

Very specific yield targets were established both for the experimental stations and the farms (See Table 1). Crop improvement goals were also stated in the project paper (See Appendices C & D).

The project was conceived as having three components: foreign advisory services, both long and short-term; short and long-term training, the latter including 19 M.S. and 13 Ph.D. trainees; and equipment, covering field, experimental, and library commodities including books and journals. About 46 percent of the \$5.0 million loan was for technical assistance, 24 percent for training, and 30 percent for commodities.

The terminal date of disbursement was set for July 28, 1979, but was later extended to September 30, 1981. Seven trainees remained abroad after 1980 to complete their training.

Table I. Project Paper Baseline Data and Targets

Crop	Putative	Target	Putative	Target
	Yields	Yields		
	1972-73	1983	1972-73	1983
	Experiment	Experiment	Farms	Farms
	Stations	Stations		
Rice	4.79	6.0	3.25	4.5
Barley	2.79	3.6	2.04	3.5
Wheat	4.30	5.2	2.24	4.0
Soybeans	1.98	3.2	0.8	1.3
Potatoes	No yield targets specified.			

III. PROJECTS IMPACTS: FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

A. The Project's Role in the Agricultural Research System

Korea has a long history of agricultural research. The earliest official agricultural demonstration station was established in 1906, and experimental improvements in rice were conducted throughout the Japanese colonial period. Critical to the development of an agricultural research system was the 1962 reorganization that established the Office of Rural Development (ORD) with AID support, and began the process of organizing branch offices in selected guns (counties). By 1975, ORD offices were in every county throughout the country. The guidance system thus had spread widely in rural areas before project implementation was initiated and was completed shortly after it was approved. The research establishment was effective, but limited in the scope of its activities, before the project began. The project did not alter or institutionally reform the existing structure, for it was already well organized.