

PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY (PES) - PART I

6250916-5
PD-AAB-735-31
158

Report Symbol U-447

1. PROJECT TITLE Sahel Food Crop Protection (Phase I Title)	2. PROJECT NUMBER 625-0916	3. MISSION/AID/W OFFICE AID/SENEGAL
4. EVALUATION NUMBER (Enter the number maintained by the reporting unit e.g., Country or AID/W Administrative Code, Fiscal Year, Serial No. beginning with No. 1 each FY) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REGULAR EVALUATION <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL EVALUATION		

5. KEY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DATES A. First PRO-AG or Equivalent FY <u>75</u> B. Final Obligation Expected FY <u>78</u> C. Final Input Delivery FY <u>85</u>	6. ESTIMATED PROJECT FUNDING Millions A. Total \$ <u>21.159</u> B. U.S. \$ <u>12.432</u>	7. PERIOD COVERED BY EVALUATION From (month/yr.) <u>Nov. 1977</u> To (month/yr.) <u>Dec. 1978</u> Date of Evaluation Review <u>Dec. 11, 1978</u>
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B. ACTION DECISIONS APPROVED BY MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE DIRECTOR

A. List decisions and/or unresolved issues; cite those items needing further study. (NOTE: Mission decisions which anticipate AID/W or regional office action should specify type of document, e.g., alrgram, SPAR, PIO, which will present detailed request.)	B. NAME OF OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTION	C. DATE ACTION TO BE COMPLETED
1. Revise Project Paper for Phase II	Project Officer and Design Team	Dec. 1978
2. Increase staff and PASA participation	Project Officer and USDA/APHIS	ASAP
3. Accelerate participant training	Training Officer Country Project Officers	ASAP
4. Coordinate activity with CILSS/IPM program	Training Officer	Continue to end of project

9. INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVISED PER ABOVE DECISIONS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Paper	<input type="checkbox"/> Implementation Plan e.g., CPI Network	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/T	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Logical Framework	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/C	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Project Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/P	_____

10. ALTERNATIVE DECISIONS ON FUTURE OF PROJECT

A. Continue Project Without Change

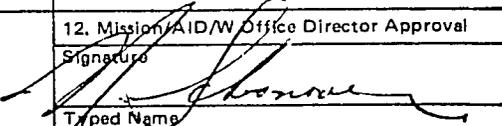
B. Change Project Design and/or
 Change Implementation Plan

C. Discontinue Project

11. PROJECT OFFICER AND HOST COUNTRY OR OTHER RANKING PARTICIPANTS AS APPROPRIATE (Names and Titles)

Channing Fredrickson 

12. Mission/AID/W Office Director Approval

Signature 

Typed Name Norman Schoonover

Date 12/16/78

13. SUMMARY

The 1978 evaluation exercise coincided with the end of Phase I of Sahel Food Crop Protection (S.F.C.P.). This four-year phase has been concerned with preliminary gearing up of the National Plant Protection (NPP) services, both in expertise and in facilities and equipment. A country by country discussion of the identified needs, and assistance inputs which have been provided to address those needs is appended to this evaluation. Also discussed are the identified continuing needs and plans for continuing assistance into Phase II.

The country reports show achievements of SFCP in providing the needed inputs. A major early priority need in all countries was for trained personnel, and it was determined that two locations for training regionally would be the most effective solution to the problem. Training Centers have been started in Dakar and Yaounde for this purpose. The Dakar Center is now completed and training classes will commence in early 1979. The Yaounde Center will be completed in September 1979 with classes commencing soon thereafter. (Several courses are being held already in temporary facilities.)

The project is in too early a phase to be able to verify a global effect in reducing food crop losses due to pests. This will be resulting when the trained cadre have been fully outfitted, and large numbers of food crop farmers have been reached with new technology. Some of this is going on now, but it will accelerate rapidly as we enter Phase II.

14. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

This evaluation occurred on schedule and at an opportune time as the project revision design team were able to participate as well. It had been agreed at the last PES review to hold the next review in Yaounde, Cameroon. The Project Paper, former PES, Country Project Officer Reports, Training Center Documents and oral reports were utilized in the preparation of this evaluation. Country progresses were reviewed in depth. Those participating in this review were the following:

- USAID/Regional Crop Protection Project;

Regional Project Manager	:	Channing J. Fredrickson
Country Project Officers	:	David Perkins Luther Roberts
Regional Training Officer	:	John A. Franklin
U.S.D.A. Coordinator	:	Joseph Gentry
Administrative Assistant	:	John Gruwell

- U.S. Peace Corps

Senegal entomologist : William Overholt

The Gambia entomologist : Celeste Welty

- Project Design Team (observers)

Project Design Officer : Allan Dean

Agricultural Economist : Stanley Krause

15. DOCUMENTS TO BE REVISED include a revised Project Paper for Phase II, new country Project Agreements and implementing documents.

16. EXTERNAL FACTORS

In the course of the first phase of the Project, requests were received from Cape Verde, The Gambia and Guinea-Bissau to participate in the Regional Project. Project Agreements were subsequently negotiated and tailored to the particular needs of each country. Despite the added workload created for the U.S. staff, the progress achieved in Cape Verde and The Gambia as described in the country reports is notable.

It was unanticipated that the CILSS/IPM project would materialize during the first phase and it presented an excellent opportunity to relate the institution building aspects of SFCP to the IPM research project.

An accelerated guerilla action in Chad limited access to some areas, but did not prevent pest management activities from taking place wherever possible and a good beginning has been made in developing staff capability and securing crop loss data on food crops.

Some delays were experienced in obtaining clearances for pesticides to be used in integrated pest management demonstrations. This problem delayed the setting up of programs in several countries. Every effort is being undertaken by the U.S. staff to coordinate pesticide usage with EPA regulations and requesting waivers whenever possible for epidemic or unusual situations.

17. EVALUATION RELATIVE TO GOAL

As indicated in the summary above, the effort of the project in meeting the project goal (restated as "reducing food crop losses due to pests") is expected to be measurable during Phase II, as the inputs provided during Phase I and II begin to result in much more effective operations of the NPP services in the countries, and as the NPP outreach activities extend technology to food crop farmers.

18. EVALUATION RELATIVE TO PURPOSE

The inputs and outputs discussed in the attached country reports have already been significant in strengthening the NPP services. However, the greater evidence of effective operations of these services will result after training programs are further along, and other facilities and equipment are in place. To date, the services have showed satisfactory performance relative to expectations, as SFCP project assistance has been applied during Phase I, except in those situations where external factors were a handicap (see 16).

19. EVALUATION RELATIVE TO OUTPUTS AND INPUTS

After unforeseen delays during the initial part of Phase I in recruiting advisors, receiving commodities and implementing construction (see 22), SFCP project was able during the last year of Phase I to supply essentially all the inputs programmed for that year, and to achieve the expected outputs. One exception has been a persistent difficulty for countries to find and nominate qualified candidates for short and long term U.S. training. Language competence has been the major problem. For more detailed discussion of inputs and outputs, see the attached country reports.

20. UNPLANNED EFFECTS

No unplanned effects were experienced.

21. CHANGES IN DESIGN

As indicated in the summary, this evaluation coincides with the project redesign for Phase II. The design team participated as observers in the evaluation exercise, and have taken into account the findings, including lessons learned, in designing Phase II.

22. LESSONS LEARNED

The recruitment of the appropriate technical personnel under the PASA is a lengthy process due to recruitment, clearances, and French language training. More lead time should be allowed for this most essential aspect of any project. Ample lead time should also be provided for when ordering commodities, negotiating agreements and contracts.

The establishment of a communication protocol especially in a regional project is very necessary to assure all country Project Officers are informed with regard to events in participating countries. The expediting of all types of communication is an important factor in project activity.

The difficulty in securing candidates for training in the U. S. can be overcome by encouraging potential candidates to enter English language training at our ICA-sponsored Language Training Centers.

23. REMARKS

The total commitments made by the CILSS states, the Club du Sahel, and the long range Sahel Development Program assures that the upcoming Phase II of the Regional Crop Protection Project is well-received by all of the host governments with whom we have bilateral agreements. The commitment of AID in a grant agreement to CILSS for the IPM research project further strengthens the importance of the project and was taken into account in the design of the SDP and is therefore an integral part of the major thrust to reduce food crop losses in the Sahel.

With regard to the acceptance of the new technology by the small farmers see discussion in revised Project Paper, Part III.B and C.

SENEGAL

Following the recent catastrophic drought and subsequent pest resurgence on arrival of the rains, the Government of Senegal decided to establish the Plant Protection Directorate in 1974.

It was agreed to assist the National Plant Protection Service to expand its staff to include the Director and a chief of each of the following sections: Crop Protection, Zoology, Phytopathology, Legislative affairs, and Pest Control Pharmacology. At the Regional Level there will be a plant protection specialist in each of seven regions with three extension agents assigned to each region. The regions of Saint Louis, Louga and Tambacounda are now staffed. These regional bases will in turn be working with staff and agents of SAED, SODEVA, SODEFITEX and other organizations such as OCLALAV, ISRA, etc. The multiplying effect will extend the IPM technology to the small farmer. At present one participant has attended one year of training at Oklahoma University in Stillwater, Oklahoma and is due to return to Senegal in January 1979. An effort is being made to recruit other participants for academic and short term training in the U.S. France continues to sponsor candidates for training and three participants are undergoing training in plant protection in France.

The main thrust of the Senegal program has been the construction of a Training Center to regionally train plant protection workers not only in Senegal but those from neighboring countries. See section in revised PP Phase II on training.

Other donors have provided to the GOS pesticides, spray equipment and vehicles. Therefore these commodities have been of minimal importance in our project contributions.

Upon the request of the Ministry of Rural Development, two Peace Corps Volunteers were recruited to work with the Plant Protection Directorate and the Dakar Training Center. One is an entomologist and another a plant pathologist. Their activities have contributed greatly to the developing of the course work for the Training Center and in conducting pest surveys in Senegal and neighboring countries. The discovery of Mealy Bug in Cassava for the first time in Senegal was reported by the PC entomologist and reported in a scientific paper presented at a Cassava Workshop held in Freetown, Sierra Leone. Subsequently, he has conducted trials for control of the pest under the direction of the Director of the Plant Protection Service.

Phase II activities, aside from the Dakar Training Center, will focus on strengthening the staff at the Directorate, and the Senegalese training staff for the Training Center. Efforts are being made through the Project Manager to expedite regulatory and registration controls relating to pesticides and quarantine procedures. A pesticide Management Seminar Workshop is being held for the Sahel countries in February and a series of workshops and training courses aside from the Dakar Training Center is expected to have a tremendous impact on the future of pest Management in Senegal.

A very aggressive, committed national plant protection service is being developed for phase I to be especially effective in applying training, technical and other inputs into highest priority activities of the service. Special attention is being given to the northern (Sahel-like) area of the country, where food crops of major concern are millet, sorghum and cowpeas. Cameroon has a large cadre of agricultural extension workers (see table above) which will be the major interface with food crop farmers. As in the case of The Gambia, the advanced structure of the national service and the demonstrated national commitment to the program (especially able to utilize additional critical assistance in the form of training, vehicles and other operating support) for early success and outreach to the farmers.

Program Plans FY 80

The FY 80 development of the Crop Protection Service to increase food crop yields will concentrate on increasing the ability to handle and apply pesticides effectively and safely, to apply or enhance natural biological controls, to increase mobility and communication, to purchase literature and insect collection reference material, and to train personnel in field work and laboratory diagnosis of problems. Pesticide handling will be improved by \$3,000 in loading and moving equipment and pesticide warehouse accessories. Additional application equipment (\$6,000) and protective clothing (\$3,000) will also be purchased. This will allow expansion of the project into 4 additional demonstration sites (total of 6) in FY 80. Construction of a facility (\$80,000) to house a laboratory for introduction of biological control agents, a quarantine room, an insect rearing room, an insect collection storage and maintenance room and a laboratory for diagnosis of pest problems will provide a central area for implementation of integrated crop protection programs. Mobility has already been increased by supplying 2 trucks, 10 bicycles, and 26 bicycles to appropriate levels of crop protection activities. Three additional light trucks (\$12,000) are needed to haul pesticides, pesticides and light application equipment to field sites. Trucks (30) and bicycles (35) will be needed to implement integrated crop protection surveys and reporting. A national insect collection program is being started, concentrating initially on pest species and beneficial insects. It will be stated as a unit of 10 cabinets and associated equipment (\$17,000) and will be housed in the Crop Protection Service diagnostic laboratory. Diagnostic laboratory equipment (\$5,000) will include such as an autoclave, incubator, centrifuge, and refrigerator for storage and diagnosis of plant pathogens. Field training (\$25,000) will concentrate on training of pest survey teams, warehouse personnel, pesticide applicators, and technicians who will do routine laboratory work. Vehicles are needed to move the equipment and materials of the advanced technology we are introducing. Field vehicles needed include small covered pick up trucks in FY 80 for transport of personnel and

... equipment to sites where needed, an additional heavier duty pick up truck in FY 80 for a heavy exhaust-operated sprayer, and 3 additional covered pick up trucks for transport of personnel, chemicals, water spray equipment on FY 82. Utility vehicles include a small tractor for preparation of field plots and treating within the field, a ladder and lifting vehicles for pesticide warehouse use in FY 81 and additional field tractors for FY 82. These vehicles will complement the heavier pick up trucks and station wagon already purchased for use in the north.

As the project expands and mobility needs increase, additional mopeds (10) and additional bicycles (25) will be purchased. These should be available in FY 80 for use in subsequent years.

Laboratory equipment to be requested will be mainly for diagnostic purposes. A binocular microscope capable of detailed micro organism study and a stereo zoom dissecting microscope for use examining arthropod parts will be included. Also, for pathogen diagnosis work, a centrifuge, an incubator, an autoclave, and other microbiological equipment will be needed. Entomological supplies will include 10 insect cabinets with drawers and pinning and labeling equipment to begin the national insect collection of Cameroon, which will become a major diagnostic tool for crop protection.

Field training of farmers and survey teams will be necessary in introducing techniques such as integrated control and biological control. Expenses involved in accomplishing this goal will include transportation of personnel to be trained to a central training site, if necessary, purchase of training equipment or booklets, supplying of sample materials (dead or live beneficial organisms, application equipment, protective clothing, mechanical control devices, etc.), use of participating non-training personnel, and other field training related items.

Construction will consist of a temporary modification of an existing building in a crop protection facility for use as a biological control quarantine room through FY 80. In FY 81, a permanent multi-use quarantine room for introduction of beneficial organisms or plant examination for pests will be constructed. Alongside the quarantine room, under the same roof, will be constructed, a laboratory for diagnosis of arthropod and plant pathogen problems. This laboratory will also have some capacity for rearing beneficial organisms outside the quarantine room. The national insect collection will also be housed in this facility to make it available as a reference to the responsible scientist.

Cameroon Plans FY 81

By this time, the Crop Protection Service would be capable of operating effectively in parts of northern Cameroon. Expansion to other parts of northern Cameroon would require additional input of personnel and of vehicles (3 light trucks, one heavier pick up truck at \$24,000), additional warehouse handling equipment (\$3,500) and protective clothing (\$2,000). Entomological supplies (\$3,000) would include packing and mailing supplies (national and international) for insect identification, and collecting maintenance, and preparation supplies. Mobylettes (30) and bicycles (60) will be increased accordingly as the areas in which integrated control is applied are increased, totaling 30,000. Training of personnel (\$25,000) will continue in FY 81. Training objectives will be the same as in FY 80, but additional personnel are needed to carry out the expanded project.

Thus, integrated pest management, which requires accurate problems diagnosis, adequate consideration and useage of national enemies, safe and effective pesticide handling and application capability, mobility for surveying, reporting and responding with the necessary action, should be operating adequately by the end of FY 81.

CHAD

At the time of initial negotiations with the GOC the Plant Protection Service had just been organized and consisted of a chief, but no professional entomologists or phytopathologists. Plant protection work was being undertaken by field staff of the Department of Agriculture, although this was principally on cash crops such as cotton and ground nuts. It was estimated that crop losses in subsistence food crops occurred each year at an intolerable level.

FY 1980 ACTIVITIES

Government of Chad contribution for the year is estimated at \$49,500 with the Peace Corps contributing an estimated \$24,000. One replacement field vehicle costing \$13,000 will be needed. Various support items including application equipment and demonstration chemicals, pest collecting and laboratory identification materials, and reference literature will cost \$25,000.

Training is a key factor in the success of the Chad program. Long-term training in the U.S. calls for \$34,000 while a short-term participant in the States will cost \$8,000. Third-country training will require \$5,000, while \$20,000 will be provided to send participants for training at the newly established Regional Training Center at Yaounde. Onsite field training and demonstrations will cost \$5,000.

For routine vehicle maintenance and operations an amount of \$20,000 is earmarked.

FY 1981

The Government of Chad's contribution for the year is estimated to increase to \$60,000 while the Peace Corps contribution will remain at \$24,000. Two replacement heavy duty field vehicles and replacement Mobylettes will be purchased for \$65,000. Replacement application equipment, entomological supplies, protective clothing and reference materials are estimated to cost \$17,000.

Long-term training in the U.S. will be continued costing \$17,000. Short-term U.S. training will cost \$8,000. Third country training is estimated at \$5,000 and \$20,000 is allocated for training at Yaounde. An additional \$5,000 will provide for in country field and follow-up demonstration training.

Vehicle operation and maintenance are estimated at \$20,000.

THE GAMBIA

In 1975 the Government embarked on an integrated five-year program to increase production of subsistence crops by 7.0 percent per annum. With crop losses estimated as high as 40 percent of production due to pests the GOTG requested assistance from the USG to strengthen the capability of the Crop Protection Unit (CPU) to control pests.

Since the original ProAg was signed in August 1976, the staff has been increased from 22 to 60. Six mobile plant protection teams have been equipped and trained. Vehicles and other supplies purchased. A storage demonstration/training depot constructed. Two participants in degree training in the U.S. will ultimately head the Entomology and Plant Pathology discussions, and two others are awaiting long-term training for nematology and extension training. The Director of the CPU participated in a one-month observation training in the U.S. and participated in the annual Conference of the Project held in Ubadan. Two candidates are enrolled in the University of Washington Entomology Correspondence courses.

The Country Project Officer (USDA) undertook field training of all Crop Protection staff in the techniques of pest surveillance and reporting which was done in collaboration with the mixed Farming Centers and farmers. With the foregoing input from the USG, the GOTG has contributed additional financial support in the form of personnel and is constructing an addition to the CPU to include a classroom, library, small laboratory and expanded office facilities. A Peace Corps Volunteer, Entomologist has been assigned to the Gambia and is engaged in training activities under the Direction of the Regional Training Officer.

Initial data from demonstration plots of 100 ha each, set up by the PASA entomologist in conjunction with the CPU, has shown promising results from a pest management program. A detailed report is in preparation. The second Phase of this project activity will continue to capitalize on an expanded, active service. This will be done through continuance of training at all levels, including extension agent training for those not directly related to the CPU additional fields vehicles for transport of chemicals spray equipment and personnel. The services of the Regional Project Manager (entomologist) will continue to be provided. In view of the accelerated program in The Gambia it is planned to post a full time CPO under the PASA in the Gambia.

CAPE VERDE

The Islands of Cape Verde are considered in the Sahelian zone and as such have become a member of the CILSS. The Cape Verde Islands have known long years of drought, causing serious consequences for man and livestock. The last period has been most severe and caused serious shortages in the production of corn. Partial production has been maintained as a result of irrigation. Even under these circumstances losses become particularly important.

There is a strong national concern and commitment for food crop production in this country. The N.P.P. service is headed by a very competent and aggressive young plant protection scientist who has initiated many activities and provided excellent direction in the first phase of the project. The Project Agreement was signed in September 1976 since which time commodities such as VW pickups, entomological supplies and sprayers have been purchased, some 30 field staff trained and a building constructed with an office, laboratory, and warehouses, and classroom for the project staff and extension agents. The Director of the service made an observation training visit to the U.S. in May/June of 1978 and a woman participant is presently in the U.S. in English language study in preparation for enrollment in the January semester at University of Florida for degree training in entomology, Phase II of the project will continue the training activities of extension agents at the Dakar Training Center or by an outreach team from Dakar working directly with the brigades in Cape Verde. Other training will include continuation of academic training for an additional candidate for a degree in Plant Pathology. Seven more field vehicles will be purchased during a time phased period to provide mobility on the other islands.

As the cadres and farmers themselves become familiar with the new technology, the need for application equipment will become critical and therefore substantial numbers of ULV sprayers will be provided.

The Cape Verdeans will absorb the salaries of personnel, vehicle operations and maintenance and other operational costs. The German AID Mission is providing laboratories and living quarters for the German entomologists who will be working in conjunction with the IPM project principally on biological control methods. OSRO has been historically providing pesticides on a as need basis. FAO has a plant protection specialist based in Praia to serve as a technical consultant to the Director of the service.

GUINEA BISSAU

This country suffers substantial losses to food crops due to pests and is a factor well recognized as a major obstacle in overcoming its serious shortfall in food crop production. As a result of the war availability of funds for infrastructure to establish a Crop Protection Service.

The service was actually established in 1977, consisting of a Director, (Agronomy Engineer), and one technician (3 years agriculture school) in each of eight divisions. Each technician supervises 3 to 4 agents who work directly with the farmer.

The service lacks vehicles, spray equipment, entomological supplies and intensive training in food crop protection. Many efforts to increase agricultural production in Guinea Bissau are counter-productive resulting in increasing numbers of pests due to poor seed varieties, improper timing of planting, and/or harvesting and inappropriate use of pesticides.

A project agreement was signed between the USG and GOGB in September 1978 in the amount of \$ 150,000 to provide training outside of Guinea Bissau, vehicles, sprayers and spare parts, a warehouse, office, classroom building.

The activity is just beginning to be implemented and will require additional funding for Phase II. It is planned to obtain additional field vehicles in order to have mobile survey and control teams in each division. Vehicles will be added as teams are trained. Outreach training programs and teams from the Dakar Training Center will be periodically making visits as this is a Portuguese-speaking country and most course work in the Dakar Center will be in French.

By the end of Phase II, it is anticipated that a functional crop protection will have been developed, staff will have been trained at the Directorate and field levels, the mobile units will be operational in each division, and numerous small farmers will have been trained

MAURETANIA

This country has one of the least developed plant protection programs. Assistance to this service started at virtually a zero base, with crucial needs for training, vehicles, and operating support in general, a paucity of technically and linguistically-qualified candidates for long-term training will be a constraint in getting the Mauretania National Plant Protection Service operational. As a result of several political factors the original project agreement for Mauretania was not signed until August 1977. However progress has been made in procurement of vehicles, entomological supplies and spray equipment. The chief of the service participated in an observational training program in the U. S. A training course in plant protection has been prepared for the Kaedi Agricultural school. Preparation has been made for the posting of a country project officer in Mauretania during FY 1979.

The country has an endemic plague of grasshoppers and several other pests which occur every crop season. The project is so designed to gradually build up the mobile units in order to conduct proper pest surveillance and reporting and undertake adequate control measures as localized infestations occur. As participant training achieves competent extension capability, emphasis will be given to the outreach objectives of the project.

FY 1980 Activities

National personnel contribution is estimated at \$ 40,000 for the year. Peace Corps contribution is estimated at \$ 24,000. Field vehicles to be purchased with exhaust sprayers include four Land Rovers. One utility vehicle is to be purchased. An expenditure of \$ 5,000 is set aside for the procurement of entomological laboratory and field support equipment and radio communication equipment for the field vehicles. Protective clothing will be purchased. Two participants for long-term training will continue to be funded in 1980. Participants for short-term training are to be selected as well as participants for third country training. Ten participants are anticipated for Dakar Training Center. Follow up for field is anticipated for 6 trainees and demonstration plot costs. The Project will absorb costs of operation and maintenance of the vehicles.

FY 1981 Activities

National personnel contribution is estimated at \$ 60,000 for the year. Peace Corps contribution is estimated at \$ 24,000. Field vehicles to be purchased include 3 Land Rovers and an additional 3 Land Rovers from host country. Two utility replacement vehicle will be purchased. Additional motorbikes will be added for use of the extension agents. Application equipment for Land Rovers, back pack sprayers, dusters etc. will amount to \$ 70,000. An amount of \$ 7,000 will be spent on entomological laboratory and other field support supplies. Replacement protective clothing will be purchased. Two participants will continue in degree training, and

two participants in short term U.S. training. Six participants will go to third country training. Twenty participants will attend the Dakar Training Center, Follow up and demonstrative train will continue as required. Vehicle and maintenance costs will be absorbed by the project.

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