

4390065-18

AID 1020-25 (7-68)		SECURITY CLASSIFICATION		001 PROJECT NUMBER	
PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT (PAR)		UNCLASSIFIED		439-11-190-065.2	
(U-446) See M.O. 1026.1					
002 PAR	MO.	DAY	YR.	003 U.S. OBLIGATION SPAN	004 PROJECT TITLE
AS OF:	08	15	70	FY 68 Thru FY 78	PD-ADD-415-E1 Agriculture Development Livestock A.I.D. Reference Center 12p
006 COOPERATING COUNTRY - REGION - AID/W OFFICE					
L003					

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 1970)	675	38	307	-	28	18	-	296	-	16	10
PROPOSED OPERATIONAL YEAR (FY 1971)	34	9	-	-	8	2	-	22	-	1	1

CCC VALUE OF P.L. 460 COMMODITIES (\$000) → Thru Actual Year : Operational Year Program :

007 IMPLEMENTING AGENCY TABLE						
If contractors or participating agencies are employed, enter the name and contract or PASA number of each in appropriate spaces below; in the case of voluntary agencies, enter name and registration number from M.O. 1551.1, Attachment A. Enter the appropriate descriptive code in columns b and c, using the coding guide provided below.						
TYPE CODE b	TYPE CODE c	a. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TYPE CODE		d. CONTRACT/PASA/VOLAG NO.	e. LEAVE BLANK FOR AID/W USE
			b.	c.		
1. U.S. CONTRACTOR	0. PARTICIPATING AGENCY					
2. LOCAL CONTRACTOR	1. UNIVERSITY					
3. THIRD COUNTRY CONTRACTOR	2. NON-PROFIT INSTITUTION					
4. PARTICIPATING AGENCY	3. ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING					
5. VOLUNTARY AGENCY	4. CONSTRUCTION					
6. OTHER:	5. OTHER COMMERCIAL					
	6. INDIVIDUAL					
	7. OTHER:					

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):

In 1963, the Mission undertook a livestock project which continued through FY 68. This is the first PAR to be submitted on livestock, however, as prior to the initial preparation of PARs by the Mission in 1968, the project was reduced in scope to a simple vaccination activity and placed under the supervision of agricultural extension personnel. Mission appraisal of the RLG Directorate of Veterinary Medicine and Livestock indicated a resistance to improvement and a resulting

MISSION DIRECTOR APPROVAL →	SIGNATURE <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE September 10, 1970
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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.

inability on the part of the project to produce substantial, easily identifiable results. The poorly staffed Directorate insisted on dispersing their effort over the spectrum of livestock needs rather than concentrating on specific improvements with well-defined goals. At their insistence, funds and commodities were channeled through 13 provincial chiefs of the RLG Directorate of Veterinary Medicine and Livestock and forty suboffices with a consequent lack of administrative control. The Directorate's broad programs with the Lao farmer have not proved very successful. Selected efforts by the Mission in limited areas and some assistance to refugees have given good results. Also, the Meo tribesmen have shown adaptability in raising livestock. The lack of markets and transportation in rural areas is a limiting factor that will not be as serious with the new urban-oriented design of this project. (See 012.B on page 3.)

With the reduction in assistance to the RLG Veterinary Service, the livestock budget dropped from an FY 68 level of \$104,000 to an FY 69 level of \$ 17,500, which was allocated as follows: biologicals and pharmaceuticals, \$10,000; TCN advisor, \$5,000; participants, \$2,500. The kip budget was reduced from Kip 22.7 million in FY 68 to zero in FY 69. The work that was carried out during FY 69 was limited to preventive vaccination against anthrax, hemorrhagic septicemia, hog cholera, pasteurullose disease, colon bacilli, fowl cholera, fowl pox, and newcastle diseases.

However, the importance of increasing livestock production and improving breeds has not diminished. Protein is not produced in sufficient quantity in Laos and scarce foreign exchange is used to import livestock for slaughter. The livestock project was redirected in FY 70 with the goal of directly advising the private livestock-producing sector around Vientiane where meat supplies are most critical. Improved breeds of swine and poultry were introduced into the country in the early years of the project, and these have significantly affected methods of livestock production in Laos. A change from a traditional "let animals fend for themselves" philosophy to a more sophisticated approach to livestock production and breeding is apparent. The swine breeds, which are now predominantly raised in the urban areas, provide foundation stock for the development of the livestock industry on the Vientiane Plain.

The Mission now plans to upgrade management ability and to improve feeding practices at the Vientiane Swine Cooperative which was organized in FY 70. There are now fifteen members; ten are distillers and use the mash for animal feeds. They are now feeding a total of 1500 pigs of all ages. The cooperative is not very active in the sense of a well-organized group because of a lack of resources, organizing abilities, and technical expertise in modern pig raising; however, the enthusiasm to expand and to improve their production is high.

A limited amount of livestock advisory assistance not under the purview of this project is given to producers and RLG agriculture officials. USAID technicians in the field, funded by other projects, assist in improving livestock production when it is necessary to achieve balanced agriculture production and to help refugee settlements become self-sufficient.

(1) Overall Performance and Effectiveness of Project Implementation:

Animal health in the country is fairly well maintained at a satisfactory level. The vaccination program is integrated into the activities of the RLG Veterinary Medicine and Livestock Directorate and outbreaks of animal diseases can be properly handled by the national or regional staff. In early FY 69, foot and mouth disease appeared in epidemic proportion for the first time in Laos. The Veterinary Service successfully

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~~instituted a sanitary cordon around the disease foci in the Vientiane Plain, and no~~
 recent occurrence of the disease has been reported in new areas. USAID assistance to the RLG in the animal health field has had good returns. The Mission provided laboratory equipment and funds for participant training to help establish a diagnostic laboratory, which has continued to function very well. Diagnostic work which was previously done in Bangkok can now be carried out at the laboratory, thus reducing the time required to diagnose and identify reported diseases. The laboratory now produces bacterins and vaccines. To date, 30,000 doses of hemorrhagic septicemia, anti-colon bacilli, anti-anthrax, and pasteurulose vaccines have been produced locally.

The project has not yet contributed significantly to increasing livestock production. A goal of 45,000 marketable hogs by 1975 has been established. The Vientiane Swine Cooperative will receive PL 480 commodities over a two-year period after which it is anticipated that local production of feedstuffs will be adequate to meet demand.

(2) Contribution to Achievement of Sector and Goal Plans:

Although limited, assistance to the Directorate of Veterinary Medicine and Livestock has contributed to the Mission goal of helping the RLG maintain essential government services. The Directorate has been able to carry out its preventive vaccination and immunization program, isolate and contain infectious animal diseases, treat sick animals, and provide technical assistance to producers. Vehicle and POL support increased the mobility of the veterinary service and permitted the storage of vaccines and biologicals in provincial centers and the expeditious shipment of vaccines in emergencies. The large number of work animals that have been saved yearly from diseases through prompt vaccination has had a noteworthy political impact and a significant local economic effect. Resistance to change, however, has severely limited our contributions in the fields of improving the administration and the animal production advisory capability of the RLG Veterinary Service.

(3) Results Compared with Cost:

During the period of direct assistance to the RLG Veterinary Service, the effort devoted to improvement of animal health gave good returns; the effort devoted to improvement of the administrative and professional capability of the veterinary service did not. It is too early to gauge the effectiveness of our assistance to the private sector. (see 012(B) on page 3)

(4) Continued Relevance, Importance and Significance of the Project:

Veterinary services and vaccine production are essential to maintaining animal health in the country; livestock production is important in view of the need to reduce import of cattle for slaughter and to meet the protein needs of the Lao people.

The final contribution date is based on the need to provide limited advisory services, otherwise unavailable, to private livestock producers over a time span sufficient to allow domestic livestock production to replace foreign imports. If advisory services became available from other sources, then the project can be terminated sooner.

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PART I-B - PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS

009

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

1. CODE NO. AID/W USE ONLY	2. This section is designed to record progress toward the achievement of each project output target which was scheduled in the PIP, Part II. Where progress toward a target is significantly greater or less than scheduled, describe reason(s) beneath the target.	ACTUAL AND PLANNED OUTPUTS (ALL DATA CUMULATIVE)				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		
	<p>The PIP has not yet been submitted; however, the following targets are pertinent to the PIP, Part II:</p> <p>* 1. Yearly preventive vaccination program for buffaloes, beef cattle, hogs, poultry, etc... (Figures are in doses of vaccines administered annually) 6/30/70 target was not reached due to poor security and inadequate vaccination facilities.</p> <p>* 2. Increase in swine production in the Vientiane Plain (Figures are in marketable hogs, Vientiane Swine Cooperative, approximately 100 kilogram liveweight).</p> <p>* 3. Production of bacterins and vaccines (in doses produced annually)</p> <p>* 4. Participant training for veterinary personnel:</p> <p>(a) Candidate, BS degree</p> <p>(b) Third country training, short-term</p> <p>* Progress-indicator inputs for Program Management Information (PMI) system. Additional indicators may be added after experience is gained with the PMI System.</p>	132,000	227,000	132,000	227,000	227,000
		0	0	0	5,600	45,000
		30,000	30,000	30,000	50,000	230,000
		0	1	1	2	2
		10	13	10	17	20

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PART I-C - Continued

C.2 - GENERAL QUESTIONS

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

014 Poor security and lack of adequate roads limit the extent of the countrywide immunization program. Import of animals for slaughter undoubtedly brought into the country foot and mouth disease and possibly others. Unusually long dry seasons and sudden changes in weather create conditions conducive to the development of some animal diseases in epizootic proportion.

019 Stories and photographs of successful swine and poultry farms, vaccination campaigns are good subjects for media coverage.

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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. The following steps are pertinent to PIP, Part I:			
1.	Countrywide vaccination program (On-going)			
	a. procurement of biologicals		X	
	b. shipment of vaccines to provincial stations		X	
	c. shipment of additional vaccines and pharmaceuticals as needed		X	
2.	Increased swine production in Vientiane Plain			
	a. formation of swine cooperative		X	
	b. establishment of feed-mixing plant (private) (no funding requirement - only organizational coordination)		X	
	c. form working group with cooperative members to formulate production program		X	
	d. procurement of 11 420 Title II grains		X	
	e. formation of project council for program control		X	
			(in process)	
3.	Vaccine and bacterin production			
	a. procurement of laboratory materials and equipment (Laboratory is now well-equipped except for minor items such as glasswares and laboratory animals)		X	
	b. availability of technicians (two are available, but will need short refresher course on laboratory procedures pertinent to vaccine production).		X	
4.	Participant training:			
	a. Candidate, BS degree, long-term		X	
	b. Third country training, short-term		X	

PART II - Continued

023

II-A.2 - OVERALL TIMELINESS

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

<p>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.</p>	(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):		

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		054 Appropriateness of post-training placement	P
044	Host country operational considerations (e.g., selection procedures)		055 Utility of training regardless of changes in project	
045	Technical/professional qualifications		056 Ability to get meritorious ideas accepted by supervisors	
046	Quality of technical orientation		057 Adequacy of performance	
047	Quality of general orientation		058 Continuance on project	
048	Participants' collaboration in planning content of program		059 Availability of necessary facilities and equipment	
049	Collaboration by participants' supervisors in planning training		060 Mission or contractor follow-up activity	
050	Participants' availability for training		061 Other (describe):	
051	Other (describe):			

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PART II-B - Continued

3. FACTORS-COMMODITIES

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

The design of the project from FY'63 through FY'68 was not conducive to efficient implementation; however, with the concentration of effort and change in project design that occurred in FY'69 and FY'70, performance can now be considered satisfactory. (See OOS (1) and (2) on pages 1A and 1B.)

b. Implementing Agency: Not applicable.

c. Participants:

042-English language ability among participants in the veterinary field is fairly limited. However, this is not now a problem because most of the participants will be in Thailand. Thai language is well understood by most Lao. For participants who are going to English-speaking countries, intensive English language preparation will be undertaken.

d. Commodities:

078-Biologicals and pharmaceuticals once received in Laos often have a very short time left before expiration date. This results in waste as all vaccines and many drugs must be used on or before the date of expiration. An effort is being made to procure biologicals and pharmaceuticals with later expiration dates. Local production of vaccines will greatly reduce this problem.

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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.	N
082 Availability of reliable data for project planning, control and evaluation.	N
083 Competence and/or continuity in executive leadership of project.	N
084 Host country project funding.	
085 Legislative changes relevant to project purposes.	N
086 Existence and adequacy of a project-related LDC organization.	
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.	
090 Resolution of tribal, class or caste problems.	N
091 Receptivity to change and innovation.	
092 Political conditions specific to project.	N
093 Capacity to transform ideas into actions, i.e., ability to implement project plans.	
094 Intent and/or capacity to sustain and expand the impact of the project after U.S. inputs are terminated.	
095 Extent of LDC efforts to widen the dissemination of project benefits and services.	P
096 Utilization of trained manpower (e.g., participants, counterpart technicians) in project operations.	
097 Enforcement of relevant procedures (e.g., newly established tax collection and audit system).	
098 Other:	

HOST COUNTRY COUNTERPART TECHNICIAN FACTORS:

099 Level of technical education and/or technical experience.	N
100 Planning and management skills.	
101 Amount of technician man years available.	
102 Continuity of staff.	P
103 Willingness to work in rural areas.	N
104 Pay and allowances.	
105 Other:	

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

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

106 NARRATIVE FOR PART III (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I):

The MLC Directorate of Veterinary Medicine and Livestock has lacked executive leadership and has some key positions filled with officeholders who are inadequate for their jobs. Some of these officials have no desire to improve administration and to eliminate self-seeking practices which would be considered as corrupt in a Western society. Under these circumstances, our assistance is limited to that described under 107 on page 9. A new Director gives some hope for improvement in the MLC organization.

The new director took over in May 1969, less than a year after his return from ten years of study abroad. He first worked in the laboratory and did a good job organizing and training the staff in the accurate diagnosis of animal diseases. He later expanded the activities of the laboratory to producing bacterins and vaccines. This assignment did not give him sufficient preparation for the job he now holds. Overhauling the whole organization is not an easy task; however, he has tried to improve and maintain the vital programs of the veterinary service within the capability of the present staff and the limited resources available to him.

PAR CONTINUATION SHEET

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The RLG wants to strengthen the Veterinary Service, however, this cannot be achieved until the director has developed his administrative capability and gained support in higher echelons of the government. Furthermore, the RLG has been unable to raise the salary scales sufficiently to motivate the employees.

082 Reliable data are not available on the animal population of the country, animal production, degree of occurrence of specific diseases, accurate number of animals imported for slaughter, feed formulation and feeding system, meat consumption, egg consumption, feed-crop cultivation. Lack of reliable data is a universal problem in Laos and assistance is being given to the RLG Statistical Office and the Directorate of Agriculture by other projects to alleviate this problem.

083 See 106, page 8.

084 Host country funding is limited in all fields, not just livestock, since Laos has a rudimentary economy, inadequate revenue laws, and in addition, is forced by circumstances to expend considerable resources on war. The Mission therefore avoids expanding governmental functions to the extent that they will require continuous foreign assistance.

086 See 106, page 8

088 Refer to 084

089 The maintenance of facilities and equipment is inadequate and more training in this field is required. Two technicians will be sent to Thailand to study vaccine preparation, maintenance and general laboratory operation. One participant will be trained as a basic auto mechanic at this Mission's motorpool.

091 See 008, pages 1 and 1A.

093 The Director has the ability to transform ideas into action, however, he is limited by the capability of his subordinates. (See 106, page 8.)

100 Refer to 106, page 8 and 093, above

104 Salaries and allowances are low. (See 084)

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8 A.

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):

Mission appraisal of assistance to the RIG Directorate of Veterinary Medicine and Livestock as described under 008 (pp 1, 1A and 1B) and 106 (pp 8 and 8 A) has led to the following project design:

- 1) assist the Directorate in developing their vaccine production facilities,
- 2) provide minimal support to the Directorate, mainly in the form of participant training, looking forward to the time when the Directorate has improved leadership and management,
- 3) assist the development of livestock production in the private sector as described under 012(B) on page 3.

IV-B - PROPOSED ACTION

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

1. Continued as presently scheduled in PIP.

2. Continued with minor changes in the PIP, made at Mission level (not requiring submission of an amended PIP to AID/W).

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. ___

8. Other. Explain in narrative. Prepare PIP

X

109 NARRATIVE FOR PART IV-B:

A PIP will be submitted with targets and emphasis as explained in item 107.