

730035
 REPORT U-448
 10-11-73-6

PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT (PAR)

PAGE 1 OF 11 PAGES

1. PROJECT NO. 730-11-130-315.01	2. PAR FOR PERIOD: 1-1-72/3-31-73	3. COUNTRY Vietnam	4. PAR SERIAL NO. 730-73-043
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5. PROJECT TITLE
 Animal Health 12

6. PROJECT DURATION: Began FY 69 Ends FY 75	7. DATE LATEST PROP -	8. DATE LATEST PIP -	9. DATE PRIOR PAR 12/31/71
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10. U.S. FUNDING	a. Cumulative Obligation Thru Prior FY: \$1,510,000	b. Current FY Estimated Budget: \$171,274	c. Estimated Budget to completion for Current FY: \$ 377,000
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11. KEY ACTION AGENTS (Contractor, Participating Agency or Voluntary Agency)	
a. NAME	b. CONTRACT, PASA OR VOL. AG. NO.
University of Minnesota	AID/vn 63
U S D A	PASA VN(AJ) 8-71

I. NEW ACTIONS PROPOSED AND REQUESTED AS A RESULT OF THIS EVALUATION

A. ACTION (X)			B. LIST OF ACTIONS	C. PROPOSED ACTION COMPLETION DATE
U.S. A.I.D.	A.I.D./ W	HOST		
			1. Anticipating that the private sector will begin in the near future to produce animal vaccines ADFA will recommend to MALD that it consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Amending pharmaceutical law #1/58 to allow private industry to participate more freely in vaccine production. (b) Designating NIB as the legal control and monitoring body over all animal vaccines manufactured or imported into Vietnam. 	
			2. To liberate NIB from dependence on USAID for basic vaccine production materials ADFA recommends that MALD establish local and/or overseas sources of supply for these recurrent items through GVN procurement agencies.	
			R.Gleason, A/ADFA _____ Date _____ C.Seckinger, ADFA/PROL _____ Date _____ E.Kanrich, ADPROG _____ Date _____ O.Lustig, PROG/EVAL _____ Date _____ J.Cotten, PROG/EVAL _____ Date _____	

D. REPLANNING REQUIRES REVISED OR NEW:	<input type="checkbox"/> PROP <input type="checkbox"/> PIP <input type="checkbox"/> PROAG <input type="checkbox"/> PIO/T <input type="checkbox"/> PIO/C <input type="checkbox"/> PIO/P	E. DATE REVIEW PANEL MET July 3, 1973
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PROJECT MANAGER: TYPED NAME, SIGNED INITIALS AND DATE Aaron P. Antroinen <i>APA</i>	MISSION DIRECTOR: TYPED NAME, SIGNED INITIALS AND DATE John P. Robinson, DIR <i>JPR</i>
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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			OUT-STANDING		LOW		MEDIUM			HIGH
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	
1. University of Minnesota					X							X	
2. USDA							X					X	
3.													

Comment on key factors determining rating:

1. University of Minnesota - Training seminars for Animal Husbandry chiefs were outstanding. OJT of Regional Diagnostic Lab technicians was incomplete due to limiting factors: Time, GVN administrative and support difficulties. Spin-off accomplishments not yet completed - Vet manuals, etc.
2. USDA - Development of Rinderpest and Hog Cholera tissue culture vaccines outstanding success. Establishment of quality control procedures outstanding in spite of GVN support deficiencies.

4. PARTICIPANT TRAINING	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
					X							X

Comment on key factors determining rating:

Failed to nominate microbiologist candidate.
Pathologist candidate nominated too late and with poor English capabilities.
Participants sent out achieved outstanding records generally.

5. COMMODITIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
				X							X	

Comment on key factors determining rating:

GVN procurement hampered by lack of funds and difficult documentation procedures.
DGBFA often not sympathetic to needs of Directorate of Animal Health.
USAID procurement slow. End use satisfactory.
GVN maintenance poor - lack of competent maintenance force.

6. COOPERATING COUNTRY	a. PERSONNEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
	b. OTHER					X							

Comment on key factors determining rating:

Personnel - Performance generally good at semi-professional level and at cadre level.
Total lack of professional level personnel in the provinces and inadequate professional staff in Saigon.

Other - GVN has made substantial progress in enlarging and improving building and service facilities at NIB. GVN slow to complete legislative changes required to allow private sector to participate in animal vaccine production.

7. OTHER DONORS	NONE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5
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Comment on key factors determining rating of Other Donors:

III.A. KEY OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TARGETS - QUANTITATIVE

1. QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS FOR MAJOR OUTPUTS	2. TARGETS (PERCENTAGE/ RATE/AMOUNT)						
	CATEGORY	CUM- LATIVE PRIORITY	CURRENT CY		CY 73	CY 74	END OF PROJECT
			TO DATE	TO END			
1. Replan 15 additional FY/3 to return FY/6 Participants with DVM (Thailand) returned and assigned.	PLANNED	-	-	-	8	16	24
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	-	-				
	REPLANNED			-	8	16	38 ^{1/}
2. Veterinarians assigned to NIB/APS.	PLANNED	3/2	-	-	1/1	1/7	5/17 ^{2/}
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	3/2	-				
	REPLANNED			-	-	-	-
3. Other professional (PhD & MS) assigned to NIB/ APS.	PLANNED	-	-	-	1/1	1/0	2/1
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	-	0/1				
	REPLANNED			-	-	-	4/4
4. Technicians assigned to NIB.	PLANNED	-	18	-	2	-	20
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	-	-				
	REPLANNED			-	-	-	-
5. Mobile vaccinator train- ing teams (5 teams trained; 3 used with 3 in each team)	PLANNED	4	-	-	-	-	4
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	5	0				
	REPLANNED			-	-	-	3 ^{3/}
6. Vaccinators trained and certified.	PLANNED	2,174	300	-	-	-	-
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2,174	300				
	REPLANNED			-	200	200	3,000
7. Regional Diagnostic Laboratory Technicians trained and working in the field.	PLANNED	-	4	4	-	-	4
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	-	4				
	REPLANNED			-	-	-	-
8. Vaccinators retrained per year.	PLANNED	-	-	-	200	200	600
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	-	-				
	REPLANNED			-	-	-	-
1/ 14 additional participants to return by CY76. Only a few of returning participants will be assigned to MLRAFAHD/NIB/APS.	REPLANNED			-	-	-	-

2/ Seven of 14 participants to return in CY76 will be assigned to APS.

3/ Two of the original teams were assigned to other duties.

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III.B. KEY OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TARGETS - QUALITATIVE

1. QUALITATIVE INDICATORS FOR MAJOR OUTPUTS	2. COMMENT
1. Policy changes and laws established to improve animal health practices.	1. Full time administrator not appointed for NIB due to lack of suitable candidate. Advisory council referred to in previous PAR no longer considered essential.
2. Policy established to permit private sector to produce vaccines.	2. Draft policy proposal approved by MLRAFAHD in CY 72. No legislative action taken to date.
3. Establish favorable economic climate for private investment in vaccine production.	3. Policy recommendations have been made to GVN to divest itself of production of certain profitable vaccines. No action taken to date. A private Pharmaceutical Co. (OPV) has indicated a commitment to begin vaccine production by beginning CY 74.
4. Physical facilities renovated and/or constructed.	4. Expanded vaccine production and pathology unit at NIB about 85% completed. Parts of this facility are now in use but will not be fully completed until about the end of October 1973.
5. Established vaccine distribution system region and province banks operated by GVN.	5. Total of 52 banks continue in operation USAID terminated support on Dec. 31, 1972. Banks periodically checked for adequacy of operation.
6. In-country training programs conducted.	6. See 6.1 - 6.4 below.
6.1 Seminars on disease recognition and control for Province Animal Health Chiefs.	6.1 Seven (2-day) seminars given at four different sites for a total of 27. All provinces were represented.

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IN.B. KEY OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TARGETS - QUALITATIVE				
1. QUALITATIVE INDICATORS FOR MAJOR OUTPUTS	2. COMMENT			
6.2 Farmer/Cadre training programs in animal husbandry and disease control.	6.2 Sessions held throughout the country were attended by several thousand livestock producers and GVN personnel. Ten programs were televised for Delta coverage.			
6.3 Lectures presented at Can Tho University.	6.3 Sixty-five hours of classroom lectures were presented to 3rd and 4th year students covering swine, poultry, bovine husbandry and disease.			
Regional Diagnostic Laboratory Technicians training program completed.	6.4 Four technicians trained at NIB and in 4-month academic course at University of Saigon. Assigned to OJT training for 5 months working under USAID contract veterinarians.			
7. Livestock Vaccinator Training Program.	7. See 7.1 - 7.3 below.			
7.1 Training manual prepared.	7.1 A vaccinator training manual (24 pages with diagrams) was written, translated, and 5,000 copies printed by the Vietnamese Agriculture Information Service (VAIS).			
7.2 Training Aids prepared.	7.2 Three sets of slides consisting of 78 Kodachrome pictures were taken and arranged in a series to train animal health personnel in disease diagnosis and preventive veterinary medicine.			
7.3 Vaccinator training teams trained.	7.3 Three mobile vaccinator training teams of three men each from the Dir. of Animal Husbandry were trained and organized for instruction courses in the field. They will continue to train about 200 new vaccinators annually and retrain up to 400 annually.			

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III.B. KEY OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TARGETS - QUALITATIVE

1. QUALITATIVE INDICATORS FOR MAJOR OUTPUTS	2. COMMENT
8. Forms prepared for monthly reporting of disease incidence.	8. Forms distributed to Regional Lab Technicians and selected Province Animal Health Chiefs. No reports received by APS (Saigon) as of end of evaluation period.
9. System developed for accounting of livestock vaccinated against specific diseases.	9. Records on number of doses of vaccine distributed are maintained by Regional and Provincial vaccine banks and data is aggregated by APS (Saigon).
10. Livestock Production Audio-Visual Library developed.	10. Sixteen movies, 14 sets of slides, 58 film strips were purchased and donated by U. of M. Three of the movies and most of the slide set commentaries were translated into Vietnamese. This material was organized into a library maintained at the GVN Animal Production and Health Department for instructional purposes.
11. Animal Health Books prepared.	11. A 250-page book with photographs was drafted from the material prepared for the Animal Husbandry Chief Seminars (see Output #6.1) covers all major livestock diseases found in Vietnam, pharmacology and therapeutics, animal restraint and physical examination, necroscopy and diagnosis, meat inspection, etc. This book is being published by the Vietnamese Agriculture Information Service (VAIS).
12. Poultry Disease Manual prepared.	12. Assistance was provided to a Vietnamese veterinarian in the preparation of a poultry disease manual. Picture annex has been printed by USIS in the Philippines. Remainder to be printed by VAIS.
13. Beef Cattle Development Feasibility Study.	13. In early 1971 a three-man contract team made a two-month study of the Vietnamese cattle industry and prepared a plan for its further development. A report was submitted to USAID and GVN. Asian Development Bank/Agricultural Development Bank Vietnam have used report as basis for development loan discussions.
14. Rinderpest Control Program Study.	14. In March 1971 a two-man contract team made a study of rinderpest disease problem in Vietnamese buffalo and bovine population and developed a control program. A report was submitted to USAID and GVN including recommendations on extension requirements for country-wide vaccination campaign. The study was considered not applicable to conditions in Vietnam and recommendations were not implemented.

IV. PROJECT PURPOSE

A. 1. Statement of purpose as currently envisaged. 2. Same as in PROP? YES NO

To establish a capability in the GVN and private sector to provide adequate vaccine production and animal health services to South Vietnam's livestock industry.

B. 1. Conditions which will exist when above purpose is achieved.	2. Evidence to date of progress toward these conditions.
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1. Vaccine production/distribution by GVN and private sector with quality control by GVN adequate to meet demands to prevent and control animal disease.

1.1 Vaccine production/distribution* by GVN.

*Actual distribution is used as an indicator of demand. However, distribution is related to "educated demand" and/or GVN capacity (banks/vaccinators), not actual need based on animal population size.

1.2 Improved production methods and quality control.

1.3 Vaccine production by private sector.

1.1 (See Attachment #1). GVN vaccine production/distribution by type of vaccine for 1970, 1971 and 1972 in millions of doses.

Target: 50 million doses by end FY 75.

1.2 Virus for Rinderpest and Hog Cholera formerly was propagated in rabbits and harvested from the internal organs after slaughter. The new method uses improved strains of virus propagated in bottles of tissue culture. Immunogenicity of both Hog Cholera and Rinderpest vaccines produced by rabbit and tissue culture methods were tested. Tissue culture vaccines were found to be superior and are now being produced. Rabbit method has been eliminated. Culture media are procured through USAID, GVN has its own procurement procedures but no materials for tissue culture production have been procured to date.

1.3 Only one private sector laboratory has facilities and potential capability to produce animal vaccine locally. This is OPV which at present produces parenteral solutions for human use. OPV is constructing an addition to its present building which will house vaccine production equipment most of which is already on site. Production is expected to begin early in 1974.

B. 1. Conditions which will exist when above purpose is achieved.	2. Evidence to date of progress toward these conditions.
<p>2. GVN capable of timely and accurate diagnosis, reporting and control of livestock diseases.</p>	<p>1.3 continued</p> <p>In order for private manufacturers to get a license Pharmaceutical Law #1/58 must be changed. The Director of DAH, Dr. Hue, has assured the project manager that OPV has sufficient support to get the law changed.</p> <p>2.1 To date, diagnosis and reporting system inadequate. Many diagnoses inaccurate due to non-availability of professional personnel. Reporting lag reduced from four to approximately one week.</p> <p>2.2 Diagnosis, reporting and treatment capability of 44 Province Animal Health Chiefs improved as evidenced by observed increased knowledge and interest in animal diseases.</p> <p>2.3 Reports sent to APS are incidental to reports of the general activities of the Animal Husbandry Branch Office. They were based mainly on observations by cadre stationed in the hamlets who get their information from farmers who often made disease diagnosis themselves. Effort is directed toward getting farmers to utilize increased skills of Animal Husbandry Chiefs for diagnosis. This is happening in some areas with the result that 8 diseases were regularly reported in 1972 compared to 4 diseases in 1971. Accuracy of any diagnosis is questionable since diagnostic capability of personnel cannot be developed to professional level. This capability must await field assignment of veterinarians now being trained in Thailand.</p>

B. 1. Conditions which will exist when above purpose is achieved.	2. Evidence to date of progress toward these conditions.
<p>3. GVN and/or private sector capable of providing adequate vaccination services on a timely basis throughout the country.</p> <p>4. GVN and/or private sector capable of shipping, distributing and storing vaccine throughout the country to meet demands.</p>	<p>3.1 Two thousand four hundred seventy-five (2,475) GVN and private sector vaccinators trained, certified and distributed throughout all provinces.</p> <p>3.2 Three vaccinator training teams available to retrain vaccinators and supervise vaccination campaigns. Training new vaccinators continues.</p> <p>4.1 Operation is adequate to meet demand where demand is low. Province banks suffer from inadequate allowance to fuel kerosene refrigerators and poor maintenance and repair facilities. Some banks can keep vaccine supplies on hand only part of the time due to these constraints.</p> <p>4.2 U.S. transport (Air America) terminated for all regional banks except Danang. Refrigerated trucks replace Air America transport to other regional banks. Air America transport still being used to ship vaccine from Nha Trang to certain province banks in MR 2.</p> <p>4.3 Private sector expected to utilize or take over this function when it is producing vaccines.</p> <p>Private sector would be expected to be more efficient and have better incentive to develop the demand for vaccine through superior extension information effort.</p>

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V. PROGRAMMING GOAL

A. Statement of Programming Goal

To increase the efficiency of production and distribution of agricultural products, increase and equitably distribute farm income, provide an adequate diet for the people at reasonable cost, achieve surplus production of commodities with favorable economic advantage and expand exports of agricultural commodities and of by products.

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

The achievement of the project purpose will make a significant contribution to the programming goal by reducing the economic loss due to mortality from disease. Parallel with experience in human medicine this improvement in animal disease control and mortality is expected to produce a marked increase in livestock numbers which will be reflected in the economy by cheaper and more abundant meat and livestock and poultry products.

In 1970, death loss from swine disease was estimated at 33% or \$35 million (US) annually. Deaths in poultry were estimated to cost approximately US\$15 million while the economic loss due to mortality in cattle and buffalo was estimated at US\$2 million. These figures have not been updated. Overall death loss statistics are not available.

In lieu of other statistical measures, a surrogate indicator of the success of the vaccination program is the viability of commercial livestock operations in Vietnam. Livestock cannot be produced in large numbers in commercial facilities without disease control by vaccination. The fact that there are successful commercial operations is an indicator of a successful vaccination program. With increased availability and usage of vaccines coupled with improved sub-professional diagnostic treatment and control services there is a reduction of death loss especially in poultry noticeable to field personnel.

VACCINE PRODUCTION/DISTRIBUTION
(Million Doses)

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u> ^{1/}
Newcastle	10.66/10.35	14.79/13.42	13.64/13.09
Fowl Pox	5.63/ 5.91	8.08/ 6.80	8.52/ 7.75
Fowl Cholera	1.16/ 1.02	2.08/ 2.36	2.03/ 1.42
Hog Cholera	0.15/ 0.22	0.31/ 0.36	0.19/ 0.15
Hog Pasteurella	0.24/ 0.18	0.28/ 0.32	0.54/ 0.27
Hog Salmonella	0/ 0	0.07/ 0.05	0.09/ 0.10
Rinderpest	0.57/ 0.25	0.16/ 0.21	0.17/ 0.25
Hemorrhagic Septicemia	<u>0.25/ 0.18</u>	<u>0.26/ 0.32</u>	<u>0.37/ 0.26</u>
TOTAL	18.66/18.11	26.03/23.84	25.55/23.29

^{1/} Drop in production/distribution was due to interference in the rural program by March offensive. Drop in prices of poultry and hog products also reduced size of commercial herds and lowered demand for vaccine.

SOURCE: NIB and APS

**PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

Life of Project:
From FY 69 to FY 75
Total U. S. Funding _____
Date Prepared: _____

Project Title & Number: Animal Health 730-11-130-315.01

No. PAR 730-73-043

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS																																																																	
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes: Increase the efficiency of production and distribution of agricultural products, increase and equitably distribute farm income, provide an adequate diet for the people of Vietnam at reasonable cost, achieve surplus production of commodities with favorable economic advantage and expand exports of agricultural commodities and of products derived from them.</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Import reduction in certain livestock & livestock products. 2. Export increases in same. 3. Increases in per capita consumption of animal products. 4. Increased rural income as a result of increased livestock enterprise. 	<p>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis of agricultural production and marketing statistics for livestock and livestock products. 2. Analysis of statistical data on farm income and price cost. 	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GVN MOE and ARVN will further curtail imports of frozen and processed livestock products and vegetable oil. 																																																																	
<p>Project Purpose: <u>Livestock Production:</u> Increase poultry, eggs & pork production to meet consumer demand at reasonable prices. <u>Animal Health:</u> Establish capability in GVN and private sector to provide adequate vaccine production and animal health services to livestock industry.</p>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End of project status.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adequate vaccine. 2. Diagnostic capability. 3. Vaccination service capability GVN and private. 4. Vaccine distribution capability GVN and private. 	<p>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data on field demand and vaccine supply. 2. GVN province records reporting performance. 3. Performance data. 4. Timely shipping and adequate storage data. 	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Security will improve. 2. The private sector will begin vaccine production in 1974. 																																																																	
<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trained prof and non-prof assigned. 2. Vaccinators trained. 3. Legislative action. 4. NIB staffed and operating. 5. Operational vaccine distribution system. 	<p>Magnitude of Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Twenty-four prof vets, three mobile vacc teams with three men in each. 2. 2,500 vaccinators trained. 3. Private sector permitted to produce vaccine. 4. Complete staff, four degrees, ten sub-profs. 5. Fifty-two vaccine banks in operation. 	<p>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Credentials and observation and evaluation. 2. DAN records. 3. Issuance of decree. 4. Observation and evaluation. 5. Field observations and evaluations. 	<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs:</p>																																																																	
<p>Inputs: U.S.: (MM/\$000)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Cum thru 6/30/72</th> <th>FY 73</th> <th>FY 74</th> <th>FY 75</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> USDH</td> <td></td> <td>59,000</td> <td>41,000</td> <td>41,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Contract</td> <td>712,070</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> PASA</td> <td>305,760</td> <td>151,004</td> <td>92,000</td> <td>22,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Participants</td> <td>202,850</td> <td>74,000</td> <td>90,000</td> <td>75,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commodities</td> <td>289,420</td> <td>20,200</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td></td> <td>3,000</td> <td>3,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>1,510,100</td> <td>171,204</td> <td>236,000</td> <td>141,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Cum thru 6/30/72	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	Personnel:					USDH		59,000	41,000	41,000	Contract	712,070				PASA	305,760	151,004	92,000	22,000	Participants	202,850	74,000	90,000	75,000	Commodities	289,420	20,200	10,000	-	Other		3,000	3,000		TOTAL	1,510,100	171,204	236,000	141,000	<p>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Cum thru CY 71</th> <th>CY 72</th> <th>CY 73</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GVN: (VN\$000)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> Budget</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> AAC</td> <td>15,734</td> <td></td> <td>36,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Trust Fund</td> <td>600</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Cum thru CY 71	CY 72	CY 73	GVN: (VN\$000)				Budget				AAC	15,734		36,500	Trust Fund	600		-	<p>Assumptions for preceding inputs:</p>	<p>Assumptions for preceding inputs:</p>
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