

II. PERFORMANCE OF KEY INPUTS AND ACTION AGENTS

A. INPUT OR ACTION AGENT CONTRACTOR, PARTICIPATING AGENCY OR VOLUNTARY AGENCY	B. PERFORMANCE AGAINST PLAN							C. IMPORTANCE FOR ACHIEVING PROJECT PURPOSE (X)				
	UNSATISFACTORY		SATISFACTORY			OUTSTANDING		LOW		MEDIUM		HIGH
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
1. Auburn University					X							X
2. University of Hawaii (ta-c-1108)					X							X
3.												

Comment on key factors determining rating
The Auburn University brackish water fisheries team received support under this project prior to becoming a discrete project (497-0236) in FY 77. The team achieved the goal targets that lead to the development of a brackish water fisheries project for the provinces of North Sumatra and Aceh, on the island of Sumatra.

Under Agreement No. FY 76-9 of this project, a cooperative program between the Soils Research Institute of Indonesia (SRI) and the University of Hawaii (UH) was authorized in April 1976 for operation of the Benchmark Soils Project; a project established under Contract ta-c-1108, entitled "Crop Production and Land Capabilities of
 (continued page 7)

4. PARTICIPANT TRAINING							X								X
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Comment on key factors determining rating
A major component throughout the life of this project has been participant training. To date a total of 150 participants have been trained or are in training in academic subjects or short courses directly related to achievement of project purposes. Such training has been extremely valuable in further developing and in motivating GOI officials to perform more efficiently and effectively in their responsibilities.

5. COMMODITIES			X										X	
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Comment on key factors determining rating
**Commodities ordered under this project in FY 76 and 77 include outboard motors and vehicles for the Aceh/North Sumatra Brackish Water Fisheries Project (now 497-0236), and laboratory and field equipment for the University of Hawaii Benchmark Soils project. In the former case, the outboard motors were delivered on schedule, while the PIO/C for the vehicle order was
 (continued page 7)**

6. COOPERATING COUNTRY	a. PERSONNEL					X								X
	b. OTHER					X								X

Comment on key factors determining rating
Counterpart personnel for both the Auburn and Hawaii Contracts have been adequate in number and well qualified, especially in the case of those provided by the SRI. The Director SRI works closely with the University of Hawaii team and provides full logistic support. The Ministry of Agriculture places high value on programs for training qualified personnel for on-going programs and innovative, high-impact projects. In addition to academic training the MOA has made good use of this project in sending BIMAS groups for study tours to neighboring countries to observe and discuss mutual program problems and approaches to their solution. The ability of the project to respond quickly to MOA needs is appreciated, particularly by BIMAS and the Bureau of Planning, which have had good use of this project in providing short and long term consulting services and training, and do not hesitate to request such assistance.

7. OTHER DONORS	N.A.													
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4. 7. Continued: Comment on key factors determining rating of Other Donors

III. KEY OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TARGETS

A. QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS FOR MAJOR OUTPUTS		TARGETS (Percentage/Rate/Amount)					
		CUMULATIVE PRIOR FY	CURRENT FY		FY 78	FY ____	END OF PROJECT
			TO DATE	TO END			
1. Project appraisal and preparation for Sumatra brackish water fisheries project.	PLANNED	1	1	1	-	-	1
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	1	1				
	REPLANNED			-	-	-	-
2. Establish test sites for variety and management experiments, following soil surveys, for Benchmark Soils Project.	PLANNED	4	2	4	0	0	4
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	0	2				
	REPLANNED			-	-	-	-
3. Long and short term participants who have completed training programs abroad.	PLANNED	145	2	12	-	-	162
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	148	2				
	REPLANNED			-	-	-	-
4. Technical consultant for economic agricultural planning to assist MOA in development Repelita III.	PLANNED	0	1	1	-	-	1
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	0	0				
	REPLANNED						
B. QUALITATIVE INDICATORS FOR MAJOR OUTPUTS		COMMENT: Participant training has assisted in the development and motivation of MOA program planners and managers to better perform their responsibilities. (Ref. page 7, V ₁)					
1. Increased capability of MOA program planners and managers.							
2. Promote institutional development		COMMENT: Project inputs have assisted the MOA directorates to further develop and in turn to be more responsive to the agricultural needs of the rural sector. (Ref. page 7, V₂)					
3. Development of discrete agricultural projects.		COMMENT: The project has been invaluable to the MOA and USAID in providing a foundation for the development and initiation of sound agricultural projects. (Ref. page 7, V₂)					

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IV. PROJECT PURPOSE

- A. 1. Statement of purpose as currently envisaged. 2. Same as in PROP? YES NO
Increase the capability of the Ministry of Agriculture to identify policies, and to plan and implement projects that increase food production and the welfare of the small farmers.

B. 1. Conditions which will exist when above purpose is achieved.	2. Evidence to date of progress toward these conditions.
<p>1. Institutional capability to accomplish sound agricultural development planning and project implementation.</p> <p>2. Increased numbers of MOA staff with academic of specialized training.</p>	<p>1. - Implementation of the Aceh/N. Sumatra Brackish Water Fisheries Project (497-236). - Establishment of Indonesia in the international network of the University of Hawaii Benchmark Soils Program. - Increased ability of MOA program planners and managers.</p> <p>2. Returned participants from wide range of specialized training courses, and academic degrees in economics and marketing, employed in MOA and using new talents.</p>

V. PROGRAMMING GOAL

A. Statement of Programming Goal
Increased agricultural production through the development of improved technology and training.

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

Assistance to Agriculture has been the traditional AID source of a wide range of assistance to Indonesian agriculture since FY 1969. The project was originally designed to strengthen the administration, organization and operation of the BIMAS program which promotes increased food grain production through wide-scale application of modern technology. Large numbers of BIMAS personnel were trained under the project in such specialized courses as seed production and certification rice production, agriculture information and extension, grain storage and marketing, agricultural credit, extension systems organization, agricultural cooperatives, rodent control, and agricultural policy. In the limited areas in which the BIMAS program operates, rice yields of over 3 MT/Ha are obtained. (continued page 7, Vb)

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Continued Relevance of Current Project Purpose

1. Are there alternative approaches to achieving this Project's Purpose or the Sector Goal? Would any other approach be more effective or appropriate for USAID?

The project has provided a logical mechanism, since FY 75, through which discrete projects could be formulated after some assurance of their viability, and in a manner which contributes to the objectives. An alternative is Loan T-040 (TA/ Consulting Services) for short-term consultancies and feasibility studies, while participant training is handled through project loans. However, this does not permit the quick response of the Assistance to Agriculture project, and at present the uses to which T-040 might be put do not appear to be clearly understood by the MIA.

2. What is current priority of Project with the GOI? Evidence for or against?

The project has been put to many uses with different directorates and agencies within and outside the MIA. MIA is pleased with the quick response capability of the project which has served as a base for developing new projects with high priority for the GOI.

3. How does GOI view USAID role? Do USAID and GOI share common perception of Project Purpose?

GOI appears to favor grants over loans and appreciates this project as a bridge to span the gap between the two forms of funding. Doubtless, the MIA perceives the project as an agricultural funding resource which it can usually tap successfully, and USAID has been keen to respond.

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4. Are there Adverse Side Effects to this Project?

- a. Economic? Unknown, but doubtful.
- b. Ecological? Possibly, the manufacture of fertilizer might entail an objectionable effluent, but no specific data to measure effect.
- c. Social/Political? Possible creation of inter-ministerial rivalry.
- d. Health? Unknown, but doubtful.

5. Do the Benefits justify the costs?

Considering alone the large numbers of people trained under this project, covering a wide spectrum of subjects, the benefits justify costs. The benefits to the fertilizer industry have as well been enormous. The RIPIAS program, which has increased yield levels to 3 MT/ha, might not function as well as it does, without the training in agricultural credit, grain handling, storage and marketing. Feasibility studies have served to avoid non-viable projects, and identified useful projects.

- 6. Are there any benefits not directly related to original project purpose?**
Perhaps not truly unexpected, are the important contacts established in other Asian countries, resulting from study tours, and the real value of seeing at first-hand how domestic problems are approached elsewhere. Of value too is the apparent pride in having studied and traveled in America, and the prestige of having attained an academic degree in America.

7. Overall Assessment of Project Performance.

Unsatisfactory		Satisfactory			Outstanding	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				x		

The project is on schedule and has been invaluable in funding participant training, feasibility studies, and bridging the gap between grant and loan funded projects.

Continuation II 3:

a Network of Tropical Soil Families" between the University of Hawaii and USAID/W. Financing and personnel contributed to the project are provided under Contract ta-c-1108. Under Project 0189, USAID/Indonesia only monitors the general direction of the project, and assists in clearing project commodities. The project is proceeding according to schedule, with regular visits of UH senior staff, proper SRI counterpart participation, and active and consistent financial and logistic support of both parties. Performance against time has been highly satisfactory. This is a vivid demonstration of a successful TAB supported project.

Continuation II 5:

delayed 4 months while awaiting a GOI waiver for the importation of the vehicles. The present schedule for delivery of the vehicles is February 1977, and the Directorate General of Fisheries accepts responsibility for clearance and entry. In the latter case, project commodities have arrived by air freight, cleared without undue difficulty, and are being properly utilized. The greatest difficulty encountered to date is the restriction on the importation of vehicles. To ease this problem the Mission has offered to make a grant-in-aid of one retired vehicle to SRI.

Continuation V B:

Project support in the form of TA and training to the PUSRI fertilizer industry, in such subjects as fertilizer marketing, quality control, procurement, storage and handling, and manufacture. This assistance was well received and remains highly regarded, while sufficient urea fertilizer at a fair price is produced to fill demand.

The project has provided a number of short-term consultants for rice marketing and storage, soil and plant analyses, economic studies, agricultural planning, and fisheries. Out of these has come an abiding relationship between Kansas State University and BULOG which continues to use its own funds to facilitate periodic visits of KSU consultants; a useful reference work on rice handling and storage; an economic study of the Lawu area; a new fisheries project (0236); and a new project in agricultural planning and administration (0265).

Three participants have returned to date with M.Sc degrees in Varietal Seed Improvement, Agricultural Marketing, and Plant Breeding. All hold responsible positions in various Directorates of the MOA. Another two participants are scheduled to complete their MSc degrees in fisheries studies (Development Economics and Statistics) in FY 77 and a further three in FY 78.