

not on schedule 4/17

5110052001001
PD-AAH-194

CLASSIFICATION
PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY (PES) - PART I

Report Symbol U-447

1. PROJECT TITLE Basic Foods Production	2. PROJECT NUMBER 511-0052	3. MISSION/AID/W OFFICE USAID/Bolivia
	4. EVALUATION NUMBER (Enter the number maintained by the reporting unit e.g., Country or AID/W Administrative Code, Fiscal Year, Serial No. beginning with No. 1 each FY) <u>78-6</u>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REGULAR EVALUATION <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL EVALUATION		

5. KEY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DATES	6. ESTIMATED PROJECT FUNDING	7. PERIOD COVERED BY EVALUATION
A. First PRO-AG or Equivalent FY <u>75</u>	A. Total \$ <u>11,000,000</u>	From (month/yr.) <u>4/77</u>
B. Final Obligation Expected FY <u>75</u>	B. U.S. \$ <u>8,000,000</u>	To (month/yr.) <u>4/78</u>
C. Final Input Delivery FY <u>79</u>		Date of Evaluation Review

8. ACTION DECISIONS APPROVED BY MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE DIRECTOR

A. List decisions and/or unresolved issues; cite those items needing further study. (NOTE: Mission decisions which anticipate AID/W or regional office action should specify type of document, e.g., airgram, SPAR, PIO, which will present detailed request.)	B. NAME OF OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTION	C. DATE ACTION TO BE COMPLETED
Extend TDD by one year subject to the following conditions: a) greater promotion of investment credits and marketing/processing loans. b) BCB acceptance of participation in the program by non-bank ICIs. c) introduction of an automatic rediscount system for FRA II loans. d) preparation of a detailed implementation plan which would provide the basis for deobligation of amounts not utilized. e) transfer of \$250,000 of the BCB contribution to the project from marketing studies to technical assistance activities.	S.Smith R.Clark	8/30/78
Explore ways to further simplify loan application and approval procedures.	S.Smith	11/30/78
Consider expanding FRA-II to include concept of revolving operating credit fund and financing of rural housing	S.Smith	11/30/78
Follow up on payment of university tax by borrower in Santa Cruz.	S.Smith M.Van Doren	11/30/78
If BCB does not comply with conditions of TDD extension, consider a complete redesign of the project or deobligation.	S.Smith R.Clark	12/5/78

9. INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVISED PER ABOVE DECISIONS

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

10. ALTERNATIVE DECISIONS ON FUTURE OF PROJECT

A. Continue Project Without Change

B. Change Project Design and/or
 Change Implementation Plan

C. Discontinue Project

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

J. Petar Bittner *J. Petar Bittner*
Chief, Development Resources Division

12. Mission/Regional Office Director Approval

Signature: *F. B. Kimball*

Typed Name: Frank B. Kimball

Date: 5/17/79

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functions well, nor should they really have been expected to, since this departs significantly from the role of most Central Banks. In addition, the BCB added to the complexity and length of the pre-loan process through extra requirements and evaluations of loan requests. While much of this was ostensibly done to assist the commercial banks, who had no technical capacity, in the end the result was to create friction between the BCB and commercial banks and delay the establishment of technical arms in the commercial banking system. Future programs should precisely define the role of the Central Bank, limiting its role to review of loan applications for compliance with eligibility criteria, to assisting the commercial banks to establish their own technical capabilities, and to assisting potential borrowers to obtain sufficient technical assistance to design their projects and loan applications adequately.

23. Attachments.
- (1) Evaluation Study
 - (2) Contract AID-511-154T
 - (3) Implementation Letter No. 5

GENERAL PROJECT EVALUATION - "EXPLORATORY RESEARCH
IN FARMING SYSTEMS" 511-0464

13. Summary

The project agreement was signed in September, 1976. The estimated final contribution date was September 30, 1980, but the project was terminated in April, 1979. No activity began on the project until August 1977.

The early termination of this project corresponds to the unscheduled departure of the project advisor. The decision was reached that the cost involved in replacing the advisor at this stage of the project could not be justified given the marginal additional benefits to be expected from a new advisor with very limited time. Also, several remaining project activities could be undertaken under other on-going projects.

Project inputs were generally adequate, except for late arrival of commodities and early termination of the contract research advisor. Outputs were behind schedule, especially in regard to on-farm research trials. The project purpose of developing a capable, expanded IBTA (Bolivian Institute of Agricultural Technology) research and extension system in the northeast has been partially achieved. However, elaboration of 6-8 small farmer technological production models was not and will have to be completed by IBTA following the project.

IBTA and DDC (Departmental Development Corporation) cooperation has been adequate, but not as good as was foreseen. The Cobija station is being run entirely by the Banco, DDC. IBTA is running the Moxos and Ribaralta stations, but receives budgetary support from the Beni DDC.

14. Evaluation Methodology

This is the final project evaluation. The purpose is to assess progress toward desired project output targets and achievement of purpose. The evaluation was prepared in draft by USAID/RND and reviewed with IBTA Trinidad before being completed in final.

15. External Factors

Thus far, external factors have not had major impacts on the project. However, two factors may influence the project environment in the near future. One is the financial problems which the GOB is currently experiencing. GOB support to IBTA's activities in the northeast may be reduced in the future. A second factor somewhat offsetting this is the PR-430 ISLETT Sub-project for Agricultural Development of the North Central Lowlands. This should provide the needed infrastructure and short term support for agricultural research in the Beni and Pando.

15. Inputs

AID, IBTA and the participating EDC's were to provide project inputs. AID inputs - technical assistance, training, and commodities - were delayed. With the exception of the delay in obtaining farm equipment, these delays did not adversely affect progress. The farm equipment did not arrive until January, 1979 - twenty-eight months after the first Pro AG was signed. This prevented initiation of research activities and affected morale of research personnel.

IBTA inputs have been adequate. A regional office and lab were constructed in Trinidad and a housing unit at Parott. Fifteen IBTA personnel have been assigned to the project. Additional personnel are

still needed to staff the research stations, but the current technical personnel have been active and dedicated. IBTA has placed one extension agent, but no research personnel at Cobiya. The Cobiya research station has been staffed by the DDC staff.

The DDC of Pando (CORDENI) has provided almost all of the support to the Cobiya station. CORDENI has provided support to IBTA operations through land clearing, reservoir construction, and air transportation. However, CORDENI has not provided technicians or construction.

The cooperative arrangement between IBTA and the DDC's has not worked out as planned. In the Beni, the Ferretó and Riberalta stations are run almost wholly by IBTA. The Cobiya station is run mainly by CORDENI.

17. Outputs

Project output status is summarized as follows:

	<u>Target</u>	<u>Actual 6/79</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Cumulative Production Systems Study	1	"	Transferred to another project
Research Plan	1	1	Requires updating
Soil/Climatic Condition Report	2	1	Soils Report; Climatic Data not included
Training: ES	5	"	Transferred to another project
UXAT	6	"	Transferred to another project
On-farm trials	96	"	
End-of-Harvest Report	3	1	
Marketing Report	1	"	Transferred to another project

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Project outputs did not reach target levels. This was due partly to the contract advisor's time being diverted to administrative activities related to the establishment of new experimental stations rather than the strictly research activities envisioned in the project.

The major factor prejudicial to achievement of output targets was the early termination of the research advisor due to family problems. This occurred at a time when project inputs were largely in-place and programs could be used on research trials.

One output target that was not achieved was that of on-farm trials. The contract advisor and IBTA did not feel adequately prepared to initiate these trials without prior research station work. This is unfortunate, since a strong on-farm program at the on-set of research station development could have set the pattern for all future IBTA work in the area.

An additional project output was the establishment of the IBTA research station network. This was perhaps the major project output. The research network was greatly strengthened by the establishment of a regional office and the Parotó station and the new Riberalta station.

18. Purpose

"(1) To develop and evaluate new small farmer production models compatible with the various ecological systems in Northwest Central Bolivia.

(2) To promote the development of a continuing capability for research and extension in appropriate small farmer technologies for the north central zone."

Project ECPS envisioned (a) the development of 6-8 small farmer production models and (b) the establishment of a capable IBTA staff in

the area increased by other technicians.

Progress on the initial EOPS was minimal, but progress towards this can be expected to follow the project. More has been achieved in increasing the staff and capability of IBTA in the region. IBTA now has ten additional personnel, a regional office, two expanded research centers and agricultural equipment.

The target of strengthening IBTA has been met, but that of developing 6-8 small farmer production units was not. However, the strengthened IBTA serving the area will be capable of completing this after the AID project is completed.

19. Goal

"To increase per capita income and standard of living of the rural poor."

Data on goal indicators is not presently available. However, there has likely been no project impact on achievement of goal as yet. The project required a relatively long mobilization stage and later began research on farmer technologies.

The goal should be qualified to affect the rural poor in the project area - Beni and Pando. Even with this qualification, this project will not likely affect small farmer income for several years after project completion. The research and time required for development of improved technologies and the additional time required for adoption by small farmers.

20. Beneficiaries

Project target beneficiaries are the small farmers of the Beni and Pando. As yet, new technologies developed by the project are not available

to them. When they are, the improved technology should: increase small farm productivity, increase incomes and promote income equity in the area, and improve nutritional status of small farmers.

IBTA will have a role in the region in developing technologies for large farmers - ranchers and rubber and castaña dealers. There is a possibility that this role could over-ride IBTA's small farmer mandate. To date, this has not been apparent. Continued development of IBTA system and, especially on-farm trials are desirable to further institutionalize IBTA's linkage to small farm production systems.

21. Unplanned Effects

None apparent.

22. Lessons Learned

1. Research Initiation

On initiating this project for agricultural research in a new area, more attention should have been paid to the development of necessary facilities. The existing facilities were minimal and the first two years of the project should have envisioned more support for their development. Agronomic research may be started at the beginning of the project but more extensive research and concrete results must be phased in later.

2. On-Farm Research

There is an inertia in agricultural research that tends to keep it on the controlled environment of research stations. While to an extent this is necessary, the need for more emphasis on on-farm research has been widely recognized. Special emphasis must be given to this aspect of this and other research projects.

3. Follow-on Projects

The rationale for this project was to prepare groundwork for expected future settlement in the area when roads are completed linking the Beni and Pando to other areas of Bolivia. Road construction has proceeded slower than was foreseen, but is continuing with roads connecting Trinidad with Santa Cruz, the Yungas, and La Paz planned.

From personal communication with the research advisor and other personnel in the Trinidad area the consensus emerges that good development potential exists in some of the areas along the planned roads. The greatest potential appears to be in the Forcés area and San Ignacio area. Both are along roads to Trinidad, have arable land and farming population, have potential for further settlement, and can supply the Trinidad market.

23. Remarks

The rationale for this project was to initiate agricultural research and technology development in the project area prior to influx of settlers and connection of the area to major markets resulting from development of the road network. The UN-USA Field III follow-on project should build greatly on the impetus that this project has given to IBTA work in the northern lowlands.