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PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT (PAR)

1. PROJECT NO. 520-0232	2. PAR FOR PERIOD March Dec. 1975 TO 1977	3. COUNTRY GUATEMALA	4. PAR SERIAL NO. 77-5
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5. PROJECT TITLE  
FOOD PRODUCTIVITY AND NUTRITIONAL IMPROVEMENT

6. PROJECT DURATION: Begin FY 75 Ends FY 80	7. DATE LATEST PROP Dec. 11, 1975	8. DATE LATEST PIP N/A	9. DATE PRIOR PAR N/A
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10. U.S. FUNDING	a. Cumulative Obligation FY 75 \$ 590,000	b. Current FY Estimated Budget \$ 365,000	c. Estimated Budget to completion After Current FY: \$ 800,000
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11. KEY ACTION AGENTS (Contractor, Participating Agency or Voluntary Agency)		
a. NAME		b. CONTRACT, PASA OR VOL. AG. NO.
CIINT - Centro Internacional para Mejoramiento del Maiz y Trigo		N/A
CIAT - Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical		N/A
TAMU - Texas A&M University		N/A
STC - Servicios Medicos del Caribe		N/A

12. NEW ACTIONS PROPOSED AND REQUESTED AS A RESULT OF THIS EVALUATION

A. ACTION NO.	B. LIST OF ACTIONS	C. PROPOSED ACTION COMPLETION DATE
	Development of specific linkages between ICTA and other agricultural public sector institutions such as INECRA for purpose of extension is an area which needs attention. Such linkages should be formulated and implemented as soon as possible. The in-service training component of AID Loan 520-0232 is intended to contribute to improving these linkages. Responsibility remains with agricultural public sector agencies.	This is not a matter that can be turned "off" and "on" but must be of a continuing nature.

D. REPLANNING REQUIRED	<input type="checkbox"/> REVISED OR NEW <input type="checkbox"/> FROM <input type="checkbox"/> PIP <input type="checkbox"/> PIP/C <input type="checkbox"/> PIP/P	E. DATE OF MISSION REVIEW April 6, 1977
PROJECT MANAGER, TYPED NAME, SIGNED INITIALS AND DATE Carl D. Koons	MISSION DIRECTOR, TYPED NAME, SIGNED INITIALS AND DATE Frederick W. Schieck	

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**II. PERFORMANCE OF KEY INPUTS AND ACTION AGENTS**

A. INPUT OR ACTION AGENT CONTRACTOR, PARTICIPATING AGENCY OR VOLUNTARY AGENCY	B. PERFORMANCE AGAINST PLAN							C. IMPORTANCE FOR ACHIEVING PROJECT PURPOSE (X)					
	UNSATISFACTORY		SATISFACTORY			OUTSTANDING		LOW			MEDIUM		HIGH
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	
1. CIMMYT CIAT					X								X
2. TANU				X									X
3. STC					X								X

Comment on key factors determining rating

Technical people provided under contract have been generally good. The Texas A&M input has been mixed. This contractor was unsuccessful in providing a bean specialist on a timely basis resulting in an eight-month period without a consultant that was finally provided by CIAT.

4. PARTICIPANT TRAINING	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
						X						X

Comment on key factors determining rating

By end of project, 10 AID-financed participants will have had long-term training rather than the 5 originally programmed. This has been possible as a result of lower cost for training in Third Countries. Nevertheless, English speaking participants are sent to U.S. institutions.

5. COMMODITIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
				X						X		

Comment on key factors determining rating

The commodity element is small but essential in order to assure that inexpensive but essential materials and equipment are available on a timely basis. The Grantee has done all of the procurement with technical assistance provided by USAID.

6. COOPERATING COUNTRY	a. PERSONNEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
	b. OTHER					X							X

Comment on key factors determining rating

a. ICTA technicians are faced with the possibility of moving on to better paying jobs in the private sector, after benefitting from training and experience. Inevitably, some will take advantage of this situation; ICTA lost 27 out of 140 technicians in CY 1976.

b. CY 1976 GOG contributions were \$461,000. \$271,000 provided personnel; \$190,000 for other costs provided physical facilities, vehicles and travel to conferences.

ICTA is a relatively new entity with initiation of activities in 1973 on a reduced scale. It is feeling its way in determining how to effectively assist the subsistence farm to increase food production. Previous reviews of its program have been made by the Rockefeller Foundation and found to be encouraging with potential for playing a leading role in increasing farm incomes.

7. OTHER DONORS	Rockefeller IDB	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
					X	X						X	X

(5 Next Page for Comments on Other Donors)

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II. 7. Continued: Comment on key factors determining rating of Other Donors

Rockefeller Foundation contribution has been important. P. Hildebrand's work in farming systems will be significant in the search for higher farm income.

IDB input has been slower. A Peruvian, Federico Scheuk, has recently arrived to collaborate and assist with seed improvement.

### III. KEY OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TARGETS

A. QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS FOR MAJOR OUTPUTS		TARGETS (Percentage/Rate/Amount)					
		CUMULATIVE PRIOR FY	CY <del>76</del> 76		CY 77	CY 78	END OF PROJECT
			TO DATE	TO END			
Lowland area (Has.) planted to high lysine or other high yielding corn.	PLANNED	(CY 75) 800	8,000	8,000	24,000	48,000	150,000
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	800	8,000				
	REPLANNED						
Area (Has.) planted to improved bean varieties	PLANNED	1,000	4,000	4,000	9,000	16,000	35,000
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	800	2,500				
	REPLANNED				5,000	10,000	25,000
Area (Has.) planted to improved sorghum	PLANNED	2,400	6,000	8,000	11,000	17,000	40,000
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2,500	5,000				
	REPLANNED						
Vegetables - No. of demonstration plots and farm tests	PLANNED	5	20	20	35	45	65
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	7	20				
	REPLANNED						
B. QUALITATIVE INDICATORS FOR MAJOR OUTPUTS		COMMENT:					
1. Improved varieties of basic grains have been developed, corn, rice and sorghum.		Specific improved varieties of corn, wheat, rice and sorghum have been developed, which have resulted in higher yields and which are in use by farmers at present. A way must be found to obtain wider dissemination.					
2. Development of improved vegetable varieties.		COMMENT: One variety of cantaloupe has been tested and proven and is in commercial production by farmers. Work proceeds on tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers and potatoes. Extensive screening has also identified watermelon variety. Seeds are being produced and disseminated.					
3. Development of improved bean varieties.		COMMENT: Technological barriers are a constraint to development of improved bean varieties. Similar problems are being experienced in this area worldwide. Hopefully ICTA/CIAT will be able to make some progress in this area under their new agreement which is providing new technicians.					

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IV. PROJECT PURPOSE

1. Statement of purpose as currently envisaged.

2. Same as in PROP?  YES  NO

To improve the GOG's capability to develop, screen and introduce new and/or improved seed varieties, cultural practices and crop mixes while putting presently known improved farming techniques into practice.

B. 1. Conditions which will exist when above purpose is achieved.	2. Evidence to date of progress toward these conditions.
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1. ICTA will have professional and specialized staff (B.S. or equivalent) of approximately 80, of whom approximately 75 will be Guatemalans.

2. GOG budget for ICTA will be sufficient to sustain projected level of activities.

3. Extension agents, both ICTA's and DIGESA's, utilizing research findings.

1. ICTA has 70 such people on board to date, and will apparently exceed the goal of 80 by project completion date.

2. Budget is sufficient at this time. ICTA lost people last year because salaries were deemed to be inadequate, but this is not necessarily a budgetary problem, since necessary permission to pay higher salaries can be obtained only with difficulty.

3. ICTA is abandoning the extension area; by end of project, DIGESA agents will be disseminating ICTA technology. Unfortunately, to date, linkages with Guatemalan diffusion agencies, such as DIGESA, the extension apparatus, must be considered ad hoc. There is however, a growing recognition within ICTA of the need to develop these linkages. (Continued on Page 5)

V. PROGRAMMING GOAL

A. Statement of Programming Goal

To improve the quality of life and increase the income of small farmers. Sub-goal: To increase production and improve the nutritive quality of basic food grains, beans and vegetables.

B. Will the achievement of the project purpose make a significant contribution to the programming goal, given the magnitude of the national problem? Cite evidence.

Achievement of the project purpose is a sine qua non for achievement of the programming goal. A capacity in technology is essential for agricultural development; because of disparities between countries, a country without its own capability in technology innovation cannot effectively take advantage of technological advances in other countries.

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IV. PROJECT PURPOSE

1. Statement of purpose as currently envisaged.

2. Same as in PROP?  YES  NO

<p>1. Conditions which will exist when above purpose is achieved.</p>	<p>2. Evidence to date of progress toward these conditions.</p>
<p>3.</p>	<p>3. (Continued)</p> <p>Participation of ICTA and DIGESA in Regional Committees is contributing toward collaboration.</p> <p>The possibility of involving DIGESA and other institutions in ICTA's on-going farm test program, whereby farmers test the new technology on their own plots, is still at the discussion stage.</p> <p>Ways in which diffusion has been occurring include distribution of seed through the wheat growers' association; distribution of corn seed through BANDESA, the Agricultural Development Bank distribution of sorghum seed via cooperatives; and advertisement of seed through the AID-financed Basic Village Education Program, which utilizes radio and audio-visual techniques in non-formal education.</p>

V. PROGRAMMING GOAL

A. Statement of Programming Goal

B. Will the achievement of the project purpose make a significant contribution to the programming goal, given the magnitude of the national problem? Cite evidence.