

P2-47-640
 15N 13910

CLASSIFICATION
PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY (PES) - PART I

Report Symbol U-447

1. PROJECT TITLE <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Inland Fisheries Extension</p>	2. PROJECT NUMBER <p style="text-align: center;">698-0407.12</p>	3. MISSION/AID/W OFFICE <p style="text-align: center;">USAID/Cameroon</p>					
	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>698-82-01</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					
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">A. First PRO-AG or Equivalent FY <u>4-80</u></td> <td style="width: 33%;">B. Final Obligation Expected FY <u>3-81</u></td> <td style="width: 33%;">C. Final Input Delivery FY <u>3-81</u></td> </tr> </table>	A. First PRO-AG or Equivalent FY <u>4-80</u>	B. Final Obligation Expected FY <u>3-81</u>	C. Final Input Delivery FY <u>3-81</u>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">A. Total \$ <u>99,000</u></td> <td style="width: 50%;">B. U.S. \$ <u>50,000</u></td> </tr> </table>	A. Total \$ <u>99,000</u>	B. U.S. \$ <u>50,000</u>	From (month/yr.) <u>April 1980</u> To (month/yr.) <u>April 1981</u> Date of Evaluation Review _____
A. First PRO-AG or Equivalent FY <u>4-80</u>	B. Final Obligation Expected FY <u>3-81</u>	C. Final Input Delivery FY <u>3-81</u>					
A. Total \$ <u>99,000</u>	B. U.S. \$ <u>50,000</u>						

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

9. INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVISED PER ABOVE DECISIONS

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Project Paper | <input 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 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)

MBANGASSI Leon, Director of Waters, Fishing and Fishculture, CAR

12. Mission/AID/W Office Director Approval

Signature Ronald Levin

Typed Name R.D. Levin

Date 6/22/82

13. Summary

In April 1980, the Central African Republic's (CAR) Inland Fisheries Program managed by the CAR government and the United States Peace Corps (PC) received an Integrated Rural Technology (IRT) grant from the US Agency for International Development (USAID) of \$50,000 US to provide for the continuation and expansion of inland fisheries for a period of one year. The goal of the grant was to increase the protein intake in the diet of the rural population and generate additional income for subsistence farmers.

At the end of the IRT project (March 1981), there were 2341 ponds in production (an increase of 28% over 1979), 1785 fish farmers (23% increase), 22,848 kg. of consummable fish produced in private ponds (46% increase), 563 kg. of fingerlings and 1548 kg. of consummable fish produced at project supported fingerling stations, and an average production of 17.4 kg/are/yr (2% increase) for private ponds. The original project targets of increasing available fish protein in rural areas, increasing the total fish production in target areas, increasing the total number of fish ponds, increasing the total number of fish farmers, opening up one new area, and increasing the awareness of intermediate fishculture techniques were successfully met. Progress towards forming a trained group of counterparts that would be capable of continuing the project was made. However, due to the lack of sufficient numbers of qualified counterparts (only 4 of the 10 PC volunteers were supplied with counterparts) the program continues to be staffed by volunteers.

14. Evaluation Methodology

This evaluation is being done in accordance with the requirements of the original project document which called for a bi-annual and final report that were to include an economic analysis, evaluation of socio-economic impact, and an appraisal of problems encountered and their solutions. The format being followed is the standard USAID Project Evaluation Summary (PES). The report was written by Mr. Leon Mbangassi, Director of Waters, Fishing, and Fishculture in the Ministry of Waters, Forests, Hunting, Fishing, and Tourism, and by Mr. Timothy Romocki, Volunteer Leader, Inland Fisheries, PC/CAR. Data used in this evaluation comes from quarterly reports filed for each area of action by the volunteers and their counterparts.

15. External Factors

Major changes in the external factors surrounding the project did not materialize. Problems with maintaining qualified fisheries personnel, both in the CAR government and in the Peace Corps, have affected the project. Of the ten volunteers working on the project, only four had host-country counterparts. This has resulted in a reduced ability of the CAR government to continue the project without outside assistance. Two areas, Bossembele/Yaloke and Kembe, only had PC volunteers present for one or two months. This reduced the impact of the project. Other assumptions

on the external factors remained intact. Fish produced in the rural sectors remained there for consumption. Peace Corps has continued to support volunteers. The host country provides salaries of counterparts and administrators along with the fingerling station facilities. Extension agents continue to be funded by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

16. Inputs

Two problems occurred with the project inputs. The first was the lag time between orders and deliveries. There was a six month delay for the vehicle delivery, a five month delay for cement, and an eight month delay for the extension books. The other problem is getting the materials up-country to the various sites. Dependable transport of materials to sites is not available; thus almost all transport is scheduled around periodic up-country visits. Unfortunately, these occur only about once every three to four months which creates inefficient delays.

A problem encountered with the driving workshop for the counterparts was that the course did not permit enough practice time. Only two of the six passed the course and obtained their driver's licenses. These were the same two who had previous practice and instruction from PC volunteers. Practice driving before the course would have been beneficial, although this is technically illegal in the CAR.

17. Outputs

With respect to projected output target totals listed in the original document plan, the project successfully achieved its goals except in the per cent of increase in average yearly production (see Table 1). Yearly average production only increased by .4 kg/are/yr. The number of ponds and the number of farmers increased by 28% and 23% respectively. Individual site targets were below projected targets due to absence of PC volunteer support (Kembe and Bossembele), or unrealistic original targets. Project support was also received by the ten fingerling stations for general maintenance and operation for the production of fingerlings and consummable fish (see Table 2).

18. Purpose

The purpose of this project was to continue and expand the existing inland fisheries project. During the past year, the project expanded in the number of ponds, farmers, and fish produced, and two volunteers began working in areas which were previously under the direction of the United Nations fisheries program. New fingerling stations were constructed at Alindao and Berberati (see map). The "End of Project Status" (EOPS) condition of producing a cadre of self-sufficient fish farmers has been achieved to some degree. Farmers exist in many areas who no longer need outside technical assistance in fish culture. In areas with low water tables in the dry season (and therefore dry ponds), many farmers rely on the fingerling stations for re-stocking their ponds every year at the outset of the wet season. An accurate measurement of this condition could

only be obtained by observing the results of the cessation of outside assistance. The EOPS condition of training qualified counterparts to replace volunteers has not been reached due to the failure of the host country government to supply sufficient numbers of counterparts and the lack of continuity among counterparts, volunteers, and their posts.

19. Goal/Subgoal

The goal of this project was to increase the protein intake of the rural population and generate additional income for small subsistence farmers. As evidenced by the increase in total production of fish (46%) over 1979 levels, this goal has been achieved. The assumption that fish produced in the rural areas remains in the rural areas is still valid since production, transportation, and marketing systems are not developed to a level to provide a means for distribution outside the locality where the fish are produced. Since fresh fish are in high demand and most farmers harvest more fish after a drainage than their families can consume (roughly 10 kg/drainage), farmers sell the excess at an average price of 500 FCFA (\$2.00/kg). This goal was achieved via the continued extension efforts supported by USAID through this project, by Peace Corps support of volunteers, UNICEF's funding of extension agents, and by the CAR government's support of the counterparts. This project has also increased rural productivity, introduced the concept of animal husbandry in a country where the practice is non-existent, and encouraged the use of agricultural by-products.

20. Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of this project include the participating farmers and their families, and also all those who were able to purchase fish from these farmers or the fingerling stations. A recent socio-economic survey of farmers working with the project reported that a farmer has an average of six dependents. With 2960 farmers with the project, this comes to about 20,000 direct beneficiaries. These farmers produced 22,848 kg. of fish. At an average price of 500 FCFA (\$2.00)/kg, the total monetary value is 11,424,00 FCFA (\$45,700). From the fingerling stations, the value of the fish produced was 605,275 FCFA (\$2,421) (1548 kg. consummable fish @ 300 FCFA/kg and 563 kg. fingerlings at 250 FCFA/kg.) This comes to a total value of 12,029,275 FCFA (\$48,121).

21. Unplanned Effects

No unplanned effects have been observed.

22. Lessons Learned

This project should be continued and efforts should be concentrated on promoting self-sufficiency among farmers and developing counterparts cap-

able of working independently of Peace Corps volunteers. Sufficient numbers of both qualified counterparts and PC volunteers must be maintained to provide the continuity that is necessary to maximize effectiveness of the extension efforts. Without this continuity, progress backslides and reduces the project's credibility. Project support for PC volunteers and their counterparts must be as continuous as possible. To facilitate this and eliminate material delays, materials should be ordered locally and preferably by locally issued purchase orders. A cash account should be kept on hand for small purchases, for vendors who accept only cash, and for emergency purchases. For counterpart driver training, practice supervised by PC volunteers should occur before the actual training course.

Table 1. Extension Statistiques - CAR Inland Fisheries - Jan. 1980 to March 1981

Region	! Tot. No. EOP ! Ponds goal	! New ! Ponds	! No. ! Farmers	EOP goal	! Surface ! Area (ares)	! Ave. ! Surf. Area (M ²)	No. Drainages	! Est. ! Production (kg)	! KG/ARE/AN	EOP goal	
Mbaiki	66	102	14	54	100	62	94	65	595	24.1	21
Boda	525	500	134	471	488	536	102	329	6050	21.5	25
Boganongone	355	265	146	327	250	334	94	287	3950	19.6	34
Yaloxe	84	245	21	86	210	67	80	251	450	7.4	15
Bossebele*	109	110	3	75	100	103	95	36	363	12.1	27
Bozoum	40	407	35	33	376	54	135	23	5349	14.9	17
Berberati	490	312	126	319	140	1115	220	190	4219	16.0	20
Bocaranga	387	142	45	204	115	310	83	267	423	22.3	14
Grimari	76	140	19	64	120	79	104	53	384	9.9	16
Dekoa	43	79	12	37	77	47	112	56	91	12.0	10
Kembe#	19	113	0	19	106	19	103	13	974	11.4	25
Bangassou	147	62	59	96	756	154	105	124	500	18.4	9.7
Alindao	1009		62	1180			75	83			
TOTAL+	2341	2475	614	1785	2081	2890	123	1694	22848	17.4	20
1979	1835		393	1451		2356	127	1035	15683	17.0	
1978	1550		377	1191		1976	112	740	8453	17.3	
1977	1153		453	917		1242	105	586	5745	13.7	

* Bossebele information from Jan. - Sept. 1980

Kembe Information from April - June 1980

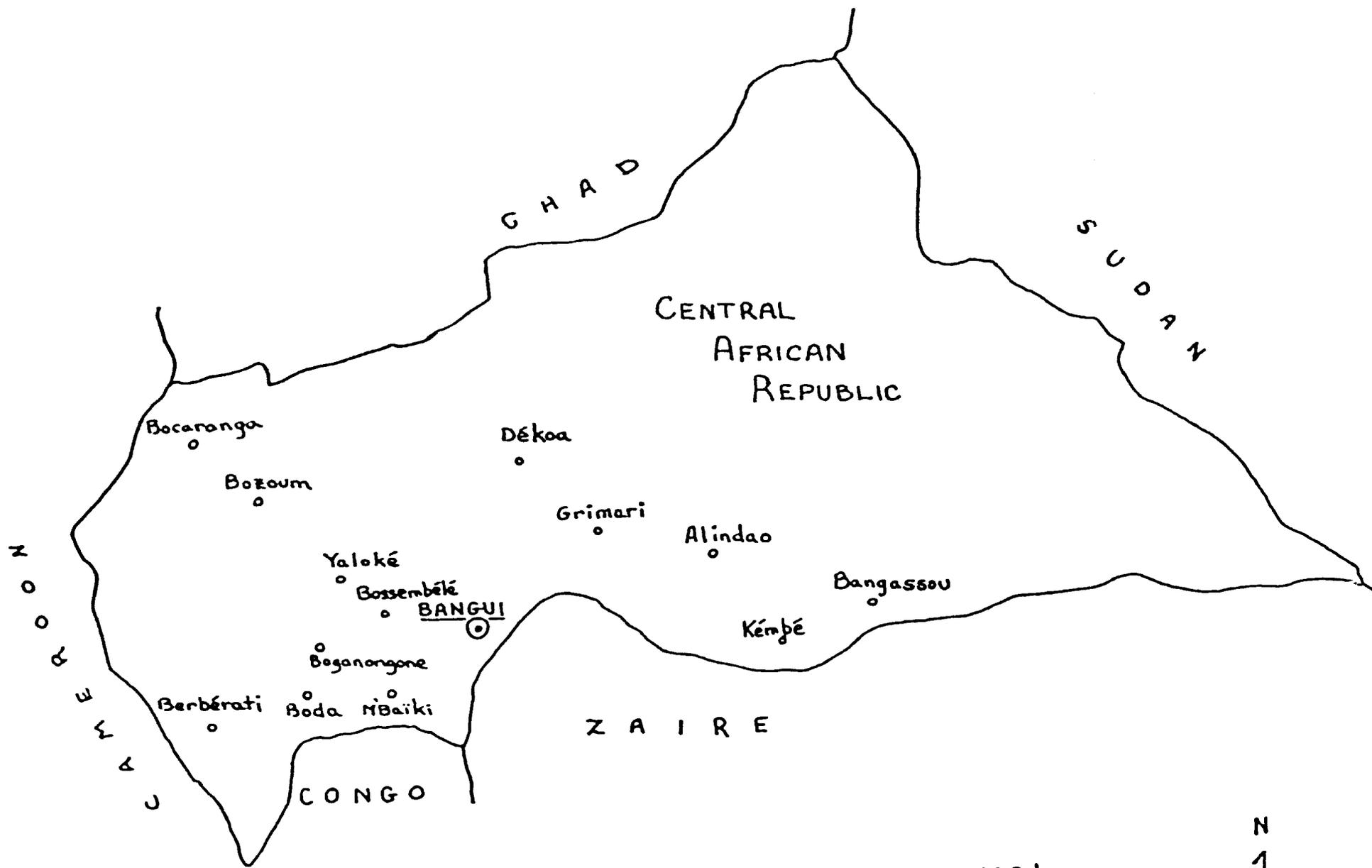
+ Total doesn't include Alindao data for comparison purposes

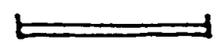
Table 2. Fingerling Station Statistics - Jan. 1980 to March 1981 - Inland Fisheries/CAR

Station	No. of Ponds In Production	Surface Area (ares)	Production	
			Consummable (kg)	Fingerlings (no./kg)
M'Baiki	11	53.3	708	9565/95.4
Soda	4	6.3	50	10,800/108.4
Boganongone	9	13.9	85	2815/27.9
Bossebele#	7	42.8	52	2980/13.5
Bocaranga	9	29.7	212	9020/118
Grimari	8	16.4	206	10,494/91
Bangassou	5	6.6	12	1400/14
Bozoum	3	27.9	130	7780/77.8
Dekoa	3	63.0	93	540/17.5
Berberati+	5	8.0	-	
TOTAL	64	267.7	1548	55,394/563.5

Bossebele information from Jan. - Sept. 1980

+ Berberati is a new station that has not yet had a drainage



SCALE:  100 km.



AREAS OF ACTION ~ INLAND FISHERIES PROJECT - USAID/PEACE CORPS