

4390065.011001

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PD-APP-413-E1

AID 1020-25 (7-68)	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	001 PROJECT NUMBER
PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT (PAR) (U-446) See M.O. 1026.1	UNCLASSIFIED	439-11-190-065

002 PAR	MO.	DAY	YR.	003 U.S. OBLIGATION SPAN	004 PROJECT TITLE
AS OF:	0	3	0	FY 66	Thru FY 80
008 COOPERATING COUNTRY - REGION - AID/W OFFICE					AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT Crops and Soils
LAOS					

27p.

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 1968)	1,421	44	372	---	11	108	---	870	---	27	33
PROPOSED OPERATIONAL YEAR (FY 1969)	295	30	108	---	---	55	---	85	---	17	30

CCC VALUE OF P.L. 480 COMMODITIES (\$000)	Thru Actual Year :	Operational Year Program :
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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	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TYPE CODE		CONTRACT/ PASA/ VOLAG NO.	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:	NONE				

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): As there is no previous PAR for this project, the following is a brief summary of its history. This technical assistance, begun in 1955, has regularly aimed to help the RIG Directorate of Agriculture with the development of its Bureau of Agriculture Research (BAR) including design of program, training of staff, development of facilities and equipment, to enable it to serve Lao agriculture.

The project's origin was in a USAID-RIG omnibus agricultural assistance program whose ontogeny since then has given rise to the present agriculture program of five linked, specialized

MISSION DIRECTOR APPROVAL	SIGNATURE	DATE
→	<i>[Signature]</i>	5/1/69

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PAR CONTINUATION SHEET

This sheet is to be used for any Narrative Sections for which sufficient space has not been provided on the form. Identify each narrative by its Part and Section Designation.

fields as follows: research, extension, irrigation, agribusiness, and livestock-fisheries.

For an appraisal of the project's impact, it is desirable to make some reference to the unique problem of Laos which, as a country, had been closely oriented for many decades to one external economy, French Indochina, headquartered in Hanoi. It had been war-torn by the Japanese forces, then politically divided during the struggle for independence with the French, and finally, after the French were defeated in 1954 in Vietnam, it took up its independence without any legacy of agricultural administration in Hanoi.

Two factors relating at that time to what kind of impact USAID assistance to agricultural development might make were, first, there were only two Lao officials in agriculture. Both were French trained, neither could speak English and they had their office in a rented room of a building. Second, the commercial agriculture of Laos was one primarily of export crops such as coffee whose markets were in the Vietnamese seaport cities of Hanoi, Danang, and Saigon. Thus there was a void from the very beginning in the background knowledge of Lao agriculture production methods and problems and a lack of first-hand experience with the domestic needs of the new Kingdom.

The void of knowledge and an apparent lack of adequate plans initially, due in large measure to poor data and missing data, gave the project a slow implementation rate that, in retrospect, serves to characterize the early phases of the project during the period 1955 to 1960. During this period of time, no priorities were established and project assistance was spread over many crops, very thinly, giving little chance of measureable impact in any. There is evidence that the selection of activities undertaken during this period was strongly influenced by the prewar agriculture experience of the French agriculture stations at Kieng Khouang on the Traminh Plateau and PK-42 and Tateng on the Bolovens Plateau. USAID's first efforts were directed to rehabilitation and development of these stations. 120 hectares of robusta coffee were planted and a rust-resistant breeding program was started with 28 coffee strains in tests. Budded nursery stock in the amount of 9,000 pear trees, 3,500 peach trees, 1,300 citrus trees, and seven tons of tea seed were distributed to farmers. At the same period 20 varieties of food, fiber and soil-building crops were programmed. Whatever momentum the project had by 1960 was abruptly stilled by a coup d'etat which was followed by other coups in the period 1960-1966. Agriculture development retrogressed in this period of unstable government. For two years in this period the Director, BAR, took up the collection of insects and plants and organized the Laos Science Society, while other agriculture staff members likewise had no official duty.

In FY'67, in response to a new goal in the economic plan of the RIG, i.e., to achieve self-sufficiency in rice by 1971, the BAR reorganized its program to concentrate on rice improvement. USAID assistance correspondingly concentrated its inputs on rice improvement so that the project is referred to as a rice improvement and research project. In fact, however, the project's continuing strategy supports the long-term nurturing of the development and growth of BAR and this strategy is clearly evident in the project's three goals, shown below.

(1) Overall Performance and Effectiveness of Project Implementation in Achieving Stated Project Targets. The decision to concentrate on increasing rice productivity has produced changes in planning and implementation to the real benefit of the project impact. At the outset, the Director, BAR, involved himself with direct responsibility in the planning. Three distinct USAID goals were formalized, and are cited here, as follows:

- (A) CROP PRODUCTION RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT - To improve planning, implementation, and evaluation procedures that will enable the Bureau to conduct applied research and development efforts in crop management and improvement.
- (B) MANPOWER TRAINING - To build a corps of highly qualified research personnel and technicians and establish an indigenous training program which will enable the

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Bureau to educate its own personnel and sustain them in competence during their careers.

- (C) DEVELOPMENT OF FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT - To determine the time-spanned needs for structures, equipment, and supplies, and locations of experiment stations, required by the Bureau to develop its program; to finance certain of these investments as deemed to be in the interests of the U.S.G. to do so.

Each goal was expanded into targets with quantitative terms, and these were time-phased over an anticipated project life of 10 years. The targets are as shown in item 009-1.

The results of good planning and implementation have produced significant achievements towards targets. For example, the work in CROP PRODUCTION RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT has produced a "package of rice technology" that produced 6.1 tons of paddy at the Salakham Rice Experiment Station in the wet season 1968. Farmers' yields under the same soil, climatic and water conditions would reach about two tons per hectare. Not all the problems of technology are solved but the fact that these targets are set to be continued for sufficiently long periods of time to produce good results is a good sign for further progress.

The second goal - MANPOWER TRAINING - has become recognized for its ability as a program to motivate the technicians. The six months rice production course at Salakham was put into operation January 29, 1969, with the return of two well-trained IRRI graduates of the same type of course. It has had a very great influence on improving the skills and motivation of the majority of the technicians who are in it. This course follows the principle of learning to produce rice by working in the field under trained supervisors, learning the management of rice production step-by-step. The course has enabled the participants to identify themselves with rice production as skilled technicians, as officers of the Directorate of Agriculture who can confidently teach other agents and farmers how to grow rice.

The third goal - DEVELOPMENT OF FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT - has one major progress step - the establishment of one regional two-hectare proof-testing site in each of the six main provinces from Luang Prabang to Sedone along the Mekong River. This step has enabled the provincial research staffs to carry out local proof-testing of varieties and fertilizer, and to increase seed of new varieties. The remainder of this goal's targets are scheduled for gradual implementation over the next five years, as the BAR has capability to cope with the expansion.

(2) The Contribution to Achievement of Sector and Goal Plans. The direct contribution of the project to the people in the rural areas, and to the economic and political stability of the Kingdom, as is planned by the U.S.G., will come about by the direct intervention of the linkage of RIG services and agribusiness to motivate farmers towards changing their traditional management practices for high-income-earning practices. This, of course, is an extremely complex developmental change and depends on the interaction of a large number of factors, the most serious absence of which is the security of the villages. Where security is good, farmer motivation is moving along well. The USAID Agriculture program of which this is a project sector, is helping the RIG to rapidly achieve rice self-sufficiency, and the efforts of the RIG may very likely achieve their goal in 1971.

(3) Anticipated Results Compared to Costs. The aim of increasing rice productivity is focused on the single major crop of Laos, now in insufficiency, and which must be imported from Thailand in amounts estimated to be 70,000 tons per year. The rice production of Laos occupies approximately one million hectares. Technology has shown already that the addition of economic modest rates of fertilizer can raise yields from the traditional level of 1,200 kg. per hectare to an improved level of 2,000 kg. The value of increased rice productivity each year due to improved practices coming as a continuous new supply from the research stations would more than offset the costs to the national budget for this project.

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(h) The Continued Relevance, Importance, and Significance of the Project to Country Development and/or the Furtherance of U.S. Objectives. The immediate problem of rice insufficiency, when projected against the tangible threat of population increase and future shortages if no change in production trends occurs, establishes a priority for the continuation of this project to serve U.S.-RLG objectives. Increased agricultural productivity is essential to the economic stability of Laos.

The final contribution date is set for FY'80. The reason for this long time-span is the critical factor of manpower training, especially the time required for degree participants to be properly brought in, oriented, selected, and sent abroad to complete their degree training. This target has the longest time span of all targets and, in the final completion of the project, is deemed to be the most important objective.

PART I-B - PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS

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

CODE O. D/W SE JLY	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		
I.	<u>GOAL 1. CROH. PRODUCTION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT</u>	There is no PIP for this project at present. However, the following would be suitable for PIP, Part II.				
I-1.	<u>TARGET 1: PRODUCTION RESEARCH</u> To conduct sharply-focused, production-oriented research projects that are adequately staffed, adequately financed and are to be continued for sufficiently long periods of time to produce significant results. These projects aim at overcoming technological problems of Lao farmers which stand in the way of increasing crop productivity.					
I-1-1.	<u>ACTIVITY - Variety Improvement - Paddy and Upland Rice Varieties</u> To test and select high-yielding, disease-resistant varieties with good milling, cooking and eating qualities that are adapted to the main rice-growing regions of Laos.					
	1) number of selections for testing	600	30	30	600	10,200
	2) number of central research trials to be conducted	12	4	4	12	96
	3) number of regional research trials to be conducted (two hectare sites, seven provinces)	24	12	12	24	445
	4) number of hectares of regional large-scale variety trials to be conducted on farmers' fields (seven provinces)	30	0	0	30	870
	5) number of varieties expected to be added each year to the annual rice variety recommendation list	2	0	0	2	38
I-1-2.	<u>ACTIVITY - Rice Fertilizer Response</u> To determine rice yield response to N-P-K on the soils of the major rice-growing areas as the basis for recommending fertilizer use to farmers.					
	1) number of four-replication trials to be conducted (seven provinces)	30	18	18	30	390
	2) number of single-replication trials to be conducted on farmers' fields (seven provinces)	100	0	0	100	5,054
	3) number of soil samples to be tested	0	0	0	0	17,000
I-1-3.	<u>ACTIVITY - Rice Cultural and Water Management Practices</u> To carry on investigations in the broad area of rice cultural practices with major emphasis on those which have immediate application, e.g. dates of planting, spacing, time of weeding, water management.					
	1) number of sites where testing will be conducted	1	0	0	1	8

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PART I-B - PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS

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

E V E N T	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
			0. PLANNED	1. ACTUAL		
	<u>I-1-4. ACTIVITY - Rice Weed Control</u> To carry on trials to determine economical weed control practices, including testing and screening of herbicides for use under Laotian conditions. 1) number of sites where testing will be conducted	1	0	0	1	8
	<u>I-1-5. ACTIVITY - Rice Insect, Rodent, Bird Control</u> To carry on trials with varietal resistance, chemicals, and biological control to find effective control measures for these pests. 1) number of central research trials to be conducted 2) number of regional research trials to be conducted (two hectare sites, seven provinces)	12 24	4 12	4 12	12 24	96 145
	<u>I-1-6. ACTIVITY - Rice Disease Control</u> To carry on investigations in a search for resistance to blast, bacterial leaf blight, tungro virus, and other diseases. 1) number of central research trials to be conducted 2) number of regional research trials to be conducted (two hectare sites, seven provinces)	12 24	4 12	4 12	12 24	96 145
	<u>I-1-7. ACTIVITY - Rice Seed Technology - Harvesting, Drying, Grading, Storage, Processing</u> To carry on investigations to determine the practices necessary to preserve the milling and cooking qualities of rice from the harvest time onwards through milling and cooking. 1) number of sites where testing will be conducted	0	0	0	0	1
	<u>I-1-8. ACTIVITY - Farm Machinery Testing for Rice</u> To give attention to the practical and economic aspects of rice mechanization, the absence of which has hampered cutting labor costs. <u>Note:</u> As equipment is introduced into Laos such as planters, tillers, weeders, threshers, to work with machinery manufacturers testing this equipment. 1) number of sites where testing can be conducted	2	0	0	2	4
	<u>I-1-9. ACTIVITY - Utilization of Waste for Feed and Fertilizer</u>					

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PART I-B - PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS

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

09

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)				6. PROJECTED TOTAL FOR PROJECT LIFE
		3 ACTUAL CUM. TO DATE	4. AS OF PRIOR JUNE 30		5. PLANNED BY NEXT JUNE 30	
			a. PLANNED	b. ACTUAL		
	To adapt research findings developed elsewhere to utilize straw, husks, and bran for feeding animals, fish, and making compost. 1) number of sites where work can be carried out	0	0	0	0	11
	<u>I-1-10. ACTIVITY - Multiple Cropping and Diversification</u> To establish a program to improve yields of crops to grow in rotation with rice or to substitute for rice. 1) number of sites where work can be carried out	2	2	2	2	11
	<u>I-2. TARGET 2: RESEARCH EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATION</u> To appraise research results of the above activities in terms that can be understood by Lao farmers, demonstrated by Extension agents, and promoted by Agribusiness. The aim here is to relate recommendations to economic returns and incentives for farmers, agricultural investment by agribusiness, and targets of national agricultural growth.					
	<u>I-2-1. ACTIVITY - To Present the Results for Discussion and Recommendation at the Annual Rice Technical Conference that is Held in the First Quarter of Each Year</u>	2	1	1	2	12
	<u>I-3. TARGET 3: SEED MULTIPLICATION, CERTIFICATION</u> To establish a program to multiply and certify seeds of recommended varieties for farmer use.					
	<u>I-3-1. ACTIVITY - Establish a National Seed Multiplication Certification Program</u> 1) prepare handbook	1	1	1	1	1
	<u>I-3-2. ACTIVITY - Establish Elite Seed Production for Breeders and Foundation Seed</u> 1) number of hectares	1	1	1	2	12
	<u>I-3-3. ACTIVITY - Establish Contract Grower Commercial Seed Production for Stock and Extension Seed</u> 1) amount of stock seed production (tons) 2) amount of extension seed production (tons)	1 50	0 0	0 0	1 50	30 2,690
	<u>I-3-4. ACTIVITY - Operate Seed Testing and Certification Laboratory</u> 1) number of seed samples per year	60	30	30	90	6,000

PART I-B - PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS

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

ACTUAL AND PLANNED OUTPUTS (ALL DATA CUMULATIVE)

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.	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		
	II. GOAL 2. MANPOWER TRAINING					
	II-1. TARGET 1: IN-SERVICE TRAINING To conduct in-service training courses at Salakham Training Centre for rice production specialists, technicians and trainees of the various Bureaus - Research, Extension, Irrigation, RD - and of the private sector.					
	II-1-1. ACTIVITY - Six Month Course - Rice Production					
	1) number of courses	1	0	0	1	23
	2) number of participants	30	0	0	30	630
	II-1-2. ACTIVITY - Two Week Course - Seed Technology, Multiplication, Certification					
	1) number of courses	2	1	1	2	24
	2) number of participants	10	5	5	10	120
	II-1-3. ACTIVITY - One Month Course - Farm Machinery Maintenance					
	1) number of courses	0	0	0	0	11
	2) number of participants	0	0	0	0	110
	II-1-4. ACTIVITY - One Week Seminar on Special Topics of Rice Production Development					
	1) number of seminars	0	0	0	0	11
	2) number of participants	0	0	0	0	330
	II-1-5. ACTIVITY - Two Week Seminar Course - Program Planning and Evaluation for Experiment Station and 2 Ha. Heads					
	1) number of courses	2	1	1	2	13
	2) number of participants	30	15	15	30	195
	II-1-6. ACTIVITY - Two Week Course - Orientation for Participants Returning from Studies Abroad to Become Rice Production Specialists					
	1) number of courses	3	2	2	3	14
	2) number of participants	33	24	24	33	195
	II-1-7. ACTIVITY - One Month Orientation Training for New Recruits from AGR Schools to Become Crop Production Trainee					
	1) number of courses	0	0	0	0	11
	2) number of participants	0	0	0	0	110
	II-2. TARGET 3: THIRD COUNTRY - U.S. TRAINING To train participants in U.S. and Third Countries in skills and basic principles of agricultural science that are essential for carrying out the Bureau's programs and which are lacking in the Laotian educational system. In general, those selected for this training will have demonstrated during in-service training outlined					

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PART I-B - PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS

9

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

ODE NO. ID/W JSE NLY	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		
	above, ability and potential for further studies abroad.					
II-2-1.	ACTIVITY - <u>Non-Degree Training - U.S. and Third Country</u> 1) number of participants	70	53	53	70	14
II-2-2.	ACTIVITY - <u>Degree Training - U.S. and Third Country</u> (The first of the degree participants will return in FY ⁰⁷¹) 1) number of participants	14	12	12	15	66
III.	<u>GOAL 3. DEVELOPMENT OF FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT</u>					
III-1.	<u>TARGET 1: IMPROVEMENT OF EXPERIMENT STATION FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR PRODUCTION RESEARCH WORK</u>					
III-1-1.	ACTIVITY - <u>Salakham Experiment Station - Paddy Rice</u>					
	1) Establish crop handling, weighing shed and equip.	0	0	0	0	1
	2) Establish crop drying, seed cleaning, storage facility and feed room and equip.	0	0	0	0	1
	3) Establish agricultural storage shed and equip.	0	0	0	0	1
	4) Establish farm machinery shed and equip.	0	0	0	0	1
	5) Establish compost sheds.	0	0	0	0	1
	6) Establish research laboratory for seed technology, drying, milling & cooking quality studies & equip. (Contract with Mississippi State University for design of buildings, specifications of equipment)	0	0	0	0	1
III-1-2.	ACTIVITY - <u>Tha Ngone Experiment Station - U. land Rice</u>					
	1) Establish crop handling, weighing shed and equip.	0	0	0	0	1
	2) Establish seed cleaning & storage facility & equip.	0	0	0	0	1
	3) Establish farm machinery shed and equip.	0	0	0	0	1
	4) Establish agricultural storage shed and equip.	0	0	0	0	1
	5) Establish compost sheds.	0	0	0	0	1
III-1-3.	ACTIVITY - <u>Hat Dok Keo Experiment Station - Water Management; Low Elevation Multiple Cropping and Diversification</u>					
	1) Establish crop handling, weighing shed & equip.	0	0	0	0	1
	2) Establish seed cleaning, drying & storage facility and equip.	0	0	0	0	1
	3) Establish agricultural storage shed and equip.	0	0	0	0	1

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PART I-B - PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS

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

IDE O. J/W SE LY	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		
	④ Establish compost sheds	0	0	0	0	1
	<u>III-1-4. ACTIVITY - Non Tan Experiment Station - Water Management; High Elevation Multiple Cropping and Diversification</u>					
	1) Establish crop handling, weighing shed & equip.	0	0	0	0	1
	2) Establish crop drying, seed cleaning, storage facility and feed room and equip.	0	0	0	0	1
	3) Establish agrichemical storage shed and equip.	0	0	0	0	1
	4) Establish farm machinery shed and equip.	0	0	0	0	1
	5) Establish compost sheds.	0	0	0	0	1
	6) Establish fish ponds	0	0	0	0	1
	<u>III-1-5. ACTIVITY - Bolovens PK-42 Experiment Station - Horticultural Crops</u>					
	1) Establish crop handling, weighing shed & equip.	0	0	0	0	1
	2) Establish crop drying, seed cleaning, storage facility, and feed room and equip.	0	0	0	0	1
	3) Establish agrichemical storage shed and equip.	0	0	0	0	1
	4) Establish farm machinery shed & equip.	0	0	0	0	1
	5) Establish compost sheds.	0	0	0	0	1
	6) Establish fish pond.	0	0	0	0	1
	<u>III-1-6. ACTIVITY - Regional Production Proof-Testing Centres</u>					
	Locations: (1) Ban Houei Sai, (2) Luang Prabang, (3) Sayaboury, (4) Vientiane, (5) Khammouane, (6) Savannakhet, (7) Sedone.					
	1) Establish 7 crop handling, weighing sheds & equip.	0	0	0	0	7
	2) Establish 7 combination agrichemical storage - farm machinery sheds & equip.	0	0	0	0	7
	3) Establish 7 irrigation & drainage systems & equip.	0	0	0	0	7
	4) Establish 7 fish ponds.	0	0	0	0	7
	5) Establish compost sheds - 7 locations.	0	0	0	0	7
	<u>III-1-7. ACTIVITY - Central Plant Protection & Soils Laboratory Thakhek</u>					
	1) Provide equipment and TCM	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	1

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PART I-B - PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS

009

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

I. 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 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)				6. PROJECT ED TOTAL FOR PRO-JECT LINE
		3. ACTUAL CUM. TO DATE	4. AS OF PRIOR JUNE 30		5. PLANNED BY NEXT JUNE 30	
			a. PLANNED	b. ACTUAL		
	<u>III-2. TARGET 2: IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH TRAINING FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR IN-SERVICE TRAINING</u>					
	<u>III-2-1. ACTIVITY - Salakham Experiment Station - Paddy Rice</u>					
	1) Establish a combination dormitory & Classroom and equip - capacity 35 persons.	0	0	0	0	1
	2) Provide instruction equipment & supplies for training courses	0	0	0	0	1
	<u>III-2-2. ACTIVITY - Tha Ngone Experiment Station - Upland Rice</u>					
	1) Establish combination office-classroom building and equip - capacity 15 persons	0	0	0	0	1
	2) Provide instruction equipment & supplies for training courses.	0	0	0	0	1
	<u>III-2-3. ACTIVITY - Nam Tan Experiment Station - Water Management; High Elevation Multiple Cropping and Diversification</u>					
	1) Establish combination dormitory-dining-room building & equip - capacity 15 persons	0	0	0	0	1
	2) Establish combination office-classroom building and equip - capacity 15 persons	0	0	0	0	1
	3) Provide instruction equipment & supplies for training courses.	0	0	0	0	1
	<u>III-2-4. ACTIVITY - Bolovens PK-42 Experiment Station - Horticultural Crops</u>					
	1) Establish combination dormitory-dining-room building & equip - capacity 15 persons.	0	0	0	0	1
	2) Establish combination office-classroom building and equip - capacity 15 persons	0	0	0	0	1
	3) Provide instruction equipment & supplies for training courses	0	0	0	0	1

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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 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)				6. PROJECT-ED TOTAL FOR PRO-JECT LIFE
		3. ACTUAL CUM. TO DATE	4. AS OF PRIOR JUNE 30		5. PLANNED BY NEXT JUNE 30	
			a. PLANNED	b. ACTUAL		
	<p>III-2-5. ACTIVITY - <u>Regional Production Proof-Testing Centres</u></p> <p>Locations: (1) Ban Houei Sai, (2) Luang Prabang, (3) Sayaboury, (4) Vientiane, (5) Khammouane, (6) Savannakhet, (7) Sedone.</p> <p>1) Establish 7 combination dormitory-dining-room buildings and equip - capacity 15 persons.</p> <p>2) Establish 7 combination office-classroom buildings and equip - capacity 15 persons.</p> <p>3) Provide instruction equipment & supplies for training courses - 7 locations</p>	0	0	0	0	7
		0	0	0	0	7
		0	0	0	0	7

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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 SCALE FOR COLUMN d: 3= Superior/Outstanding; 2= Adequate/Satisfactory/Good; 1= Unsatisfactory/Marginal	c. POTENTIAL IMPACT ON EACH GOAL IF PROJECT ACHIEVES TARGETS	d. ACTUAL IMPACT ON GOAL TO DATE RELATIVE TO PROGRESS EXPECTED AT THIS STAGE
	b. SECTOR AND PROGRAM GOALS (LIST ONLY THOSE ON WHICH THE PROJECT HAS A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT)		
	(1) To influence the increase of agricultural productivity in government-controlled areas, as a means of raising farm income, strengthening the Lao economy, and fostering the development of an economically independent nation.	3	1
	(2) To improve the capability of RIG to provide agricultural technology and services to village people as a means of strengthening relationships between the people and the Government.	3	2
	(3) To improve the skills and capability of the personnel of Bureau of Agricultural Research as a means of strengthening the development of a middle class of technocrats who can rationalize nation-building.	3	2
	(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):

011

(1) Increasing agricultural productivity by adding new techniques of production, which is the aim of this project, directly contributes to increasing national income. Since it is primarily farmer land-owner operators who will be adopting the technology, and these make up the majority of the Lao population, this type of development offers the opportunity to place a greater share of the value of the net domestic product and national income in the hands of farmers. Thus the project works to raise farm income, strengthen the economy, and foster economic independence of the Kingdom. Much of this achievement, however, depends on suitable social and economic reforms that will let the farmer keep his share of the increased value of product.

The marginal impact of the project as yet is due to the lead time that is required before farmers, extension, and agribusiness are interacting on a

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PAR CONTINUATION SHEET

This sheet is to be used for any Narrative Sections for which sufficient space has not been provided on the form. Identify each narrative by its Part and Section Designation.

large enough scale to influence the size of the national product increase.

- (2) The social and political effects of a government service which provides effective solutions to technical agricultural problems of its farmers are of a very large order potentially. The tie in, of course, is on the effect of raising family income which, in turn, depends on what the policies of the RLG do for the farmers' share of income. There is this prospect in Laos - the prospect of stagnation due to unfavorable economic realities that retard profit after technologies are adopted by the farmers. President Marcos of the Philippines is an example of a current national leader in Southeast Asia who understands the strategy of introducing increased agricultural productivity through technology as a political tactic for getting mass support. His crop is rice.
- (3) Technological skill has its impact on class structure and it has been widely observed that economic development (nation building) depends upon an open class structure in which social mobility is possible and, in particular, on the existence of a strong middle class. Where the classes are widely separated, as under feudalism, the gap is too wide to be bridged. The middle class is weak and ineffectual and tends to become dependent on and subservient to the ruling class. It is now becoming a regular, although perhaps not frequent as yet, incident to observe the influence and confidence that a qualified technocrat has among people for whom his expertise is important. The rising level of technocrats in Indonesia and Thailand are current examples of how this class begins to influence nation-building in Southeast Asia.

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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?	Y
014 Have means, conditions or activities other than project measures had a substantial effect on project output or accomplishments?	Y
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?	Y
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 NARRATIVE FOR PART I-C.2 Identify each explanatory note by the number of the entry to which it pertains. (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I as necessary):

- 013 - The six months' course in rice production at Salakham showed unanticipated results of enthusiasm and motivation among the participants and this has led to a decision to increase the emphasis on indigenous training programs.
- 014 - The procedure to enter into close relationships with IRRI and the Thai Rice Department Research and training programs has stimulated creativeness and a tendency towards willingness to accept basic research results from other centres and carry out only applied research in Laos. This situation has speeded up the work and improved the selection of priority projects with two to three year pay offs, compared to those of basic research taking several years with no effective pay off.
- 017.- The most noticeable growing point of the project is the on-the-job training in rice production going on at Salakham. There, technicians with an average of three years schooling are effectively learning rice production technology, agricultural arithmetic, and biometry. This phase of the project demonstrates clearly that people with low levels of educational background when put into organized, keyed training programs can benefit from the instruction.
- 019 - The story of how the BAR with USAID assistance is developing new technology such as new varieties, pest control measures, high-yield fertilizer rates to enable Lao farmers to reach 1969 modern rice yields is one story. Details of this progress can be obtained from the Research files of the BAR and USAID. Please see reference to a yield of 6.1 m.t. per hectare at Salakham Station in 008 (1) page 1 B.
- Another story is the dramatic result being achieved by the trainees at Salakham Station in the six months rice production training course. Please see references 013, 017 above.
- A story of a new Lao technocrat, Oroth Choulamountry, Director of BAR, telling how he is building up an applied rice research program to give his country rice self-sufficiency is a good human interest story.

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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) PIP ITEM NO.	MAJOR ACTIONS OR STEPS; CAUSES AND RESULTS OF DELAYS; REMEDIAL STEPS	(b) STATUS - PLACE AN "X" IN, ONE COLUMN		
		(1) BEHIND SCHEDULE	(2) ON SCHEDULE	(3) AHEAD OF SCHEDULE
	There is no PIP for this project at present. However, the following would be suitable for the PIP, Part I.			
A.	<u>PLAN PROJECT PROPOSAL WITH DIRECTOR BAR</u>		X	
	1. Resolve diverse elements of present situation.			
	2. Select goals and strategies for implementation.			
	3. Allocate responsibilities.			
	4. Petition USAID and RLG AGR for project approval.			
I.	<u>GOAL 1. CROP PRODUCTION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT</u>			
I-1.	<u>RESEARCH</u>			
	To conduct sharply-focused, production-oriented research projects.			
I-1-1.	<u>ACTIVITY - Variety Improvement of Paddy and Upland Rice Varieties</u>			
	1) Receive new strains from IRRI, The Rice Department, and other sources		X	
	2) Grow wet season trials		X	
	3) Grow dry season trials		X	
	4) Evaluate results and recommend varieties for next season's planting		X	
I-1-2.	<u>ACTIVITY - Rice Fertilizer Response</u>			
	1) Receive fertilizer materials		X	
	2) Grow wet season trials		X	
	3) Grow dry season trials		X	
	4) Evaluate results and recommend fertilizer rates for next season		X	
	5) Take soil samples			FY'70
I-1-3.	<u>ACTIVITY - Rice Cultural & Water Management Practices</u>			
	1) Grow wet season trials		X	
	2) Grow dry season trials		X	
	3) Evaluate results and recommend improved practices for next season		X	
I-1-4.	<u>ACTIVITY - Rice Weed Control</u>			
	1) Receive new herbicides from manufacturers		X	
	2) Grow wet season trials		X	
	3) Grow dry season trials		X	
	4) Evaluate results and recommend improved practices for next season		X	

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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) PIP ITEM NO.	MAJOR ACTIONS OR STEPS; CAUSES AND RESULTS OF DELAYS; REMEDIAL STEPS	(b) STATUS - PLACE AN "X" IN, ONE COLUMN		
		(1) BEHIND SCHEDULE	(2) ON SCHEDULE	(3) AHEAD OF SCHEDULE
I-1-5.	ACTIVITY - <u>Rice Insect, Rodent, Bird Control</u> 1) Receive new chemicals from manufacturers 2) Grow wet season trials 3) Grow dry season trials 4) Evaluate results and recommend improved practices for next season		X X X X	
I-1-6.	ACTIVITY - <u>Rice Disease Control</u> 1) Receive new chemicals from manufacturers 2) Grow wet season trials 3) Grow dry season trials 4) Evaluate results and recommend improved practices for next season		X X X X	
I-1-7.	ACTIVITY - <u>Rice Seed Technology - Harvesting, Drying, Grading, Storage, Processing</u> 1) Conduct seed physiology experiments 2) Conduct seed drying experiments 3) Conduct seed grading experiments 4) Conduct seed storage experiments 5) Conduct milling experiments 6) Conduct rice cooking experiments 7) Negotiate a contract with Mississippi State University for training of participants		FY' 70 FY'70 FY'70 FY'70 FY'70 FY'70 X	
I-1-8.	ACTIVITY - <u>Farm Machinery Testing for Rice</u> 1) Yanmar Rototiller 2) Yanmar Power Sprayer 3) Iseki Thresher 4) Buffalo-drawn planter		X X X X	
I-1-9.	ACTIVITY - <u>Utilization of Waste for Feed and Compost</u> 1) Develop program		FY'70	
I-1-10.	ACTIVITY - <u>Multiple Cropping & Diversification</u> 1) Develop program		FY'70	
I-2.	<u>TARGET 2: RESEARCH EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATION</u>			
I-2-1.	ACTIVITY - <u>To Present the Results of the Research for Discussion & Recommendation at the Annual Rice Technical Conference that is held the First Quarter of each Year.</u>		X	

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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
I-3.	<u>TARGET 3: SEED MULTIPLICATION, CERTIFICATION</u>			
I-3-1.	<u>ACTIVITY - Establish a National Seed Multiplication, Certification Program</u>			
	1) Prepare handbook		X	
I-3-2.	<u>ACTIVITY - Establish Elite Seed Production for Breeders⁰ and Foundation Seed</u>		X	
I-3-3.	<u>ACTIVITY - Establish Contract-Grower Commercial Seed Production for Stock and Extension Seed</u>		X	
I-3-4.	<u>ACTIVITY - Operate Seed Testing and Certification Laboratory</u>		X	
II.	<u>GOAL 2. MANPOWER TRAINING</u>			
II-1.	<u>TARGET 1: IN-SERVICE TRAINING</u>			
	To conduct in-service training courses at Salakham Training Center and/or other Training Centers for rice production specialists, technicians, and trainees of the various Bureaus - Research, Extension, Irrigation, RDD - and of the private sector.			
	For the following courses, to:			
	1) Prepare curriculum		X	
	2) Invite instructors		X	
	3) Provide supplies		X	
II-1-1.	<u>ACTIVITY - Six Month Course - Rice Production</u> 30 students each course		X	
II-1-2.	<u>ACTIVITY - Two Week Course - Seed Technology, Multiplication, Certification</u> 7-10 students each course		X	
II-1-3.	<u>ACTIVITY - One Month Course - Farm Machinery Maintenance</u> 10 participants each course		FY'70	
II-1-4.	<u>ACTIVITY - One Week Seminar on Special Topics of Rice Production Development</u> 30 participants each seminar		FY'70	
II-1-5.	<u>ACTIVITY - Two Week Seminar Course - Program Planning and Evaluation for Experiment Station and Two-Hectare Heads</u> 15 participants each course		X	
II-1-6.	<u>ACTIVITY - Two Week Course - Orientation for Participants Returning from Studies Abroad to Become Rice Production Specialists</u> 10-20 students each course		X	

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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.

PIP ITEM NO.	MAJOR ACTIONS OR STEPS; CAUSES AND RESULTS OF DELAYS; REMEDIAL STEPS	(b) STATUS - PLACE AN "X" IN ONE COLUMN		
		(1) BEHIND SCHEDULE	(2) ON SCHEDULE	(3) AHEAD OF SCHEDULE
II-1-7.	<u>ACTIVITY - One Month Orientation Training for New Recruits from AGR Schools to Become Crop Production Trainees</u> 10 participants each course		FY'70	
II-2.	<u>TARGET 2: THIRD COUNTRY - U.S. TRAINING</u> To train participants in U.S. and Third Countries in skills and basic principles of agricultural science that are essential for carrying out the Bureau's programs and which are lacking in the Laotian educational system. For the participants of the following training programs, to: 1) Screen candidates 2) Select candidates 3) Provide orientation 4) Prepare PIC/P's			
II-2-1.	<u>ACTIVITY - Non-Degree Training - U.S. and Third Country</u> *Note: A delay has been caused by the screening procedure for candidates who this year, for the first time, must qualify in the six-month course on rice production, reference Target II-1-1 above, before selection.	X		
II-2-2.	<u>ACTIVITY - Degree Training - U.S. and Third Country</u> (The first of the degree participants will return in FY'71)			X
III.	<u>GOAL 3. DEVELOPMENT OF FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT</u>			
III-1.	<u>TARGET 1: IMPROVEMENT OF EXPERIMENT STATION FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR PRODUCTION RESEARCH WORK</u> For the following construction, to prepare designs, estimates of cost, and let for bidding.			
III-1-1.	<u>ACTIVITY - Salakham Experiment Station - Paddy Rice</u> 1) Establish crop handling, weighing shed and equip. 2) Establish crop drying, seed cleaning, storage facility and feed room and equip. 3) Establish agrichemical storage shed and equip. 4) Establish farm machinery shed and equip. 5) Establish compost sheds. 6) Establish research laboratory for seed technology, drying, milling & cooking quality studies & equip. (Negotiate contract with Mississippi State University for design of buildings, specifications of equip.)		FY'70 FY'70 FY'70 FY'70 FY'70 FY'70	
III-1-2.	<u>ACTIVITY - Tha Ngone Experiment Station - Upland Rice</u> 1) Establish crop handling, weighing shed and equip. 2) Establish seed cleaning & storage facility and equip. 3) Establish farm machinery shed and equip. 4) Establish agrichemical storage shed and equip. 5) Establish compost sheds.		FY'74 FY'74 FY'74 FY'74 FY'74	

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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.

PIP ITEM NO.	MAJOR ACTIONS OR STEPS; CAUSES AND RESULTS OF DELAYS; REMEDIAL STEPS	(b) STATUS - PLACE AN "X" IN, ONE COLUMN		
		(1) BEHIND SCHEDULE	(2) ON SCHEDULE	(3) AHEAD OF SCHEDULE
III-1-3	ACTIVITY - <u>Hat Dok Keo Experiment Station - Water Management; Low Elevation Multiple Cropping and Diversification</u> 1) Establish crop handling, weighing shed & equip. 2) Establish seed cleaning, drying & storage facility and equip. 3) Establish agrichemical storage shed and equip. 4) Establish compost sheds.		FY'73 FY'73 FY'73 FY'73	
III-1-4	ACTIVITY - <u>Nam Tan Experiment Station - Water Management; High Elevation Multiple Cropping and Diversification</u> 1) Establish crop handling, weighing shed & equip. 2) Establish crop drying, seed cleaning, storage facility and feed room and equip. 3) Establish agrichemical storage shed and equip. 4) Establish farm machinery shed and equip. 5) Establish compost sheds. 6) Establish fish ponds.		FY'70 FY'71 FY'71 FY'71 FY'71 FY'71	
III-1-5	ACTIVITY - <u>Dolovens PK-42 Experiment Station - Horticultural Crops</u> 1) Establish crop handling, weighing shed & equip. 2) Establish crop drying, seed cleaning, storage facility and feed room and equip. 3) Establish agrichemical storage shed and equip. 4) Establish farm machinery shed & equip. 5) Establish compost sheds. 6) Establish fish pond.		FY'76 FY'76 FY'76 FY'76 FY'76 FY'76	
III-1-6	ACTIVITY - <u>Regional Production Proof-Testing Centres</u> Locations: (1) Ban Houei Sai, (2) Luang Prabang, (3) Sayaboury, (4) Vientiane, (5) Khammouane, (6) Savannakhet, (7) Sedone. 1) Establish 7 crop handling, weighing sheds & equip. 2) Establish 7 combination agrichemical storage - farm machinery sheds & equip. 3) Establish 7 irrigation & drainage systems & equip. 4) Establish 7 fish ponds. 5) Establish compost sheds - 7 locations.		FY'75 FY'75 FY'75 FY'75 FY'75	
III-1-7	ACTIVITY - <u>Central Plant Protection & Soils Laboratory (Tha Ngons</u> 1) Provide equipment		X	
III-2	TARGET 2: <u>IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH TRAINING FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR IN-SERVICE TRAINING</u>			
III-2-1	ACTIVITY - <u>Salakham Experiment Station - Paddy Rice</u> 1) Establish a combination dormitory & classroom and equip - capacity 35 persons. 2) Provide instruction equipment & supplies for training courses.		FY'70 FY'70	

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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.

PIP ITEM NO.	MAJOR ACTIONS OR STEPS; CAUSES AND RESULTS OF DELAYS; REMEDIAL STEPS	(b) STATUS - PLACE AN 'X' IN, ONE COLUMN		
		(1) BEHIND SCHEDULE	(2) ON SCHEDULE	(3) AHEAD OF SCHEDULE
	<u>III-2-2 ACTIVITY - Tha Ngone Experiment Station - Upland Rice</u>			
	1) Establish combination office-classroom building and equip - capacity 15 persons.		FY'74	
	2) Provide instruction equipment & supplies for training courses.		FY'74	
	<u>III-2-3 ACTIVITY - Nam Tan Experiment Station - Water Management; High Elevation Multiple Cropping and Diversification</u>			
	1) Establish combination dormitory-dining-room building & equip - capacity 15 persons.		FY'71	
	2) Establish combination office-classroom building and equip - capacity 15 persons		FY'71	
	3) Provide instruction equipment & supplies for training courses.		FY'71	
	<u>III-2-4 ACTIVITY - Bolovens PK-42 Experiment Station - Horticultural Crops</u>			
	1) Establish combination dormitory-dining-room building & equip - capacity 15 persons		FY'76	
	2) Establish combination office-classroom building and equip - capacity 15 persons		FY'76	
	3) Provide instruction equipment & supplies for training courses.		FY'76	
	<u>III-2-5 ACTIVITY - Regional Production Proof-Testing Centres</u>			
	Locations: (1) Ban Houei Sai, (2) Luang Prabang, (3) Sayaboury, (4) Vientiane, (5) Khammouane, (6) Savannakhet, (7) Sedone			
	1) Establish 7 combination dormitory-dining-room buildings & equip - capacity 15 persons.		FY'75	
	2) Establish 7 combination office-classroom buildings and equip - capacity 15 persons		FY'75	
	3) Provide instruction equipment & supplies for training courses.		FY'75	

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PART II - Continued

023

II-A.2 - OVERALL TIMELINESS

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

(a) On schedule	X
(b) Ahead of schedule	
(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):	

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.

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:	X	032 Quality, comprehensiveness and candor of required reports	
		033 Promptness of required reports	
025 Adequacy of technical knowledge		034 Adherence to work schedule	
026 Understanding of project purposes		035 Working relations with Americans	
027 Project planning and management		036 Working relations with cooperating country nationals	
028 Ability to adapt technical knowledge to local situation		037 Adaptation to local working and living environment	
029 Effective use of participant training element		038 Home office backstopping and substantive interest	
030 Ability to train and utilize local staff		039 Timely recruiting of qualified technicians	
031 Adherence to AID administrative and other requirements		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	
PREDEPARTURE			
042 English language ability	N	053 Relevance of training for present project purposes	P
043 Availability of host country funding	N	054 Appropriateness of post-training placement	P
044 Host country operational considerations (e.g., selection procedures)	P	055 Utility of training regardless of changes in project	P
045 Technical/professional qualifications	N	056 Ability to get meritorious ideas accepted by supervisors	P
046 Quality of technical orientation	P	057 Adequacy of performance	P
047 Quality of general orientation	P	058 Continuance on project	P
048 Participants' collaboration in planning content of program	P	059 Availability of necessary facilities and equipment	P
049 Collaboration by participants' supervisors in planning training	P	060 Mission or contractor follow-up activity	
050 Participants' availability for training	P	061 Other (describe):	
051 Other (describe):			

PART II-B - Continued

3. FACTORS-COMMODITIES

PLACE AN "X" IN APPROPRIATE BLOCK:	062 FFF	063 NON-FFF	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.	P
066 Quality of commodities, adherence to specifications, marking.			P	074 Readiness and availability of facilities.	P
067 Timeliness in procurement or reconditioning.			P	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.			P	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 adequacy 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.

Compared to the planning process, implementation of the project is better carried out. This is because there is very little resource data for planning while implementation deals with the realities which Lao technicians, with training, are good at. The negative influence of the lack of RIG physical resource inputs, supporting services and facilities is very real, but please see 106 on page 8 for comments on this. Implementation has been quite satisfactory considering the marginal position of Lao agriculture research at the initiation of the project. The biggest step forward has been the training of motivated technicians who are now officially placed in positions to potentially train thousands of Lao in rice production technology. The biggest problem has been the lack of trained technicians. This problem is being gradually resolved by the stepped up training program.

b. Implementing Agency

Not applicable.

c. Participants

042 - English language ability is minimal, especially agricultural technical English, which gives the participant training program a long-term set of goals and the project a completion date as far away as FY'80. This does not mean that large numbers of Lao will be required to earn U.S. degrees as most participant training requirements can be met more economically in Thailand, and in the Lao training programs. Please see Goal II, Target 1 page 20.

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PAR CONTINUATION SHEET

This sheet is to be used for any Narrative Sections for which sufficient space has not been provided on the form. Identify each narrative by its Part and Section Designation.

043 - Host country funding is not normally the practice because of the lack of funds of the RIG.

045 - A lack of technical qualifications, along with English deficiency, is a bottleneck in the development of BAR. Lao education has a void in science and mathematics although new curricula will gradually overcome this deficiency in time. Long-term goals in manpower training are scheduled to overcome this bottleneck for BAR. Please see 009-2 Goal 2 Targets on pages 2 C and 2 D.

d. Commodities

This Mission's Common Use Supply System (from which such items as scales, wire, tools, paint, building supplies, record books, and other materials needed for training and research are obtained) has eliminated the long delays in procuring commodities. There are no significant problems.

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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.	
081	Coordination and cooperation of LDC gov't. with public and private institutions and private enterprise.	
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.	N
085	Legislative changes relevant to project purposes.	P
086	Existence and adequacy of a project-related LDC organization.	P
087	Resolution of procedural and bureaucratic problems.	N
088	Availability of LDC physical resource inputs and/or supporting services and facilities.	N
089	Maintenance of facilities and equipment.	N
090	Resolution of tribal, class or caste problems.	P
091	Receptivity to change and innovation.	N
092	Political conditions specific to project.	P
093	Capacity to transform ideas into actions, i.e., ability to implement project plans.	N
094	Intent and/or capacity to sustain and expand the impact of the project after U.S. inputs are terminated.	N
095	Extent of LDC efforts to widen the dissemination of project benefits and services.	N
096	Utilization of trained manpower (e.g., participants, counterpart technicians) in project operations.	N
097	Enforcement of relevant procedures (e.g., newly established tax collection and audit system).	N
098	Other:	
HOST COUNTRY COUNTERPART TECHNICIAN FACTORS:		
099	Level of technical education and/or technical experience.	N
100	Planning and management skills.	N
101	Amount of technician man years available.	N
102	Continuity of staff.	N
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): This rating depends in part upon the unique problem of Laos as a developing nation, in which the civil servant is hopelessly underpaid and not well trained and development planning, while it goes on each year, doesn't end up with meaningful priorities in terms of national policies and budget support. This situation makes it difficult for the project to gain economic, political, and social momentum which is what technical assistance aims to do. The result is that the Director, BAR, has considerable difficulty in getting enough resources from the RIG, on time, to operate with gain, within the RIG, to give service to the people. It is the question of how to develop agricultural technology at a sufficiently high scale with such a marginal support of government resources. The most serious defect in the project itself from this problem is the civil servant, underpaid, poorly trained, and poorly motivated. The capable leadership of the Director BAR in trying several alternatives to improve motivation, mainly by training so that research technicians may know research methods and thereby be enabled to accomplish interesting work, makes the in-project implementation performance very creditable. Please see 638, page 1 B for more explanation on training and motivation.

The specific operational factors 080 - 105 which are rated satisfactory are a result of individual performance by certain people against a typical background infrastructure of a developing S.E. Asian country, politically and militarily torn, and financially defunct.

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PAR CONTINUATION SHEET

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~~These negative factors are not specific for Laos~~ of the kind of governments of which Laos is one. The country is facing a real problem in family planning if it cannot increase family income. Government statistics reportedly show that defense and administrative expenditures are increasing at rapid rates but collected revenues are not. As a result, the amount available for agricultural development is very little while the need for agricultural development to feed the increasing population and increase their income is becoming greater.

082 - Reliable data are lacking or are incomplete.

084 - Host country project funding while it is some, does not come from a development-oriented appropriation of the budget. Laos is an underdeveloped country with relatively few people scattered over a large area. Much of the terrain is difficult to traverse and transportation is rudimentary. Under present wartime conditions the RIG must have outside assistance to develop Lao agricultural resources.

088 - There was no legacy from the French-administered Agriculture Service in Hanoi at the time of Laos independence and the input by the RIG has been insufficient to provide any real resource inputs. RIG has difficulty in paying salaries, very great difficulty in paying per diem, and no provision exists for hiring new staff. All of this gives "unsatisfactory" for this factor.

089 - Maintenance of facilities and equipment is not well carried out because of low wage scales paid to maintenance personnel and their lack of skill.

092 - There is a lack of security in many areas of the Kingdom.

094 - BAR will have technical competence to maintain the project technically after phase-out time but funding may still be a great problem (see 084 above)

099 - The level of technical skills and experience is low. Please see 042, 045 on page 7 and 7 A.

100 - Planning is relatively new to the Directorate of Agriculture staff. The Director BAR is perceptive and learns easily but there is a shortage of reliable data for planning. Assistance in planning is readily received by the BAR. The Director BAR has a knack for organizing for effective plan execution. He has learned to couple the giving of responsibilities with providing adequate training and this practice is giving the best result of the project.

101 - Of 151 staff members of BAR, over 80 have less than five years experience and their educational level is less than high school entrance.

102 - With a shortage of qualified staff, a qualified person is often given responsibilities for several duties. Frequently the results are unsatisfactory. With the concentration of resources on rice as an organizing step in research development, continuity of staff has improved. This will improve still more in the future as trained personnel become available in sufficient numbers.

104 - Pay and allowances are low and usually are paid late. Per diem for many officers has not been paid one year after the travel was made. USAID advisors are helping the RIG to improve this situation.

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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 or 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 I):

There is no need presently for adjustment in goals or design. The design identifies quite strongly the strategy of long-term training while the goals collectively aim at giving BAR an ability to produce a continuous supply of new technology for Lao agriculture.

Presently the Mission is conducting an in-depth evaluation of rice production. This evaluation will delve into the full scope of the Crops & Soils project and may affect project design. The next PAR will reflect the conclusions reached in this evaluation.

IV-B - PROPOSED ACTION

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

1. Continued as presently scheduled in PIP.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Continued with minor changes in the PIP, made at Mission level (not requiring submission of an amended PIP to AID/W).	
3. Continued with significant changes in the PIP (but not sufficient to require a revised PROP). A formally revised PIP will follow.	
4. Extended beyond its present schedule to (Date): Mo. ___ Day ___ Yr. ___. Explain in narrative, PROP will follow.	
5. Substantively revised. PROP 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:

A PROP and PIP have been prepared along with this PAR, all of which are current. The targets of PIP have been set at diligent levels. Skills may become the bottleneck to achievement. Periodic evaluations will carefully check whether targets exceed BAR capability, in which case implementation rates will need to be reduced.

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