenet - 6 - May 12, 1972

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Attachment

LJCEvans/MMcIvor:fb

MAY 15 10 41 AM 1972

FAO/IBRD Coop. Program

May 12, 1972

Mr. K. E. Snelson
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy 00100

Dear Ken:

I have just given away my last copy of your famous "Guideline for the Preparation of Feasibility Studies for Irrigation and Drainage Projects," FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme, Rome, September, 1970.

Would you be so kind and send me three additional copies.

All the best. Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely yours,

A. Golan
Deputy Division Chief
Irrigation I
Agriculture Projects Department

AG/pa

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
MAY 15 10 42 AM 1972

Mr. K. E. Gunlason
FAO\IBRD Cooperative Programme
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy 00100

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Would you be so kind and send me three additional copies.

All the best. Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely yours,

A. Golan
Deputy Division Chief
Irrigation I
Agricultural Projects Department

AG\pm

MAY 15, 1972

FAO/IBRD Coop Program

May 11, 1972

Mr. John Spears, Chief
Operation, Planning and Coordination
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 - Rome, Italy

Dear John:

I'm sending a slightly revised draft of the letter to INCEL which ties in with the tables we gave you and with our letter to Mr. Popovic. The changes are not significant but I am circulating the new version within the Bank and thought I would send you a copy. We still hope to get our letter out tomorrow, but if you learned anything in London or Rome which you think we or Mr. Popovic should have, please send me a cable.

I trust you had a good trip and look forward to the next stage in the Saga of C-II.

Sincerely,

A. R. Perram
Industrial Projects Department

Enclosure

ARPerram:mm

DRAFT
May 10, 1972
ARPerram:mm

FAO/IBRD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM LETTERHEAD

INCEL
Banja Luka

Dear Mr. Maglajalic:

We are enclosing herewith 10 copies of the draft report on the 175,000 tons per year sulphate pulp mill.

Subsequent to the completion of the draft report, we have revised the financing requirements to include interest during construction, physical contingencies and escalation provisions which bring the total cost to approximately $96.8 million dollars equivalent as shown in the attached Table I.

In order to determine the financial viability of the project, we have assumed that the foreign debt would be $50.4 million and the equity (i.e., funds whose repayment plus interest would be deferred until surplus funds were available) and Yugoslav loans would be $46.4 million. The attached Table II indicates that the project would not be able to service the assumed debt with a sufficient margin (i.e., a ratio of cash generation to debt payments equivalent in excess of 1.5) unless selling prices could be increased significantly and operating and wood costs reduced. As selling prices (net of transportation costs) will depend on the location of the customers, it becomes essential to specifically identify the market prospects in Yugoslavia, Italy and other adjacent countries. We suggest these markets be studied in two stages. The first would be to look at the prospects of market size and prices by selected meetings with consumers and to establish whether the project would be financially viable using the potential sales volume and prices determined by these meetings. If the project appears

financially viable then we would proceed to establish firm market estimates with a market survey carried out by an experienced firm of consultants.

As you can see the financial viability depends on a number of factors none of which by itself would solve the problems. The necessary ingredients are (a) an obtainable market, (b) sufficiently high prices, (c) a high proportion of equity funds, (d) reduced operating costs and (e) possible incentives such as export premiums, reduction of import duties, reinvestments of interest or guarantee fees, or lower wood costs. We must look at all these points together to determine the possibilities. The most important are (i) specific markets, (ii) the actual selling prices, (iii) transport costs to the markets, and (iv) the estimated amount of dinar funds which we can safely assume to be obtainable in equity. We also need to have your views on the foreign exchange financing assumed in the attached Table III.

We are sending you the draft report together with this covering letter so you can review the project before we meet. We are ready to sit down with you at your earliest convenience to discuss the final report and to outline the next steps to be taken. We suggest such a meeting take place the week of May 29 to permit the World Bank staff to join us for two days en route to India. They expect to be in Europe about June 1 and could join in Yugoslavia if convenient to you.

Yours truly,

J. Spears

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FAO/IBRD Coop. Program
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Education Projects

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HUYSER ROME+

Distribution:
Education Projects

FAO/IBRD Coop file

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ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

618

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME | Cables: FOODAGRI ROME | Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI | Telephone: 5797

Ref. BK 3/7

MAY. - 8 1972

Letter No. 00154

Projects Dept. Correspondence

ANS'D BY Jones

DATE 5/22/72

Dear Ken,

Economic Staff Working Papers

Could you kindly arrange for sending me 25 copies of Economic Staff Working Paper: No. 125 title "An Agricultural Model from the Ivory Coast Programming Study". FAO is holding a Seminar along similar lines in June and it would be appreciated if you could send the copies sonnest possible.

Could you also send a few copies of No. 127 title "The Determinants of Aggregate Savings".

Many thanks

Yours sincerely

M. Veraart
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr Ken Jones
Agriculture Projects Dept.,
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
USA

DDC REGISTRY
In Reply please mention our reference and date of this letter

HENDRY
(for clearance please.)

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME | Cables: FOODAGRI ROME | Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI | Telephone: 5797

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Yours sincerely

M. Verstart
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr Ken Jones
Agricultural Projects Dept.,
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
USA

DOC REGISTRY
In reply please mention our reference and date of this letter

RECEIVED
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
1972 MAY 12 AM 10:24

FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program

May 4, 1972

Mr. P. Terver
Assistant Director-General
Development Department
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Dear Mr. Terver:

This is just to let you know that I agree with the proposal in your letter of April 26, concerning the use of Bank and IDA reports, that for the next four to six months the Cooperative Program should distribute the documents to the various interested divisions and at the same time attach our questions for completion. We look forward with interest to receiving FAO's comments when this has been done.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Michael L. Hoffman
Associate Director
Development Services Department

AEE:lp

cc: Mr. Evans/Mr. Hendry - with copy of incoming letter

FAO - B/FAO Coop Program

May 4, 1972

Letter No. 972

Mr. Marius Veraart
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Use of CP Personnel on UNDP Projects

Dear Marius,

The Controller's Department has been in touch with Agriculture Projects Department regarding the use of CP team members by FAO on activities relative to the UNDP - Lower Mekong Basin Programs Project.

In previous correspondence, we have requested that all Mekong Project expenditures be carefully separated from those of the CP. To facilitate this we requested all invoices relative to the Mekong Project be directed to Mr. Vergin of the Special Projects Department.

Undoubtedly FAO is attempting to separate these expenditures. However, we have noted that the full services of Messrs. Guinard, Casati, Boumendil and Lazarev were charged on CP invoices Nos. 1143; 1157 and 2017 for November, 1971 through February, 1972 and, at the same time, salary charges for these four team members also appear on Mekong Project invoices No. 2014 of April 7, 1972 for periods within those months. We further note that the salary rates charged for these individuals on the Mekong Project invoice are higher than those charged for the same period on the CP invoices.

We, of course, have a number of audit procedures which will preclude double charges and your own schedule of assignments always lists those team members assisting in the Mekong Project. It would be appreciated, nevertheless, if you could follow up this matter on a personal basis to ensure that double billing can be avoided.

There are some other matters relative to the Mekong Project invoices which don't concern us or the CP and which Messrs. Vergin and Craig-Martin will discuss directly with FAO when they visit Rome.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth D. Jones
Agriculture Projects Department

cc: R. Jones
H. Vergin

KDJones:gh

May 1, 1972

Letter No. 972

Mr. Marius Verraert
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

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Kenneth D. Jones
Agriculture Projects Department

cc: R. Jones
H. Verqin

KDJones:gh

FAO/IBRD Cooperative Prog

May 3, 1972

Mr. J. P. Huyser
Director
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme
FAO
Via dello Terme di Caracalla
00100-Rome
Italy

Dear Mr. Huyser:

I am very much looking forward to visiting you and your team in Rome on Friday, May 19. I am planning to arrive at 1905 on flight AF 636 on Thursday, May 18, and will leave Rome on flight TW 891 for Washington, D.C. on Saturday, May 20, at 0935. I shall stay at the Grand Hotel.

Yours sincerely,

B. Chadenet

B. Chadenet
Deputy Director, Projects

BChadenet:jfh

c.c. Mr. Evans

CENTRAL FILES
MAY 4 2 25 PM 1972

May 3, 1972

Mr. J. P. Huyser
Director
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme
FAO
Via dello Terme di Caracalla
00100-Rome
Italy

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Yours sincerely,

B. Chadenet

B. Chadenet
Deputy Director, Projects

BChadenet:jfh

c.c. Mr. Evans

✓FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program
cc UNDP/Res Rep

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

DDC REGISTRY
In Reply please mention our reference and date of this letter

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

Ref. DP-9/40

APR 2 8 1972

Projects Dept. Correspondence
ANS'D BY Not Required
DATE MAY 31, 1972

Letter No. 00141

Dear Ken,

Report on Discussions on Investment Follow-up at the Regional Meeting of UNDP Resident Representatives for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, 2-11 March 1972

... Please find enclosed herewith eight copies of the above-mentioned Back-to-Office Report.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

M. V

rp. Marius Veraart
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr Ken Jones
Agriculture Project Dept.,
IBRD
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
USA

BARTSCH
GOFFIN
PARSONS
ROWLE
HAYNES
HEERMANS
FAO file
OPS file

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Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME — Cables: FOODAGRI ROME — Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI — Telephone: 5797

DDC REGISTRY
In reply please mention our reference and date of this letter

Ref: DP-9/40

APR 2 8 1972

Letter No.....

Dear Ken,

Report on Discussions on Investment Follow-up at the Regional Meeting of UNDP Resident Representatives for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, 2-11 March 1972

Please find enclosed herewith eight copies of the above-mentioned Back-to-Office Report.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Martina Versaat
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr Ken Jones
Agriculture Project Dept.,
IBRD
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
USA

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. J.P. Huyser
Director, Investment Centre

Date: 14 April 1972

From: J.P. Bhattacharjee
Deputy Director, Investment Centre

Subject: Report on Discussions on Investment Follow-up at the Regional Meeting of UNDP Resident Representatives for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, 2-11 March 1972

1. I was in Bangkok for about five days from 7 March to participate in the Regional Meeting of the UNDP Resident Representatives (R.R.'s) for Asia and the Far East (AFE), held in Bangkok, Thailand, 2-11 March 1972. The meeting was inaugurated by Mr. R. Peterson, Administrator UNDP, given welcome and farewell addresses by Mr. U. Nyun, Executive Secretary, ECAFE, and chaired by Mr. Coomaraswamy, Assistant Administrator of the UNDP Regional Bureau for AFE. Apart from R.R.'s of the countries in the region, the UNDP Headquarters was represented in strength, so also were many of the specialized agencies, IBRD, ADB, ECAFE and the UN Fund for Population Activities. FAO representatives participating in different sessions were Dean Umali, Messrs. Hartmans and Warde-Jones, besides myself.

Agenda

2. This was the first of the annual meetings, region-wise, of R.R.'s (replacing the global meetings of past years) under the reorganized system and structure of UNDP. In line with the role and responsibilities laid down in the Governing Council Consensus, UNDP Headquarters had made systematic preparation of the agenda papers to reflect their fresh thinking and to develop the new system from programming to follow-up. The main items of the agenda were: Country Programming; Inter-country Programming; Formulation, Appraisal, Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation and Follow-up of Projects; Preinvestment Projects and Investment Follow-up; Development Support Communications Service; UN Volunteers; and UN Fund for Population Activities. Country and Inter-country Programming were new exercises and as such took up much of the time of the meeting which was largely concerned with orientation of R.R.'s, discussion of new UNDP procedures, exchange of experiences among R.R.'s, UNDP HQrs and the Agencies. There was no attempt to reach substantive conclusions or decisions; but a brief record was prepared for the UNDP files. Mr. Warde-Jones in his report has dealt with the discussions on most of the topics.

DP-9/40

.../...

cc. Bhattacharjee (chron)
All Team Members
DDC Reg. (3)

Hartmans (DDA)
Warde-Jones (DDA)

Investment Follow-up

3. In his opening statement, Mr. Peterson, the new Administrator, gave an indication of the directions he would like UNDP to take, and stressed among other things, the need for "careful and far-sighted attention to project follow-up, especially investment follow-up", for which the Governing Council has placed "full responsibility on him in the UN system." The agenda paper was in the form of a note on the role of UNDP in promoting investment follow-up prepared by Mr. J. Everts, Director, Investment Follow-up, who introduced it as reflecting largely his division's thinking on this subject. He had apparently left out issues of a political nature and these were likely to be covered in a comprehensive report which the Administrator was going to present to the next session of the Governing Council. The paper would be discussed in the forthcoming PWG and IACB and we suggested that it should be sent to the Agencies sufficiently in advance so that the heads of the Agencies could be briefed adequately.

4. The active participants in the discussion included, besides myself, representatives of IBRD and ADB, and the R.R.'s, specially from Ceylon, India, Iran, Laos, Philippines and Thailand. The comments and observations of the R.R.'s related to specific questions on IBRD position on projects in their respective countries and clarification as to whether and how far interests of bilateral and national financing agencies should be taken into account in UNDP preinvestment support. However, the Agency representatives laid more emphasis on the concept of investment follow-up, the nature of this function and the role of UNDP vis-à-vis agencies and governments. The major issues that were highlighted in the course of discussion can be summarized as follows:

(a) A major policy issue on which UNDP Administration was still to decide was whether UNDP should influence, through Governing Council decisions or otherwise, the investment orientation of the programme, which means in effect reorientation of the country programme. This issue was important because of a general feeling that projects with investment potential (I-P) had not been coming up in the recent past in sufficient numbers and that the country programmes were not apparently improving the situation. In this connection, the IBRD representative voiced a concern that the requirements for preinvestment studies to support the projected IBRD lending programme far exceeded not only the I-P projects included in the country programmes but also UNDP's available preinvestment funds. The ADB representative added that his Bank had its own grant funds for preinvestment studies but was willing to look more closely at UNDP projects which were brought to its attention and which supported its lending programme ('case by case'). ADB also expressed an interest in acting as executing agency for projects of interest. In general, the two Banks' views appeared to cause some uneasiness in UNDP circles, inasmuch as they were reminded of the limited role of UNDP in preinvestment support, contrary to the assumption of "full responsibility of UNDP Administrator."

(b) The ad hoc measures taken by the UNDP Administrator during the last three years, such as asking for investment reports from Project Managers through Agencies, offering financial advisory service to governments on request and setting up a panel of financial advisers apparently had not yielded the desired results in investment. Finally, under pressure from the Governing Council, UNDP has tried to systematise its thinking and approach (the process is continuing, according to Everts) by redefining its preinvestment function, clarifying the nature of investment follow-up work, the role of UNDP in promoting it. Thus, there is now better recognition of the fact which the Investment Centre had been pointing out repeatedly, that this follow-up is not a matter of injecting some financial analysis in the concluding phase of a project but a continuous process starting with its initial formulation, subsequent preparation and implementation and requiring injection of multidisciplinary inputs into the investigations at critical points in its course. Since there was some ambivalence in the UNDP paper which appeared still to think mainly in terms of economic and financial analysis, I stressed the multidisciplinary nature of this work and pointed out that often there will be the need for identification of an "investment project" in the course of implementation of the preinvestment project and in all cases special attention will have to be given to delicate issues such as government policy, institutional changes, organization and management set-up, besides, technical, financial and economic feasibility. This view was supported by the representatives of IBRD and ADB. The implication of this, which was also emphasized by me, was that investment follow-up work could most appropriately be done by the agencies having an investment centre set-up, rather than by the UNDP structure at the headquarters or in the field. Everts apparently agreed with this view; but there was probably pressure at his headquarters from political and vested interests to still maintain a roster of financial advisers.

(c) UNDP was taking a pragmatic and flexible approach to the definition of its preinvestment function, without trying to place on it the highest possible priority. This way the door has been kept open for including in the Programme with equal importance projects for development of human resources, transfer of technology, training and institution building, planning, etc. While for the time being this approach found a general support in all Agencies and the UNDP structure, I pointed out that this open approach could lead to a preponderance of requests for short-term technical assistance, at the risk of a fall in those with I-P. This point appeared to have Everts' support, who in this connection mentioned that the Administrator was still to decide on issues like this, which have a political connotation. Clear guidelines on this were necessary to assist R.R.'s in their country programming exercise.

(d) Mr. Everts did not specify the type of projects to be included in the preinvestment category, except mentioning all projects with I-P and those of an investment support nature. This prompted me to explain, on the basis of our experience, the varied nature of investment follow-up required for different types of projects and to suggest that the UNDP policy or priority in regard to the major types of projects could be further clarified, especially to indicate the relative importance of different time horizons of investment to be considered for its preinvestment support.

(I now notice in the Administrator's report that preinvestment projects have been defined to include feasibility, pre-feasibility and basic resource studies. There is no order of priority among them and an apparent preference for projects leading to physical capital development.)

(e) UNDP has been doing its homework on the policy and operational procedures for investment follow-up, extending from the stage of country programming through project preparation, implementation, to follow-up through investment reports and brochures. The new procedures established for investment follow-up include identification of preinvestment projects in the country programme, screening at the time of approval of major projects with a view to categorising separately those with I-P as well as those of investment support nature, sounding out the government as well as external financial sources, bilateral and multilateral, for possible interest in follow-up investment, incorporating investment follow-up requirements in the objective, planops, network and budget of the project, inputs of necessary expertise from various sources, especially from agencies with investment centres and preparation of investment report and investment brochure. To assist R.R.'s and project personnel in understanding and discharging these new functions, guidelines are under preparation at UNDP headquarters and assistance received from FAO Investment Centre was acknowledged. While emphasizing our intention to give full cooperation to UNDP and appreciating the funding of two posts in the Investment Centre, I also sounded a note of caution about trying to work out a standardized procedure particularly emphasizing the fact that investment follow-up would need to be oriented to the requirements of particular financing agencies and would often require tailoring investment projects on a case by case basis.

(f) One of the main points raised by me related to the respective roles of agencies, the R.R.'s and the UNDP headquarters in the investment follow-up process. The Everts' paper indicated considerable responsibility being thrown on the shoulders of the R.R.'s who were hardly equipped to bear it. I suggested that while R.R.'s should have some orientation in this line, their actual role should be confined to general liaison with the government, obtaining clarification of government intentions with regard to financing, keeping UNDP and the agencies informed

of progress, and asking for suitable agency inputs and intervention at the appropriate time. They should not be asked to "manage" the investment follow-up work and cannot possibly have their own staff for this purpose. Related to this is the observation of the IBRD representative that it preferred to have identification and preparation work done through other components of the UN system. Even ADB referred to its Agreement with FAO. The IBRD representative expressed satisfaction with the present procedure for examining and screening projects, expressing special interest in appropriate cases, providing comments and assisting in other ways. ADB indicated willingness to extend its cooperation.

(g) UNDP is envisaging to promote follow-up financing not only by multilateral agencies but also bilateral sources, national governments and other domestic sources and private investment. In this connection, some R.R.'s asked the question, which was not fully answered, as to how far they should go in relation to the bilateral donors. As regards private sector financing, UNDP mentioned the understanding reached with the ICP in FAO and the IFC; but Everts did not venture to answer the question as to whether the predominantly public sector orientation of UNDP projects would undergo any significant change in the future. In this connection, I put in a plea which received support, for UNDP technical assistance to a neglected sector, namely, national banks, and finance and credit agencies with a view to assisting them in developing their lending programmes and mobilizing domestic resources. One or two R.R.'s went to the length of suggesting that UNDP preinvestment work should be geared in particular countries to supporting domestic investment only.

5. In summing up, three general points need to be emphasized as deserving of careful attention. First, while we should assist Mr. Everts and his investment follow-up group in their attempt to promote this line of activity, we should carefully watch and if possible sound notes of warning to the UNDP on their jurisdictional tendency to completely take over this whole function. Secondly, the tendency to overburden the R.R.'s with too many investment follow-up functions does not appear to be well-conceived or conducive of results. Thirdly, both the FAO and the Bank should take a greater interest in analysing and screening the country programmes and projects, expressing special interest, and in appropriate cases intervening in project formulation, supervision and implementation at the right times. This would probably be the best way to prove to UNDP that investment follow-up is not just a matter of injecting some financial advisory service in the concluding stages of a project but a multidisciplinary approach based on cooperation between the financing and the executing agencies on the one hand, and between these and the project team, on the other.

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FAO/IBRD Coop Programme

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Projects Dept. Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

Ref. BK 1/4

ANSWERED BY Answered

DATE

APR. 2 6 1972

file FAO general

Dear Noel,

Thank you for your letter No 973 regarding C.P. informing Bank Offices of C.P. missions to their respective areas or countries.

I have distributed the list of addresses within the C.P. and foresee no difficulties in following up on your suggestions.

You are quite right in saying that the only way to keep Bank field staff accurately informed, is by cable or FOODAGRAM (FAO's internal pouch system) rather than through distribution of travel schedules or timetables which are subject to frequent and unexpected changes.

Where possible we will ask FAO channels (Country Repss) to pass the information to Bank Offices to avoid duplication of expenses. This is at the moment rather crucial since appropriations for cables within FAO have been subject to very stringent economies.

With best wishes

Yours sincerely,

M. Veraart
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr Noel McIvor
Deputy Director
Agriculture Projects Department
IBRD
1818 H. Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

DDC REGISTRY
In Reply please mention our reference and date of this letter

NAYLOR (NEW DELHI)

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

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FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr Noel Melvor
Deputy Director
Agriculture Projects Department
IBRD
1818 H. Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

DDC REGISTRY
In Reply please mention our reference and date of this letter

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
1972 MAY 10 AM 9:42

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FAO B/FAO Coop Program

April 25, 1972

Mr. J.P. Huyser, Director, DDC

Peter G. Nelson

FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program in Rome

1. Thank you for Mr. Brochu's memo SFH/1 LES2 of March 1st, enclosing background information on Lesotho which I safely received in Maseru.

2. I am obliged to him for taking the trouble to assemble these papers and send them to me.

cc: Mr. Forcum

PGNelson:jah

April 25, 1972

Mr. J.P. Huyser, Director, DDC

Peter G. Nelson

NAO/IBRD Cooperative Program in Rome

1. Thank you for Mr. Brooks's memo STL/J 1382 of March 1st, enclosing background information on Leontho which I safely received in Maseru.

2. I am obliged to him for taking the trouble to assemble these papers and send them to me.

cc: Mr. Porcum

PGNelson:jab

APR 27 11 54 AM 1972
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FAO - IBRD Coop Program

Mr. Marius Veraart
c/o FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

April 13, 1972

Dear Marius:

We have had the complaint recently from Peter Naylor in the Delhi office that there have been FAO/IBRD CP missions to India of which he was not aware. Peter talked to Mr. Bhattarcharjee about this when J.P. was in India and J.P. gave him a copy of your mission timetable. Peter is suggesting that we keep him informed on movements of CP missions based on the mission timetables.

I do not think that this would be a very good system as the timetables are sometimes out of date when we receive them and, in any case, timing has often to be changed unavoidably so that we never feel that we have up-to-date information on the movements of CP missions.

I would like to suggest that the CP institute a system, if they have not already done so, of informing Bank officers outside Washington whenever a CP mission is to visit that country. I hope that this will not be a very difficult thing to arrange. The CP will be informing the Governments of mission arrivals and could, I should think, at the same time inform the Bank Office in that country. I assume that you have an up-to-date list of Bank offices abroad. They are given in our telephone directory, pages XXX and XXXI. In case you do not have an up-to-date directory I enclose a copy of the directory of January 20, 1972.

Please let us know if you see any difficulty in instituting this system.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

NM

Noel McIvor
Deputy Director
Agriculture Projects Department

Encl.

cc: Messrs. Husain
Cheek
Aiyer (Afghanistan)
Flood (Colombia)
Kraske (India)
Tolbert (Indonesia)
Hideshima (Nepal)
Wiehen (Pakistan)
Homsi (Thailand)

NMcIvor:fh

FAO - B/FAO Coop Program

April 5, 1972

Mr. Harry B. Wirin
Controller
Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N.
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Dear Mr. Wirin:

This is in reply to your letter of March 14, 1972, reference AFC/208/GA72, proposing that FAO's average cost system for staff services be extended to include the Cooperative Programme activities. We have no objection in principle to your proposal, but should like to have the following questions clarified before we come to a decision:

1. Will there be an average cost for each grade for both professional and non-professional positions? If so, could you please inform us as to the composition, by element and amount, of the average cost for each grade involved in the Programme;

2. Will the calculation of each grade's average cost be based on current levels of salary, benefits and other elements at the beginning of a period (biennium) or would projected increases be included?

3. (a) You mention that, should comparison of actual and average costs warrant an increase or decrease, adjustments would be made accordingly. Would such adjustments be reflected only in a new rate to be applicable from that point on or would retroactive adjustments be made?

   (b) Would your monitoring to test the validity of the rates result in each grade being considered individually or would all grades be considered as a group?

4. With reference to your last two paragraphs concerning terminal payments:

   (a) We assume the Terminal Payments Fund for the Joint Programme will continue until June 30, 1972. If so, why would it not be liquidated as of that date, rather than December 31, 1971, as mentioned in your letter?

.../2

(Cont.)

(b) It appears that the element included in the average costs to cover actual terminal payments would, as time progresses, result in the accumulation of a "pool" of funds, even though these funds would not actually be segregated in your accounts, as apparently the Terminal Payments Fund is now. It seems, therefore, that if a substantial reduction or liquidation of the Joint Programme took place in, say, 1978, something less than the total terminal payments made at that time should be considered as "additional and exceptional charges to the Programme." Is this a reasonable assumption to make?

We share your concern to reduce the record keeping burden associated with the Joint Programme, but should like to satisfy ourselves that the proposed system of average costs would provide a reasonably accurate method of recording costs for the Programme.

Sincerely yours,

K. Georg Gabriel
Controller

JCReamy/hm

Cleared with and cc: Mr. L.J.C. Evans

cc: Mr. Reamy

4/5/72

FAO - B/FAO Coop Prog

Letter No. 963 March 31, 1972

Mr. J. Huyser
Director
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Rome, Italy

Dear Jan,

You may remember that about a year ago we sent you a draft of a Sector Program Paper on Agriculture. During the past twelve months the paper has been subjected to a good deal of re-drafting, and I am asking Guy de Brichambaut to carry to you the attached copy of the latest draft. The intention is to submit a version to the Executive Directors at the end of May and then to publish the paper in English, French and Spanish sometime in July. The attached version is of course subject to further re-drafting, and if you would care to give us any comments on it we should be most glad to have them.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

L.J.C. Evans
Director
Agriculture Projects Department

Encs:

cc: Messrs. McIvor/Eccles/Jones

LJCEvans:lkt

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Mr. J. Huyser
Director
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Rome, Italy

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Kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

L.C. Evans
Director
Agriculture Projects Department

MAR 31 9 59 AM 1972

Encs:

cc: Messrs. McIvor/Eccles/Jones

LCEvans:lkt

FAO-B/FAO Coop Program

March 27, 1972

Letter No. 958

Mr. Marius Veraart
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Dear Marius,

Received the March timetables today for which we thank you. They will be a great help in scheduling our own work program as I'm sure you know.

A couple of housecoming items for you: -

a. Attached is a map that should complement the Papalaopan material I sent the other day;

b. We have rescheduled the production of the Progress of Operations. It will be distributed in mid-month hereafter and the next issue will be dated April 15, 1972.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth D. Jones
Agriculture Projects Department

KDJones:gh

March 27, 1972

Letter No. 958

Mr. Marius Verraert
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program
Via della Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

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KDJones:gh

MAR 27 10 31 AM 1972

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File Title	Barcode No.
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Document Date	Document Type	
March 24, 1972	Letter	

Correspondents / Participants
To: Lionel J.C. Evans
From: J.P. Huyser

Subject / Title
Cooperative Program Staffing

Exception(s)
Personal Information

Additional Comments

The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group.

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March 24, 1972

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COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

FOR TWO VACANT FORESTRY POSTS IN PROGRAMME PROPOSE AAAFRITZ SURBRUGG SWISS 51 WITH FAOFORESTRY DEPARTMENT SINCE 1958 ASSIGNMENTS 1958 61 MEXICO LOGGING AND SAWMILLING IMPLEMENTING FOREST INDUSTRY PROJECTS 1962 67 BURMA (STATE TIMBER BOARD) MECCANISATION TIMBER HARVESTING SPECIAL EMPHASIS MECHANISATION TEAK WOOD EXTRACTION 1968 71 TEAM LEADER LOGGING AND FOREST ENGINEERING CASPIEN FOREST DEVELOPMEN T PROGRAMME STOP 1955 58 EXTRACTION ENGINEER STAPLEFORD FOREST RESERVE SALISBURY AFRICA STOP PARTICPATED CP FOREST INDUSTRIES MISSION YUGOSLAVIA 1971 AND PARTICIPATING INDIA FORESTRY MISSION APRIL 1972 BBB HUGH MCFARLAND CANADIAN 53 EDUCATION PHD MCGILL UNIVERSITY BSC CEHMISTRY AND MATHS MANITOBA UNIVERSITY STOP EXPERIENCE 1951 56 SENIOR RESEARCH CHEMIST BATHURST POWER AND PAPER CO CANADA 1956 64 ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER CO CANADA 1964 68 SANDWELL AND CO VANCOUVER TECHICAL AND ECONOIC STUDIES PULP AND PAPER MILLS SUPERVISION AND PLANNING PULPING TESTS 1968 PRESENT TRANSFERRES SANDWELL AND CO LONDON ENGLAND ASSESSMENT MILL OPERATING PROBLEMS STUDIES PULP AND PAPER MILLS STOP PARTICIPATED CP FOREST INDUSTRIE MISION YUGOSLAVIA 1971 STOP GRATEFUL CONSURRENCE PROCEED RECRUITMENT

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FAO - B/FAO Coop Program

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
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ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME | Cables: FOODAGRI ROME | Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI | Telephone: 5797

Ref. AFC/208/GA-72
FN 11/2
BK 1/1

MAR 14 1972

Dear Mr. Chang,

I write to advise you that, as from 1 January 1972, this Organization's Regular Programme has been operated under a system of programme budgeting. In conjunction with Programme budgeting, we have gone over to a system of average costs: the average costs, of which there is one for each grade, cover salaries and common staff costs of all personnel paid from the Regular Programme and from Field Programme Overhead Costs budgets.

We would like to extend average costing to those of our staff who are charged to the Joint FAO/IBRD Programme whose costs are shared between this Organization and IBRD in the ratio of 25% - 75%. We would like your concurrence to the introduction of these average costs on the Joint Programme as from 1 July 1972.

The average costs which we have established for each grade are listed at Annex I. These figures are based on careful calculations aimed to ensure that as closely as possible we recover, by the end of our 1972-73 biennium, actual costs incurred. These costs will be kept under close scrutiny and, should it become evident during the course of the biennium that they should be increased or decreased, adjustments would be made accordingly. We believe that there will be every advantage to both of our organizations in applying the new averages to the staff charged to the Joint Programme and to staff seconded from FAO to IBRD for missions etc. You would be invoiced each month with the staff concerned for a month or fraction of a month, as the case might be, at average costs. As the averages embrace all common staff costs, we would not be billing you with home leave travel, education grant travel etc. This would, we believe, reduce to a useful extent the amount of correspondence that passes between our two organizations in regard to billing, and it would relieve your staff of the checking which they at present carry out on the bills they receive.

../..

Mr. Victor C. Chang
Deputy Controller
Internation Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

I would like to add a word in explanation of the fact that the rates which appear on the attached list exceed the rates for P-4 and P-5 officers which we advised to you with our letter of 30 September reference AFC/1025/GA-71. The reason for the difference is that the rates advised you on 30 September, which were of retroactive effect from 1 July, do not take into account two post adjustments for professional staff which have subsequently become operative, the first with retroactive effect from 1 September 1971 and the second with effect from 1 January 1972. I would like to point out that in any event the rates at which we have been charging you for seconded staff up to 31 December 1971 will need to be increased effective 1 January 1972 to the average costs listed on the attached Annex.

A second point to which I must draw your attention is that, from the inception of the Joint Programme, we have funded our Terminal Payments Fund in respect of staff members charged to the Joint FAO/IBRD Programme. Funding has been at the rate of 8% of net base salary. We calculate that the total amount which has accumulated in the Fund from Joint Programme funds from inception of the Programme to 31 December 1971, net of charges to the Fund in respect of terminal payments, will amount to some $245,000 of which therefore 3/4 or $183,750 would have come from Bank sources.

As you are possibly aware, UNDP had decided that effective 1 January 1972 the Terminal Payments Fund for UNDP staff members will be discontinued. We are anxious to discontinue the Fund also in respect of staff members charged to the Joint Programme. The attached average costs include an element to cover Terminal Payments when actually paid. We would therefore no longer have a need for a Terminal Payments Fund to cover accruals, and would therefore be willing to refund to you your share of the amount of some $245,000, i.e. about $183,750. We would have to have an understanding however that, in the event that the Joint Programme were to contract or went into liquidation, the ensuing Terminal Payments would form an additional and exceptional charge to the Programme which would have to be shared 1/4 by us and 3/4 by yourselves.

We hope that the rationalizations which the above proposals represent will commend themselves to you, and that you will agree with them.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Harry B. Wirin

Harry B. Wirin
Controller

FAO/IBRD - STANDARD RATES

	Rates charged for seconded staff in 1971 (1 July-Dec. 1971)		Rates to be charged in 1972 (a) for seconded staff from 1.1.72 (b) for shared programme staff from 1.7.72 subject to IBRD agreement	
	Annual Rates $	Daily* Rates $	Annual Rates $	Daily* Rates $
D I	-	-	31,200	148
P 5/VII	27,700	131	29,400	139
P 4/VII	23,000	109	24,600	117

$$* \text{ Daily Rate} = \frac{\text{Annual Rate}}{211}$$

1 year	-	365 days
Deduct:		
Week-ends	104	
Annual leave	30	
Sick leave	10	
Public Holidays	10	
		154
		211

FPDB/FAO Coop Prog.

(Typed March 15, 1972)

Mr. D. S. Ballantine

March 10, 1972

O. H. Calika

Discussions with Mr. Huyser

1. I paid a visit to Mr. Huyser this morning to discuss essentially the Cooperative Program (education) recruitment and mission programming. Mr. Apodaca was present during most of the discussions. I saw Mr. Veraart briefly after the meeting.

2. Mr. Huyser had already heard that we would wish to fill the remaining two Cooperative Program positions to make a total of six. I said that he might look for an architect and a manpower economist. This would mean that there would be a self-contained team, although individual members would also be serving with IBRD and Unesco missions as required. Mr. Apodaca fully supported the proposal; Mr. Huyser was also quite receptive to the idea. Mr. Huyser raised a question as to the prospects for full-time employment of the team. My response was that, in view of increased Bank emphasis on rural/non-formal education development and also on sector work, the need for FAO assistance in the agricultural education and training field would be increasing.

3. We reviewed the FAO "Schedule of Education Missions, February - July 1972" dated February 11, 1972. In the light of Mr. Fennell's latest Unesco schedule, I made comments on the various operations listed therein. On the following two questions, my response may need checking by the Department.

(a) As to a proposed "Amazon settlement" project in Brazil (agricultural education and training part), I explained the status of our project work in that country. This being an addition and essentially to complement an agriculture project, I thought that it would require inquiries and response by the headquarters;

(b) I also did not know whether an FAO specialist would be required for the Bank PPM/PAM visit to Tanzania "in June 1972".

As to other items, I explained that an FAO involvement in India, which may be very likely, should await the arrangements for Mr. Burt's forthcoming visit there. As to the item on Ghana, I expressed doubt on the timing of a next project (if any).

4. Messrs. Huyser and Apodaca mentioned the need for greater emphasis on education/training aspects of agriculture projects. I assured them that, within limits of manpower availabilities, we intended to give greater attention to training aspects of all Bank projects.

cc: EPD Div. Chiefs, Mr. Wapenhans, Mr. Fennell, Mr. Veraart (Rome)

OHC:jsc

(Typed March 15, 1972)

Mr. D. S. Ballantine

March 10, 1972

O. H. Calika

Discussions with Mr. Huyser

1. I paid a visit to Mr. Huyser this morning to discuss essentially the Cooperative Program (education) recruitment and mission programming. Mr. Apodaca was present during most of the discussions. I saw Mr. Verzaat briefly after the meeting.

2. Mr. Huyser had already heard that we would wish to fill the remaining two Cooperative Program positions to make a total of six. I said that he might look for an architect and a manpower economist. This would mean that there would be a self-contained team, although individual members would also be serving with IBRD and Unesco missions as required. Mr. Apodaca fully supported the proposal; Mr. Huyser was also quite receptive to the idea. Mr. Huyser raised a question as to the prospects for full-time employment of the team. My response was that, in view of increased Bank emphasis on rural/non-formal education development and also on sector work, the need for FAO assistance in the agricultural education and training field would be increasing.

3. We reviewed the FAO "Schedule of Education Missions, February - July 1972" dated February 11, 1972. In the light of Mr. Fennell's latest Unesco schedule, I made comments on the various operations listed therein. On the following two questions, my response may need checking by the Department.

(a) As to a proposed "Amazon settlement" project in Brazil (agricultural education and training part), I explained the status of our project work in that country. This being an addition and essentially to complement an agriculture project, I thought that it would require inputries and response by the headquarters;

(b) I also did not know whether an FAO specialist would be required for the Bank PPM/PAM visit to Tanzania "in June 1972".

As to other items, I explained that an FAO involvement in India, which may be very likely, should await the arrangements for Mr. Burt's forthcoming visit there. As to the item on Ghana, I expressed doubt on the timing of a next project (if any).

4. Messrs. Huyser and Apodaca mentioned the need for greater emphasis on education/training aspects of agriculture projects. I assured them that, within limits of manpower availabilities, we intended to give greater attention to training aspects of all Bank projects.

cc: EPD Div. Chiefs, Mr. Wapenhans, Mr. Fennell, Mr. Verzaat (Rome)

OHC:jac

MAR 15 3 01 PM 1972

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ITT TELEX: FROM ROME
Feb. 29, 1972

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Mr. Picciotto
Mr. Sadove

02/29/72 1243 ESTo

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61181 FOODAGRI

FEB 29 3 57 PM IBRD/IDA

NO 48 ONE FOR PICCIOTTO RE BRICHAMBAUT PARTICIPATION WE ASSUME IBRD MAKING HIS HOTEL RESERVATION NEWDELHI DACCA TWO ECUADOR CREDIT REPORT POUCHED 28 FEBRUARY

VERAART ROME+

FEB 31 2 24 PM 1972

Mr. Bradove
Mr. Bracciotto

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FAO B/FAO Coop Progr -

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61161 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

Ref. BK 3/11

Letter No. 00063

FEB. 28 1972

Dear Mr. Jones,

Semi-Annual Report on Missions
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Please find attached the Semi-Annual Report on Missions covering the period 1 July - 31 December 1971 (five copies).

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

M. Veraart
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr. K. Jones
Agriculture Division
Projects Department
I.B.R.D.
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

DDC REGISTRY
In Reply please mention our reference and date of this letter

Original to: Communications Section
Date: 3-6-72 Afr. Proj.

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(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: VERAART

FOODAGRI

ROME

COUNTRY: ITALY

DATE: FEBRUARY 23, 1972

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~NLT~~ telex Rea

TEXT:
Cable No.: 725

ONE OMAN ECONOMIC PLEASED PAPASOLOMONTOS AVAILABLE STOP HE CAN PROCEED DIRECTLY TO MUSCAT MEETING MISSION THERE MARCH TWENTY SECOND STOP ALL FLIGHTS INTO MUSCAT MUST GO VIA GULF AIRWAYS FROM DUBAI STOP PLEASE CABLE PAPASOLOMONTOS LAISSEZ PASSER NUMBER SO WE CAN ARRANGE FOR VISA ISSUE IN MUSCAT STOP MISSION STAYING HOTEL ALFALAJ UP TO THREE WEEKS STOP PAPASALOMONTOS SHOULD RETURN WASHINGTON FOR REPORTWRITING PERIOD ABOUT FOUR WEEKS

TWO SENT FOLLOWING TELEX SCET QUOTE POUR DELAVALLE MERCI VOTEL 21 HAASJES ET TECHNICIEN ARRIVERONT PARIS 6 MARS POUR DISCUTER DOSSIER TECHNIQUE ET ECONOMISTE TILLIER 15 MARS POUR DISCUSSION AVEC NAVASSARTIAN STOP VOTRE PRESENCE SENEGAL SUFFISANTE STOP NOTRE DEMANDE PRESENCE RABES PROVENAIT DU RENSEIGNEMENT FAO ROME QUE PRESENCE RABES PREVUE DANS CONVENTION SCET GOUVERNEMENT STOP HEURES ARRIVEE PARIS SERONT COMMUNIQUEES UNQUOTE

THREE REMYTEL 720 MADHYA PRADESH APPRAISAL WOULD APPRECIATE IF HEWSON COULD BE AVAILABLE TO JOIN MISSION FROM MARCH 13 TO APRIL 15 IN INDIA PLUS REPORTWRITING WASHINGTON AFTERWARDS

JONES

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AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME K. Jones

DEPT. Agriculture Projects

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(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

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   H. Larsen
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OUTGOING WIRE

TO: VERAART

FOODAGRI

ROME

COUNTRY: ITALY

DATE: FEBRUARY 22, 1972

CLASS OF SERVICE: NLT

TEXT:
Cable No.: 724

ONE REURLET INDIA PAMBA KUTTIAYADI MISSION MCCARTNEY AND DOORENBOS STOP THIS TYPE OF DELINIATION OF CONSIDERABLE HELP FOR APPRAISAL STOP IF POSSIBLE THEY MIGHT ALSO LOOK INTO RETURN FLOW AND DRAINAGE EFFECTS

TWO REURLET 43 IRAQ MISSION CASATI NO COMMENTS ON TOR

JONES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME K. Jones

DEPT. Agriculture Projects

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(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

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SECTION

Fao-B/FAO Coop Progr

FORM NO. 26
(4-69)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME OF CABLE: FEBRUARY 18, 1972

LOG NO.: WUI TELEX/18

TO: INTBAFRAD

FROM: ROME

ROUTING	
ACTION COPY:	AGRICULTURE PROJECTS
INFORMATION COPY:	
DECODED BY:	

TEXT: NO.41

ONE NIGERIA FISHERIES AFDB SENDING CIVIL ENGINEER 23/2 LAGOS FOR PREPARATION WORK GOVERNMENT REQUEST AFDB ASSISTANCE FISHERY PORT AND HAVE REQUESTED ASSOCIATION IN CP MISSION NOW IN NIGERIA. PMWA AWARE OF POSITION AND AGREE. HAVE INFORMED HYDE ACCORDINGLY

TWO BRAZIL NORTHEAST FOR AREA MISSION, ONLY REMAINING CONTACTS ARE, POWERS, UNIDO ATTACHED TO INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF SUDANE RECIFE AND FIGUEROA, PLANNER WITH SUDANE

THREE ECUADOR MILAGRO SNELSON LUCANI ANGLESIO ARRIVING WASHINGTON WEDNESDAY 23RD DISCUSSIONS BARTSCH. TRAVELLING WEEKEND ECUADOR WHERE ASSUME POLITICAL SITUATION WILL PERMIT WORK AT NON-POLICY LEVEL. PLEASE BOOK CLARIDGE

FOUR RE OMAN ECONOMIC MISSION APPROACHING PAPASOLOMONTOS MINISTRY AGRICULTURE CYPRUS WILL ADVISE ON HIS AVAILABILITY SOONEST.

HUYSER

61181 FOODAGRI

SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS
FEB 18 5 ST NW 1815

SC

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FEB 18 2 21 PM 1972

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(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

FAO: B/FAO Coop Prog

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: VERAART
FOODAGRI
ROME

COUNTRY: ITALY

DATE: FEBRUARY 18, 1972

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~NL~~ Telex

TEXT:
Cable No.: 723

ONE FROM PICCIOTTO WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE CP PARTICIPATION IN LAND AND WATER GROUP BEING PUT TOGETHER BY BANK AT THE REQUEST OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR REHABILITATION MISSION STOP WE REQUIRE AGRICULTURIST FAMILIAR WITH AREA SUCH AS DE BRICHAMBAUT TO COMPLETE SPECIAL PROJECTS DEPARTMENT TEAM STOP MISSION WOULD BEGIN WORK IN DACCA ON MARCH SIX STOP PARTICIPATION IN BRIEFING BY MRS. SEILER IN NEW DELHI ON OR ABOUT MARCH ONE WOULD BE DESIRABLE STOP PLEASE CONFIRM SOONEST

TWO CLARIDGE CONFIRMED 23RD

JONES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME: K. Jones

DEPT.: Agriculture Projects

SIGNATURE: _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

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OUTGOING WIRE

TO: VERAART

FODDAGRI

ROME

COUNTRY: ITALY

DATE: FEBRUARY 17, 1972

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~NLT~~ Telex NLT

TEXT:
Cable No.: 722

ONE WE SENT SCET PARIS FOLLOWING TELEX QUOTE REVOTEL SENEGAL DELTA DU 16/2 OBTIENDRONS ACCORD GOUVERNEMENT MISSION EVALUATION VIENDRA PARIS CHERCHER RAPPORTS ET IRA SENEGAL DIRECTEMENT STOP CHEF MISSION ET TECHNICIEN ARRIVERONT PARIS DEBUT MARS POUR DOSSIER AMENAGEMENT ET ECONOMISTE ARRIVERA 15 MARS POUR DOSSIER AGROECONOMIQUE STOP PRIERE CONFIRMER QUE DELAVALLE REJOINDRA MISSION AU SENEGAL 21 MARS ET RENSEIGNER QUAND RABES PEUT REJOINDRE MISSION STOP MISSION SERA TERMINEE VERS 10 AVRIL STOP CHANGEMENT DE CE CALENDRIER CAUSERAIT RETARD CONSIDERABLE QUNQUOTE

TWO RE OMAN ECONOMIC MISSION MYCAB 704 PLEASE ADVISE PROGRESS LOCATING EXPERT IN ARID AGRICULTURE

THREE RE ETHIOPIA ECONOMIC MISSION URCAB 40 GRATEFUL YOUR NOMINATION BUT REGRET MISSION NOW CANCELLED

JONES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME K.D. Jones

DEPT. Agriculture Projects

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(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

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Davar
3. cc: Hendry
Tolley

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VERBAL

FEBRUARY 17, 1972

NODRAC

ROME

ITALY

TEL

DTG

TWO

THREE

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FEB 17 10 14 PM 1972
COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

JOHNS

REQUEST MISSION NOW CANCELLED

RE ETHIOPIA ECONOMIC MISSION UNDER MQ GREATHOUSE. YOUR MESSAGE BUT
DELAYED IN AFRO ROUTEING

RE OWAY ECONOMIC MISSION MILAN TOÑ FINASS ADVISE PROGRESS LOCATING
ONAC/MEDNY DE CH CLARIFYING CADSHALT HIRARD CONSIDERABLY REDUCTC
MYNT REDUCINGER MISSION STOP MISSION SARA TERMINTA VERS ID AVRIL STOP
DELAYABLE RELOINDRA MISSION AU SENEGAL SI MARS PI RENSEIGNER QUAND RANES
ARRIVERA IF MARS POUR TOSSIEN AMPHACHEMENT RI TOUCHNISTS
ARRIVERONT PARIS MEDUT MARS POUR DOSSIER AMPHACHEMENT RI TOUCHNISTS
DAPPORTS RI IRA SERVICE DEPARTEMENT DEPOT CUNF MISSION PF TOUSNIGIRS
CONFERENCE ACCORDS CONVERSEMENT MISSION EVALUATION VIENDRA PARIS CENDRES
VS SUIT ROUT PARIS TELEXANG TELEX QUOTE NEVOTEL SERVICE MEDIA DU 16\2

VERBAL

FEBRUARY 17, 1972

NODRAC

ROME

ITALY

TEL

DTG

TWO

THREE

RE ETHIOPIA ECONOMIC MISSION UNDER MQ GREATHOUSE. YOUR MESSAGE BUT
DELAYED IN AFRO ROUTEING

RE OWAY ECONOMIC MISSION MILAN TOÑ FINASS ADVISE PROGRESS LOCATING
ONAC/MEDNY DE CH CLARIFYING CADSHALT HIRARD CONSIDERABLY REDUCTC
MYNT REDUCINGER MISSION STOP MISSION SARA TERMINTA VERS ID AVRIL STOP
DELAYABLE RELOINDRA MISSION AU SENEGAL SI MARS PI RENSEIGNER QUAND RANES
ARRIVERA IF MARS POUR TOSSIEN AMPHACHEMENT RI TOUCHNISTS
ARRIVERONT PARIS MEDUT MARS POUR DOSSIER AMPHACHEMENT RI TOUCHNISTS
DAPPORTS RI IRA SERVICE DEPARTEMENT DEPOT CUNF MISSION PF TOUSNIGIRS
CONFERENCE ACCORDS CONVERSEMENT MISSION EVALUATION VIENDRA PARIS CENDRES
VS SUIT ROUT PARIS TELEXANG TELEX QUOTE NEVOTEL SERVICE MEDIA DU 16\2

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JOHNS

REQUEST MISSION NOW CANCELLED

RE ETHIOPIA ECONOMIC MISSION UNDER MQ GREATHOUSE. YOUR MESSAGE BUT
DELAYED IN AFRO ROUTEING

RE OWAY ECONOMIC MISSION MILAN TOÑ FINASS ADVISE PROGRESS LOCATING
ONAC/MEDNY DE CH CLARIFYING CADSHALT HIRARD CONSIDERABLY REDUCTC
MYNT REDUCINGER MISSION STOP MISSION SARA TERMINTA VERS ID AVRIL STOP
DELAYABLE RELOINDRA MISSION AU SENEGAL SI MARS PI RENSEIGNER QUAND RANES
ARRIVERA IF MARS POUR TOSSIEN AMPHACHEMENT RI TOUCHNISTS
ARRIVERONT PARIS MEDUT MARS POUR DOSSIER AMPHACHEMENT RI TOUCHNISTS
DAPPORTS RI IRA SERVICE DEPARTEMENT DEPOT CUNF MISSION PF TOUSNIGIRS
CONFERENCE ACCORDS CONVERSEMENT MISSION EVALUATION VIENDRA PARIS CENDRES
VS SUIT ROUT PARIS TELEXANG TELEX QUOTE NEVOTEL SERVICE MEDIA DU 16\2

K.D. Jones

Approved Tsiro Projects

1. cc: Howe
1. cc: Baez\es
2. cc: Hendry
Dayer
3. cc: Hendry
Tolley

FAO - BIFAD - Coop Progs -

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61181 FOODAGRI

ITT TELEX: FROM ROME
Feb. 16, 1972

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Agriculture Projects

39

FOR JONES

ONE GUYANA FISHERIES MISSION CONSISTING OF BOURGOIS LEADER CMA

PINEAU CREDIT SPECIALIST AND TILIC FISHERIES ECONOMIST SCHEDULED

TO ARRIVE GEORGETOWN FIRST MARCH FLIGHT AF247 STOP DRAFT TOR AND

CURRICULUM VITAE TILIC FAO STAFF MEMBER POUCHED TODAY

TWO FOR STORRAR CONTANT OFFICE TECHNICAL COORDINATION UN FOR COPY

PLANOP GAMBIA/SENEGAL RIVER PROJECT NUMBER REG/AFRICA 60=

VERAART +

O

440098 IBRD UI

61181 FOODAGRI.....

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

FAO - B/FAO Coop Progra

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: VERAART

FOODAGRI

ROME

COUNTRY: ITALY

DATE: FEBRUARY 15, 1972

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~NIT~~ Tel

TEXT:
Cable No.:

ONE RE EGYPT UPPER NILE DRAINAGE MISSION NOW CONFIRMED WITH GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT ARRIVE CAIRO FEBRUARY 18 PLEASE ADVISE CAMPBELL

TWO RE NEPAL ECONOMIC MISSION MYCAB 716 NOW SCHEDULED AS ORIGINALLY MAY 2 TO 26 STOP PLEASE CONFIRM AVAILABILITY NOMINATED STAFF

THREE FOR DELON RE MALAGASY THIRD HIGHWAY ACCEPTABLE VISIT WASHINGTON EARLY MARCH STOP PLEASE FORWARD DETAILS VISIT WHEN AVAILABLE STOP APPRECIATE YOUR SUGGESTION TO SPEED UP COMMENTS BUT FEEL IT IS CUMBERSOME AND WILL AWAIT DELON VISIT

FOUR GROENEWOLD ARRIVING TW810 FEBRUARY 18 STOP PLEASE INFORM FAMILY

FIVE MADHYA PRADESH APPRAISAL WOULD APPRECIATE IF HEWSON COULD BE AVAILABLE TO JOIN MISSION FROM MARCH 13 TO APRIL 15 IN INDIA PLUS REPORT WRITING WASHINGTON AFTERWARDS

SIX EASTERN AFRICA DEPARTMENT WOULD APPRECIATE SERVICES OF AGROINDUSTRY SPECIALIST FOR ECONOMIC MISSION SCHEDULED ETHIOPIA MARCH 20 1972 FOR FOUR WEEKS STOP TERMS OF REFERENCE OF SPECIALIST WOULD BE AAA TO ANALYSE THE ECONOMIC POTENTIALS AND IDENTIFY INVESTMENT PROSPECTS FOR FUTURE GROWTH OF THE SECTOR BBB TO IDENTIFY OBSTACLES TO

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME K. Jones

DEPT. Agriculture Projects

SIGNATURE _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

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OUTGOING WIRE

TO: VERAART

FOODAGRI

ROME

DATE: FEBRUARY 15, 1972

CLASS OF SERVICE: NLT

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No.: 720

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF THE SECTOR CCC TO STUDY CURRENT GOVERNMENT POLICIES WHICH AFFECT AGROINDUSTRIES DDD TO EXAMINE EXISTING INCENTIVES FOR AGROINDUSTRIES AND INDICATE HOW THEY COULD BE IMPROVED AND MADE MORE EFFECTIVE EEE TO SUGGEST ON BASIS SUCH STUDY CHANGES IN POLICIES AND PROGRAMS TO ASSIST FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF AGROINDUSTRIES STOP SPECIALIST WOULD REQUIRE ABOUT SIX WEEKS FOR REPORT WRITING IN WASHINGTON STOP WOULD APPRECIATE EARLY RESPONSE ON PROVIDING SUITABLE PERSON PREFERABLY FROM CP STAFF FOR THIS ASSIGNMENT

JONES

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AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME K. Jones

DEPT. Agriculture Projects

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3. cc: Keenan
Nolde

5. cc: Griffin

6. cc: Toffey
Hendry

FAO/IBRD Coop-Program

ecs DSB FEB 14 1972
OHC
MISF
Div. Chiefs 11.2.1972
Advisers
c/c
op. file
EPD file

FAO/IBRD COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME

SCHEDULE OF EDUCATION MISSIONS

February - July 1972

EPD Div.	Country	Project	Respons-ibility	Type of Mission	Composition	Timing and Duration in Field	Remarks
II	BRAZIL	Amazon Settlement	FAO	PPM	FAO/IBRD + 1 Education	July/Aug 2-3 weeks	To make adequate educational provision in settlement areas.
II	DAHOMEY	Education	UNESCO	PPM	1 FAO	July 3-4 weeks	To follow Economic mission
I	ETHIOPIA	Education	IBRD	PPM/PAM	1 FAO - Apodaca	May 3-4 weeks	Government to advise on timing
II	GHANA	Agric.Educ .	FAO	PIM	To be decided	July/Aug. 5-6 weeks	Awaiting IBRD clearance
I	INDIA	Agricultural universities	FAO	PIM	"	July or later	Awaiting IBRD clearance
I	IRAN	Education	IBRD	RID	IBRD/FAO/UNESCO Beal	21.2.72 4-5 weeks	Plus report writing Washington
III	KOREA	Education	UNESCO	PPM	UNESCO(Vu Cong) + Lesure (CP)	End March 3-4 weeks	UNESCO to confirm
II	MADAGASCAR	Education	UNESCO	PPM	UNESCO (Hervé) + 1 FAO	May 4 weeks	UNESCO to confirm
II	MEXICO	Education	IBRD	RID	IBRD(Johanssen) + Apodaca	20 March 3 weeks	Apodaca to participate following following Zambia Reconnaissance
II	NEPAL	Education	UNESCO	Recce	UNESCO + 1 FAO	July	UNESCO to confirm
I	NIGERIA	Education	UNESCO	PPM	UNESCO (13) + 1 FAO(Bagshaw)	Late March 4 weeks	UNESCO to confirm
II	SYRIA	Education	IBRD	RID	1 FAO	Late Feb. 2-3 weeks	IBRD to confirm
I	TANZANIA	Education	IBRD	PPM/PAM	1 FAO	June	IBRD to confirm
I	TURKEY	Education	IBRD/FAO	"	Beal + others	April	GOT to confirm to IBRD on need for funds
III	ZAMBIA	Education	IBRD	Recce	IBRD-Van Dijk + Apodaca	4 March 1 week	IBRD to confirm

FAO - B/FMU Corp Progr

FORM NO. 26
(4-69)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME OF CABLE: FEBRUARY 11, 1972

LOG NO.: ITT TELEX/11

TO: INTBAFRAD

FROM: ROME

ROUTING
ACTION COPY: AGRICULTURE PROJECTS
INFORMATION COPY:
DECODED BY:

TEXT: 37

JONES

ONE GUYANA FISHERIES MISSION DUE ARRIVE GEORGETOWN 28 FEBRUARY. BECAUSE BOURGOIS ILLNESS COMPOSITION NOT FINALIZED BUT WILL ADVISE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY

TWO COLOMBIA CESAR APPRAISAL, HARRIS NOT AVAILABLE. SUGGEST CASSAM, NOW COMPLETING NEPAL APPRAISAL

THREE BOLIVIA AGRICULTURAL CREDIT MISSION NOW SCHEDULED EARLY APRIL

FOUR LEBANON SOUTH BEQAA ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT URLET 931 OF 3 FEBRUARY. PROJECT AND REPORT INADEQUACIES WILL BE DISCUSSED IN BEIRUT DURING FORTHCOMING CASATI VISIT EARLY MARCH AS PER OURLET 7 FEBRUARY.

FIVE NORTHERN IRAQ CONFIRM CASATI PROCEEDING IRAQ AFTER LEBANON FOR DISCUSSIONS IN BAGHDAD OR TORS AND TIME PHASING FEASIBILITY STUDIES AS PER OURLET 9 FEBRUARY.

BHATTACHARJEE

4. Bretsh
de Lusignan
5. Guinness
Dahar

1. Von Gontard
Wyss
2. Baetsch
Zinman
3. Goffin/Stoops
Van Der Heijden
SC

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FEB 11 2 25 PM 1972

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SECTION

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

Mr. L. J. C. Evans

February 10, 1972

D. S. Ballantine 9263

FAO Cooperative Program - Reference your memo of January 24, 1972

Education Projects Department's Requirements FY73

1. We expect to require 340 man-weeks of work by the FAO Cooperative Program staff or consultants in FY73.

2. As indicated in our budget submission last year, provision has been made in the FAO 72/73 biennium for 6 Cooperative Program positions to be filled by education or related specialists. Three positions had been filled by December 31 and a fourth is in process of being filled (by Bagshaw). We will be having further discussions in the near future with FAO on the type of specialists needed for the remaining vacancies, which, I expect, will be filled during FY1973.

3. The following table summarizes our anticipated use of FAO staff in FY73.

Activities	No. of Tasks Complete Missions	Man-weeks
FAO Preappraisal	3 Identification	208
	2 Preparation	
	Man-missions	
Participation in Unesco missions	7 /1	60
Participation in Bank missions	15 /2	72
	TOTAL	340

/1 3 identification and 4 preparation

/2 8 reconnaissance, 2 identification, 2 preparation, 3 appraisal.

Resources	M/Y	M/W
(a) Regular Staff		
No. of authorized positions 6		
Equivalent full-time manpower	4.3	224
Less Leave and "General"		56
		168
(b) Consultants (40 weeks/year)	4.3	172
		340

4. In addition, we may require from your Department comments, on an ad hoc basis, regarding agricultural aspects of education/training projects. This would however, be difficult to quantify; it may be absorbed under the budget category for "General". In return we would expect to offer comments as requested on Education and Training questions which might arise in connection with agricultural projects or in rural development. But these too would be "non-accountable".

RHSFennell/jf

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

FAO/IBRD Coop. Program

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: ORAM
FOODAGRI
ROME

DATE: FEBRUARY 10, 1972

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~LT~~ telex. RD

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No.:

THANKSURLET JANUARY 31 GRATEFUL YOU RESERVE ACCOMMODATION HASSLER

REGARDS EVANS

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME: L.J.C. Evans

DEPT.: Director
Agriculture Projects

SIGNATURE: LJCEvans

(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: International Agricultural Research
LJCEvans:lkt

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

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Feb 10 4 08 PM 1972
COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

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Feb 10 3 50 PM 1972
COMMUNICATIONS

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog

Letter No. 932

Mr. J.F. Huyser
Director
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100-Rome, Italy

February 4, 1972

Dear Jan:

I think when you were here early this year you left with us a copy of a letter of January 7, 1972 to you from Professor Dr. A. Zeller inviting a representative of the World Bank to give a talk at the Austrian Committee meeting for the VIIth World Fertilizer Congress to be held in Vienna and Baden, May 15-19, 1972. Professor Zella had already written to the Bank in November, 1971, and George Kalmanoff, Deputy Director of the Industrial Projects Department, replied to Dr. Zeller in a letter dated January 18, 1972 regretting that pressure of other work did not permit us to accept the invitation for a representative of the Bank to attend the Conference and present a paper.

I attach a copy of Mr. Kalmanoff's letter.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

NM

Noel McIvor
Deputy Director
Agriculture Projects Department

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Jones, K.

NMcIvor:fh

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog -

See Distribution Below

February 4, 1972

Noel McIvor

Visit of Mr. Marius Veraart, Coordinator of the FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program

Please note that Marius Veraart, Coordinator of the FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program in Rome, will be in the Bank from February 14 through 18, 1972. If any of your staff wish to discuss the work of the Cooperative Program with him, please contact Mr. K. Jones, Room A517, Ext. 3415, to arrange a time.

Distribution:

Messrs. Husain
Cheek
Fontein
Votaw
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Kalmanoff
Kirmani
Jones, K.

NMcIvor:fh

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February 3, 1972	Letter	

Correspondents / Participants
To: K. Jones
From: M. Veraart

Subject / Title
Application Form

Exception(s)
Personal Information

Additional Comments

Application form is attached to the letter.

The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group.

Withdrawn by	Date
Vlada Alekankina	March 11, 2025

FAO/IBRD Coop. Program

Cables: FOODAGRI, SANTIAGO
Telex:

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

OFICINA REGIONAL PARA AMERICA LATINA
Avda. Providencia 871 - Casilla 10095
SANTIAGO DE CHILE

RLAT/ESRM/55

3 February 1972

Dear Dr. Wapenhans,

I hope you already had the opportunity of discussing with Mr. Yriart the possible improvements for the FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme we talked about in Berlin.

... Please find enclosed a copy of "Scheme on Rural Development Centres in Latin America" which I wrote as a brief explanation of what is included in the FAO Medium Term Programme for Latin America. You might find its lecture interesting because it explains what is under consideration by a number of Latin American Governments and other people in this region.

... You will also find enclosed three aid memoires by Dr. Zygmunt Slawinski on "Some new type of programmes to be sponsored by the UN (Integrated Rural Development)" "On the form of cooperation between International Agencies (for the same programmes)" and "On the establishment of an international commodity banking system". I guess you will be somewhat surprised by the lecture of these papers.

Dr. Slawinski worked for about 20 years for ECLA and left his last job with ILO in order to have free hand for promoting his ideas, what he is just doing now. He started a long trip about a month ago visiting several Latin American countries, large private enterprises in USA, ECOSOC, UNDP, IBRD, IDB, UNESCO, ILO and FAO Headquarters.

Dr. W.A. Wapenhans
Deputy Director
Agricultural Projects Department
IBRD
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433 - U.S.A.

Original to: Afr. Proj.
Date: 2-10-72 Communications Section

According to my information, Dr. Slawinski has excellent contacts, at high level, with the Governments of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela, in addition to India. Messrs. C. Quintana of ECLA, and Raul Prebish of ILPES support his ideas.

I understand Dr. Slawinski will be in Washington-New York until mid February and can be contacted through Mr. Stanley Krzeczkowski, 2626, 41st. Street N.W., Washington D.C. 20007, telephone (202) 337-6323. I am writing to him suggesting to visit you.

You will be receiving under separate cover a voluminous draft of Dr. Slawinski's book on integrated rural development, which unfortunately is only in Spanish and now being printed by the Corporation for Rural Welfare (CBR) of Venezuela. May I add that my "scheme" coincides, to a considerable extent, with Dr. Slawinski's proposals.

... Finally, you will also be receiving a paper on wholesale markets in Latin America where you can find the most comprehensive forecasts now available for 1990 on the striking urbanization process in the region.

For your information, I shall start my two months home leave within a few days.

Best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Leandro Castro
Regional Marketing,
Cooperatives and Credit Officer

FAO/IBRD Coop- Prog-Gladys- Please Handle

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME | Cables: FOODAGRI ROME | Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI | Telephone: 5797

Ref. PU 2/1

Letter No ..00038

Projects Dept. Correspondence
ANS'D BY Gladys
DATE February 9, 1972

FEB - 2 1972

Dear Kenneth,

I shall be grateful if you could send us some more Statement of Expenses Forms as we have nearly finished ourstock.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

M. Veraart
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr. K. Jones
Agriculture Division
Projects Department
I.B.R.D.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

DDC REGISTRY
In Reply please mention our reference and date of this letter

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME | Cables: FOODAGRI ROME | Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI | Telephone: 5797

Ref. PU 2/1 Letter No ...11103 8

Projects Dept. Correspondence
ANSWERED BY Gladys
DATE February 8 1972

FEB - 2 1972

Dear Kenneth,

I shall be grateful if you could send us some more statement of Expenses Forms as we have nearly finished ourstock.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

M. Verraart
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr. K. Jones
Agriculture Division
Projects Department
I.B.R.D.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

DDC REGISTRY
In Reply please mention our reference and date of this letter

72 FEB -8 AM 11:2

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog

Mr. L.J.C. Evans (through Mr. W.A. Wapenhans) February 2, 1972

D.W.M. Haynes

Preparation of Irrigation Projects by FAO/CP

1. In recent months we have appraised the Iraq-Lower Khalis and Nepal-Birganj projects and received the final report of the Upper Egypt Drainage project. We have also had discussions here and in Rome of the Yemen-Wadi Zabid, southern Yemen - Abyan Delta projects and the Jayakwadi and Pamba projects in India.

2. FAO/CP has been responsible for the preparation of these projects although in practically every case the detailed work has been done by consultants. In the cases we have appraised, and in our review of the Upper Egypt Drainage report, we have been disappointed in the quality of preparation. I appreciate that Mr. Tibor (responsible for Birganj) Mr Saelson (Lower Khalis) and Mr. Campbell (the other five) cannot and should not undertake detailed preparation work. However, I do believe that we are entitled to expect that they review critically the work of consultants or the Ministry in the case of Upper Egypt, and that they give us reports on which we can base accurate assessments of the probabilities of delays and the need to postpone appraisals.

3. Some examples from recent reports follow:

Nepal-Birganj

In the case of the project, our main complaints were that the preparation team had made an "air reconnaissance" of the supply canal but had not inspected it on the ground and therefore did not draw attention to the poor design and quality of the works.

May 10, 1971	"...The report should be ready by the end of August 1971 (true, the report was ready then) for submission to the Government..." (Full report bby Mr. Tibor et al)
August 13, 1971	B.T.O. report by Mr. Smeyers on a visit to Tokyo to "...finalize the agricultural part of the Gandaki feasibility report..." made no reference to deficiencies and did not say when the report would be issued.
September 10, 1971	Advance copy of report received: meanwhile, in letter BK 3/2.9 NEP Mr. Tibor had informed us that "...apart from a large number of typographical errors and other minor inconsistencies the following major deficiencies need correcting..." The letter went on to discuss cost estimates and soils data.
Iraq-Lower Khalis	In the case of this project our main complaint was the superficiality of the May review and the time wasted in convincing FAO/CP that additional work was needed.
May 31, 1971	The feasibility report was scheduled for April 1971. An

advanced copy was received in early June. Meanwhile, Mr. Snelson in a letter dated May 31, 1971, wrote "...The report presents the project clearly, is reasonable in its development schedule and projected yields and the information in it should be an adequate basis (together with the results of current work in Iraq) for the Bank's appraisal..."

July 13, 1971 — I commented, in my memo to you of July 13, that "...The quality of the report is very disappointing..."

Early August 1971 — We discussed the report with Messrs. Snelson and de Brichambaut in Washington. After three days, they agreed that the deficiencies in the report were so serious that a new version was needed.

August 10&11, 1971 — Mr. Snelson visited consultants in London and agreed various changes.

1st week September 1971 — Messrs. Bishop, de Brichambaut and Snelson visited consultants in London.

September 21, 1971 — Revised report received from consultants.

November 2, 1971 — Appraisal mission departed.

November 4, 1971 — Soils supplement to report received. Mr. Peters waited especially to get the report.

Upper Egypt — In the case of this project, our main complaint is the over-optimism of progress reports.

July 29, 1971 — From B.T.O. report of preparation mission, Miss Eid and Messrs Campbell and Abu Shorr.

"...The Mission found that considerable background material had been collected but the actual report writing appeared to be behind schedule...the CP economic evaluation will be formulated and forwarded to the Bank in the second half of August..."

October 8, 1971 — Mr. Campbell wrote to Sir Kenelm Guinnes "...Kamals Group have accomplished a miracle and produced a very tolerable report..." In his B.T.O. dated October 14 Mr. Campbell stated "...the Inter-Departmental Committee...had completed the report in all respects except economic analysis. The general volume had been left in draft form pending my visit: the remainder including soils and engineering had already been printed...Two sets of (the complete report) will be mailed marked to Washington from Cairo by the end of October...".

December 14, 1971 — Copies dispatched from Cairo. In the event, the report was lost in transit and not received until January 3, 1972.

January 1972 — Our review of the report indicated that it was deficient in several respects. Most seriously, the soils information was presented as raw survey data with no indication of analysis nor statement or criteria for selection of land requiring drainage or areas to be included in the project. The appraisal mission had been postponed by one week so that Mr. Campbell could join Messrs. Fireman and Raadsma in Cairo to review the data and establish such criteria.

4. Another example of over-optimistic reports concerns the Abyan Delta Project. My notes of a meeting with Messrs. Campbell and Davar on December 22, 1971, read "...Campbell stated private opinion that there will be no investment project..." However, Mr. Campbell's B.T.O. dated December 17, states:

> "While there is a definite need for thorough investigation of the apparently complex geo-hydrological situation in the area, on present limited evidence there does not appear to be much likelihood of a substantial investment project at Abyan. After the forthcoming (postponed) review meeting in January at which more information will be available it would be desirable to review investment prospects. A composite programme involving Wadi Tuban might look more attractive..."

Such cautious wording causes us endless difficulties in agreeing timetables and future programs, especially with some Area Department.

5. A somewhat similar case occured in the Wadi Zabid project. Mr. Campbell's B.T.O. report, forwarded under cover of Mr. Huyser letter No. 228 of August 4 showed that the project included:

> "...3 Groundwater development, lower W. Zabid. Remaining development about 3,000 ha. Cost of order of $3 mill....."

However, his B.T.O. on his November visit dated December 16 stated:

> "However, due to the rapid rate of pumped-well construction in the Wadi Zabid area over the last twelve months, and the continuing rate of construction it now appears that full development of the aquifer will be approached by the end of 1972..."

In our December 22 meeting, Mr. Campbell said that development was so complete that the UNDP/FAO study could not find a site for its trials. FAO/CP proposal is that we should include groundwater development at Wadi Mawr, over 100 miles away, where there is yet no private investment "...so that we can control development from the start..."

DWMH:pt

FAO/IBRD Coop. Program

February 1, 1972

Mr. J.P. Bhattacharjee
Deputy-Director
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme
FAO
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100-Rome, Italy

Dear J.P.:

In response to your letter of January 21 regarding the proposed visit of Mr. John Higgs to Washington, we would be very happy to see him and exchange views and information on matters of mutual interest. I suggest that we plan to see Mr. Higgs on March 6 at 3:00 p.m. I am sending copies of this letter to Mr. Higgs along his route in the hope that he will confirm to us whether these arrangements are convenient.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

Duncan S. Ballantine
Director
Education Projects Department

DSB:sfu

cc: Mr. John W.Y. Higgs

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog

M

VIA WUI NYK@

INTFRAD 64145

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INTFRAD 64145

WUI TELEX FROM ROME JANUARY 31, 1972

61181 FOODAGRI

Distribution

Mr. Chatenay

FOR CHATENEY STOP EYE SHALL BE WASHINGTON ON 21/22 FEBRUARY STOP WOULD APPRECIATE APPOINTMENT WITH YOU AND APPROPRIATE ASSOCIATES INCLUDING EVANS TO INFORM YOU RECENT INDUSTRY COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENTS INCLUDING HIGHLEVEL MISSION CONCEPT STOP IF POSSIBLE STARTING APPOINTMENT SCHEDULE 21 FEBRUARY AAAMMM PLEASE CABLE ADVICE

M LATOUR FOODAGRI ROME

2/ 17 FAO/IBRD Sop. Program Jones

FORM NO. 26
(4-69)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME OF CABLE: JANUARY 31, 1972

LOG NO.: WUI TELEX/31

TO: INTBAFRAD

FROM: ROME

ROUTING

ACTION COPY: AGRICULTURE PROJECTS

INFORMATION COPY:

DECODED BY:

TEXT:

FOR EVANS.

M. LATOUR DIRECTOR INDUSTRY COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME WILL BE WASHINGTON 21/22 FEBRUARY. HAVE RECOMMENDED HE MEET YOU TO INFORM YOU RECENT INDUSTRY COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENTS INCLUDING HIGHLEVEL MISSION CONCEPT AND DISCUSS SPECIFIC PROJECT DEVELOPMENTS. CHATENEY INFORMED OF LATOURS VISIT REGARDS PLEASE CABLE ADVICE.

HUYSER IBRD FAO ROME

61181 FOODAGRI

1. Mr Jones ee

2. Mr Evans O/r.

I think Feb 21 will be a holiday

Jan 31

FOR INFORMATION REGARDING INCOMING CABLES, PLEASE CALL THE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION, EXT. 2021

ORIGINAL

TYPED

JAN 31 11 06 AM 1972

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

cc

FAO/IBRD Coop. Program

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME | Cables: FOODAGRI ROME | Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI | Telephone: 5797

Ref. BK 2/14

Letter No 00030

JAN 27 1972

Dear Jim:

On the last day of my stay in Washington I left with Bill Wapenhans' secretary a letter from the organizers of the VII Fertilizer World Congress in Vienna (copy attached), with a request to let me know whether you would like someone from IBRD to speak at this Congress on the subject mentioned. If your reply is in the affirmative I will so advise the organizing committee. However, if it is in the negative I will see whether I or someone else from FAO can give a talk but using a slightly different title to the one suggested in order to bring the statement more in line with the role and functions of FAO.

I now await your reply at your early convenience.

Secondly, re your speaking tour in FAO. You will soon get the official invitation for the Fisheries Committee. Declan Walton says that it is perfectly OK with him if you speak to his group in April. It is entirely up to you to set a date at your convenience provided Declan gets a firm date from you at least three to four weeks in advance so that he can advise the members of his society.

Yours sincerely,

J.P. Huyser
Director
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr. L.J.C. Evans
Director
Agriculture Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street NW
Washington DC 20433
U.S.A.

DDC REGISTRY
In Reply please mention our reference and date of this letter

Original to: A/R Ref
Date: 2-2-72
Communications Section

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

Messrs. H. Fuchs, H. G. Hilton and
O. T. W. Price
W. A. Wapenhans

January 25, 1972

World Fertilizer Congress - May 15-19, 1972

I attach a letter from Prof. Dr. A. Zeller to Mr. Jan Huyser, Director of the FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program, in which he is being invited to have a representative of the World Bank address the Congress on our activities. I would be grateful if you could let me have any suggestions with regard to your participation at your earliest convenience, so that we may then discuss it further with Mr. William Clark.

Attachment

cc: Mr. William Clark

WAWapenhans:rs

HAL D 5 55 6H12

Messrs. H. Fuchs, H. G. Hilton and
O. T. W. Price
W. A. Wapenhans

January 25, 1972

World Fertilizer Congress - May 15-19, 1972

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Attachment

cc: Mr. William Clark

WAWapenhans:rs

JAN 25 2 22 PM

C.I.E.C. Centre International des Engrais Chimiques

Internationaler Verband für Handelsdünger
International Centre of Fertilizers

VII^e CONGRES MONDIAL DES FERTILISANTS — VII. Fertilizer World Congress

VII. Weltkongress für Düngungsfragen — Wien und Baden (Österreich), 15.– 19. Mai 1972

Prof. Dr. A. Zeller

BLC 2/14 Fertilizers

Jan H u i z e r
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalle
00100 - R o m e
Italy

Vienna, January 7th, 1972.

Dear Sir,

The Austrian Committee for the VII^th World Fertilizer Congress to be held in Vienna and Baden, May 15^th to 19^th, 1972, would very much like to have a representative of the World Bank to give at this congress a talk about the Activities of this Bank in promoting the use of mineral fertilizers in developing countries. It would be very much appreciated, if you yourself could see your way to give this talk or to suggest in the near future a suitable speaker. I am including a copy of the first circular of this congress.

Thanking you

Yours sincerely,

(Prof. Dr. A. Zeller)
Director, Federal Institute for Agricultural-Chemistry, Trunnerstrasse 1, A-1020 Wien
Austria

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DATE / CONTROL N°
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Date Replied:

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FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog

January 25, 1972

Mr. John H. Adler

L.J.C. Evans

Brief Report on the Cooperative Program

In response to your memorandum of January 7 I attach a draft paper on the role of the FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program.

Attachment

cc: Messrs. Demuth
Chadenet
Ballantine
Sadove
Fuchs
Jones, K.

MMcIvor:fh

DRAFT
NMcIvor:fh
January 25, 1972

FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program: Activities in Calendar 1971

1. The budget and staffing of the Cooperative Program (CP) since 1966 has been as follows:

Biennium (Calendar Years)	Budget (US$ million)	Authorized Staffing	Actual Recruitment Start	Actual Recruitment Mid
1966/67	2.2	36	21	24
1968/69	2.7	47	26	34
1970/71	5.0	70	44	54
1972/73	7.0	70	52	

Costs were shared equally by FAO and the Bank for about a year from the inception of the Program in mid-1964. From April to December 1965 costs were born entirely by the Bank. Thereafter we have undertaken to pay 75%.

2. Of the 32 agricultural projects approved by the Bank's Board during calendar 1971, the CP participated at some stage in the preparation of 17 - about 50%. The extent of their participation in these projects varied considerably from project to project. In all their project identification and preparation activity the CP's role is to assist the Government in project preparation rather than to undertake full responsibility for preparing the project. In some cases this assistance, provided to Government officials, may constitute in fact the bulk of the work of project preparation; more often, however, it

would be advice and guidance given during short-term visits, with most of the preparation work being carried out by the Government. In other cases the CP assists or supervises consultants employed by the Government, sometimes financed by the UNDP with FAO as the executing agency. In four of the projects approved during calendar 1971 the CP participation was in the form of advice and guidance given by a Bank staff member who had been loaned to the CP to work within their team.

3. At the end of calendar 1971 the CP was helping with the preparation of 60-70 projects. The total number on which they are engaged varies from time to time as preparation is completed on some projects and new projects are added to the list. The list includes a wide range of projects - irrigation, drainage and flood control, livestock, food crops, fisheries, seeds, forestry, land settlement, agricultural credit, agricultural education and agricultural industries.

4. Besides helping with project identification and preparation the CP has provided a mission member in five Bank appraisal missions and four supervision missions during 1971. It is difficult to use CP staff to any great extent on appraisals because, to be most effective, a member of an appraisal mission should be available not only in the field but in Bank headquarters from time to time during the process of appraisal, report preparation and clearance, Loan Committee consideration and negotiations with the Borrower. Thus, since the CP staff is based in Rome, only a limited use can be made of them for appraisal work. Project supervision is carried out usually by a one-man

mission who must be a Bank staff member; however, on some missions requiring two men it has been useful to include a CP staff member. CP staff and consultants have taken part in country economic and agricultural sector review missions, although in these cases also, the fact that CP staff members are headquartered in Rome sometimes restricts their full usefulness to these missions. During calendar 1971 15 CP staff or consultants took part in Bank agricultural sector review or country economic missions.

5. Teams of CP staff members and consultants have assisted the Bank's Special Projects Department during 1971 with studies in the Mekong River area, in East Pakistan and in the Middle East.

6. The CP follows the progress of UNDP-financed projects for which FAO is executing agency in cases where the Bank has an interest. Currently the CP is following the progress of 20 UNDP-financed projects of interest to the Bank.

7. In agreement and close consultation with the Bank, the CP is beginning a research project to investigate the effects of agricultural investment on small farmers. They will start by carrying out field research on projects financed by the Bank in Malaysia.

8. The operations of the CP continue to be carried out in very close cooperation with the Bank and no operation is undertaken by FAO under the Program without the Bank's agreement. There is continuous communication between the CP and the Bank in various forms: by regular joint reviews of the agreed program in Washington or Rome every three or four months; through visits of CP staff members to Washington and

of Bank staff members to Rome, usually in the course of missions to other countries; by exchange of letters and cables and, when necessary, by telephone.

9. It is expected that most of the work to be carried out by the CP in the near future will continue to be on project preparation and on sector work. We expect some assistance also on project appraisal and supervision, but on a limited scale for the reasons given in paragraph 4. Expansion of CP staff during the next two years to bring it up to the authorized total will allow the CP to maintain its degree of participation in the preparation of the Bank's expanding numbers of projects and in the increasing program of sector work.

SEP 19 '75 55 WA
CENTRAL FILES
RECEIVED

of Bank staff members to Rome, usually in the course of missions to other countries; by exchange of letters and cables and, when necessary, by telephone.

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JAN 26 2 22 PM 1972

FAO/IBRD Coop - Prog

January 24, 1972

Letter No. 923

Mr. Percival Bono
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy 00100

Dear Percy:

Your letters and attachments arrived here safely, but with some delays: the first on about the 15th, the second today.

My problem is that I have not enough detailed information on the assumptions made regarding: (1) herd projections; (2) sales; and (3) operating expenses for the various farm models.

I understood that you would prepare a complete file for the appraisal mission containing some background material and information not included in the preparation report. This might answer my questions.

The draft full report has been prepared, but has not yet been cleared. The appraisal mission has been tentatively scheduled for late April. It was originally planned for March, but nobody was available at that time. Still no livestock man has been identified. I think that despite your conclusions regarding the availability of heifers, the appraisal mission would still need to know if heifers can be procured in neighboring countries and at what prices. Are Mr. Gilson and the Ministry of Agriculture still supposed to collect information in this respect?

Could you help me to resolve a personal problem. I had asked Eddy Quicke to deposit with my account at the Banca some Lit 16.115, and the proceeds of exchange of a US$20 note. While the Lit 16.115 have been actually deposited, I cannot trace the deposit of the other Lit 12,000 (about) from the exchange of the US$20. Please, could you inquire about that from Eddy.

Sincerely yours,

P. A. Courbois
Senior Financial Officer
Agriculture Projects Department

PACourbois:nw

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: FOODAGRI

ROME

DATE: January 24, 1972

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~LT~~ Telex

COUNTRY: ITALY

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Cable No.:

FOR ROCHE. REUR LETTER AFC/69/GA-72. PLEASE CONFIRM ACCOUNT 730/1/27925/02 TO BE USED INSTEAD OF 703/1/27925.2.

JONES

INTBAFRAD

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AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME T.K. Mitchell

DEPT. Controller's

SIGNATURE _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

RJ/ns

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JAN 24 3 25 PM 1972

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FAO/IBRD Coop. Proj.

FORM NO. 26
(4-69)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME OF CABLE: JANUARY 21, 1972

LOG NO.: WUI TELEX / 21

TO: INTBAFRAD

FROM: ROME

ROUTING	
ACTION COPY:	AGRICULTURE PROJECTS
INFORMATION COPY:	
DECODED BY:	

TEXT:

Projects Dept. Correspondence
ANS'D BY _____
DATE _____

NO 19 FOR MCIVOR

REYOUR 700 NUMBER CP PROFESSIONAL STAFF AT (A) 1 JAN 1971 54 (B) 31 DEC 1971 52

CHATTERJIE

BF

Mr. McIvor

FOR INFORMATION REGARDING INCOMING CABLES, PLEASE CALL THE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION, EXT. 2021

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SECTION

FAO/IBRD Coop Program

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

DDC REGISTRY
In reply please mention our reference and date of this letter

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

Ref. BK 2/6

Letter No. 00021

JAN. 21 1972

Projects Dept. Correspondence
ANS'D BY no answer required
DATE Feb 1972

Dear Ken,

Meeting of Agricultural Educators (FAO/UNESCO/IBRD) at UNESCO Headquarters, Paris - 3-5 January, 1972
Back-to-Office Report

Enclosed are eight copies of Mr. Beal's Back-to-Office Report on the above Mission.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

M. Veraart
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr. Ken Jones
Agricultural Projects Department
I.B.R.D.
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Education Projects (MR. KENNEDY) (X6)
FAO Gen. file (x1)
Ops. file (x1)

To: Mr. J.P. Huyser, Director
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

20 January 1972

From: A.G. Apodaca, D.W. Beal and R. Lesire

Subject: Meeting of Agricultural Educators (FAO/UNESCO/IBRD) at UNESCO Headquarters, Paris - 3-5 January 1972.-
Back-to-Office Report

1. The Meeting was opened by Mr. William J. Platt, Director Department of Planning and Financing of Education. He spoke of the propitious timing of the meeting, and the need to match agricultural innovations with educational innovation (especially of indigenous origin), thus reinforcing other rural development components and the participation of people in innovation.

2. In continuation of the discussions held in Rome in August 1970, the agenda was organized with two main groups viz., (a) recent trends and problems in agricultural education (arising from field experiences), (b) a specialist area for detailed examination, based upon the interests of the host agency and discussions covered the following:

(i) Recent trends and problems
(ii) General education and agriculture - a UNESCO briefing paper
(iii) Non-formal education for rural areas (first results from ICED studies)
(iv) Evaluation of functional literacy programmes
(v) Agricultural technicians training - a UNESCO briefing paper
(vi) Technical assistance in Bank projects
(vii) Financing agricultural education

Under the respective headings, the following key issues arose and were discussed:

(i) Present trends and problems: The broad agreement between agricultural educators on basic issues, on the basis of their field experiences, was noteworthy. The need was expressed for effective and more economical means of training large numbers of youth and farm families, both in areas with potential for agricultural intensification, and other areas where alternative employment would have to be found. Training centres could, with benefit, be multipurpose and focal in the community: and emphasis should continue to be on their quality rather than excessive proliferation. The success of the Taiwan example was cited, benefiting from extension, community and farmers' association support.

DWB/gl

BK 2/6 IBRD
BK 2/6 UNESCO

cc: All Team Members
DDCB Reg. (4)
IBRD Washington (8)

(ii) General education and agriculture (rural areas)
(a) Primary level: relating studies to the environment was obviously beneficial, and trained agriculturalists as teachers could do this well, especially through Biology. Teachers should be of rural origin and preferably trained there.
(b) Secondary level: agriculture where taught should be orientative or pre-vocational and exemplify science in action. Entirely work-oriented systems (Peru, Guinea) were not considered the best solution.

(iii) Non-formal education for rural areas. The O.L.C. study in Tanzania was examined. The combination of a) dual purpose community schools (children/adults) plus b) integrated rural training centres (inc. F.T.C.) was seen as a major tool for rural development. G.O.T. wanted IBRD support to expand the system to 1760 schools: OLC recommended caution and initial support only for selected, well administered, districts or wards, perhaps through the G.O.T. regional development fund.

(iv) Evaluation of a functional literacy project, Iran. To contribute effectively to rural development, such projects should be introduced early into the development area. The methodology of project implementation was being improved by experience: direct effects on the adoption of improved farming practices was encouraging - so far indirect effects of literacy and numeracy had not been measured.

(v) The UNESCO paper on Agricultural Technicians Training was superficially examined. It was recognized that the education provided should be tailored to the technicians function - not vice versa. A standardized terminology was sought: and professional, technician and vocational types of training were proposed, not linked to any particular educational level. The paper was commended, and provided useful briefing material, especially when some gaps had been filled.

(vi) Technical assistance in Bank projects was explained to other participants, being either usually at the national planning level, and/or at the institutional level. Adequate support at both was necessary, the latter being particularly suited to UNDP and bilateral support. More selective - but expanded use of fellowships was recommended. The post of Technical Adviser to EPD was welcomed.

(vii) Financing agricultural education. The low level of financial provision was related to lack of pressure from the demand (students/low prestige) and the supply (employers) sides: in the present relative vacuum many uncoordinated pressures for both formal and non-formal education could result in greater total financial support (and more innovation) than fully coordinated programmes, although the latter had administrative advantages. Rural people had to be made more aware of the functional value of such education. But marginal returns on it, always considered in connexion with other inputs to agricultural/rural development, must be seen to be comparable to those from other agricultural development investments.

(viii) UNESCO as Lead Agency are preparing a full report on the meetings, discussions and conclusions.

(ix) A further meeting in the series was recommended, in Washington D.C., with an agenda suitable to the venue.

List of Participants FAO/IBRD/UNESCO Ag. Educators

F.A.O.	A.G. Apodaca	
	D.W. Beal	
	R. Lesire	
UNESCO	R. Brain	
	A. Magnen	
	E. R-Saco	
	A. Tencalla	
IBRD	D.R. Brewin	
	C. Vidalon	

Other Participants

UNESCO	W.J. Platt	Dep. Director, EPF
	J. Alles	EPF
	J. Deheyn	SCT
	S. Mugharbel	"
	G.E. Nicholson	"
	J. Perez-Casanova	"
	P. Rahoto Malala	Dept. Higher Educ.
	G. Mouton	Dept. Out-of-School Educ.
	M. Bazany	" " "
Int. Inst. of Educ. Planning	M. Hallak	(Financing Education)
	J. Ryan	(Non-formal education)
	A. Calloway	(Consultant - Oxford Univ.)

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

DDC REGISTRY
In reply please mention our reference and date of this letter

Ref. BK 3/2.9 SOY, ETH, ARE

Letter No. 00023

JAN. 2 4 1972

Dear Ken,

Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen,
Arab Republic of Egypt, and Ethiopia.
Duty Visit. Back-to-Office Report

... Please find enclosed eight copies of the above-mentioned Back-to-Office report prepared by D.E. Campbell.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

M. Veraart
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr. K. Jones
Agriculture Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
USA

Original to: Agric Projects
Date: 1/28/72 Communications Section

FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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In reply please mention our reference and date of this letter

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M. Veraart
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Projects Dept. Correspondence
ANS'D BY _____
DATE _____

Copies
2 Harris (Egypt, P.D.R.Y.)
1 Hazmeyer (P.D.R.Y.)
2 Benson (Ethiopia)
1 Stoops (Egypt)
2 Tolley (Ethiopia)
2 Dinar (Egypt, P.D.R.Y.)
1 OPS, Files
3 FAO Files (Egypt, P.D.R.Y., Ethiopia)
12

Mr. K. Jones
Agriculture Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
USA

To: Mr. J P. Huyser, Director
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

18 January 1972

From: D.E. Campbell
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Subject: Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen, Arab Republic of Egypt, and Ethiopia. Duty Visit. Back-to-Office Report

From 7 January to 14 January I visited the above three countries with regard to the following matters:

P.D.R.Y. Review of Consultant's progress on the Abyan Delta development, a joint meeting with the Kuwait Fund.

A.R.E. Preparation of the project "Soil Amelioration in the Lower Delta".

Ethiopia Review of "assistance to A.V.A."

Comments follow:

P.D.R.Y. (Southern Yemen)

Consultants Dar Al-Handasah (Beirut) are engaged on a contract which covers two items:

(a) A country-wide agronomic and socio-economic study.

(b) A study of possibilities for expanded irrigated agriculture in the Abyan delta, to be followed by preparation of designs and specifications and supervision of construction of the development.

The contract period began on 23 May 1971, and the Contractor had, in accordance with the contract schedule, furnished a draft report covering a survey of existing data on the country-wide study (item (a)) in October 1971. An outline for the more detailed second (and third) stage of the country-wide study had been prepared for review at the meeting. The initial report covering surveys and field studies for the Abyan Delta (item (b)) is due early in March. It will be followed by a report setting out detailed proposals for improvement works, and subsequently by preparation of plans and specifications.

The purpose of the meeting, which was convened by the Kuwait Fund, was to consider and approve the Consultant's outline for the second stage of the country-wide study (item (a)), and also to hear a verbal report on the Abyan Delta field

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DEC:bm
BK 3/2.9 SOY, ETH, ARE

cc: All Team Members
IBRD Washington (8)

studies (item (b)) to date. Members of the Kuwait Fund (five were present, including the Director Sayed Abdelatif Al-Hamad) were also very actively interested in fisheries projects in P.D.R.Y. and devoted considerable time to discussion of them (see below).

The first stage country-wide study is a useful compilation of existing data on the country generally. The work proposed in the second stage will include field surveys and aerial photography and will provide reconnaissance-level data on all the potential agricultural areas and associated wadis of the country, except where such data is already being compiled by others (e.g. the UNDP Wadi Tuban study). The proposals also cover marketing and organizational matters. In the writer's opinion the proposals are adequate. A copy of the proposal is on C.P. file. The second stage of the agronomic and socio-economic study will take one year - i.e. it will be completed about the end of 1972.

With regard to the Abyan Delta studies, the Contractor was not yet in a position to make specific recommendations as to the nature of the improvement works, except to say that storage of flood-waters had been considered and rejected. The recommendations would centre on improvement to flood irrigation, and further development of groundwater. The Consultant appeared well aware of the main constraints on groundwater development at Abyan (notably salinity of groundwater). The Consultant expects to have all field data for the Delta study compiled by early February, and to submit a draft report on specific development proposals early in March as noted above. He also plans to proceed immediately thereafter to preparation of construction specifications. In view of this close scheduling, it is desirable for C.P. to review the Consultants' tentative conclusions with him in the field in February, before development proposals are committed to paper. The Fund has asked for a meeting to give final consideration to the second stage report, i.e. to the specific proposals, in Kuwait some time in March.

With regard to fisheries, Government is expecting the C.P. mission to look at the first stage fishmeal project (understood to be about $ 1 M) in January or February. The Fund is considering financing a general study of fishery resources and markets which would include markets for the second and third stage fishmeal development in which the Fund appears actively interested. For the short-term, however, the Fund is looking for some other fishery investment (possibly Tuna). The Fund asked for clarification of the Bank's area of interest in fisheries in P.D.R.Y. As the writer was not briefed in this regard a cable was sent to Rome asking that the Fund be advised accordingly.

A.R.E. (Egypt)

The visit followed from discussions in Washington in late December, in which C.P. was asked to expedite completion of preparation of the Soil Amelioration Project. An extensive project report prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (in accordance with a C.P. outline provided) had already been forwarded to the Bank last October, and C.P. review was subsequently requested by the Bank.

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The further work required in preparation is largely the incorporation of associated main drainage construction in the project, addition of more recent data on performance of areas already treated by "amelioration", and more detailed economic analysis than is contained in the report. The purpose of the brief visit was to arrange for the agencies concerned to carry out the necessary work on the first two items. Completion by mid-March, at latest was requested. (A copy of the request for data forwarded to Cairo is appended).

The Bank has requested that all material required for appraisal be completed by the end of April. Area Department also asked that the data be provided in such a way as to facilitate dividing the project into two stages, if necessary during appraisal. This should present no difficulty.

A C.P. final preparation mission will be necessary in mid-March (including field visit). This mission will need to provide the final economic analysis, and a short report supplementing the existing detailed document.

During the visit the Deputy Prime Minister, Sayed Marei, asked for a brief meeting, at which he advised that he expected a visit from the Director, IBRD, in February, and that his Ministry was preparing dossiers on two new projects to be proposed to the Bank at that time. These are:

(a) A poultry project (25 million birds and 120 million eggs per year).

(b) A comprehensive agricultural-industrial livestock project including dairying.

Ministry officers subsequently asked for the C.P. general project outline as a guide to the information which they should include in the submissions, but more specific assistance was not requested at this time. It is noted that there are three current FAO/UNDP projects in Egypt directly related to livestock and poultry.

Ethiopia

A meeting between A.V.A., UNDP and FAO had been arranged for 13 January and 14 January to review the "Assistance to AVA" programme, and to consider the nature of further assistance, including the question of extension of the "twinning" arrangement with the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission of Victoria. The meeting had been postponed, at short notice, but advice had not reached the writer before departure for Addis Ababa from Cairo. In lieu of the meeting a day was spent in discussion with AVA, State Rivers officers, and UNDP and FAO. The position is as follows:

(a) Melka Sadi - Amibara Project

No formal notice yet from Toti (Maesco) regarding his option to build the Melka Sadi works. His contract calls for notice to be given by a date early in February. State Rivers officers advise that Montenari has withdrawn from the Maesco group, possibly causing some difficulty with raising sufficient finance for construction of the Melka Sadi works. Maesco is still planning to take up the Melka Sadi area and is negotiating with the Melka Warer farm for supply of stock for the proposed banana plantation.

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There is reported to be some opposition by unsuccessful applicants for concessions to the large Toti lease. The question of the relative level of lease or water charges for smaller concessionaires vis-à-vis Toti, is under consideration in AVA. It may become a political issue.

AVA is about to begin writing a specification for consultant services for design and construction supervision for Melka Sadi-Amibara. It is understood that proposals will be invited from a number of consultants (it does not appear to be the intention to negotiate with Italconsult).

(b) Lower Awash

AVA has received a copy of a proposal by Sir Alexander Gibb for a feasibility of the Lower Awash, to be carried out for O.D.A. Bank and C.P. have been asked to assist in review of the proposal.

(c) Master-plan study

Apparently at the request of UNDP, New York, FAO has requested and received from an Israeli consultant a proposal for a master plan study of the Awash Valley. The proposal is to be reviewed by AVA and UNDP in Rome on 17 and 18 January. In the writer's opinion, in view of the extensive previous studies of the area, the Bank-sponsored studies in the middle Valley already completed, and the proposed ODA studies of the lower Valley, any general "master-plan" studies at this time would be largely repetitive and would make little new contribution. The matter will be discussed with FAO during the FAO/AVA/UNDP review on 17-18 January.

FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

A.R.E. Soil Amelioration in the Lower Delta

Confirmation of request for supplemental data in discussions with Study and Editing Committee, Cairo, 11 January 1972

Physical improvement in soils subject to amelioration treatment

In selected locations within the area of 130,000 fedd. already treated, and adjacent to the proposed project area or representing soils conditions within it, check soil salinity, alkalinity, and infiltration rate, and compare with pre-treatment conditions, or conditions in adjacent un-treated areas. The period since original treatment should be two or three years if possible. To reflect the gross influence of sub-soiling and mole treatment on infiltration rate, the rate should be measured by ponding over an area of 25 sq. metres or more, rather than by cylinder infiltrometer. Also determine by trenching across the direction of moling whether there there is any discernible remaining evidence of the original mole drain. The information will be supplemental to that obtained earlier, from the "pilot areas", but will be more closely related geographically to the proposed project area. It will also indicate soil changes over a longer period after treatment.

Crop production in treated areas

The report contains production data obtained from the original "pilot" areas. To supplement this data as much information on production trends as possible should be obtained from the 130,000 feddans over which soil amelioration treatment has now been carried out, or at least on that portion of it in which the original soil conditions are generally similar to those within the project area. The production data in these areas may only be available on a District basis, with District boundaries not coinciding with the boundaries of treated areas. Some extrapollation of data may consequently be necessary.

Main drain construction

It is now suggested by the IBRD that main drain construction or improvement associated with the soil amelioration project should be concluded in the loan application. The information contained in the report should consequently be amplified with details of length of drain to be constructed (or deepened), by categories of size or capacity, and for each major portion of the project area. The amount of work to be carried out and the corresponding estimated expenditure for each year of the project construction period should be tabulated. A list of principal items of construction equipment required for the work, either for contractors' or departmental use, should be provided, with estimated costs.

FAO/IBRD Coop. Program

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DDC REGISTRY
In Reply please mention our reference and date of this letter

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

Ref. BK 2/6 IBRD

Letter No. 00019

JAN. 21 1972

Dear Mr. Ballantine,

Mr. John W.Y. Higgs, Chief of the Agricultural Education Extension and Rural Youth Service of the Rural Institutions Division, FAO, expects to be in Washington D.C. on 6 and 7 March, following visits to five Latin American and Caribbean countries. He would appreciate an opportunity to meet you and other officers in your Department, and to discuss items of mutual interest, more especially related to the regular programme and technical assistance activities of Rural Institutions Division. He will also be making contact with IDB and AID for the same purposes.

Would you please confirm that this visit (the 6th is proposed) would be convenient ?

... I attach a copy of Mr. Higgs' itinerary, in case you should want to contact him during his travel.

Yours sincerely,

J.P. Bhattacharjee
Deputy-Director
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

Mr. D.S. Ballantine
Director
Education Projects Department
I.B.R.D.
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

JAN 28 1972

- [x] Ballantine
- [x] Calika
- [ ] Burt
- [ ] Stewart
- [ ] van Dijk
- [ ] Hultin
- [ ] Dunnill
- [x] Fennell

- [ ] F.O.Files
- [ ] Div. Files
- [ ] Central Files

Mr. Beal

John Higgs, Chief, ESRS
Itinerary of Duty Travel in Latin American Region

Date	Destination	Time	Flight	Contact Address
2 Feb.	Lv. Rome	19.45	AF 637	Mr. G.E. Nicholson, Director Division of Agric. Education and Science Unesco, Paris
	Ar. Paris	21.50		
7 Feb.	Lv. Paris	21.35	LA 171	Mr. M. Albornoz, UNDP Resident Representat Apartado Postal 2257 Buenos Aires Tel. 602-970 Cables: UNDEVPRO (25 de Mayo 459)
8 Feb.	Ar. B'Aires	10.20		
12 Feb.	Lv. B'Aires	10.50	AF 81	Mr. K.C. Abercrombie, Director Joint ECLA/FAO Agric. Division Casilla 10095 Santiago Tel. 462061 Cables: FOODAGRI (Avenida Providencia 871)
	Ar. Santiago	12.45		
18 Feb.	Lv. Santiago	21.15	LA 156	Mr. P. Bernheim, Senior Agric. Adviser and FAO Country Representative c/o UNDP Apartado Postal 4480 Lima Tel. 235-354 Cables: FOODAGRI (Natalio Sanchez 125)
	Ar. Lima	23.20		
24 Feb.	Lv. Lima	12.10	AR 370	Mr. A. de Tuddo, Senior Agric. Adviser and FAO Country Representative Apartado Postal M-10778 Mexico 1, D.F. Tel. 5257-550 Cables: FOODAGRI (Hamburgo 63)
	Ar. Mexico C.	19.10		
1 March	Lv. Mexico C.	07.00	MX 305	Mr. W. Cornwell, UNDP Resident Representati P.O. Box 280 Kingston Tel. 65507 Cables: UNDEVPRO (Lady Musgrave Road 1)
	Ar. Kingston	11.45		
5 March	Lv. Kingston	12.00	BW 400	Mr. Howard R. Cottam, Director FAO Liaison Office for North America 1325 C Street S.W. Washington D.C. Tel. 388-6121 Cables: FOODAGRI
	Ar. Miami	13.30		
	Lv. Miami	17.05	EA 198	
	Ar. Washington	19.11		
8 March	Lv. Washington	09.30	AA 400	Mr. Charles H. Weitz, Director FAO Liaison Office with the UN UN Headquarters 42nd street and 1st Avenue New York, N.Y. 10017 Tel. 754-1234 ext. 3474 Cables: FOODAGRI
	Ar. New York	10.21		
11 March	Lv. New York	18.00	AZ 611	
12 March	Ar. Rome	07.50		

FAO / IBRD Coop-Prog.

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: VERAART

FOODAGRI

ROME

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No.: 700

DATE: January 20, 1972

CLASS OF SERVICE: TELEX

RCA

PLEASE CABLE US URGENTLY NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF IN CP AT

(A) JANUARY 1, 1971 AND (B) DECEMBER 31, 1971

REGARDS MCIVOR

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Noel McIvor

DEPT. Agriculture Projects

SIGNATURE _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

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cc: K. Jones

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SECTION

FAO - B/F Coop. Proj.

Mr. R. Veraart

January 19, 1972

S.J.G. Burt

Telex to FAO

Please include the following in your daily Telex to FAO, Rome:

FOR BEAL STOP REFERENCE TURKEY STOP CONFIRM THAT ALTHOUGH TURKISH GOVERNMENT NOT ACCEPTED BALLANTINE MISSION HE WILL ARRIVE ANKARA JANUARY TWENTIEH HOPING FOR DISCUSSIONS WITH SPO AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION IN REGARD PROPOSED AGRICULTURE EDUCATION PROJECT STOP RESERVATION BUYUK STOP REGARDS

BURT

B

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CENTRAL FILES
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Mr. R. Versaert

January 19, 1972

S.I.G. Burt

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EDUCATION IN REGARD PROPOSED AGRICULTURE EDUCATION PROJECT STOP
RESERVATION BUYUK STOP REGARDS

BURT

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(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: PIAT

FOODAGRI

ROME

COUNTRY: ITALY

DATE: January 18, 1972

CLASS OF SERVICE: TL

PRA

TEXT:
Cable No.: 697

REFERENCE WENDALL MCMILLIAN STOP WISH TO MAKE OFFER FOR OVERSEAS ASSIGNMENT WITH CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK STOP UNDERSTAND MCMILLIAN MAY HAVE TERMINATED BUT IF NOT APPRECIATE YOUR APPROVAL OUR NEGOTIATING WITH HIM STOP AS MATTER IS URGENT GRATEFUL YOUR EARLY REPLY

JONES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME K.D. Jones

DEPT. Agriculture Projects

SIGNATURE _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

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cc: C.J. Denton

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FAO/IBRD Coop. Prog.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20433, U.S.A.

Area Code 202 • Telephone EXecutive 3 6360 • Cable Address - INTBAFRAD

January 17, 1972

Mr. D. J. Masterton
FAO/IBRD Co-operative Programme
Food and Agriculture Organization
United Nations
Rome
ITALY

Dear Doug,

Received your letter of January 3, 1972. Thanks for sending a copy of FAO demand projections for Ceylon.

As regards your query you know that 1969 was chosen as base year for making demand projections in tables 6.2 and 6.3 of the Statistical Appendix and assumes 2.1 per cent annual population growth rate, 4.4 per cent annual GNP growth rate and 2.3 per cent annual per capita GNP growth rate through 1969-1976 and 1969-1980. Accordingly, figures for projected periods will be as follows:

		Population Million	GNP at Constant 1959 Factor Cost Rs. Million	Per Capita GNP Rupees
Base Year:	1969	12.25	9,316	761
Actuals:	1970	12.53	9,695	774
Projected Years: (Annual Growth rates over 1969)		2.1%	4.4%	2.3%
	1976	14.17	12,593	889
	1980	15.39	14,960	972

In table 2.3 of the Appendix, GNP figures are expressed at current market prices whereas for projection purposes we are using GNP figures at constant 1959 factor cost prices. That explains the differences. Population figures presented in table 1.1 of the Appendix and our projections differ because of the differences in assumptions. Ministry of Planning and Employment estimates declining annual growth rates: 2.1 per cent for 1969-1976 and 1.7 per cent for 1976-1980 whereas we assume constant 2.1 percent annual growth for the entire period.

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For your purposes, I suggest you to use our figures. Even if you take 1970 as base year and apply these growth rates, there will be only marginal discrepancies in absolute figures which will be entirely eliminated in the process of rounding off.

With best regards,

Bijaya

Bijaya B. Pradhan
South Asia Department

B. B. Pradhan/jvg

cc: Mr. Christensen

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For your purposes, I suggest you to use our figures. Even if you take 1970 as base year and apply three growth rates, there will be only marginal discrepancies in absolute figures which will be entirely eliminated in the process of rounding off.

With best regards,

Vijaya B. Pradhan
South Asia Department

B. B. Pradhan/ivg

cc: Mr. Christensen

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FAO/IBRD Coop. Program

Form No. 27
(3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: HUYSER
FOODAGRI
ROME

DATE: JANUARY 10, 1972

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~LT~~ Pelx
WU

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No.: 691

REFURLET DECEMBER SIX FOREST INDUSTRIES AM ARRANGING MEETING FUCHS

NEXT WEEK AND HOPEFUL WE CAN REACH AGREEMENT

REGARDS

EVANS

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME: L.J.C. Evans
DEPT.: Director
Agriculture Projects

SIGNATURE: _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: LJCEvans:lkt
Forest Industries

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cc: Messrs. Fuchs ([illegible])
Parsons/R.D. Rowe

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FAO/IBRD Coop. Program

Mr. D. S. Ballantine

January 7, 1972

R.H.S. Fennell

Conversation with Mr. Beal of FAO

In my conversation with David Beal on mission assignments in which FAO was involved, the following points came up.

Ethiopia

Mr. Apodaca is disappointed that he is not now to take part in the symposium, particularly because of his previous knowledge of the country and the potential value of continuity between the symposium and the ensuing reconnaissance in depth mission. I briefly discussed this with Mr. Dunnill and if you agree I will write a note to Apodaca explaining the subject and purpose of the symposium and the rather limited participation which is planned, reassuring him that his knowledge of the country will be very useful at a later stage when we get around to identifying possible projects in the area of agricultural education and training.

U.A.R.

Beal indicated that because of FAO's involvement with the country outside the cooperative program, they would be very interested in the possibility of a reconnaissance during the course of this year to look into the possibilities of agricultural education or training. I told him that the lending program did not at the moment include United Arab Republic but that we would bear this in mind for possible future pre-appraisal work.

Jamaica

FAO would have staff available for the reconnaissance in depth if it was felt that an agricultural educator was needed.

FAO would welcome an opportunity to discuss mission plans during the course of the next 6 to 12 months if either you or Mr. Calika would be passing through Rome in the coming few weeks.

cc Messrs. Calika, Burt, Stewart, van Dijk

RHSFennell/jf

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RHSternfeld\jt

cc Messrs. Gaffney, Hartz, Sperendy, Rev Dirk

Mr. D. S. Bellenkino

Stuart J. Tave

A.H.S. Fennell

Conversation with Mr. Beal of CAO

In my conversation with Derek Beal on matters mentioned in memorandum
CAO have investigated, the following points came up.

Effluents

Mr. Abadan is disappointed that we at don't want to take part in the
exploitation, particularly because of the continuing pressure and the
commitment and the potential value of continuing pressure from the
fine granular reconnaissance at depth mineral. I pointed direct first
with Mr. Dimitri Ellin I saw Ellin active a done of phosphate
exploration and the response and the letter
limited participation which is planned, Sentiment min that fine fundamental
of the country Ellin do not even give a feasible space for a future
to identify potential projects in the area of exploration
and strategic.

U.A.E.

Beal indicated that because of CAO's involvement with the country
outside the cooperative program, they know be very interested in the
possibility of a reconnaissance during the course of this year to look
into the possibility of exploration to strategic for. I told him
that the landing program did as the moment include Dutch Hemphill
but that we would need this in mind for possible future pre-pipeline work.

Salmia

It does not appear that CAO would have 11ght schedule for reconnaissance in depth it
it was left that as exploration was needed.

CAO would welcome an opportunity to discuss mineral plans during
the course of the next 6 to 12 months it either you or Mr. Gaffney would
be passing through Rome in the coming two weeks.

CAO/BKD copy: Graham

Form No. 27
(3-70)

FAO/IBRD Coop. Program

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT	INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: HUYSER
FOODAGRIC
ROME

DATE: January 6, 1972

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~FR~~ Tel

WU

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:
Cable No.:

WE AGREE YOUR PROPOSAL FOR ONE YEAR TRIAL APPOINTMENT OF BAGSHAW

TO FILL VACANCY OF RURAL INSTITUTIONS OFFICER IN COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

BALLANTINE
INTBAFRAD

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME D.S. Ballantine

DEPT. EDUCATION PROJECTS DEPARTMENT

SIGNATURE D.S. Ballantine
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: RHSFennell:jf

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(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

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Clearance: Mr. L.J.C. Evans
Agric. Projects

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