

PD-AAS-243

6640205.0110016

AID TC-20-25 (7-68)

**PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT (PAR)**  
(U-446) See M.O. 1026.1

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

001 PROJECT NUMBER: 664-11-130.205.1

002 PAR AS OF: MO. 070 DAY 70 YR. 70 003 U.S. OBLIGATION SPAN: FY 61 Thru FY 74

004 PROJECT TITLE: Agricultural Production and Research (Cereal Activity)

005 COOPERATING COUNTRY - REGION - AID/W OFFICE: Tunisia BLE ISU

A.I.D. Reference Center Room 1656 MS

**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 19 70)	38			25			13				
PROPOSED OPERATIONAL YEAR (FY 19 71*)	195		50	50			85		10		

CCC VALUE OF P.L. 480 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	1. CIMMYT	3	2	AID/afr-573	
4. PARTICIPATING AGENCY	3. ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING	2. U.S. Dept. of Agr.	4	0	AFR(CAC)10-69	
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):

Two external factors had a profound and retarding effect on the project during the past year. In spite of these, the Accelerated Cereals Production Project is considered to be on schedule with respect to the number of hectares of Improved Mexican wheat varieties planted. The number of hectares planted for

\* FY 1971 includes both 205 & 205.1

AGR  
PRM  
MEO

MISSION DIRECTOR APPROVAL → SIGNATURE: Stuart T. Baron, Director, USAID/Tunisia DATE: 7/24/70

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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.

008 Narrative for Part I-A (Cont'd)

commercial production and seed multiplication and controlled by project personnel during the 1969-70 crop season was a little more than 53,000 hectares or about 122,500 acres.

The first of the retarding factors referred to above was the weather. During the past year, Tunisia experienced some of the most unusual weather in its history. After four years of drought, rains started on 24 September and the next 36 days brought four major storms, causing severe flooding. A rainfall of 20 to 30 mm per hour was repeatedly recorded at a number of locations. During September and October two stations, El Djem and Medenine, each received eleven times the normal (60-year average) rainfall for those two months. In the same period, Sfax received almost ten times the 60-year average. The floods caused a loss of nearly 600 lives, destroyed 70,500 homes, left 271,270 homeless, destroyed 200 kilometers of road and 65 major bridges, and completely paralyzed the railroad system. Agricultural losses were estimated to be at least ten million dollars.

All thirteen administrative regions suffered flood damage, the greatest damage being in the Kairouan, Sousse, Sfax and Gafsa regions, followed by Le Kef and Kasserine. In the northern wheat growing areas the greatest damage was in the low-lying river bottoms where flooding delayed cereal planting by one, two or more months. In some instances wheat planting was not attempted because of the lateness of the season. Many of these delayed-seeded and non-planted areas were in the more fertile regions.

November was dry enough so that most of the land could be prepared for seeding, but preparations were frequently late. December again brought above normal rains. The result was that much wheat was seeded in poorly prepared and often weedy fields.

Secondly, a profound and far-reaching agricultural reform by the GOT caused general confusion among cooperative and private land holders alike, when the Tunisian government decided in September 1969 to return all private land that had been put into cooperative units to private ownership. There was a general insufficiency of credit for farmers to buy seed, equipment and fertilizer. Previously, with government controlled cooperatives, credit never presented a problem as the required machinery, seed, fertilizer and herbicides were regularly provided. Nearly all the farmers who had been made members of cooperatives took back their own land and had to start again from scratch inasmuch as they had sold everything before going into the cooperatives. Growing a new variety of wheat for which they had to purchase the seed and which requires a good seedbed, fertilizer and fields free from weeds was completely beyond their means. (See also page 3, B (1) and page 4, C.2 (014)).

In spite of these two major setbacks, the Cereals Project did manage to get 53,000 hectares (the goal for 1969-70 was 50,000 ha.) of the four selected Mexican varieties planted this season for seed and commercial production purposes, with the major part sown to Inia and Tobar and thus keep the project on schedule. Extensive trials with fertilizers and production management practices were continued and expanded to determine how to plant various wheats more effectively, how to best

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008 Narrative for Part I-A (Cont'd)

utilize the limited precipitation available and how to minimize losses from extremes of high and low temperature, wind and hail. These included 15 replicated varietal demonstrations with 25 of the most promising varieties, 21 fertilizer trials, and four date and rate of planting trials. All were conducted on both private and cooperative lands farmers with project equipment for seedbed preparation, weed control and harvest. Working very closely with INRAT (National Agricultural Research Institute at Tunis) nearly twenty hectares (50 acres) were planted to evaluate the best short-strawed or semi-dwarf varieties and breeding materials available from Mexico, Pakistan, India, Turkey, Argentina and the United States for high grain yields, early maturity, seed quality and resistance to lodging and prevalent insects and diseases. Diseases were stem, leaf, and stripe rust, loose and covered smut, mildew, Septoria and root rots; the insects were Hessian fly, cereal leaf beetle and stem sawfly. Micro and macro seed quality evaluations will be conducted in the newly-equipped INRAT Seed Technology Laboratory.

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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.	3. ACTUAL AND PLANNED OUTPUTS (ALL DATA CUMULATIVE)				6. PROJECTED TOTAL FOR PROJECT LIFE
		3. ACTUAL CUM. TO DATE	4. AS OF PRIOR JUNE 30 1970		5. PLANNED BY NEXT JUNE 30 1971	
			a. PLANNED	b. ACTUAL		
	1. Analyze and evaluate pre-project wheat production, research and training efforts in Tunisia	100%	-	-	-	100%
	2. Conduct inventory of physical and human resources available for an expanded program of wheat improvement in Tunisia	100%	-	-	-	100%
	3. Evaluate all conceivable constraints (natural/physical, economical, political and social, etc.) that will effect the configuration of a wheat improvement program.		c o n t i n u o u s			
	4. Establish a common cereals office so that AID, contract and GOT planners and technicians can integrate and maximize their efforts.	100%				100%
	5. Increase the available number of trained technicians to accomplish the program goals by initiating the training of wheat specialists and technical assistants, utilizing U.S. universities and third-country training facilities. (Includes participants sent to regional cereals meeting)	38		38	59	85
	6. Plan and commence a research program of comparative trials utilizing both introduced and local varieties of wheat in order to provide a continuous supply of new varieties adapted to changing environmental conditions.	300 (approx)	100 (approx.)	300 (approx)	500 (approx)	800 (approx)
	7. Conduct comprehensive on-the-farm bread wheat test demonstrations utilizing the best local and Mexican varieties available, while introducing improved management practices, including better land preparation, fertilization, weed control and, if applicable, irrigation, etc.	86	97	86	91	250

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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, 1970		5 PLANNED BY NEXT JUNE 30 1971	
			a. PLANNED	b. ACTUAL		
	8. Plan and commence a research program on fertilization necessary for optimum wheat production.	57 trials	68 trials	57 trials	82 trials	250
	9. Procure the necessary commodities to carry out the research and demonstration required by an expanded cereals program.	98%	98%	98%	100%	100%
	10. As soon as superior bread wheat varieties are identified, develop multiplication programs of sufficient size to ensure that seed is available to farmers to accomplish target # 11. Outputs in quintals of wheat seed.	65,000	132,000	65,000	100,000	300,000
	11. Upon identification of one or two superior bread wheat varieties, expand production of these varieties as quickly as feasible to 300,000 hectares.	130,000 ha.	197,000 ha.	130,000 ha.	230,000 ha.	300,000 ha.
	12. Increase the average farmer yields of bread wheats on the modern sector in northern Tunisia to 20 quintals/ha.	18	18	18	20	20
	13. Conduct a comprehensive network of on-the-farm durum wheat test demonstrations utilizing only introduced varieties while continuing to stress improved farm management practices.	15	15	15	25	50
	14. As soon as superior durum wheat varieties are identified, develop multiplication programs of sufficient size to ensure that seed is available to farmers to accomplish target # 15.	10 tons	10 tons seed	10 tons seed	100 tons seed	20,00 ton
	15. Upon identification of new superior semi-dwarf durum wheat varieties, expand production of these varieties as quickly as feasible to approximately 200,000 hectares.	0 ha.	0 ha.	0 ha.	100 ha.	200,00 ha.

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**PART I-B - Continued**

**010 B.2 - OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT TARGETS**

Place an "X" within the bracket on the following seven-point scale that represents your judgment of the overall progress towards project targets:



**PART I-C - PROJECT SIGNIFICANCE**

**011 C.1 - RELATION TO SECTOR AND PROGRAM GOALS (See detailed instructions M.O. 1026.1)**

This section is designed to indicate the potential and actual impact of the project on relevant sector and program goals. List the goals in col. b and rate potential and actual project impact in cols. c and d.

a. CODE NO. (AID/W USE ONLY)	SCALE FOR COLUMN c: 3= Very Important; 2= Important; 1= Secondary Importance SCALE FOR COLUMN d: 3= Superior/Outstanding; 2= Adequate/Satisfactory/Good; 1= Unsatisfactory/Marginal	c. POTENTIAL IMPACT ON EACH GOAL IF PROJECT ACHIEVES TARGETS	d. ACTUAL IMPACT ON GOAL TO DATE RELATIVE TO PROGRESS EXPECTED AT THIS STAGE
b. SECTOR AND PROGRAM GOALS (LIST ONLY THOSE ON WHICH THE PROJECT HAS A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT)			
	(1) Increase cereal production to a point of self sufficiency	3	3
	(2) Reduce balance of payments deficit by decreasing cereal importation	2	2
	(3)		
	(4)		

For goals where column c. is rated 3 or 2 and column d. is rated 1, explain in the space for narrative. The narrative should also indicate the extent to which the potential impacts rated 3 or 2 in column c. are dependent on factors external to the achievement of the project targets, i.e., is there a substantial risk of the anticipated impact being forestalled by factors not involved in the achievement of project targets. If possible and relevant, it also would be useful to mention in the narrative your reading of any current indicators that longer-term purposes, beyond scheduled project targets, are likely or unlikely to be achieved. Each explanatory note must be identified by the number of the entry (col. b) to which it pertains.

**012 NARRATIVE FOR PART I-C.1 (Continue on form AID 1020-25 1):**

b. (1) Wheat is the most important agricultural commodity in Tunisia - both in terms of diet and area cultivated. Yet, during the past several years, the wheat deficit on the average has been on the order of 200,000 metric tons annually, representing over 25% of the total consumption requirements for the country. Most of the deficit has been met through PL 480 imports. The one overriding objective of this project is to eliminate this deficit. The effect of reorganization of the GOT Department of Agriculture and reversal of the previous cooperatization, has been to generally slow the total increase in cereals production for the 1969-70 crop year. With respect to the commercial Mexican wheat plantings this crop season supervised by the ACPP personnel, it is expected that the crop now ready to harvest on 4.7% of the total area sown will be producing at least 16.5% of the total national wheat crop. The following year the effect of increased production is expected to be materially greater. With at least twice the area planted to the new, high-yielding, short-strawed varieties and supervised by ACPP personnel, the effect of increased production is expected to materially reduce broad wheat imports by another 50,000 tons or more.

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b. (2) This goal is directly related to that portion of the general balance of payments deficit caused by wheat importation. This foreign exchange savings could be in the neighborhood of 3 1/2 million dollars per year, taking into consideration the fact that Tunisia presently receives most of its imported wheat on a concessional basis.

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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?	Y
018 Has this project revealed any requirement for research or new technical aids on which AID/W should take the initiative?	Y
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 <b>NARRATIVE FOR PART I-C.2</b> Identify each explanatory note by the number of the entry to which it pertains. (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I as necessary):	

REF 014. The GOT Department of Agriculture was reorganized in September 1969. The cooperatization of agriculture was not only halted, but reversed. The new cooperatives which were being formed by combination of small existing farms were disbanded and the land and machinery were returned to private farmers, so that by the end of the year a portion of the newly formed cooperatives had reverted to the original holders.

Before the reorganization the GOT had Mexican wheat seed available for sowing more than twice as large an area as it was to later sow. After the reorganization farmers were engaged in reclaiming their land when they should have been preparing the land for seeding, with the result that much farmer cooperative land was not seeded and much was seeded late. After regaining their land, many farmers had no credit for seed or fertilizer and so thought that known varieties which had given them a living in the past with minimum inputs of fertilizer, weed control and soil preparation were good enough. Then was not the time to change. Many farmers were antagonistic toward the forced cooperatization and consequently the government. Some of them, therefore, rejected Mexican wheat because of its connection with the government. Others rejected it because of tradition. I.e., Florence-Aurore, the leading local variety, is a good wheat quality-wise, and while Mexican wheat has outyielded it by 30 to 50% under optimum growing and soil fertility conditions, some farmers still believed Florence-Aurore to be superior to the new wheat.

During the month of October, when land is normally being prepared for seeding, it rained almost continually. November was dry enough so that the land could have been prepared, but seeding, which normally starts about November 15th, was delayed. December again brought above normal rains so that seeding was accomplished with difficulty. Because of this abnormal weather, some plantings were not made and many were late. This was especially true on the heavier, low-lying soils along the Medjerda River and at Le Ket.

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021 Narrative for Part I-C.2 (Cont'd)

REF. 014. After January 1, 1970 the weather became abnormally dry, especially in the South, causing a major reduction in yield and increased incidence of disease in the Kairouan, Maktar and Ebba Ksour areas and southward. Fortunately, the moisture situation was much better in the North, the principal wheat growing area.

Insects and diseases were more of a problem than in past years. There was a general infestation of Hessian fly and the cereal leaf beetle was a problem, especially in the Northern region. All three rusts, especially stem rust, were more of a problem than formerly, causing heavy losses in some of the late bread and durum wheat, but not in the newly introduced Mexican varieties. Loose smut was again generally prevalent on Inia to the extent of about 1% in the fields where infection was greatest.

REF 017. In view of the success that the GOT has had with the cereals activity, they are using the organization model and work plan of the cereals production project as a guide for other crop production activities. These include a new livestock and forage production project and other commodity production programs in the planning stage.

REF 018. The need for more resistance to Septoria leaf blight and mildew-diseases than currently exists in the Mexican wheat is now known. This was exemplified by the heavy losses incurred with the Siete Cerros variety during the 1968-69 campaign in Northern Morocco where climatic conditions favored the development of this, once secondary, disease. Maximum efforts are now being made to breed varieties which have superior disease resistance, using locally developed varieties in combinations. The FAO has been requested to provide cereal phytopathology assistance but to date none has been provided.

REF 019. Research and farm demonstrations, as well as farmer results, have been quite significant compared to results obtained with local varieties. Under identical and controlled conditions, the new improved varieties have consistently yielded 30-50% more grain than the local varieties. Farmers are obtaining yields such as have never before been obtained in the history of wheat planting in Tunisia. Annual progress reports present information which would be of general interest to the public and should be given publicity.

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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
2.	Conduct inventory of physical and human resources available for an expanded program of wheat improvement in Tunisia		X	
3.	Evaluate all conceivable constraints that will affect the configuration of a wheat improvement program		X	
5.	Assignment of GOT counterparts (Cereals).		X	
6.	a) Short term training for Tunisian participants at CIMMYT		X	
	b) Departure of M.S. participants for academic training	X		
8.	Demonstration and research phase of the project			X
9.	a) Cultivation, harvesting, storage etc.		X	
	b) Laboratory analysis and micro-testing	X		
10.	Construction of permanent cereals office building	X		
20.	Assist GOT in land utilization and development		X	
	<u>Comments.</u>			
	5. Satisfactory counterparts were assigned in November 1969 for two of the CIMMYT personnel, but too late for plantings of some of the breeding material and the demonstrations.			
	6.b - Need for GOT ingenieurs to help with the Tunisian agricultural economy, especially cooperative development and failure of the GOT to recognize American M.S. degrees were factors which materially decreased the availability of candidates for early departure to the United States to do graduate work at the M.S. level.			
	9.b - Equipment was late in arriving and the one piece of equipment manufactured in Tunisia did not work properly. However, this season all equipment will be in place and in working order. Two additional "adjoints techniques" are to be assigned to the laboratory to increase its production capacity.			

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## PAR CONTINUATION SHEET

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10. Construction of the office laboratory was started late and progress has been very slow. First, because of the floods cutting off the contractor from his supply point at Sfax. Secondly because the GOT was unable to finance the third floor of the Cereal Building, as was originally planned, because of budgetary deficits caused by the floods and land reform changes. USAID has now provided sufficient local currency to finance the third floor since it will be used by personnel of the livestock production project which the USAID/Tunis Mission is developing with the GOT.

PART II - Continued

023 II-A.2 - OVERALL TIMELINESS

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

(a) On schedule		
(b) Ahead of schedule		X
(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):		

**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.

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:		032 Quality, comprehensiveness and candor of required reports	N
		033 Promptness of required reports	N
025 Adequacy of technical knowledge	P	034 Adherence to work schedule	P
026 Understanding of project purposes	P	035 Working relations with Americans	P
027 Project planning and management	P	036 Working relations with cooperating country nationals	P
028 Ability to adapt technical knowledge to local situation	P	037 Adaptation to local working and living environment	P
029 Effective use of participant training element	P	038 Home office backstopping and substantive interest	P
030 Ability to train and utilize local staff	P	039 Timely recruiting of qualified technicians	P
031 Adherence to AID administrative and other requirements	P	040 Other (describe): General	N

2. FACTORS-PARTICIPANT TRAINING

041 IF NO PARTICIPANT ELEMENT IN PROJECT. PLACE AN "X" IN THIS BLOCK:		TRAINING UTILIZATION AND FOLLOW UP	
PREDEPARTURE		052 Appropriateness of original selection	P
042 English language ability	P	053 Relevance of training for present project purposes	P
043 Availability of host country funding	P	054 Appropriateness of post-training placement	P
044 Host country operational considerations (e.g., selection procedures)	P	055 Utility of training regardless of changes in project	P
045 Technical/professional qualifications	P	056 Ability to get meritorious ideas accepted by supervisors	P
046 Quality of technical orientation	P	057 Adequacy of performance	P
047 Quality of general orientation	P	058 Continuance on project	P
048 Participants' collaboration in planning content of program	P	059 Availability of necessary facilities and equipment	P
049 Collaboration by participants' supervisors in planning training	P	060 Mission or contractor follow-up activity	P
050 Participants' availability for training	P	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	064 NO COMMODITY ELEMENT		072 Control measures against damage and deterioration in shipment.	P
065 Timeliness of AID/W program approval (i.e., PIO/C, Transfer Authorization).				P	073 Control measures against deterioration in storage.	P
066 Quality of commodities, adherence to specifications, marking.				P	074 Readiness and availability of facilities.	P
067 Timeliness in procurement or reconditioning.				P	075 Appropriateness of use of commodities.	P
068 Timeliness of shipment to port of entry.				P	076 Maintenance and spares support.	P
069 Adequacy of port and inland storage facilities.				P	077 Adequacy of property records, accounting and controls.	P
070 Timeliness of shipment from port to site.				N	078 Other (Describe):	
071 Control measures against loss and theft.				N		

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.

Generally the project is progressing quite well in all aspects and is on or slightly ahead of schedule in terms of the original implementation plans. Two important external factors which had a marked effect on the project were discussed in 008, Narrative for Part I-A. Appropriate adjustments were made as required from day to day to overcome these impeding factors.

The Implementing agency (CIMMYT) did not completely fulfill its responsibilities under its contract with AID/W. This was especially true with regard to reporting, commodity delivery and linguistic ability of assigned technicians.

The Mission is now generally favorably impressed with the training of participants and their performance.

There have been some problems with late arrival of commodities but this did not seriously delay any of the activities of the project as alternative local procurement was possible in most instances to keep the project going.

b. Implementing Agency

032 & 033. Required regular reports from CIMMYT have continued to be late in arriving in Tunis. Preparation of quadrimester reports of progress by locally-assigned CIMMYT personnel for local reporting have been on time and complete. Especially needed from the contractor but never included in his report is a financial report giving a breakdown of various occurring expenditures for commodities, training and personnel support.

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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.

079 Narrative for Part 11-B. (Cont'd)

b. Implementing Agency (continued)

040. Some of the deficiencies noted in the last report have now been corrected, e.g., the specialized and direly needed training of participants in Mexico in production management as well as in breeding methods. CIMMYT personnel have accepted their role in supporting the total goals of the project. This includes the extension education component. The weakest link in the GOA agricultural development program at present is the extension education phase and everything possible is being done to strengthen it by increasing communication with the farmer.

A significant deficiency of CIMMYT personnel, except for one of the four currently assigned to the Tunisian project, is their lack of knowledge of French or Arabic. The latest replacement knows neither language. This is a distinct handicap in transferring technical knowledge to the local staff and farmers and precludes the optimum utilization of their Tunisian counterparts.

Administratively, CIMMYT personnel assigned to the project are not all administered or serviced by one agency. At present, the Ford Foundation and USAID are both providing support to the CIMMYT team with the result that leave, holidays, time and attendance records, etc., differ. In view of the different funding, particular efforts must be made to coordinate Ford, CIMMYT and USAID inputs to the project.

c. Participants

058. To date, of the 20 participants having gone to Mexico, only one did not return to Tunisia to work on the wheat project. He is presently in France studying law. Aside from this single case, the participant record has been excellent.

d. Commodities

070. There has been relatively slow delivery service of commodities by the Afro-American Purchasing Center, necessitating expensive air shipment of CIMMYT orders. The Tunisian Cereals Project and the Ministry of Agriculture have been slow in clearing materials through local customs. However, if items are received that require immediate clearance, this has been accomplished without difficulty.

071. Petty thievery has been a minor irritant with regard to tractor and motor vehicle shipments. Small, detachable items such as batteries, mirrors, and windshield wipers have been removed enroute. This has usually caused a delay in making equipment operational or preparing vehicles for the Tunisian safety inspection. The problem is compounded by a scarcity of American manufactured spare parts in Tunisia. This situation is a general one which not only hampers the repair of project vehicles but also plagues that portion of the agricultural sector which utilizes American equipment.

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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.	P
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.	P
084	Host country project funding.	P
085	Legislative changes relevant to project purposes.	P
086	Existence and adequacy of a project-related LDC organization.	N
087	Resolution of procedural and bureaucratic problems.	P
088	Availability of LDC physical resource inputs and/or supporting services and facilities.	P
089	Maintenance of facilities and equipment.	P
090	Resolution of tribal, class or caste problems.	P
091	Receptivity to change and innovation.	P
092	Political conditions specific to project.	P
093	Capacity to transform ideas into actions, i.e., ability to implement project plans.	P
094	Intent and/or capacity to sustain and expand the impact of the project after U.S. inputs are terminated.	P
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.	P
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.	
100	Planning and management skills.	P
101	Amount of technician man years available.	P
102	Continuity of staff.	P
103	Willingness to work in rural areas.	P
104	Pay and allowances.	P
105	Other: Administration Officer Support	N
		N

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):

As can be seen above, the greater part of the Specific Operational Factors have been marked positive or satisfactory. It is the general impression of the Mission that the project is proceeding on schedule and that the GOT will be able to satisfactorily continue the cereals activity after U.S. support is withdrawn. It has already been noted (REF 017, page 4) that the GOT is using this project as a model in organizing other projects.

081 and 085. In the July 1, 1969 PAR some apprehension was expressed regarding the cooperative movement. This problem has now been generally resolved and has been discussed in some detail in the narrative of Part I-A and in Par I-C, REF 014. Although the effect of this reorganization over the past year was to slow the rate of growth of the project, in the long run it is expected to have a positive effect as a result of improved administration.

082. Recent actions by the GOT to generally curtail expenditures have increased the difficulty of obtaining meaningful statistics for areas seeded and probable

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## PAR CONTINUATION SHEET

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106 Narrative for Part III (Cont'd)

production. This has placed an extra responsibility on the Cereals Project to obtain data on Mexican wheat production.

Another restraining factor this past crop season has been the lack of money on the part of the farmer to buy Mexican dwarf wheat seed, fertilizer and weedicide. General credit to the farmers did not become available for seed and fertilizer until after the regular planting season.

104. The pay of host country employees and technical counterparts is very low; below that of comparable positions in the private sector which makes the recruiting and retention of qualified personnel difficult. To partially alleviate this situation, the project is providing housing for local technicians assigned to the Project.

105. Since the start of the cereals project, the GOT has failed to resolve the problem of providing satisfactory administrative support for the project. The GOT has several times named a Tunisian administrator to fill the administrator post, but for one or more reasons there continue to be changes and only second-rank personnel have remained to handle the affairs of a staff of fifty or more and which is still increasing. Low pay of the administrator post has been the most inhibiting factor in obtaining and retaining a permanent employee. The GOT is currently planning on employing a graduate of the current class of graduates from the Tunis School of Administration. It is possible that this addition will resolve the problem.

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## 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):

At this time no changes with programming implications are contemplated.

## 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).	X
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.	

109 NARRATIVE FOR PART IV-B: