



**HIGHER AGRICULTURAL
EDUCATION PARTNERSHIPS:
THEIR ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**

PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE

Origins of Higher Agricultural Education Partnerships - 1945-1950

- Cold War Context
- Widespread Hunger and Famine
- Land Grant University Model of Success

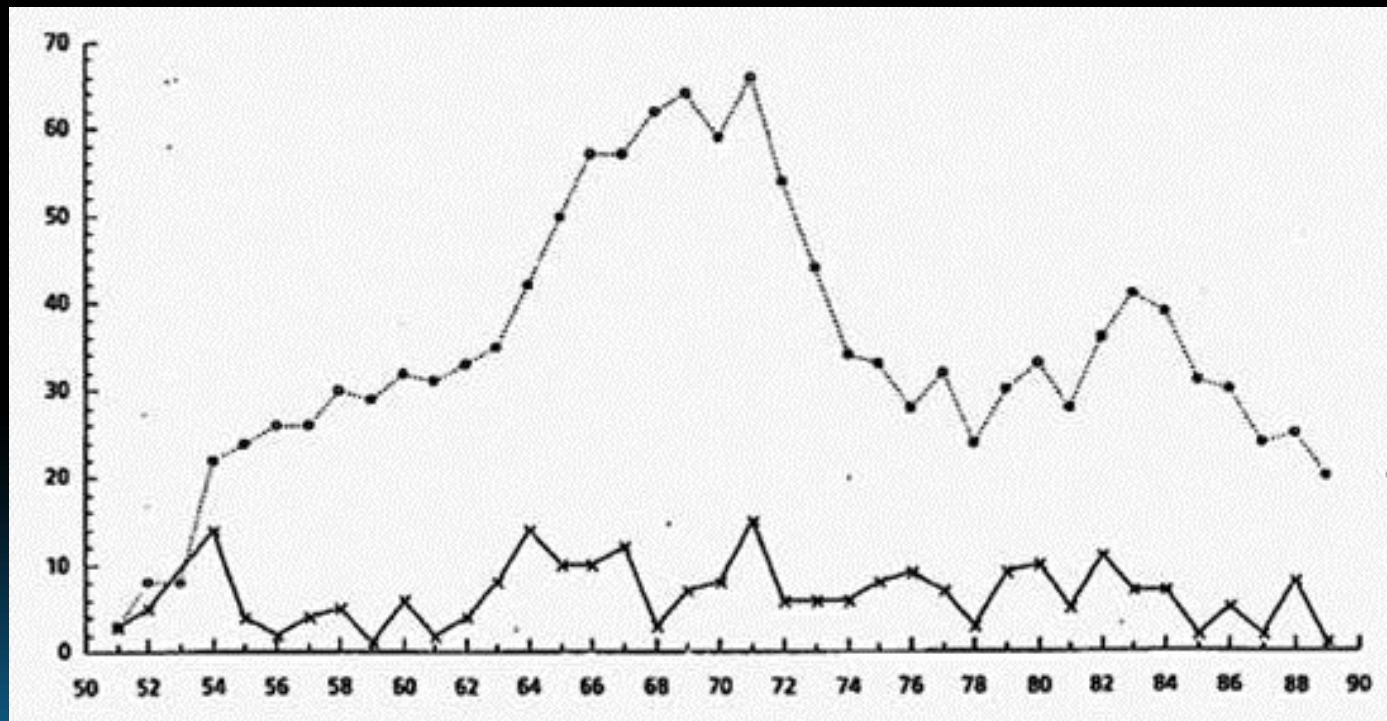
Point IV of Truman Inaugural Address, January, 1949

- Embarking on “....a bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas”
- Program to help countries produce more food, better housing and health and otherwise to improve the lives of these victims of hunger, disease and poverty.

U.S. University Reaction to Point IV

- John Hannah – President of Michigan State University and President of NASULGC met with President Truman
- Pledged the strong support of NASULGC associated universities
- Truman acknowledged the pledge and expressed his appreciation for it.

USAID-Funded Agricultural University Projects (1950 - 1990)



New Contract Starts |—————|
Ongoing Agricultural Contracts |·········|

Initial Partnerships: The Early Years

University	Project	Dates
Arizona	Iraq-Abu Gharib	1951-1960
Arkansas	Panama- Nat Inst of Ag	1951-1957
Purdue	Brazil – Minas Gerais State	1951-1964
Cornell	Philippines – Los Banos	1952-1960
Illinois	India – Allahabad Ag Inst	1952-1964
Michigan State	Colombia – Nat Univ	1952-1959
Oklahoma State	Ethiopia – Govt. Ethiopia	1952-1968

Origins of Indian State Agricultural System

University

Illinois

Ohio State

Missouri

Tennessee

Kansas State/Penn State

Indian States

Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh

Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh

Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar

Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala

Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat

Current Higher Agricultural Research/Education System in India

Indian Council on Agricultural Research

- ❖ Deemed Universities - 4
- ❖ Affiliated Universities - 61
- ❖ Research Institutes – 49
- ❖ National Research Centers – 17
- ❖ National Bureaus – 6
- ❖ Project Directorates - 23

Crown Jewel of Early Partnerships

....Dean Rusk remarked at an AUSUDIAP Meeting in Athens, Georgia on May 1, 1985 that, in his opinion, **“the most successful piece of foreign policy ever implemented by the U.S. government in its over 200 years plus history was the establishment of the Land Grant University system India.”**

- John Nicholaides, 1987

Brazil (1964-1973): Four University Partnerships

U.S. University

Brazil Partner University

Purdue

Vicosa – Minas Gerais

Ohio State

ESALQ – Sao Paulo

Wisconsin

UFRGS – Rio Grande do Sul

Arizona

UFC - Ceara

EMBRAPA – Brazilian Agricultural Research Enterprise

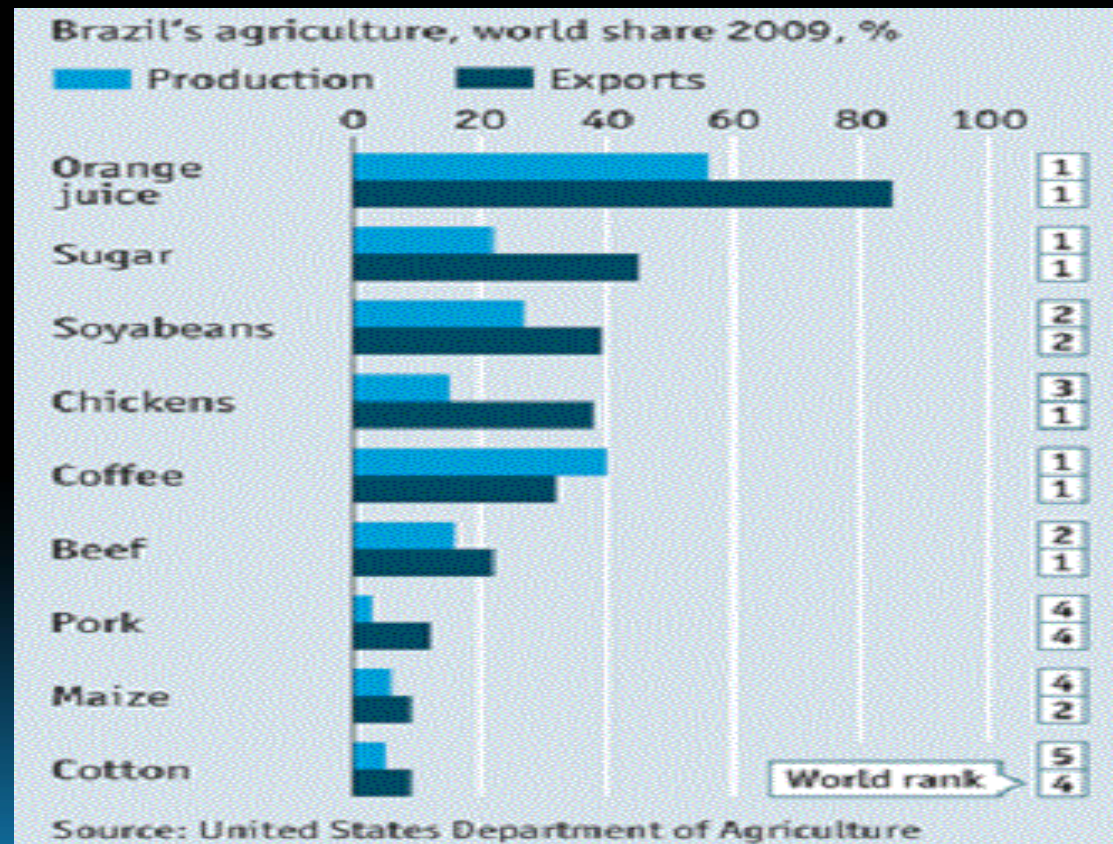
Creation of EMBRAPA

- Eliseo Alves, Vicosa (Purdue PhD)
- Almiro Blumenschein, ESALQ (NCSU PhD)

EMBRAPA – Early Years

- USAID Loan to Brazilian Government (1967-1977)
 - Technical Assistance to Research Stations
 - Academic Training
 - Research Equipment
- Engagement of Three U.S. Universities
 - Wisconsin (Soybeans, Rice)
 - Purdue (Corn, Sorghum)
 - Florida (Beef Cattle)

Brazilian Agriculture World Stage



(Source, Economist, August 26, 2010)

Origins of History of AUSUDIAP- AIARD

1965 – Meeting at Cornell University Convened by
Charles Palm, Dean and Ken Turk

1968 – By laws Created at Washington, D.C. Meeting

1969 – By laws Adopted at University of Florida Meeting

1970 - Commission on International Agriculture
Created by NASULGC

1991 – AUSUDIAP Transformed into AIARD

Drop in Number of Institution Building Projects in Early 1970's

- Foreign Aid Program Seriously Questioned at Some Universities
- Congressional Dissatisfaction with Macro-Economic Approach
- Congressional Desire to Meet Needs of "Poorest of the Poor" and the role of "Women in Development"

1975 Title XII Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961

- Attempt to Identify Appropriate Role of U.S. Land-Grant Universities in USAID Activities
- Important Role of NASULGC in Crafting Legislation
- Related Support Structure
 - Creation of the BIFAD with specific roles
 - Creation of a support staff
 - Creation of two committees – JCAD and JRC

Post “Cold War” Era: Key Elements of Higher Education Partnerships

- Role of Partnerships in Promoting Science, Technology, and Innovation
- Role of Human Capital in National Development
- Role of Communication Technology
- Role of Private Sector

Major Lessons Learned

- Agricultural Institution Building Takes Time but Can Result in High Returns
- Africa as Region with Major Deficit in Human and Institutional Capacity
- Human and Institution Building Need to Focus on Creating Conditions for Effective Research, Learning and Outreach
- Need to Focus on Attending to Stakeholder Needs to Maintain Relevancy (farmers; private sector; students; government)
- Higher Education Partnerships are Important Mechanisms to Address Institutional Capacity Development
- Adequate Financing - Multiple Revenue Streams; Need for Strong, Continuous Public Sector Support

Key References

- Erven J. Long & Frank Campbell, Reflections on the Role of A.I.D. and the U.S. Universities in International Agricultural Development, Rockville: Statistica, Inc., 1988
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- Strategic Human and Institutional Capacity Development (HICD) Issues and the Role of USAID and Title XII under the Feed the Future Programs, BIFAD Report, March, 2014
- African Higher Education: Opportunities for Transformative Change for Sustainable Development, USAID, February, 2014 (Prepared by the APLU Knowledge Center on Higher Education for Africa Development)