

AID 1020-28 (7-68)				SECURITY CLASSIFICATION				001 PROJECT NUMBER			
<b>PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT (PAR)</b> (U-446) See M.O. 1026.1				UNCLASSIFIED				526-15-110-050.3			
002 PAR		MO.	DAY	YR.	003 U.S. OBLIGATION SPAN			004 PROJECT TITLE			
AS OF:		6	6	76	FY 67 THRU FY 75			LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT A.I.D. Reference Center Room 1056 NS			
005 COOPERATING COUNTRY - REGION - AID/W OFFICE											
PARAGUAY											

14p.

006 FUNDING TABLE

AID DOLLAR FINANCING-OBLIGATIONS (\$000)	TOTAL	CONTRACT (NON-ADD)	PERSONNEL SERVICES			PARTICIPANTS		COMMODITIES		OTHER COSTS	
			AID	PASA	CONTRACT	DIR. PASA	CONTRACT	DIR. PASA	CONTRACT	DIR. PASA	CONTRACT
CUMULATIVE NET THRU ACTUAL YEAR (FY 1969)	403	(394)	-	-	357	-	-	9	37	-	-
PROPOSED OPERATIONAL YEAR (FY 1970)	218	(138)	-	-	117	-	-	80	21	-	-

CCC VALUE OF P.L. 480 COMMODITIES (\$000) None Thru Actual Year : None Operational Year Program : None

007 IMPLEMENTING AGENCY TABLE

If contractors or participating agencies are employed, enter the name and contract or PASA number of each in appropriate spaces below; in the case of voluntary agencies, enter name and registration number from M.O. 1551.1, Attachment A. Enter the appropriate descriptive code in columns b and c, using the coding guide provided below.

TYPE CODE b	TYPE CODE c	a. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TYPE CODE		d. CONTRACT/PASA/VOLAG NO.	e. LEAVE BLANK FOR AID/W USE
			b.	c.		
1. U.S. CONTRACTOR 2. LOCAL CONTRACTOR 3. THIRD COUNTRY CONTRACTOR 4. PARTICIPATING AGENCY 5. VOLUNTARY AGENCY 6. OTHER:	0. PARTICIPATING AGENCY 1. UNIVERSITY 2. NON-PROFIT INSTITUTION 3. ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING 4. CONSTRUCTION 5. OTHER COMMERCIAL 6. INDIVIDUAL 7. OTHER:	1. New Mexico State University	1	1	AID/1a-520	
		2.				
		3.				

PART I - PROJECT IMPACT

I-A. GENERAL NARRATIVE STATEMENT ON PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS, SIGNIFICANCE & EFFICIENCY.

This summary narrative should begin with a brief (one or two paragraph) statement of the principal events in the history of the project since the last PAR. Following this should come a concise narrative statement which evaluates the overall efficiency, effectiveness and significance of the project from the standpoint of:

- (1) overall performance and effectiveness of project implementation in achieving stated project targets;
- (2) the contribution to achievement of sector and goal plans;
- (3) anticipated results compared to costs, i.e., efficiency in resource utilization;
- (4) the continued relevance, importance and significance of the project to country development and/or the furtherance of U.S. objectives.

Include in the above outline, as necessary and appropriate, significant remedial actions undertaken or planned. The narrative can best be done after the rest of PART I is completed. It should integrate the partial analyses in I-B and I-C into an overall balanced appraisal of the project's impact. The narrative can refer to other sections of the PAR which are pertinent. If the evaluation in the previous PAR has not significantly changed, or if the project is too new to have achieved significant results, this Part should so state.

008 NARRATIVE FOR PART I-A (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I as necessary): USAID technical assistance for livestock development, as planned and approved in the basic PhOP and evaluated in this PAR, is directed toward increased beef animal production in Paraguay through applied research, demonstration, and extension on private ranches, with emphasis on improved nutrition and ranch management. The project actually began with a basic ProAg for Research and Extension, signed in May 1967, and later was separated out as a separate activity in accordance with the USAID's approved project

MISSION DIRECTOR APPROVAL →	SIGNATURE	DATE
	Peter M. Cody, Director	June 16th, 1970

## PAR CONTINUATION SHEET

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reorganization plan. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the cooperating agency, the Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Science of National University, are the two participating GOP organizations. The project's technical assistance is designed to complement the National Development Bank's loan programs for cattle production which are being assisted with IBRD and IDB loan funds.

US/IP's major resource input is the New Mexico State University contract services of a six-man team of specialists, with one of the members also serving as Chief of Party. (See Part II-B, p. 7 for description of contract services). Commodities and participant training also are important resource inputs, with the latter being an integral part of the Agricultural Institutional Development Project 526-15-110-050.1. (Participant financing is shown under the latter project). GOP-owned PL & O funds totalling more than \$500 thousand equivalent also have been approved by the GOP and the USAID for local cost support to this project.

Although primarily "production oriented", the project also is aimed at improving basic institutional capabilities in the MAG and the FAV so that these institutions can work effectively with the private ranchers in meeting their increasing research and extension requirements.

Overall implementation of the project is ahead of schedule. (See Part II-A, p.5) and overall achievement of project targets is rated as outstanding. (See Part I-B-1) Output Report and Forecast and Part II-B) on evaluation of efficiency of resources input utilization). The excellent performances of the NMSU team and the MAG's PRONIEGA\* staff are the determinants in the project's successful implementation. (See also Part III, Role of the Cooperating Country, p.8).

The project is still in its early stages in terms of the actual research activity, with FY 1971 being the first full year of work in this area. Emphasis on extension and maximum participation by private ranchers will come later, but a beginning in these areas also will be made during the coming year. The role of the private ranchers is of such strategic importance to achievement of project targets as to call for maximum coordination of all aspects of this project with the NDB credit programs (IBRD and IDB) to ensure that both financial and technical assistance needs of the ranchers will be met. Also, the magnitudes of the IBRD and IDB loans provide possible leverage for extracting GOP commitments and improved performance in the important policy area related to increasing incentives for cattle production in Paraguay. (See Part IV-A Programming Implications).

Actual project impact on the two basic sector goals of increased production and improved institutional development is rated as adequate to date in terms of what may be expected at this stage. It must be recognized however that the real impact on the production goal will take place after 1976 (the projected project termination date). (See Part I-C Project Significance, p.3). It is possible that the project's termination date may have to be extended, depending on results of annual evaluations.

\* PRONIEGA - National Livestock Investigation and Extension Program.

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As mentioned above, this project is primarily "production oriented" but it also is directed at improving institutional capabilities of the MAG and the FAV. Looking at the entire picture of the beef industry it becomes apparent that serious problems remain to be resolved with respect to government policy, particularly in the area of marketing and taxation. An examination of slaughter figures for recent years shows that total slaughter dropped from 679 thousand head in 1965 to 551 thousand head in 1969. This decrease is reflected almost entirely in exports which declined from as high of 237 thousand head killed for export in 1965 to 141 thousand head in 1969. On the other hand, slaughter for domestic consumption increased from 442 thousand head in 1965 to 510 thousand head in 1969. Estimates for 1970 are that slaughter for domestic consumption will continue to increase while slaughter for export will show a further decline.

The underlying reasons for the decline in total production and especially that for export are obscure. Producers maintain that prices are too low to provide adequate incentives to produce more. They prefer to sell for the domestic market in which they can get a better return than from selling for export processing. There are also some convincing reasons to believe that the total beef cattle population is considerably less than in past years.

There is little doubt, however, that a great potential for beef production does exist in Paraguay. To develop it will require not only the type of action being carried out in this Livestock Development Project but also action on the part of the GOP to provide the incentives to ranchers to produce more.

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## PART I-B - PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS

009

## I-B-1 - OUTPUT REPORT AND FORECAST - (See detailed instructions)

1. CODE NO. AID/W USE ONLY	2. This section is designed to record progress toward the achievement of each project output target which was scheduled in the PIP, Part II. Where progress toward a target is significantly greater or less than scheduled, describe reason(s) beneath the target.	ACTUAL AND PLANNED OUTPUTS (ALL DATA CUMULATIVE)				
		3 ACTUAL CUM. TO DATE	4. AS OF PRIOR JUNE 30		5. PLANNED BY NEXT JUNE 30	6. PROJECTED TOTAL FOR PROJECT LIFE
			a. PLANNED	b. ACTUAL		
	<p>1. <u>Organization of the National Livestock Development Program (PROLIGA)**</u></p> <p><u>Target achieved:</u></p> <p>Organization &amp; staffing of PROLIGA begun in 1968 and completed by Jan. 1969, with following full-time Paraguayan professional staff members on board: Project Director, 2 animal nutrition &amp; production Technicians, 2 Range Management &amp; Feed Control Technicians, 1 Forage Crop Specialist, 1 brush control specialist, 1 Climatology Specialist, 1 Agricultural Economist, 1 Livestock Extension Specialist, 2 Experiment Station Superintendents. Also 3 foremen selected &amp; placed in charge of each of the three major physical facilities. Improvements and expansion of staffing will be a continuing activity during the next six-year life of the project.</p> <p>2. <u>Construction of New Facilities**</u></p> <p><u>Target achieved (ahead of schedule):</u></p> <p>a. <u>Nat'l Livestock Development Center</u> established on premises of the Artificial Insemination Center at San Lorenzo, with emphasis on research studies of animal nutrition and improved pasture management for beef cattle production. Included at this facility are about 35 hectares for studies of improved pasture management, nutrition, and forage crops. At present, studies are underway involving livestock and pangola grass, hojas grass, winter wheat, and forage sorghums.</p> <p>b. <u>Barrerito Experiment Station</u> established on 1,000 hectares at Barrerito Ranch. Building construction work has been completed and twelve 15-hectare pastures have been fenced to begin a large nutrition study involving steers, cows and calves. A 300,000 liter water tank plastic pipe system for watering has been installed. Two pilot studies involving the effects of burning and fertilization</p> <p>* PROLIGA - Nat'l Livestock Investigation &amp; Extension Program</p> <p>** Facilities described above are new facilities constructed especially for this project. Other new facilities such as the animal nutrition laboratory and the Nat'l Agric. Economics Research Center at the Faculty of Agronomy &amp; Veterinary Sciences are discussed under Project 516-15-110-0905 Agricultural Institutional Development. Existing facilities which also will be used include Barrerito Demonstration Ranch, Artificial Insemination Center, National Research Institute at Caracas, etc.</p>					

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## 2. Construction of New Facilities (Cont'd)

### b. Barrerito Experiment Station (Cont'd)

underway. Field planting of 10 hectares of grain sorghum harvested for supplemental feeding study. Silage also prepared for nutrition study. Corrals and silos constructed.

c. Chaco Experiment Station established near Pozo Colorado on 2,500 hectares. Following surveys and construction completed to date: (1) complete land survey, (2) complete soil survey, (3) complete vegetation mapping, (4) perimeter fence, (5) 300 hectares of forest land cleared, (6) 12-million liter water storage tank, (7) staff headquarters & housing, (8) cleared roadway around the station perimeter giving easy access to any part. Research project concerning sorghum hybrids completed and was considered successful in every way. Similar studies to be continued. Improved pastures study underway, with land prepared and seeded. Beef animal purchase negotiations completed with Central Chaco Committee, and animals to be purchased as soon as 1970 PL 480 funds become available.

## 3. Research Studies Underway or Being Initiated

### Targets Being Achieved:

- a. Sorghum Selection Trials of 22 Forage & Grain Varieties completed.
- b. Wheat Grazing Project underway, with sorghum grazing phase completed. Animal breeding to start in September or October 1970, and land prepared & planted to wheat for the FY 1970 wheat grazing phase of the project.
- c. Small Plot Testing of Cultivated Forages (Grasses, legumes) underway.
- d. Pasture Grazing Studies for Fattening Steers (3-yr. studies) underway.
- e. Brush Control Studies underway.
- f. Two-long-Range Breeding Studies being initiated.
- g. Long-Range Calf-Production Study being initiated. (Brahman-Cross Cows Calved at 2 vs. 3 years).
- h. Limited research in progress involving ecology of the cattle-producing areas, improved types of fencing, corrals, etc. and range and livestock management.
- i. Economic Analysis of Paraguayan Ranch Operations Study underway.

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## PART I-B - Continued

010

## B.2 - OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT TARGETS

Place an "X" within the bracket on the following seven-point scale that represents your judgment of the overall progress towards project targets:



## PART I-C - PROJECT SIGNIFICANCE

011

## C.1 - RELATION TO SECTOR AND PROGRAM GOALS (See detailed instructions M.O. 1026.1)

This section is designed to indicate the potential and actual impact of the project on relevant sector and program goals. List the goals in col. b and rate potential and actual project impact in cols. c and d.

a. CODE NO. (AID/W USE ONLY)	SCALE FOR COLUMN c: 3= Very Important; 2= Important; 1= Secondary Importance	c. POTENTIAL IMPACT ON EACH GOAL IF PROJECT ACHIEVES TARGETS	d. ACTUAL IMPACT ON GOAL TO DATE RELATIVE TO PROGRESS EXPECTED AT THIS STAGE
	SCALE FOR COLUMN d: 3= Superior/Outstanding; 2= Adequate/Satisfactory/Good; 1= Unsatisfactory/Marginal		
b. SECTOR AND PROGRAM GOALS (LIST ONLY THOSE ON WHICH THE PROJECT HAS A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT)			
	(1) Increased per-capita agricultural production so as to achieve at least a 5% annual increase in value of agricultural output by 1976. (15% increase over CY 1969 in annual beef tonnage production by 1976)	3	2
	(2) Development of basic policy and institutional framework, including trained agricultural manpower resources, required for sustained increases in agricultural output.	3	2
	(3)		
	(4)		

For goals where column c. is rated 3 or 2 and column d. is rated 1, explain in the space for narrative. The narrative should also indicate the extent to which the potential impacts rated 3 or 2 in column c. are dependent on factors external to the achievement of the project targets, i.e., is there a substantial risk of the anticipated impact being forestalled by factors not involved in the achievement of project targets. If possible and relevant, it also would be useful to mention in the narrative your reading of any current indicators that longer-term purposes, beyond scheduled project targets, are likely or unlikely to be achieved. Each explanatory note must be identified by the number of the entry (col. b) to which it pertains.

012 NARRATIVE FOR PART I-C.1 (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I): The Livestock Development Project's targets are directly aimed at increasing Paraguay's agricultural production, i.e. increased annual beef tonnage production to increase from the present 140 thousand metric tons to more than 160,000 tons by 1976, and with the real pay-off to come during the succeeding years when it is expected that production will increase by least an additional 10,000 tons in 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980. Such increases in production to be achieved through animal nutrition and related research studies, demonstrations and adoption by gradually increasing numbers of private Paraguayan ranchers. Studies now underway or being initiated are expected to make commercially profitable and feasible an increase in the calving rate from the present 40% to a projected 70% by 1976, and a reduction in the number of years required to produce a marketable steer from the present 5 years to no more than 3 years by 1976. Full achievement of the project's targets will depend on close coordination with the cattle loan programs being administered by the National Development Bank with financial assistance from the IRR and the IDB.

The project's important institutional development impact derives from the

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012 Narrative for Part I.C.1 (Cont'd)

organization of PRONIXA and Paraguayan staffing and training of additional staff, as well as the carrying out of economic studies related to basic policy and institutional factors for increased livestock production in Paraguay. Also, it should be noted that the NMSU team which provides the technical assistance for this project also provides technical assistance in institutional building at the Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Science, where basic reforms are being undertaken in organization, administration, curriculum, and related fields. To date, the NMSU assistance has made substantial impact on improved agricultural education at the FAV, especially in improving staff and facilities, with less achievement however in the actual achievement of the curriculum reform target. It is expected that the latter goal will be met during the coming year. (See PAR on Agricultural Institutional Development 526-15-110-050.1 for detailed evaluation of NMSU's role in implementing the project).

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## PART I-C - Continued

## C.2 - GENERAL QUESTIONS

These questions concern developments since the prior PAR. For each question place "Y" for Yes, "N" for No, or "NA" for Not Applicable in the right hand column. For each question where "Y" is entered, explain briefly in the space below the table.	MARK IN THIS COL.
013 Have there been any significant, unusual or unanticipated results not covered so far in this PAR?	N
014 Have means, conditions or activities other than project measures had a substantial effect on project output or accomplishments?	N
015 Have any problems arisen as the result of advice or action or major contributions to the project by another donor?	N
016 If the answer to 014 or 015 is yes, or for any other reason, is the project now less necessary, unnecessary or subject to modification or earlier termination?	N
017 Have any important lessons, positive or negative, emerged which might have broad applicability?	N
018 Has this project revealed any requirement for research or new technical aids on which AID/W should take the initiative?	N
019 Do any aspects of the project lend themselves to publicity in newspapers, magazines, television or films in the United States?	Y
020 Has there been a lack of effective cooperating country media coverage? (Make sure AID/W has copies of existing coverage.)	N
021 <u>NARRATIVE FOR PART I-C.2</u> Identify each explanatory note by the number of the entry to which it pertains. (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I as necessary):	

019 Work being done by the Paraguayan technicians trained by the MF.SU team has been excellent and their progress rapid. Development work at the Chaco Station has been particularly dramatic in that the Paraguayans are establishing a sophisticated research center in the middle of a wild, untamed region.

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## PART II - IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

## II-A - STATUS OF SCHEDULE

022 A-1 - INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS (See detailed instructions M.O. 1026.1). This is a listing of major actions or steps which were scheduled for physical start or continuing implementation in the reporting period as reflected in the Project Implementation Plan, Part I.

(a)		(b) STATUS - PLACE AN "X" IN, ONE COLUMN		
PIP ITEM NO.	MAJOR ACTIONS OR STEPS; CAUSES AND RESULTS OF DELAYS; REMEDIAL STEPS	(1)	(2)	(3)
		BEHIND SCHEDULE	ON SCHEDULE	AHEAD OF SCHEDULE
1	1. Organization and Staffing of PRONIEGA		X	
2	2. Construction of New Facilities: Nat'l Livestock Dev. Center, Herrerito Experiment Station, & Chaco Experiment Station			X
3	3. Facilities to be in Operation			X
4	4. Procurement Orders for Additional Equipment			X
6	5. Formation of Executive Council to orient and guide the Livestock Development Program, with emphasis on promoting both official & private sector cooperation		X	
7	6. Preparation of Annual Work Plans and Budgets		X	
8	7. Training of Staff		X	
9	8. Formulation of Long-Range Research Plan by NMSU four-man consulting team		X	
10	9. Implementation of Long-Range Research Plan		X	
11	10. Preliminary Results to be obtained from studies and field trials		X	
12	11. Preparation of Economic Studies	X		
	a. Study-Analysis of Paraguayan Ranch Operations			

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PART II - Continued

023

II-A.2 - OVERALL TIMELINESS

In general, project implementation is (place an "X" in one block):

**BLOCK (c):** If marked, place an "X" in any of the blocks one thru eight that apply. This is limited to key aspects of implementation, e.g., timely delivery of commodities, return of participants to assume their project responsibilities, cooperating country funding, arrival of technicians.

(a) On schedule	
(b) Ahead of schedule	X
(c) Behind schedule	
(1) AID/W Program Approval	
(2) Implementing Agency (Contractor/Participating Agency/Voluntary Agency)	
(3) Technicians	
(4) Participants	
(5) Commodities (non-FFF)	
(6) Cooperating Country	
(7) Commodities (FFF)	
(8) Other (specify):	

II-B - RESOURCE INPUTS

This section appraises the effectiveness of U.S. resource inputs. There follow illustrative lists of factors, grouped under Implementing Agency, Participant Training and Commodities, that might influence the effectiveness of each of these types of project resources. In the blocks after only those factors which significantly affect project accomplishments, write the letter P if effect is positive or satisfactory, or the letter N if effect is negative or less than satisfactory.

1. FACTORS-IMPLEMENTING AGENCY (Contract/Participating Agency/Voluntary Agency)

024 IF NO IMPLEMENTING AGENCY IN THIS PROJECT. PLACE AN "X" IN THIS BLOCK:		032 Quality, comprehensiveness and candor of required reports	P
		033 Promptness of required reports	P
025 Adequacy of technical knowledge	P	034 Adherence to work schedule	P
026 Understanding of project purposes	P	035 Working relations with Americans	P
027 Project planning and management	P	036 Working relations with cooperating country nationals	P
028 Ability to adapt technical knowledge to local situation	P	037 Adaptation to local working and living environment	P
029 Effective use of participant training element	P	038 Home office backstopping and substantive interest	P
030 Ability to train and utilize local staff	P	039 Timely recruiting of qualified technicians	P
031 Adherence to AID administrative and other requirements	P	040 Other (describe):	

2. FACTORS-PARTICIPANT TRAINING

041 IF NO PARTICIPANT ELEMENT IN PROJECT. PLACE AN "X" IN THIS BLOCK:		TRAINING UTILIZATION AND FOLLOW UP	
		052 Appropriateness of original selection	P
PREDEPARTURE		053 Relevance of training for present project purposes	P
042 English language ability		054 Appropriateness of post-training placement	P
043 Availability of host country funding	P	055 Utility of training regardless of changes in project	
044 Host country operational considerations (e.g., selection procedures)	P	056 Ability to get meritorious ideas accepted by supervisors	P
045 Technical/professional qualifications	P	057 Adequacy of performance	P
046 Quality of technical orientation	P	058 Continuance on project	P
047 Quality of general orientation	P	059 Availability of necessary facilities and equipment	P
048 Participants' collaboration in planning content of program	P	060 Mission or contractor follow-up activity	P
049 Collaboration by participants' supervisors in planning training	P	061 Other (describe):	
050 Participants' availability for training	P		
051 Other (describe):			

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## PART II-B - Continued

## 3. FACTORS-COMMODITIES

PLACE AN "X" IN APPROPRIATE BLOCK:	062 PFF	063 NON-PFF	Y	064 NO COMMODITY ELEMENT	072 Control measures against damage and deterioration in shipment.	
065 Timeliness of AID/W program approval (i.e., PIO/C, Transfer Authorization).					073 Control measures against deterioration in storage.	
066 Quality of commodities, adherence to specifications, marking.					074 Readiness and availability of facilities.	P
067 Timeliness in procurement or reconditioning.					075 Appropriateness of use of commodities.	P
068 Timeliness of shipment to port of entry.					076 Maintenance and spares support.	P
069 Adequacy of port and inland storage facilities.					077 Adequacy of property records, accounting and controls.	P
070 Timeliness of shipment from port to site.					078 Other (Describe):	
071 Control measures against loss and theft.						

Indicate in a concise narrative statement (under the heading a. Overall Implementation Performance, below) your summary appraisal of the status of project implementation, covering both significant achievements and problem areas. This should include any comments about the frequency of provision of direct hire technicians as well as an overall appraisal of the comments provided under the three headings (b, c & d) which follow. For projects which include a dollar input for generation of local currency to meet local cost requirements, indicate the status of that input (see Detailed Instructions).

Discuss separately (under separate headings b, c & d) the status of Implementing Agency Actions, Participants and Commodities. Where above listed factors are causing significant problems (marked N), describe briefly in the appropriate narrative section: (1) the cause and source of the problem, (2) the consequences of not correcting it, and (3) what corrective action has been taken, called for, or planned by the Mission. Identify each factor discussed by its number.

079 NARRATIVE FOR PART II-B: (After narrative section a. Overall Implementation Performance, below, follow, on form AID 1020-25 I as needed, with the following narrative section headings: b. Implementing Agency, c. Participants, d. Commodities. List all narrative section headings in order. For any headings which are not applicable, mark them as such and follow immediately below with the next narrative section heading.)

a. Overall Implementation Performance. Overall implementation is ahead of schedule (see Part II-A Status of Schedule). Effectiveness of implementation results from efficient use of major resource inputs, with primary emphasis on the efficiency of the technical services provided by the New Mexico State University team and its cooperating Paraguayan staff of PRONIFGA. See below for comments on each major input.

b. Implementing Agency. The NMSU team\* numbers five at the present time, and a sixth is scheduled to arrive early in FY 1971. The team is under the competent leadership of an experienced range & ranch management specialist who also possesses outstanding executive ability. Other members are the Staff Economist, the Animal Production Specialist, the Agricultural Economist, and the Animal Nutritionist. The sixth advisor will specialize in Technical Services in Animal Production. Nearly all of these advisors have shown unusual ability to adapt their technical knowledge to the Paraguayan situation and they have established a working relationship with the Paraguayan PROKIFGA staff which results in major project initiatives and implementation actions coming from the Paraguayans, rather than from the American advisors. An unusually-effective coordination and backstopping program also has been developed with the NMSU campus headquarters in the U.S.--the former NMSU team leader in Paraguay is now Director of the University's Center for International Programs. NMSU views its field responsibilities as an opportunity for key staff to gain experience and international contacts which, in turn, improve the University's own capabilities. USAID agrees and cooperates with this approach, and it is paying good dividends with the Livestock Development Project.

\* The NMSU team also provides assistance to the Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Sciences in improving staff, facilities, and in working towards basic curriculum reform. (See p. 3A of this PAR as well as PAR for Agricultural Institutional Development for evaluation of this assistance).

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079 Narrative for Part II-B (Cont'd)

c. Participant Training: A five-year program has been developed for staff improvement. It is now in the initial stage of implementation and has been successful to date. The program is integrated with the participant training program under the project Agricultural Institutional Development and is financed therefrom. An important new development in participant training which augurs well for the future is the recently negotiated arrangement with the NMSU in the U.S. for an "Institute" program for training 12 to 15 participants annually in animal science, agronomy, agricultural economics and related fields. This training would be non-degree and would emphasize a balanced curriculum of classroom instruction and specialized field job experience. The first group of these participants is scheduled to enroll in the January 1971 "Institute" program.

Also, a unique feature for degree training has been programmed to begin January 1971 that will pair U.S. and Paraguayan graduate students as counterparts to do research as teams in the areas of animal production, forage production, and agricultural economics. After completing their years research in Paraguay, they will travel together to NMSU to complete their course work.

d. Commodities: Effective commodity support has been made available through the NMSU contract funding for such items as laboratory equipment and supplies for the Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Sciences' new Animal Production Laboratory, etc. A recently-approved additional \$80,000 of FY 1970 funds has been obligated for essential transport and agricultural machinery for the recently-completed Livestock Experiment Stations at Barrerito and in the Chaco.

e. GOP-Owned PL 480 Funds: PL 480 funds, totalling more than \$500,000 equivalent, have been approved for this project from the last three PL 480 Sales Agreements. Major uses to date have been for construction of the three new physical facilities and the purchase of local supplies and equipment.

## PART III - ROLE OF THE COOPERATING COUNTRY

The following list of illustrative items are to be considered by the evaluator. In the block after only those items which significantly affect project effectiveness, write the letter P if the effect of the item is positive or satisfactory, or the letter N if the effect of the item is negative or less than satisfactory.

SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL FACTORS:	
080 Coordination and cooperation within and between ministries.	P
081 Coordination and cooperation of LDC gov't. with public and private institutions and private enterprise.	P
082 Availability of reliable data for project planning, control and evaluation.	N
083 Competence and/or continuity in executive leadership of project.	P
084 Host country project funding.	P
085 Legislative changes relevant to project purposes.	N
086 Existence and adequacy of a project-related LDC organization.	P
087 Resolution of procedural and bureaucratic problems.	P
088 Availability of LDC physical resource inputs and/or supporting services and facilities.	P
089 Maintenance of facilities and equipment.	
090 Resolution of tribal, class or caste problems.	
091 Receptivity to change and innovation.	P
092 Political conditions specific to project.	
093 Capacity to transform ideas into actions, i.e., ability to implement project plans.	P
094 Intent and/or capacity to sustain and expand the impact of the project after U.S. inputs are terminated.	
095 Extent of LDC efforts to widen the dissemination of project benefits and services.	
096 Utilization of trained manpower (e.g., participants, counterpart technicians) in project operations.	P
097 Enforcement of relevant procedures (e.g., newly established tax collection and audit system).	
098 Other:	
HOST COUNTRY COUNTERPART TECHNICIAN FACTORS:	
099 Level of technical education and/or technical experience.	P
100 Planning and management skills.	P
101 Amount of technician man years available.	P
102 Continuity of staff.	P
103 Willingness to work in rural areas.	P
104 Pay and allowances.	N
105 Other:	

In the space below for narrative provide a succinct discussion and overall appraisal of the quality of country performance related to this project, particularly over the past year. Consider important trends and prospects. See Detailed Instructions for an illustrative list of considerations to be covered.

For only those items marked N include brief statements covering the nature of the problem, its impact on the achievement of project targets (i.e., its importance) and the nature and cost of corrective action taken or planned. Identify each explanatory note.

106 NARRATIVE FOR PART III (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I): The quality of GOP performance has been excellent with complete cooperation from the Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock. The Paraguayan Director of PEONILGA is considered a competent, dedicated project coordinator. The energy and enthusiasm shown by the Paraguayan technicians has been the driving force of the project's success.

082. Adequate reliable data is not available. One of the objectives of the Livestock Development Project's Economic Studies Department is to assist in the collection and analysis of data. Also, this project is being coordinated with the Agricultural Statistics sub-activity under the overall Agricultural Institutional Development Project. Other data relevant to this project will become available under the Agricultural Planning sub-activity in connection with the special economic studies on agricultural production and marketing.

085. The GOP has not yet faced up to the need for eliminating certain tax disincentives to increased livestock production, e.g. excessive slaughter tax, etc.

104. Inadequate pay is a chronic problem with GOP technicians.

UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

UNCLASSIFIED

56-15-110-050.3

PART IV - PROGRAMMING IMPLICATIONS

IV-A - EFFECT ON PURPOSE AND DESIGN

Indicate in a brief narrative whether the Mission experience to date with this project and/or changing country circumstances call for some adjustment in project purposes or design, and why, and the approximate cost implications. (Cover any of the following considerations or others that may be relevant. (See Detailed Instructions for additional illustrative considerations.) Relevant experience in country situations that were described earlier can simply be referenced. The spelling out of specific changes should be left to the appropriate programming documents, but a brief indication of the type of change contemplated should be given here to clarify the need for change.

For example, changes might be indicated if they would:

1. better achieve program/project purposes;
2. address more critical or higher priority purposes within a goal plan;
3. produce desired results at less cost;
4. give more assurance of lasting institutional development upon U.S. withdrawal.

107 NARRATIVE FOR PART IV-A (Continue on form AID 1020-25 if):

1. USAID experience to date with this project, as well as with livestock development activities in general in Paraguay, indicates the need for closer coordination with the National Development Bank's livestock development program being assisted with World Bank loan financing. USAID's New Mexico State University technical assistance team provides complementary services to the physical facilities being constructed under the LDB program. It is becoming clear however that the LDB program is not paying off as soon or as well as had been anticipated, with the major problem appearing to be lack of adequate technical advice and services to the ranch borrowers in terms of animal nutrition and ranch and range management. Also, the World Bank's loan conditions re COP self-help on tax and other policy matters related to incentives for increased production are of highest significance in terms of the ultimate success of USAID's project. The USAID team leader is aware of these important implications and is currently considering ways of strengthening coordination of the two programs. Increased staff and/or cost implications are not yet identifiable.

2. The real pay-off for USAID's Livestock Development Project in terms of impact on increased annual beef tonnage production will come after 1976 when the results of the nutrition and breeding studies "catch on" by over-increasing numbers of private ranchers. The Project's scheduled termination date may have to be revised to extend two or three more years, depending upon the results of annual progress evaluation.

IV-B - PROPOSED ACTION

108 This project should be (Place an "X" in appropriate block(s)):

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Continued as presently scheduled in PIP.   |   |
| 2. Continued with minor changes in the PIP, made at Mission level (not requiring submission of an amended PIP to AID/W).                  | X |
| 3. Continued with significant changes in the PIP (but not sufficient to require a revised PROOP). A formally revised PIP will follow.     |   |
| 4. Extended beyond its present schedule to (Date): Mo. ___ Day ___ Yr. ___. Explain in narrative, PROOP will follow. Cost estimate: _____ |   |
| 5. Substantively revised. PROOP will follow.  |   |
| 6. Evaluated in depth to determine its effectiveness, future scope, and duration.   |   |
| 7. Discontinued earlier than presently scheduled. Date recommended for termination: Mo. ___ Day ___ Yr. ___. Explain in narrative.        |   |
| 8. Other. Explain in narrative.   |   |

109 NARRATIVE FOR PART IV-B

See above.