

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		1. TRANSACTION CODE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A = Add <input type="checkbox"/> C = Change <input type="checkbox"/> D = Delete		Amendment Number <u>1</u>	DOCUMENT CODE 3
PROJECT DATA SHEET		2. COUNTRY/ENTITY SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL		3. PROJECT NUMBER 690-0207	
4. BUREAU/OFFICE AFRICA				5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters) AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT/ REGIONAL FOOD SECURITY	
6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD) MM DD YY 1 2 3 1 8 7		7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION (Under 'B.' below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4) A. Initial FY <u>82</u> B. Quarter <u>3</u> C. Final FY <u>86</u>			

8. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 =)						
A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY <u>82</u>			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total	140	535	675	640	535	1,175
(Grant)	(140)	(535)	(675)	(640)	(535)	(1,175)
(Loan)	()	()	()	()	()	()
Other U.S.						
1.						
2.						
Host Country	--	83	83	83	83	83
Other Donor(s)	--	--	--	106	--	106
TOTALS	140	618	758	829	618	1,364

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)									
A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH CODE		D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE		E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION		F. LIFE OF PROJECT	
		1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan
(1) ESE	771	053		675	--	500	--	1,175	--
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				675	--	500	--	1,175	--

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each)						11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE			
12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)									
A. Code									
B. Amount									
13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)									

To provide support for the process of cooperation within SADCC to develop coherent regional food security policies and programs and to assist the Government of Zimbabwe to fulfill its SADCC designated role to lead a program of Regional Food Security.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS						15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES			
Interim	MM	YY	MM	YY	Final	MM	YY		
	0	1	8	5		0	1		
						<input type="checkbox"/> 000 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 941 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)			

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a _____ page PP Amendment.)

This supplement extends the PACD to December 31, 1987 and increases Life of Project funding by \$500,000 to a total of \$1,175,000

Clearance: MALEWIS:CONT: MA Lewis 9/8/86

17. APPROVED BY	Signature <u>A.B. Herrick</u>			18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
	Title Allison B. Herrick Director		Date Signed MM DD YY 0 9 1 9 8 6	
				MM DD YY

Action Memorandum for the Director, USAID/Zimbabwe

FROM: Eugene Morris, Acting Deputy Director, SARP
E. Morris 9/5/86

SUBJECT: Agricultural and Livestock Development/Regional Food Security Project (690-0207) - Project Paper Supplement NO. 1 and Project Authorization Amendment NO. 1

Problem:

Your approval is required to amend the Project Authorization for the Regional Food Security Project (690-0207). Your approval and subsequent signing of the Project Grant Agreement Amendment No. 1 will increase the AID life of project funding from \$675,000 to \$1,175,000 and extend the PACD of the grant from February 28, 1987 to December 31, 1987. The entire \$500,000 increase in the LOP funding level will be obligated in FY 1986.

Discussion:

In 1980 a pledge was made by the United States in Maputo to assist SADCC in carrying out its regional food security program. A Project Paper for the Agricultural and Livestock Development/Regional Food Security Project was developed in mid-1982 and a Grant Agreement fully obligating the project was signed on July 27, 1982 for US\$675,000. Although the project was behind schedule during the first 18 months, substantial progress had been made by the time of the first evaluation in January, 1985. Ten recommendations were made in the evaluation, all of which have been implemented. The original PACD of December 31, 1984 was extended three times to February 28, 1987. The last extension was necessary in order to secure, using the grant funds, the services of a Senior Agricultural Research Economist to help in the development of food security policies and programs while providing a link between the project and the Michigan State University/University of Zimbabwe Food Security Program.

The goal of the project is to develop cooperation in food security among the majority-ruled countries of Southern Africa as represented by their membership in SADCC. The project evaluation documented that the project has contributed to this goal by providing a mechanism for extending the cooperation between member states from the political and senior official level to one of working technical experts and specialists while at the same time providing an institutional model which is being used for other SADCC development sectors, including Agricultural Research, Soil Conservation and Manpower Development and Wildlife and Fisheries.

The purposes of the project are (1) to provide support for the process of cooperation within SADCC to assure coherent regional food security policies and programs; and (2) to enable the

Government of Zimbabwe to fulfill its SADCC-designated role to lead a program for regional food security. The purpose statement remains essentially valid for this supplement. However, the supplement shifts the implementation focus for achieving the purpose from one of general institutional development to one which emphasizes specific outcomes. The primary objective of the supplement will be to assist the Food Security Administrative Unit (FSAU) with the development and implementation of a regional food security strategy and program. This is not seen as an abandonment of institutional development but as an appropriate way to help the FSAU perform its SADCC-mandated function.

Of the original \$675,000 granted to the Government of Zimbabwe, approximately \$108,000 remains uncommitted. However, plans for upcoming CTC meetings will absorb almost all of this balance.

The additional AID funds will be used to assist the FSAU to carry out its mandate of developing and coordinating programs to assure regional food security.

Specifically, the project amendment will provide resources to support the following activities:

The conceptualization, technical review and adoption of a regional strategy for food security. This objective will be accomplished through the provision of technical assistance to help with the analysis required to formulate a coherent strategy and to prepare a plan for the implementation of the strategy. Several mechanisms are being considered at this time for the provision of technical assistance under this project: (1) local contracts with experts from the SADCC region; (2) IQCs to bring in U.S. experts; and (3) strengthening and augmenting the ongoing program of collaboration between Michigan State University and the University of Zimbabwe.

The continued functioning of two of the Consultative Technical Committees (Agricultural Economics and Marketing and Agricultural Training and Extension) to enable them, through regional workshops, meetings and seminars, to provide the technical reviews and recommendations required to develop the food security strategy. After the strategy is adopted by SADCC, the project will continue to fund selected CTC meetings, focussing on those which will use the strategy as a basis for reviewing and selecting regional food security projects. In this way, the project will help the FSAU and SADCC begin the process of implementing the regional strategy.

Development of a region-wide system to coordinate and share information.

Commodity support and technical assistance, if requested, to help strengthen the Food Security Administrative Unit.

The additional \$500,000 will be used as follows:

SUMMARY OF AID FUNDING

(US \$ 000)

Project Specific Inputs	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	TOTAL
Technical Assistance (short-term)	140	40	180
Commodities (books, printing, data transfer)	8	15	23
CTC Meetings, Workshops (travel, per diem)	<u>130</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>225</u>
Sub Total	278	150	428
Contingency (10%)	28	15	43
Inflation (@ 5% p.a.)	14	15	29
TOTAL	320	180	500

In addition to the AID funding, the Government of Australia is providing \$106,000 and a full-time advisor to the Unit, over the period 1984-1986. The GOZ in-kind contribution covers staff salaries, office space, office supplies as well as some limited equipment. The GOZ contribution is expected to increase with reorganization and the proposed increase in staff in the Unit.

The economic, social soundness and technical analyses remain essentially the same as in the original PP. No significant social or political factors have developed to alter the conclusions that:

- the project is consistent with the social and political environment;
- the project activities will have a positive economic and social impact on SADCC member countries; and
- no technical, cultural and social constraints exist which would prevent the successful accomplishment of the objectives of the amended project.

No changes in the Project Paper Supplement affect the findings of the original PP that the project meets the criteria for a "categorical exclusion" with regard to environmental concerns and an amended IEE has been approved. All conditions precedent and covenants included in the original Project Agreement will remain in full force and effect.

The Government of Zimbabwe's Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement has assisted in preparing and has been consulted on the details of the Project Paper Supplement. The appropriate GOZ Ministries have reviewed the paper as well as the draft amendment to the Grant Agreement.

A Congressional Notification was submitted for this project on June 12, 1986; the waiting period expired on July 2, 1986 with no objections raised.

Under DOA 140, Revised, USAID/Zimbabwe does not have the authority to approve an increase in LOP funding by more than 50%. Therefore, an ad hoc delegation of authority from AA/AFR was requested and granted in State 193244 subject to REDSO/ESA concurrence which was obtained in Nairobi 28801.

Finally, cumulative PACD extensions, including the one proposed herein, do not exceed three years. Therefore, the extension until December 31, 1987 falls within the authority of the Director, USAID/Zimbabwe, subject to concurrence by the REDSO Director, also provided in Nairobi 28801. Issues raised in Nairobi 28801 have been resolved as noted in attachment 5 of the PP Supplement.

5

Recommendation:

That you sign the Project Data Sheet for the Project Paper Supplement and the Project Authorization Amendment, thereby approving a \$500,000 increase in life of project funding for a new total of \$1,175,000. This action also extends the PACD by ten months, from February 28, 1987 to December 31, 1987.

*CBH
9 Sep 1986*

- Attachments:
1. Project Authorization Amendment No. 1
 2. Project Supplement No. 1 with Project Data Sheet
 3. Harare 02137: Request for AA/AFR concurrence for Project Amendment
 4. State 193244: AA/AFR Approval
 5. Nairobi 28801: REDSO/ESA Clearance
 6. Mbabane 03137: RLA/SA Clearance.

Drafter: JSCHULMAN: gfw

Clearances:

CONT:	Marjorie Lewis:	<u>draft</u>
RLA :	Ed. Spriggs:	<u>draft</u>
ADO :	Eric Witt:	<u>draft</u>

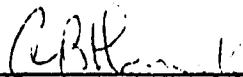
PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AMENDMENT NO. 1

NAME OF COUNTRY: Southern Africa Regional Program (Zimbabwe)
NAME OF PROJECT: Agricultural and Livestock
Development/Regional Food Security
NUMBER OF PROJECT: 690-0207

Pursuant to Section 531 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Agricultural and Livestock Development/Regional Food Security Project for Zimbabwe was authorized on July 27, 1982. That authorization hereby amended as follows:

1. Paragraph 1, lines 4 and 5: delete "\$675,000" and substitute therefor "\$1,175,000" and delete "one-year period" and substitute therefor "five-year period".
2. Paragraph 2, line 6: add after the word dissemination "and the development of a regional food security strategy".

The original authorization cited above remains in force except as hereby amended.



Allison B. Herrick
Director, USAID/ZIMBABWE/SARP

DATE 9 Aug 1986

Drafted by: ESpriggs, RLA/SA

- ii -
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGES</u>
Title Page	
Project Data Sheet	
Project Authorization Amendment No. 1	i
Table of Contents	ii
List of Tables	iv
List of Abbreviations	v
I. RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUMMARY OF REVISED PROJECT	1
A. Recommendations	1
B. Summary of Revised Project	1
1. Background	1
2. Description of Project	3
C. Contributors to Project Paper Supplement	4
II. BACKGROUND AND CURRENT STATUS	5
A. SADCC's Plan to Meet Regional Food Security Needs	5
B. Evaluation	7
Findings, Current Project Status and Rationale for Project Supplement	
III. REVISED PROJECT DESCRIPTION	10
A. Goal and Purpose	10
B. Revised Project Outputs	11
C. Revised Project Inputs	12
D. Revised End of Project Status	13
IV. REVISED COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL PLAN	14
A. Project Costs	14
i. Total Support to the FSAU	
ii. Government of Zimbabwe Contribution	
iii. AID Contribution - Amendment	
iv. AID Contribution - Total Project	
v. Methods of Implementation and Financing	
B. Recurrent Cost Implications	18
V. REVISED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	18
A. Government of Zimbabwe Monitoring	18
B. Requirement for Audit	20
C. AID Project Monitoring	20
D. Evaluation	22
E. Implementation Schedule	22
VI. PROJECT ANALYSES	24
A. Technical Analysis	24
B. Economic Analysis	24
C. Social Soundness Analysis	25
D. Environmental Concerns	25

8

VII. CONDITIONS, COVENANTS AND NEGOTIATING STATUS

PAGES
26

ANNEXES

- A. Revised Logical Framework Matrix
- B. Statutory Checklist
- C. Organizational Plan and Staff
- D. Events Scheduled for 1986/87 in Food Security
- E. Summary of Evaluation Recommendations
- F. Progress Report on Ongoing Food Security Projects
- G. Initial Environmental Examination Amendment
- H. AA/AFR Concurrence Cable
- I. Director, REDSO/ESA Concurrence Cable

LIST OF TABLES

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title of Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
I.	Financial Support to Sustain the FSAU	14
II.	Government of Zimbabwe Contribution (1982-1984)	15
III.	AID Funding for Second Phase of Project	15
IV.	Total AID Contribution to Project	16
V.	Methods of Implementation and Financing	17

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADAB	- Australian Development Aid Bureau
AID	- Agency for International Development
ARRA	- Agricultural Research Resources Assessment
CTC	- Consultative Technical Committee
FAA	- Foreign Assistance Act
FSAU	- Food Security Administrative Unit
FY	- Fiscal Year
FX	- Foreign Exchange
GOZ	- Government of Zimbabwe
LOP	- Life of Project
MOLARR	- Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement
PACD	- Project Assistance Completion Date
PM	- Person-Months
PP	- Project Paper
PTA	- Preferential Trade Area of Eastern and Southern Africa
SADCC	- Southern African Development Coordination Conference
SARP	- Southern Africa Regional Program (under the direction of USAID/Zimbabwe)

I. RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUMMARY OF REVISED PROJECT

A. Recommendations

That the Director, USAID/Zimbabwe/SARP approve:

1. The Agricultural and Livestock Development/Regional Food Security Project Paper Supplement NO. 1;
2. An increase in the AID LOP funding level from \$675,000 to \$1,175,000;
3. An extension of the Project Assistance Completion Date (PACD) from February 28, 1987 to December 31, 1987.

B. Summary of Revised Project

1. Background

In 1980, a pledge was made in Maputo to assist the SADCC countries to carry out their Food Security Program. Further details on the creation of an Administrative Unit under the policy guidance of the Zimbabwe Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement were proposed and duties of the Unit detailed during 1982. A Project Paper with the title Agricultural and Livestock Development/Regional Food Security was developed by mid-1982 and a Grant Agreement was signed on July 27, 1982 for US\$675,000. While implementation lagged behind the projected schedule, substantial progress had been made by the first evaluation which was conducted in January 1985. The original PACD of December 31, 1984 was extended three times to February 28, 1987. The last extension was necessary in order to secure the services of a Senior Agricultural Research Economist to help in the development of food security policies and programs while providing a link between the project and the Michigan State University/ University of Zimbabwe Food Security Program.

The goal of the original project was to promote cooperation for development among the majority-ruled countries of Southern Africa as represented by their membership in SADCC. The project evaluation documented that the project has contributed to this goal by providing a mechanism for extending the cooperation between member states from the political and senior official level to one of working technical experts and specialists - while at the same time providing an institutional model which is being used for other SADCC development sectors including Agricultural Research, Soil Conservation, Manpower Development, Wildlife and Fisheries.

The purpose of the original project was to:

- a. Provide support for the process of cooperation within SADCC to assure coherent regional food security policies and programs; and
- b. Enable the Government of Zimbabwe to fulfill its ; SADCC-designated role to lead a program for Regional Food Security. Indeed the evaluation determined that the project has made great strides in terms of supporting cooperation within SADCC. A personalized network of agricultural officials throughout the SADCC countries has been developed and project staff are now concentrating on developing coherent regional food security policies and programs. It can also be said that the GOZ has successfully used project resources to develop the SADCC Food Security Program. Communication channels with other SADCC countries on food security matters have been established, relevant activities have been and continue to be coordinated, feasibility studies are reviewed and regional consensus is sought on food security issues. In fact, the GOZ has requested SADCC that it be formally recognized as the spokesman for all regional food and agricultural activities.

Project inputs were:

- a. Technical Assistance (US\$ 307,000)
Originally planned for short-term consultants to assist in the review of feasibility studies and to participate in seminars and workshops. This input category was amended in 1985 to include the long-term services of a senior agricultural economist.
- b. Commodities (US\$60,000)
Library materials and office equipment for the Food Security Administrative Unit i.e., photocopier, duplicating machine and an Apple II Computer System.
- c. Travel and Per Diem (US\$290,000)
Consultative Technical Committee meetings, seminars, workshops and other meetings related to regional food security.
- d. Contingency (US\$18,000)
Funds originally budgeted for inflation and contingency were transferred to the technical assistance account in 1985.
- e. Government of Zimbabwe (US\$83,000)
The GOZ's contribution is in the form of salaries and administrative costs.

- f. Other Donors (US\$106,000)
TA and administrative support costs funded by the Australian Government.

Project Outputs were:

- a. A functioning Food Security Administrative Unit which could manage the organizational and logistical details relating to the GOZ's role in regional food security.
- b. Three functioning Consultative Technical Committees (CTCs) in Agricultural Research, Agricultural Extension and Training, and Agricultural Economics and Marketing. These committees are composed of civil servant specialists representing the nine SADCC countries. The CTCs are responsible for identifying key food security issues and for developing ways to address them.
- c. CTC reviews of regional food security feasibility studies.
- d. Seminars on regional food security topics.
- e. A functioning information dissemination system related to regional food security.

2. Description of Revised Project

The purpose of this project supplement is to continue to support the process of cooperation within SADCC to assure coherent regional food security policies and programs and to enable the Government of Zimbabwe to fulfill its SADCC-designated role to lead a program for Regional Food Security. AID funds will be used to assist the Food Security Administrative Unit with the conceptualization, technical review, and adoption of a regional food security strategy and to carry out its mandate of coordinating programs to assure regional food security under the guidance of the newly merged Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement. These objectives will be accomplished through the provision of technical assistance to perform the analysis required for the strategy and to prepare a plan for the implementation of the strategy. Long-term assistance to the University of Zimbabwe's Food Security Project (which, in turn, provides technical assistance to the FSAU) will be continued for the duration of the current sub-contract with Michigan State University (MSU) and may be extended through the PACD of December 31, 1987. Currently a senior agricultural economist from MSU is working with the University on an 18-month contract (completely funded under the original project). The contract expires on March 31, 1987 and the FSAU and USAID will consider using

TABLE V

Methods of Implementation and Financing

Project Inputs

part of the \$500,000 amendment to expand and extend this effort which is being implemented through a cooperative agreement with MSU. In addition to continued financial support for CTC meetings, the amended project will provide funds for additional workshops and seminars which deal with the development of and implementation planning for the regional food security strategy. Travel of the FSAU core staff to food security meetings is also included. Since SADCC countries are expected to assume more responsibility for the support of food security activities, only partial funding of travel costs will be provided. A schedule for sharing these costs will be developed prior to approving any AID funds for meetings

Finally, the separate data bases being developed under the CTC's and ongoing FSAU projects will be reviewed and a coordinated information system developed which will be shared among SADCC member states.

The additional \$500,000 will be used to fund short- and long-term technical assistance (\$180,000); CTC meetings, workshops and seminars (\$225,000); and commodities for the FSAU (\$23,000). Inflation and contingency allowances of \$29,000 and \$43,000, respectively, have been included in the amended budget. Tables III and IV provide budget details by input and year of expenditure.

During the review of the PP supplement, a question was raised concerning the potential for overlap between the activities of the FSAU and the Preferential Trade Area of east and southern Africa (PTA). Firstly, not all SADCC member states have signed the PTA Agreement and, therefore would not be included in PTA activities. Secondly, SADCC is interested in formulating a regional food security strategy and program under SADCC control and management. Such a program is not part of the PTA's mandate, nor is it desirable. PTA representatives are invited to appropriate regional food security meetings and SADCC and the PTA share relevant information in such areas as trade and food storage. SARP does not believe that the food security and storage activities being studied by the PTA overlap the FSAU program in either focus, scope or implementation authority.

C. Contributors to Project Paper Supplement 1

1. Government of Zimbabwe

Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement:

Dr. Samuel Muchena - Deputy Secretary for Professional & Technical Services

Mr. John Dhliwayo - Under Secretary for SADCC Food Security Program

15

- Mr. Frank Drane - Technical Advisor to the SADCC Food Security Program
- Mr. J. Pause - Under Secretary for Accounts

2. : USAID

- Mr. Dale B. Pfeiffer - Deputy Director, SARP/Zimbabwe
- Ms. Janet Schulman - Project Development Officer, SARP/Zimbabwe
- Dr. Anita Mackie - Agricultural Development Officer, USAID/Botswana

II. BACKGROUND AND CURRENT STATUS

A. SADCC's Plan to Meet Regional Food Security

According to SADCC, food security will be achieved when the nine member states are assured of adequate supplies of food, in terms of both quantity and quality, to feed their population. Members clearly recognize that in many SADCC countries domestic food supplies cannot meet the local demand. Yet, in the region as a whole, substantial agricultural resources which could be used for food production are under-utilized. In 1980, without any extensive analysis or a coherent strategy on food security, SADCC developed a number of proposals for donor assistance in the field of food security including the establishment of the Food Security Administrative Unit. These projects and studies were based on the presumption that the surplus production situation existing in Malawi and Zimbabwe at the time required an approach which ensured availability of those surpluses to the rest of the region in the event of drought. This situation did not take into consideration the other major surplus producer, South Africa, and its role in meeting the food demands of several SADCC states.

By the time the SADCC Food Security Administrative Unit was ready to implement some of these studies and projects, the region was experiencing the effects of a serious drought and even Zimbabwe had to import food. One consequence of this situation was a rapid shift to a more production oriented program, again without any detailed analysis. New activities such as seed

production and irrigation were added to the SADCC Food Security portfolio, presented to donors for assistance and readily funded.

An institutional analysis of the SADCC Food Security Administrative Unit has exposed weaknesses in the Unit's analytical capabilities and its ability to assess the adequacy of food supplies in the region. Short of a major institution building effort, SARP believes that the provision of assistance to develop a regional strategy and continued support to CTCs for planning and reviewing the implementation of the strategy are the most critical inputs to help the FSAU:

1. plan and coordinate a regional program in food security;
2. initiate and stimulate projects consistent with this strategy;
3. assist member states in the identification of sources and types of finance for individual projects; and
4. mobilize pledges made by international partners for implementation.

Although the SADCC agricultural Ministers have commended the progress achieved so far by the Unit, they have discussed the issue of improvement in the coordination of SADCC's food and agricultural sector. At the SADCC meeting of the Agricultural Ministers held in January 1985 at Mbabane, it was decided that all SADCC Food and Agriculture sub-sectors should be coordinated by the Food Security Administrative Unit. Recommendations put forward stressed various actions to strengthen the existing system. These covered increased staffing, formation of agricultural sector coordinating committees, development of a strategy for food and agriculture, and designation of Zimbabwe as the inter-sectoral coordinator. The Ministers proposed that:

1. All coordinating units be staffed by a sufficient number of full-time personnel to ensure coordination and implementation of the sectoral programs.
2. Coordinating units of the Food and Agriculture sector form a coordinating committee to harmonize their activities. Zimbabwe as the overall coordinator should convene and service the three committee meetings.

3. A team of consultants develop an overall strategy for the Food and Agriculture Sector which provides a thematic link for the programs of the seven individual sectors. The strategy should be reviewed by the sector coordinators and presented to the Agriculture Ministers at their proposed September 1986 meeting.

A request be made to the Agriculture Ministers to approve the functions of Zimbabwe as the inter-sector coordinator. This would increase Zimbabwe's role to convene, chair and service inter-sectoral ministerial and consultative meetings, distribute records, coordinate overall strategy, develop plans, projects and reports and to establish a centralized information bank of all projects.

With this proposed program of action the Food Security Administrative Unit has again sought the assistance of other donors in implementing its program of action and in achieving its goals. The Unit currently receives assistance from USAID and the Australian government. Moreover, there are indications that other donors (Sweden and New Zealand) are also interested in providing additional assistance.

B. Evaluation Findings, Current Project Status and Rationale for Project Supplement

The grant provided by AID to assist the SADCC Food Security Administrative Unit in the Zimbabwe Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement has been very successful in some areas. The evaluation team concluded that the Project had attained all of the outputs which were anticipated in the project design. The grant was successful in the establishment and support of the three Consultative Technical Committees (CTCs) on Research, Agricultural Economics/Marketing, and Extension/Training. Each committee is composed of the heads of the national units in the various disciplines. The CTCs meet twice a year, once in tandem, to review progress and new program proposals. The most active of the three has been the CTC for research which is largely responsible for the rapid progress in SADCC of the establishment of a regional portfolio on crop research projects and a permanent network capability to link national systems to share skills and knowledge.

The project, however, had not tapped its long- or short-term technical assistance budget and subsequently has not succeeded in establishing a capacity to carry out the analysis needed to identify appropriate policy

response and alternative projects relative to food security. This reflects the Unit's non-technical nature and activities. To date it has not managed to conceptualize an integrated food security strategy and continues to concentrate on implementation of the various studies and projects. In addition, the Unit has not been able to develop a functioning information dissemination system related to food security as was planned.

With these design and implementation problems uncovered, the evaluation recommended ten actions which had to be taken to restructure and fully implement the project as of May 1986. All of the recommendations have been implemented or are being implemented due to closer project monitoring from both the Government of Zimbabwe and USAID. The major actions taken by the GOZ and USAID in response to the evaluation recommendations are listed in Annex D. One of the major recommendations was that the GOZ should prepare proposals for rotating CTC's and should include a description of the financial and personnel implications for the hosting government. A rotation plan for the CTC's has been developed and approved by SADCC Agricultural Ministers and has been put into effect. The proposed schedule covers venues and periods from 1986 to 1989. In addition, individual member governments have indicated that they would provide resources in the form of logistical and administrative support for the meetings when held in their country.

Since the short-term technical assistance was underutilized, the evaluation recommended its use for the development of the food and agriculture strategy. With this in mind, the technical assistance needs for the project were reviewed with USAID staff and a senior agricultural research economist was identified for 18 months to provide some of the needed analytical and conceptual support in the development of policies and appropriate programs while providing a link between the project and the Michigan State University/University of Zimbabwe Food Security in Africa Cooperative Agreement. As recommended by the evaluation, additional staff has been added to the Unit. In addition, the GOZ has provided details of their contributions to the project and the funds for contingency and inflation were reprogrammed for the extended technical assistance.

AID assistance provided under the original grant has indirectly supported the maturation process which has allowed the FSAU to implement an on-going program with a multiplicity of functions and a staff of four. The work of the MSU agricultural economist at the University of Zimbabwe and support provided to CTCs has been instrumental in developing the capacity of the FSAU. Also, assistance from the Australian Government has included payment of salaries and support costs plus the provision of a technical advisor.

Without the foreign exchange provided under the earlier grant, it is unlikely that CTCs on Agricultural Research, Training and Extension, as well as Economics and Marketing would have been developed. Seminars and workshops on topics of regional interest have enabled technicians to meet and share experiences, problems and solutions, many of them for the first time. The functioning CTC program has, in turn, given the FSAU needed analytical and technical support for planning regional programs and projects.

The Unit assists in the preparation of the meetings of the sectoral committees of the SADCC Agricultural Ministers and officials, as well as in the preparation of sector strategy papers. The Unit assisted in the development of many of the ten originally identified regional projects (project list is attached in Annex E). Given the success of the Unit and the recommendations put forward by the Council of Ministers in January 1986, the Unit plans to push for a strengthened program and for greater coordination in the food security sector, development of a coherent regional food security strategy and a unit manned by a sufficient number of full-time personnel to ensure better support for the process of cooperation within the related projects. The AID-funded project is being extended to provide resources to: assist the FSAU and SADCC with the conceptualization, technical review, adoption and implementation planning for a regional food security strategy; support the ongoing CTCs; and develop a system to coordinate and share information.

Although the activities proposed in this amendment to the project are somewhat more focussed and product oriented than those of the original project, there are still some important institution building spread effects to be expected. The development of a regional food security strategy will improve the capability of the FSAU to coordinate a coherent, focussed, and comprehensive regional program in food security. The continuation of CTC meetings will provide a forum for the exchange of ideas on the strategy and other food security topics, including project reviews. These meetings help to screen projects and provide an opportunity for technical experts from around the region to contribute jointly to the development of better projects.

The PP Supplement team believes that the institutional development components of the original project design were inaccurately described and that, to a certain extent, the causal linkage between outputs and the project's objective of increased FSAU capacities do not exist. This argument is based on two primary factors. First, the technical assistance fund under the initial project was never used to directly improve FSAU capacities. To date, the TA

provided by the project has been used to provide an improved analytical base for making decisions on overall program and individual project content. This linkage has been indirect and is more accurately described in the objectives of this amendment. The conclusion by the evaluation team that the project has been successful and that all outputs have been achieved is not factually incorrect, but could be misleading. The outputs in the original project design dealt almost exclusively with the establishment and operation of the CTCs. This was definitely a successful aspect of the project and, as previously mentioned, there are definitely some important institution building impacts from the work of the CTCs.

Without a substantial infusion of direct technical assistance, training and commodity support, AID will not have a significant influence on the internal capacities and capabilities of the FSAU. We can, however, have a modest direct institutional impact and an important programmatic impact through the provision of assistance to develop and begin the implementation of a regional food security strategy.

III. REVISED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. GOAL AND PURPOSE

The goal is to promote cooperation for development among majority-ruled countries of Southern Africa as represented by their membership in SADCC.

The purpose is to provide support for the process of cooperation within SADCC to assure coherent regional food security policies and programs, and to enable the Government of Zimbabwe to fulfill its SADCC-designated role to lead a program for regional food security.

The assistance provided under the grant will facilitate closer cooperation and coordination among the member states of SADCC in their efforts to promote food security. Acceleration of agricultural development and increases in food production are desirable goals, but food security is also closely linked to both individual and national purchasing power. In the long run food security is closely linked to economic growth and alleviating poverty. Measures to facilitate trade in the region given the degree of fluctuation in domestic harvests can assist in alleviating food shortages. Food security has to be viewed as part of the wider goals of accelerated economic development and regional self-reliance and, thus, has vital linkages to some of the other sectors being addressed under the SADCC action programs.

B. REVISED PROJECT OUTPUTS

To continue the progress being made by the various components of the Regional Food Security program, additional assistance will be provided to attain the following outputs:

1. A regional strategy for Food Security developed. A regional strategy was not identified as an output during the initial grant. However, demand by donors and SADCC member ministers calls for the development of such a region-wide strategy for food security as soon as possible. Most of the additional resources will be directed toward this effort. The Unit will collaborate closely with the University of Zimbabwe/Michigan State University food security policy analysis team in the development of the food security strategy.
2. Continued functioning of the Consultative Technical Committees (CTCs) with approximately 10-12 meetings and workshops held under CTC sponsorship (funded by the amended Grant). Twelve projects have been identified and presented for donor funding during the first phase. The grant will continue to provide support to the Unit and the CTCs to enable them to conceptualize, review, adopt, and implement a regional food security policy. The CTCs are for: (a) Agricultural Research, (b) Agricultural Extension and Training, and (c) Agricultural Economics and Marketing.

The senior officials from each of the three subject areas from the Ministries of each of the member states are members of the CTCs. They meet on a regular basis separately and as a group in a joint annual meeting. The CTC for Agricultural Research is currently the most active of the three with meetings scheduled for May and September of every year. However, it is hoped that over the period of the grant, there would be increased activity by other CTCs.

3. Plans developed for the establishment of a shared data base and a library. The grant contributed books during its initial phase which were placed in the Zimbabwe Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement library. While they are accessible to individuals working on SADCC assignments in Harare, clearly they are insufficient to form a regional base of shared knowledge. It is also apparent that there is an urgent need for coordination of data bases and provisions made for sharing information if extensive duplication is to be avoided in the 12 ongoing projects. Not only are nine member states involved in data collection, but multiple donors are involved in its funding.

The emphasis under the extension of the grant will shift towards the support of attempts to define, coordinate and transmit common data base information among the member states after a comprehensive strategy has been developed. The gathering and analysis of data are being supported under the individual projects or other SADCC programs such as SACCAR and are already ongoing in many cases. However, what is lacking is support for coordination and consolidation of these efforts. The present duplicative efforts may easily be lost when the ongoing individual projects attain their objectives. Continuity of data gathering with access by all regional personnel will become increasingly important.

Present access to, and transmission of, data is difficult. Although the SADCC Secretariat has standardized on the Olivetti as the computer to be used, in reality, no member states have developed systems linked by modems for data transmission. Given the poorly functioning intra-regional telephone links, this may not be a satisfactory mode for data sharing. Some discussions have been held on the possibility of satellite transmission for data sharing in the SADCC region. If this were to become a reality, further assistance could be given to implement data sharing mechanisms among the member states. Limited library resources will continue to be necessary for both the individual projects and the Unit.

4. A better equipped FSAU. Although the initial objective of establishing the Unit has been achieved, the revised project will help strengthen the capability of the Unit further by providing a limited amount of equipment which will be used in carrying out its mandated functions.

C. REVISED PROJECT INPUTS

1. Technical Assistance

Technical Assistance (TA) objectives will continue to strengthen the Unit's ability to plan, administer and provide support to member states and projects in the sector. A need exists for technical assistance during the period covered by the amended project to help prepare the regional strategy for food security. Technical assistance may be made available through an expansion and extension of the MSU Cooperative Agreement or the provision of short-term consultants from the U.S. or within the SADCC region.

The budgetary allocation for this category under this supplement is US\$180,000. Total allocation for the project is US\$320,000.

2. Commodities

Commodity needs are seen as minimal and are not itemized. Eligible items for this grant could include documents required by the Unit staff, software programs for Apple II Computer, floppy discs for the 5 1/2 inch disc drives, printing of documents and costs associated with data transfer within the region.

US\$23,000 is allocated for this category from supplemental. Total allocation for commodities under the project is US\$73,000.

3. Seminars and Workshops

The focus of the CTC's activities is on meetings, workshops and seminars to help in the conceptualization of the strategy and implementation of follow-on activities. This input is necessary in order to bring national members of the CTCs together to review the draft regional strategy, initiate and stimulate project identification or review project proposals emanating from the strategy, review feasibility studies, examine the implications of certain food security policies, and provide the appropriate technical guidance. The additional AID grant will support travel for members of the CTCs. Thirty workshops and seminars have been proposed. These constitute thirteen in agricultural research, ten in extension and seven in economics and marketing (See annex C). Given the limits of the grant, approximately 10-12 of these meetings could be funded. US\$225,000 is allocated for this activity under the amendment. Total budgetary allowance is \$515,000.

D. REVISED END OF PROJECT STATUS

At the end of the Project it is expected that there will be:

1. A regional strategy for food security developed, adopted and used as a guide for designing, reviewing and implementing projects and programs. The timetable developed by SADCC calls for a draft paper to be completed by September 1986. The University of Zimbabwe, with assistance from the MSU agricultural economist, has been given the responsibility for developing the draft strategy paper. The strategy will be presented to the SADCC Ministers of Agriculture in October for their review and approval.

24

2. Consultative Technical Committees functioning to review and develop follow-on projects based on the strategy and making recommendations for donor funding. While funding is insufficient to provide full support for all meetings, the FSAU will still have a coordinating and administrative support role for many of these meetings. The CTC for Agricultural Research is fully funded. Support will be provided under the grant to the other two active CTC's plus any additional ones which will be established.

3. The FSAU functioning in its role as planner and coordinator for a regional food security program.

To perform this role effectively, the Unit should have sufficient staff (at least 4 full-time staff members as opposed to the two currently employed). During the implementation of the amended project, the FSAU, AID, and other donors will work together to find solutions to the current staff shortage.

III. REVISED COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL PLAN

A. Total Project Costs

The total project cost is estimated at US\$1,364,000 as set out in Table II. AID's total contribution is estimated at US\$1,175,000. The 1982-1984 Zimbabwe Government contribution is estimated at US\$83,208, all in local currency costs. The Australian Government has provided A\$149,000 (US \$106,000) towards financing of local salaries, office equipment and technical assistance. The Governments of New Zealand and Sweden have indicated an interest in assisting the Unit but definite pledges have not been received.

TABLE I

Financial Support to Sustain Food Security Administrative Unit

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
AID	US\$1,175,000	1982-88	
Australia	US\$ 106,000	1984-86	Australia is prepared to repeat its contributions for 1987-88
Government of Zimbabwe	Z\$ 83,000	1982-84	Will continue to provide office space and staff

TABLE II

GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE

FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE PROJECT:
SADCC FOOD SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES

	In Zimbabwe Dollars
- UNDER SECRETARY	<u>\$30 300.00</u>
- ASSISTANT SECRETARY	\$21 462.00
- SECRETARY/CLERK TYPIST	\$11 010.60
OFFICIAL TRAVEL	\$ 1 854.54
OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$17 363.05
FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT	<u>\$ 1 218.77</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$83 208.96</u>

TABLE III

AID FUNDING FOR SECOND PHASE OF PROJECT

(US \$ 000)

Project Inputs	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	TOTAL
01. Technical Assistance (short-term)	\$140	\$40	\$180
02. Commodities (books, printing, data transfer)	8	15	23
03. CTC Meetings, Workshops (travel, per diem)	<u>130</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>225</u>
Sub-Total	278	150	428
Contingency (10%)	28	15	43
Inflation (5% p.a.)	14	15	29
TOTAL	320	180	500

Xp

TABLE IV

TOTAL AID CONTRIBUTION TO THE PROJECT

(US \$ 000)

ITEMS	ORIGINAL	AMENDMENT	TOTAL
Technical Assistance <u>1/</u> (short-and long-term)	\$307	\$180	\$ 487
Commodities (books, printing, data transfer)	60	23	83
CTC Meetings, Workshops <u>2/</u> (travel, per diem)	290	225	515
Sub Total	657	428	1,085
Contingency (10%) <u>3/</u>	18	43	61
Inflation (5% p.a.)		29	29
TOTAL	675	500	1,175

1/ This figure is an estimate of the cost of amending the MSU Cooperative Agreement and providing some short-term TA.

2/ Per diem @ \$50/day
 Length of average workshop/meeting 7 days.
 Average travel cost/participant \$1,250
 Therefore total workshop cost per participant \$1,600
 Average number of regional participants is 15
 Cost per supported workshop is about \$24,000

3/ The first column denotes the contingency fund remaining in the original Grant. All of the inflation and most of the original contingency funds were transferred to finance technical assistance in the form of a senior agricultural economist at the U. of Zimbabwe.

TABLE V

Methods of Implementation and Financing

Project Inputs	Method of Implementation	Method of Financing
Technical Assistance (From within region)	Host Country Contract	Direct Reimbursement
Technical Assistance (From outside region)	IQC or Amendment to centrally funded contracts	Direct Payment
Commodities (books, printing, data transfer)	Host Country contract for local purchases	Direct Reimbursement
	AID contract for U.S. purchases	Direct Payment
CTC Meetings, Workshops (travel, per diem)	Host Country contract	Direct Reimbursement

8. FAA Sec. 601(b)
 Information and conclusions on how project will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and N/A

B. RECURRENT COST IMPLICATIONS

Strengthening the institutional capability of the FSAU is an ongoing process which is likely to continue beyond the period in which AID is providing financing. The GOZ/SADCC has acknowledged this. The Australian Government has provided support and there is reason to believe that the aid will be extended and possibly increased. Sweden and New Zealand have also made it known that they could help. In the long-run, SADCC member states will have to assume the administrative costs of running the unit. The recurrent cost implications for the FSAU was on the agenda of the last ministerial meeting, and will be discussed again at the next Council of Ministers meeting. In the meantime, member countries will provide logistical support when meetings are held in their countries.

V. REVISED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

A. GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE MONITORING

The SADCC Food Security Unit was established by the GOZ and, during its initial three years, operated from offices within the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement. Staff for the Unit were recruited using normal GOZ procedures. The presence of a technical officer supplied under Australian aid has been a vital part of the staff. The Unit staff of four will implement the project activities and select appropriate experts from member states to assist the Unit in the development of the food security strategy. The Unit will provide the administrative coordination for all twelve projects currently being implemented and provide logistical support for the CTC meetings and workshops.

The Unit has scheduled a series of high level meetings among SADCC Ministers of Agriculture, Secretaries of Agriculture and Chief Economists to help define the conceptual framework for the development of the food security strategy. A task force has been formed consisting of three of the Secretaries of Agriculture in collaboration with the Michigan State Senior Agricultural Economist hired under the project and staff from the University of Zimbabwe food security policy research unit to develop the proposed food security strategy and to report on it by October 1986.

The CTC meetings will continue to be held and rotated among SADCC member countries. However the emphasis of their meetings under this extension of the grant would be to develop and review feasibility studies of projects resulting from the proposed strategy. The CTCs will be

encouraged to approve projects within the priority set by the Unit based on the strategy. The Unit will provide the required logistical support for these CTC meetings. Logistical and administrative support and coordination for the twelve ongoing projects developed under the food security sector will also be one of the prime responsibilities of the Food Security Administrative Unit.

Technical assistance from the SADCC region will be contracted for directly by the Zimbabwe Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement using host country procedures outlined in Handbook 11, Chapter 1. Financing by AID for these expenses will be on a cost reimbursable basis following procedures outlined in Handbook 11, Chapter 1.

Commodities and travel will be procured by the FSAU according to Government of Zimbabwe procedures as modified to conform with AID procurement regulations. Financing by AID for these expenses will be on a cost reimbursable basis following procedures outlined in Handbook 11, Chapter 1.

Financial backstopping has been provided by the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement. While this has been satisfactory in terms of accountability, the problems of supporting meetings held in nine countries, all with different methods of banking, obtaining and cashing travellers checks, exchange control regulations, etc., have been daunting. The Ministry has agreed to work on improving administrative support for the project by hiring an administrative and financial officer for the Unit. An alternative arrangement which has been suggested to the Ministry is to secure the services of a private accounting firm or firms to handle these matters in each member state with the Ministry acting in a supervisory role, contracting for these services and reviewing audited accounts. These services would be viewed as an eligible expense under the revised grant. The suggestion is still under consideration.

Given the administrative and management problems referred to above, and the numerous tasks assigned to the SADCC Food Security Unit, a management consultant has been suggested to the Unit to assist in resolving some of the management problems. The Ministry has increased the Unit's staff and may consider the consultant at a later date if it finds it necessary. The terms of reference for the consultant should be drawn up by the Ministry and would include such areas as numbers and qualifications of technical and professional staff necessary to fill the assigned roles and workload,

administrative functions of the Unit, their conduct in the member states, the most desirable division of administrative and support functions between the SADCC Unit and member States and optimum placement of the Unit. The services of one or more management consultants could be secured using funds designated for short-term technical assistance.

B. REQUIREMENT FOR AUDIT

Financial auditing will be a function of the GOZ Controller and Auditor General (C&AG). The results of a 1985 review of accounting procedures of the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, commissioned by USAID and conducted by Price Waterhouse, reaffirmed the GOZ's capability to account for project funds. Based on the Price Waterhouse report and the capabilities of the GOZ C&AG, the agreement will require audit only by C&AG. However, AID reserves the right to conduct its own project audits, if deemed necessary.

C. AID PROJECT MONITORING

The implementation of the second phase of this project will be monitored by the project officer responsible for agricultural activities under the supervision of the Deputy Director, Southern Africa Regional Program, Harare. Financial management will be provided by the Controller, USAID/Zimbabwe.

1. Financial Procedures

The AID-financed portion of the project will be in U.S. dollars. AID will reimburse the Ministry on a quarterly basis for expenditures under the project subsequent to proper certification and reporting procedures. Project costs will be subject to the normal auditing procedures of the GOZ Controller and Auditor General.

2. Reporting

The GOZ's Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement will submit quarterly reports on the financial status of the project as well as biannual progress reports to the SARP/USAID Zimbabwe.

a. Financial Reports

The quarterly financial reports to be submitted by the GOZ's Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement will summarize the quarterly financial activities of this project, as well as the cumulative financial status of the project. These quarterly financial reports should contain the following information:

- i. an analysis of costs for the current quarter and costs for the life project;
- ii. description of any financial problems encountered by the Unit in implementing this project, as well as the Unit recommended solutions; and
- iii. any other financial information that USAID/Harare may reasonably request.

b. Status Reports

The Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement will submit bi-annual narrative progress reports to SARP/USAID Zimbabwe. The reports should describe progress separately for the three major project components. The bi-annual reports should describe:

- i. progress under the project during the previous half year;
- ii. problems encountered (also noting problems which are of a longer-term nature);
- iii. The Unit's proposed solution(s) to the problem(s);
- iv. where AID assistance is necessary for problem resolution;
- v. actual or potential factors, issues, etc., which could impinge on the future implementation and direction of this project; and
- vi. provide any other information which SARP/Harare may reasonably request.

c. Contracting

AID-funded technical assistance from outside the SADCC region will be employed through direct AID contracts. In the case of short-term consultancies, the Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC) mode will probably be the most appropriate.

An extension of the existing Cooperative Agreement with Michigan State University is also a possibility. This would allow access to short-term consultants through the PACD of December 31, 1989.

23

The SARP office and FSAU will decide which contracting mechanism would be most effective in implementing the remainder of the project and confirm this decision in an implementation letter by October 30, 1986.

d. Project Completion Report

The Project Completion report will be prepared by the Project Officer and will serve as a terminal evaluation.

D. EVALUATION

The evaluation of the first phase was conducted by a Project Officer from REDSO/ESA in January 1985. The time remaining until the PACD, as amended, is of such a short duration that no further formal evaluations are planned. The Project Completion Report which will be prepared in January 1987 by SARP and FSAU staff will assess the accomplishments of the project.

E. Implementation Schedule

DATE

ACTIVITY

1986 (Original Project Activities)

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| August | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and approval of PP Supplement - Amendment to grant agreement between Zimbabwe, acting on behalf of SADCC, and USAID/Zimbabwe - CTC on Research meet in Malawi on Groundnut production - CTC on Research meets in Zambia on oil seeds (i.e., sunflower production) - Seminar (TBA) - CTC on research meets in Botswana on meat grading - CTC on extension meets in Malawi for an irrigation workshop - Food security strategy team meet in Malawi to develop work plan |
| September | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seminar - Financial report due - Study on Food Security Strategy presented to Council of Ministers - CTC on Economics meets in Malawi on marketing of agricultural commodities |
| October | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CTC on research meets in Tanzania on assessment and reduction of post harvest crop losses - Quarterly financial report due |

<u>DATE</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>
November	- Workshop (TBA)
December	- CTC on extension meets in Botswana and Lesotho on study tour
<u>1987</u>	
January	- Progress report due - Quarterly financial report due - Food Security Strategy report due - Joint CTC meeting in Swaziland - Standing Committee of Officials/Councils of Ministers
February	- Workshop (TBA)

Project Amendment Activities

1987

January	-Arrival of agricultural economist under MSU Cooperative Agreement (if agreed upon)
March	- CTC on research meets in Lesotho on crop field forecast (cereals) - CTC on Extension meets in Zambia and Zimbabwe on study tour - CTC on Economics meets in Lesotho on project planning, monitoring and evaluation
April	- Workshop (TBA) - Quarterly financial report due
May	- Council of Ministers meeting
June	- CTC on extension meets in Lesotho on training of trainees in agriculture
July	- Quarterly financial report due - Progress report due - CTC on Research meets in Swaziland on range management and pastures - Summit
August	- Workshop (TBA)
September	- Seminar (TBA)
October	- Quarterly financial report due - CTC on Research meets in Mozambique on research/extension linkages - CTC on Economics meet in Mozambique on socio-economic surveys
November	- Workshop (TBA)
December	- Seminar (TBA)

34

VI. PROJECT ANALYSES

A. Technical Analysis

The Project is concerned with institution building of the FSAU so that it can efficiently and effectively manage the numerous functions delegated to it under the supervision of the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement. With the responsibility for senior staff recruitment resting with the Ministry and additional support to the Unit being provided by another donor, AID's contribution must be seen as part of an integrated approach. Given the sensitive nature of national concerns on the issues of food security, a multi-donor approach raises fewer concerns politically.

The planning and development of a regional strategy for the long-term transformation of food and agriculture must be viewed as a process, not a single goal. The analysis of questions from a regional viewpoint, as opposed to a national one, will raise numerous issues not only of an economic nature, but also of legal and political concern. The scientific aspects of agricultural production under this project are less important than the conduct of macro-analysis within the agricultural sub-sectors and the assessment of the degree of complementarity between national goals. The definition of a work program and a timetable to reach an agreed-upon strategy is not feasible at this time. The establishment of an environment in which constructive dialogue on which issues such as inter-regional trade in agricultural products, standardization of grades for cereals or security stocks of cereals can be discussed is the essential part of the project.

B. Economic Analysis

The SADCC countries believe their population must have available not only the required kilo-calories per capita per day but also food of adequate quality. This grant extension will help improve the capability of the SADCC Food Security Administrative Unit in providing the critical support to the process of achieving a unified strategy for food security in the SADCC member countries. As indicated in the original project, the cost effectiveness of this project is inherent in its long term achievement of a coherent food security strategy for the SADCC countries which would provide the basis for stimulation of increased agricultural

production in the member states, areas of comparative advantage as well as the stimulation of increased trade within the region.

If the project is successful, beneficiaries would be all member states of SADCC.

C. 'SOCIAL SOUNDNESS ANALYSIS

The direct beneficiaries of the project will be mainly those government officials from the various disciplinary areas of agriculture who are enabled to expand their capabilities by being exposed to new technical knowledge and shared concerns over problems and solutions by their attendance at inter-regional meetings. Their increased awareness of the degrees of complementarity between national programs should stimulate their desire for regional solutions to common problems. The development of skills of the regional officials on definition of problem areas, collection of data, analysis of the effects of policy decisions, and development of mutually agreed-upon goals will benefit the entire region.

Indirectly, the populations of all the countries in the region can be expected to benefit. If trade can be increased, if regulations can be standardized or if competitive advantages in production can be utilized everyone will gain. The underlying problems of malnutrition which affect some proportion of the populations of each country can only be addressed within the overall framework of improved socio-economic status for all sectors. Increased food production may be necessary but it is not sufficient to address the problems caused by uneven distribution of economic purchasing power. Regional discussions of ways in which food security can be achieved for individuals as well as nations will benefit the entire regional population. Since malnutrition is most prevalent among children and pregnant and lactating mothers, they will gain most by solving food security problems.

D. ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

No changes in this Project Paper Supplement affect the findings of the original PP that the project meets the criteria of "categorical exclusion".

VII. CONDITIONS, COVENANTS AND NEGOTIATING STATUS

A. Conditions and Covenants

All conditions precedent and covenants included in the original Project Paper will remain in effect.

B. Negotiating Status

The GOZ MOLARR staff representing the SADCC Food Security Administrative unit have assisted in and been consulted on various aspects of the preparation of this Project Paper Supplement. Government officials have reviewed it and are prepared to sign a Project Agreement Amendment reflecting the revised project design contained in this supplement.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

GOAL

To develop cooperation in food security among the majority ruled countries of Southern Africa as

MEASURES OF GOAL ACHIEVEMENT

The coherent use of plans leading towards a strategy involving food security among SADCC members

MEANS OF VERIFICATION

1. Meetings of Council of Ministers
2. Plans developed
3. Food and Agriculture strategy approved.
4. Project Files

ASSUMPTIONS

Political will to sustain SADCC cooperation

PURPOSE

1. To provide support for the process of cooperation within SADCC to assure coherent regional food security policies
2. To enable the Government of Zimbabwe to fulfil its SADCC designated role to lead a program for food security

A functioning system of CTC meetings, under the direction of the FSAU, to review and provide technical input for regional projects and programs

Project evaluation SADCC reports
Project Files

SADCC member states provide appropriate personnel to participate in process

FSAU using tools such as a regional strategy, research analyses by the U. of Zimbabwe, shared data base, and other resources to plan for and co-ordinate a SADCC food security program

Progress Reports form FSTAU

OUTPUT

1. A regional strategy for food security	1. A regional strategy paper developed, reviewed and at least partially adopted by the SADCC Council of Ministers	Project evaluations	Technically qualified personnel available
2. Functioning CTC's	2. 3 CTC's holding regular meetings and sponsoring workshops and seminars pertaining to regional food security programs	SADCC reports	
3. A better equipped FSAU	3. Equipment provided and in use	Project Publications Food Security Unit Publications	
4. Systems developed to coordination and share a data base/information system	4. Staff of individual projects utilizing the data base/information search		

INPUTS

	<u>AID</u> (<u>\$</u>) (000)	<u>H.C.</u>	See Budget Page	
Tech. Assistance	487			Controller reports
Commodities	83			Financial Reports
Local Personnel		83		Evaluations
Meetings and Workshops	515			
Contingency and inflation	90			

5C(2) PROJECT CHECKLIST

Agriculture and Livestock Development
 Food Security - 690-0207
 PP Amendment

Listed below are statutory criteria applicable to projects. This section is divided into two parts. Part A includes criteria applicable to all projects. Part B applies to projects funded from specific sources only:
 B.1. applies to all projects funded with Development Assistance loans and
 B.3. applies to projects funded from ESF.

CROSS REFERENCES: IS COUNTRY CHECKLIST
 UP TO DATE? HAS
 STANDARD ITEM
 CHECKLIST BEEN
 REVIEWED FOR THIS
 PROJECT?

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. FY 1986 Continuing Resolution
 Sec. 524; FAA Sec. 634A

Describe how authorizing and appropriations committees of Senate and House have been or will be notified concerning the project.

Congressional Notification
 waiting period expired
 without objection.

2. FAA Sec. 611(a)(1)

Prior to obligation in excess of \$500,000, will there be (a) engineering, financial or other plans necessary to carry out the assistance and (b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U.S. of the assistance?

N/A

3. FAA Sec. 611(a)(2)

If further legislative action is required within recipient country, what is the basis for reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of purpose of the assistance?

N/A

4. FAA Sec. 611(b); FY 1986 Appropriation Act Sec. 501
 If for water or water-related land resource construction, has project met the standards and criteria as set forth in the Principles, Standards, and Procedures established pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act (42 U.S.C. 1962, et seq.)? (See AID Handbook 3 for new guidelines.) N/A
5. FAA Sec. 611(e)
 If project is capital assistance (e.g., construction), and all U.S. assistance for it will exceed \$1 million, has Mission Director certified and Regional Assistant Administrator taken into consideration the country's capability to effectively maintain and utilize the project? N/A
6. FAA Sec. 209
 Is project susceptible to execution as part of regional or multilateral project? If so, why is project not so executed? Information and conclusion whether assistance will encourage regional development programs. Project, as amended, is a regional, multi-donor project. Project is a SADCC activity contributory to regional development.
7. FAA Sec. 601(a)
 Information and conclusions whether project will encourage efforts of the country to: (a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; and (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, credit unions and savings and loan associations; (d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions. N/A

8. FAA Sec. 601(b)
Information and conclusions on how project will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise). N/A
9. FAA Sec. 612(b), 636(h); FY 1986 Continuing Resolution Sec. 507
Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, the country is contributing local currencies to meet the cost of contractual and other services, and foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized in lieu of dollars. The host country is contributing local currencies to meet project expenses to the maximum extent possible and has obtained additional donors to assist with financing foreign exchange costs.
10. FAA Sec. 612(d)
Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency of the country and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release? N/A
11. FAA Sec. 601(e)
Will the project utilize competitive selection procedures for the awarding of contracts, except where applicable procurement rules allow otherwise? Yes
12. FY 1986 Continuing Resolution Sec. 522
If assistance is for the production of any commodity for export, is the commodity likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity becomes operative, and is such assistance likely to cause substantial injury to U.S. producers of the same, similar or competing commodity? N/A

- 13. FAA 118(c) and (d)
 Does the project comply with the environmental procedures set forth in AID Regulation 16. Does the project or program take into consideration the problem of the destruction of tropical forests?
 - Yes
 - N/A

- 14. FAA 121(d)
 If a Sahel project, has a determination been made that the host government has an adequate system for accounting for and controlling receipt and expenditure of project funds (dollars or local currency generated therefrom)?
 - N/A

- 15. FY 1986 Continuing Resolution Sec. 533
 Is disbursement of the assistance conditioned solely on the basis of the policies of any multilateral institution?
 - No

- 16. ISDCA of 1985 Sec. 310
 For development assistance projects, how much of the funds will be available only for activities of economically and socially disadvantaged enterprises, historically black colleges and universities, and private and voluntary organizations which are controlled by individuals who are Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, or Native Americans, or who are economically or socially disadvantaged (including women)?
 - N/A

13

B. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT**1. Development Assistance Project
Criteria**

N/A

**a. FAA Sec. 102(a), 111, 113,
281(a)**

Extent to which activity will (a) effectively involve the poor in development by extending access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production and the use of appropriate technology, spreading investment out from cities to small towns and rural areas, and insuring wide participation of the poor in the benefits of development on a sustained basis, using the appropriate U.S. institutions; (b) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward a better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions; (c) support the self-help efforts of developing countries; (d) promote the participation of women in the national economies of developing countries and the improvement of women's status; and (e) utilize and encourage regional cooperation by developing countries?

**b. FAA Sec. 103, 103A, 104,
105, 106**

Does the project fit the criteria for the type of funds (functional account) being used?

H/1

- c. FAA Sec. 107
Is emphasis on use of appropriate technology (relatively smaller, cost-saving, labor-using technologies that are generally most appropriate for the small farms, small businesses, and small incomes of the poor)?
- d. FAA Sec. 110(a)
Will the recipient country provide at least 25% of the costs of the program, project, or activity with respect to which the assistance is to be furnished (or is the latter cost-sharing requirement being waived for a "relatively least developed" country)?
- e. FAA Sec. 122(b)
Does the activity give reasonable promise of contributing to the development of economic resources or to the increase of productive capacities and self-sustaining economic growth?
- f. FAA Sec. 128(b)
If the activity attempts to increase the institutional capabilities of private organizations or the government of the country, or if it attempts to stimulate scientific and technological research, has it been designed and will it be monitored to ensure that the ultimate beneficiaries are the poor majority?

- g. FAA Sec. 281(b)
Describe extent to which program recognizes the particular needs, desires and capacities of the people of the country; utilizes the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development; and supports civil education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental processes essential to self-government.

2. Development Assistance Project Criteria (Loans Only)

N/A

- a. FAA Sec. 122(b)
Information and conclusion on capacity of the country to repay the loan at a reasonable rate of interest.

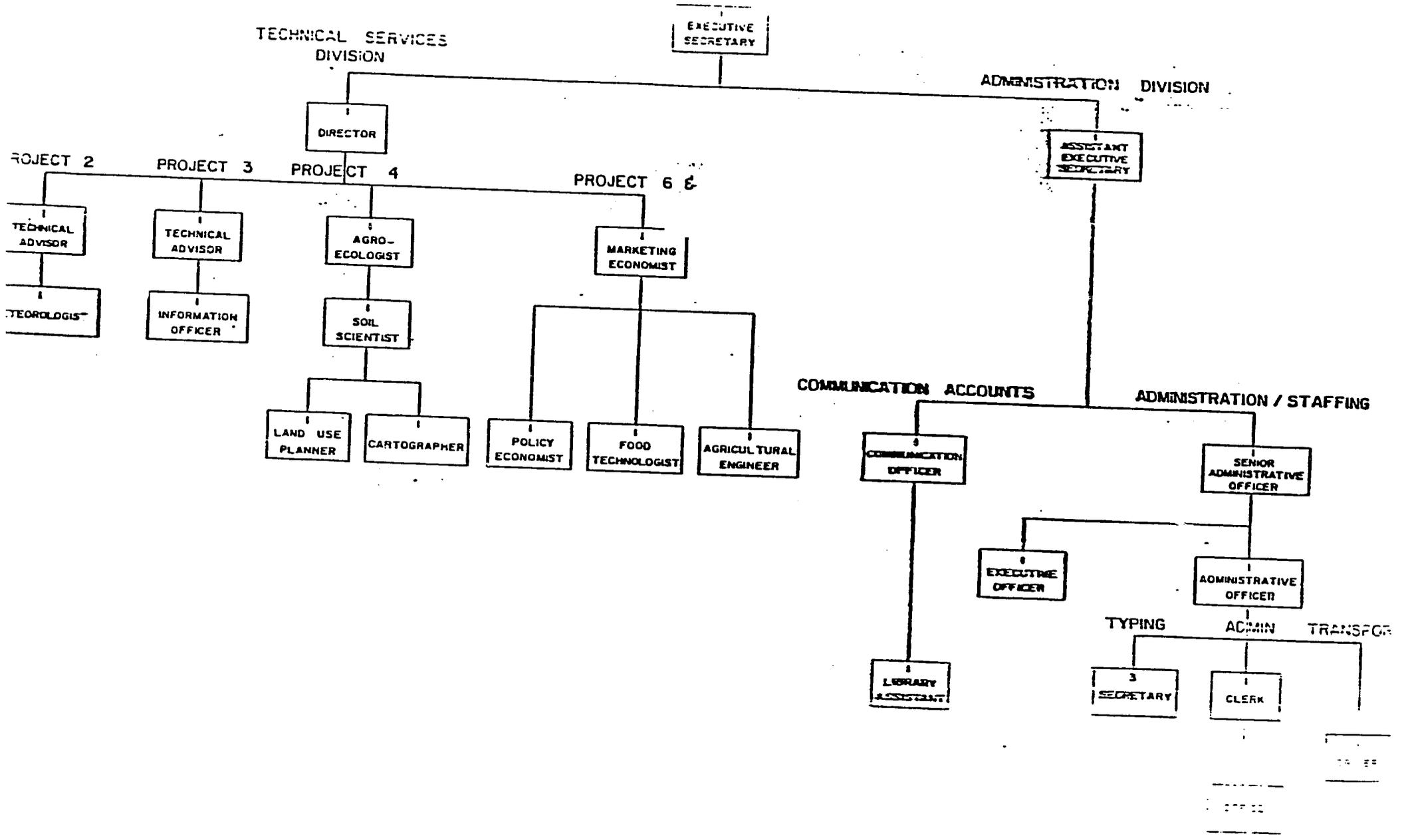
- b. FAA Sec. 620(d)
If assistance is for any productive enterprise which will compete with U.S. enterprises, is there an agreement by the recipient country to prevent export to the U.S. of more than 20% of the enterprise's annual production during the life of the loan?

3. Economic Support Fund Project Criteria

- a. FAA Sec. 531(a)
Will this assistance promote economic and political stability? To the maximum extent feasible, is this assistance consistent with the policy directions, purposes and programs of Part I of the FAA?

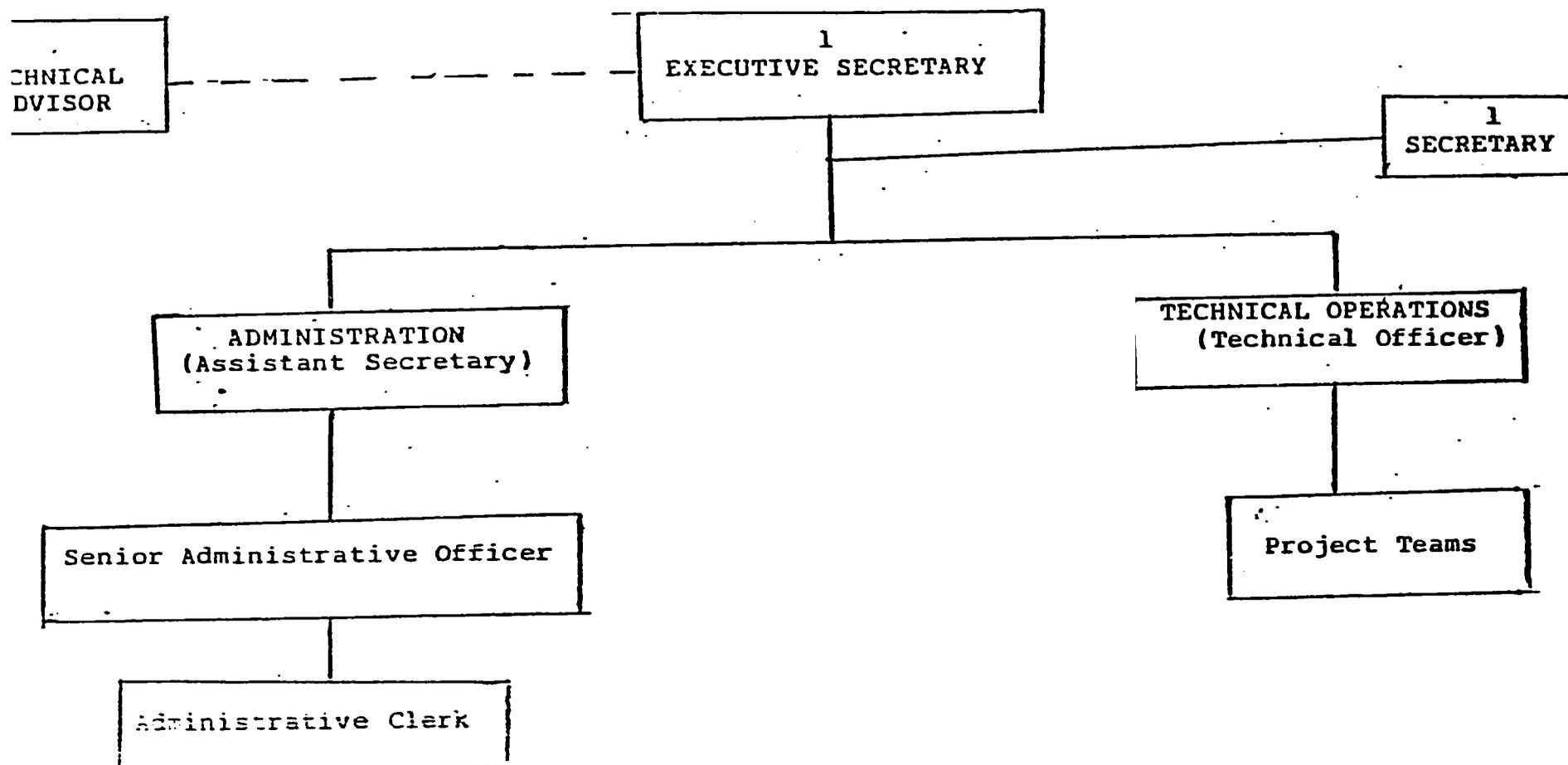
116

- b. FAA Sec. 531(c)
 Will assistance under this chapter be used for military or paramilitary activities. No
- c. ISDCA of 1985 Sec. 207
 Will ESF funds be used to finance the construction of, or the operation or maintenance of, or the supplying of fuel for, a nuclear facility? If so, has the President certified that such country is a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons or the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (the "Treaty of Tlatelolco"), cooperates fully with the IAEA, and pursues non-proliferation policies consistent with those of the United States? No
- d. FAA Sec. (609)
 If commodities are to be granted so that sale proceeds will accrue to the recipient country, have Special Account (counterpart) arrangements been made? N/A



48

PROPOSED ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE : 14TH FEBRUARY, 1966



617

(ii) PROPOSED CTC WORKSHOPS/SEMINARS/COURSES:

CTC	ACTIVITY	VENUE	DATE
Research	1. Groundnuts Production	Malawi	1984
	2. Oil Seeds (Sunflower Production)	Zambia	1984
	3. Meat Grading	Botswana	1984
	4. Assessment & Reduction of Post-Harvest Crop Losses	Tanzania	1984
	5. Crop Yield Forecast (Cereals)	Lesotho	1984
	6. Weed Control	Zimbabwe	1984
	7. Range Management & Pastures	Swaziland	1984
	8. Research/Extension Linkages	Mozambique	1984
	10. Milk Production and Processing		1984
	11. Phytosanitary Management		1984
	12. Soil Analysis and Fertilizer Recommendations		1984
	13. Trial Plot Techniques		1984
	Extension	1. Land Use Planning	Zimbabwe
2. Irrigation Workshop		Malawi	1984
3. Study Tours		Botswana/Lesotho	1984
4. Study Tours		Zambia/Zimbabwe	1984
5. Training of Trainers in Agriculture		Lesotho	1984
6. Research Extension Linkages		Mozambique	1984
7. Study Tours		Angola/Tanzania	1984
8. Study Tours		Swaziland/Mozambique	1984
9. Training of Trainers in Agriculture		Swaziland/Mozambique	1984
10. Study Tours		(country to be determined)	1984

FINANCED CTC WORKSHOPS/SEMINARS/COURSES (contd.):

CTC	ACTIVITY	VENUE	DATE
Economics	1. Farm Management	Tanzania	1971
	2. Marketing of Agriculture Commodities	Malawi	1971
	3. Project Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	Lesotho	1971
	4. Socio-Economic Survey	Mozambique	1971
	5. Use of Computers in Economic Data Analysis	Zambia	1971
	6. Information Systems	Botswana	1971
	7. Credit Workshop	Swaziland	1971

Evaluation Recommendations

Recommendation 1: USAID approve an additional nine-month no-cost PACD extension to enable the GOZ to get SADCC approval of its internal evaluation. (Accomplished March 1985).

Recommendation 2: USAID and the GOZ meet to discuss the technical assistance needs for the remainder of the project and re-program any surplus funds which are not likely to be used. (Accomplished April 1985).

Recommendation 3: USAID request a meeting with the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Administrative Unit, and other concerned MOA officials to identify any obstacles preventing the Administrative Unit from utilizing the computer system and to seek solutions to overcome such obstacles. (Accomplished June 1985).

Recommendation 4: During the discussion with the GOZ in relation to Recommendation 3 above, USAID should allocate the funds identified as contingency and inflation to other line items. (Accomplished September 1985).

Recommendation 5: USAID request the Government of Zimbabwe to provide a detailed breakdown of their financial contribution to the project. (Accomplished February 1986).

Recommendation 6: The GOZ provide an additional Executive Assistant to the Administrative Unit who will be responsible for logistical arrangements and keeping basic financial records so as to free the other staff of the Unit to provide more support to the CTC's, develop and prepare, for SADCC consideration, an overall policy framework for Regional Food Security and to improve the coordination of technical input into the discussion of Food Security issues. (Accomplished March 1986).

Recommendation 7: The GOZ prepare a proposal for rotating CTC's, including a description of the financial and personnel implications for the hosting government, to be presented at the next joint CTC meeting. (Accomplished November 1985).

Recommendation 8: The GOZ circulate a list of the library materials purchased by the Project to the CTC's and request them to identify additional publications which they consider useful in terms of advancing regional food security. If there are still funds left after this exercise, then USAID and the GOZ should take steps to re-program the budget. (Accomplished July 1985).

Recommendation 9: USAID and the GOZ develop and adopt streamlined project management procedures. (Accomplished February 1986).

Recommendation 10: If the SADCC Council of Ministers endorses the GOZ's request to extend the Project, USAID should favorably consider a two year extension. (Extension in process).

PROGRESS REPORT ON FOOD SECURITY PROJECTINTRODUCTION

A detailed progress report appears in the Food and Agriculture document dated 30th-31st January 1986, which was approved by the Agriculture Ministers Meeting on 13th September 1985.

This report is intended to give an up-to-date progress as follows:

PROJECT 1: REGIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME DESIGNED TO PROMOTE COOPERATION AND COOPERATION ON ALL AVAILABLE RESOURCES

The 5th round of the joint Consultative Technical Committee meeting was successfully held in Luanda, Angola, from 3th to 11th January 1986.

Negotiations with USAID on funding to enable Project 1 to be extended up to 1989 have continued. USAID have approved the carry-over of any unexpended funds from the first phase of the project into 1986. USAID has also indicated that it will provide funds to support an extension of the project. The amount of funds being sought is US\$1.2 million and negotiations on the amount to be provided by USAID are continuing.

PROJECT 2: EARLY WARNING SYSTEM FOR FOOD SECURITY

The FAO Technical Advisor and SAICOR counterpart are in contact with the relevant bodies to review with the relevant bodies the progress of the project. The project is being reviewed by the relevant bodies (SAICOR, FAO, etc.) and the results of the review will be reported to the relevant bodies (SAICOR, FAO, etc.) and the results of the review will be reported to the relevant bodies (SAICOR, FAO, etc.).

- 2 -

A one week training seminar for SADC agro-meteorologists was conducted in Dar-es-Salaam in October. Eight member States sent participants, most of whom are expected to be members of the NEWUs when they are established in 1986.

Collection of rainfall data from all countries has commenced and is serving as a test for the operational phase of the project.

PROJECT 3: REGIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

In early September, 1985 Zimbabwe signed a technical assistance agreement with the UNDP for a 15 month preparatory assistance programme costing US\$250 000 for the pre-implementation phase of the project. This phase will be undertaken by an Information Specialist provided by FAO and a SADC counterpart Information Officer.

Commencement of the pre-implementation phase is unlikely to commence much before the end of February owing to the lead time associated with recruitment procedures. The Project 3 team when in place will work closely with the Project 2 team with the view to examining how the two projects can be merged.

PROJECT 4: REGIONAL INVENTORY OF AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE BASE

The project's Soils Specialist and Land Use Planner completed their first round of preliminary discussions with relevant organizations in all member States.

A very successful SADC/FAO supported workshop on the Agro-Ecological Zoning technique which is to be used by the project was held in Harare in October 1985. All member States, except Angola which was unable to send a delegate, were represented at the workshop. The workshop was followed by the first meeting of Technical Liaison Officers for the project. The meeting reached agreement on the nature and format of data to be supplied by national organizations to the regional inventory as well as a time frame for the supply of minimum data requirements.

Discussions with the Irish Government have resulted in the appointment of a Team Leader/Agro-Ecologist to the project to replace the previous person who was unable to take up the assignment. The Team Leader is expected to be in position by the 1st February, 1986. It is

5/

anticipated the Irish Government may be willing to provide additional technical assistance for the project.

PROJECTS 5 AND 9: REGIONAL FOOD RESERVE AND REGIONAL FOOD AID

Agriculture Ministers at their meeting in Blantyre, Malawi in September, 1985 approved terms of reference for a full feasibility study on these projects.

EEC is providing ECU300 000 under Lome III to finance the feasibility study. A firm of Consultants has been selected to undertake the study.

The study is expected to commence in February with the view to presenting a preliminary report for consideration by Council of Ministers at their meeting in May/June, 1986.

PROJECTS 6 AND 7: REGIONAL POST-PRODUCTION FOOD LOSS REDUCTION AND REGIONAL FOOD PROCESSING TECHNOLOGY

Recruitment of professional staff for the Post-Production Food Industry Advisory Unit (PFIAU) which has responsibility for implementation of Projects 6 and 7 was completed with the appointment of an Agricultural Engineer, Food Processing Technologist, Information and Communication Specialist and Policy Economist, all of whom were in position by 1st November, 1985.

A series of familiarization visits by PFIAU professional staff to member States has commenced with visits to Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi and Zambia having been completed by the end of 1985. Information has been obtained on post production institutions and technologies and existing food policies in the countries visited. This information is being used by the PFIAU for the development of a detailed work programme for the next 18 months.

PROJECT 8: REGIONAL FOOD MARKETING INFRASTRUCTURE

Agriculture Ministers at their meeting in Blantyre in September, 1985 endorsed the recommendations made by SADC Technical experts on how best to undertake the further work required on the feasibility study for Project 8. The experts' recommendations are summarized in the record of the Ministers' meeting.

Since the Blantyre meeting in September 1985, negotiations for financial support from SADCC's Cooperating Partners to support the activities of the small team of SADCC experts who will be undertaking the work commenced. It is anticipated the team will be working full time for a period of about three months with the assistance of a consultant. The financial cost, in terms of per diem and travel expenses are considerable but Zimbabwe is hopeful that Australia will be able to provide assistance.

Current expectations are that the study would commence about mid-May immediately following the initial meeting of the working group.

PROJECT 10: RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION OF PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL STAFF IN MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE IN THE SADCC REGION

Data has now been received from Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Angola. A consolidated report will be produced when data from the remaining countries is received. It is expected that the final report will be ready in April, 1986.

PROJECT 11: REGIONAL SEED PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

The terms of reference for this project were finalized by the CTCs in Luanda, Angola early January, 1986.

PROJECT 12: IMPROVEMENT OF IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT

Work is in progress to finalize the terms of reference for this report.

National Projects with A Regional Impact

At their meeting in Blantyre, Malawi, in September, Agriculture Ministers approved two new national projects with a regional impact:

Interim Grain Reserve for Malawi and Zimbabwe.

Eradication of Larger Grain Borer (*Prostephanus truncatus*) in Tanzania (1.7.5.)

23 national projects with a regional impact will be re-submitted for funding. They require US\$195 million.

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION
OR
CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION
AMENDMENT NO. 1

Project Country: Southern Africa Regional
Project Title: Agriculture and Livestock Development
Regional Food Security (690-0207).
Funding: ESF - LOP - \$1,175,000
FY 86 - \$500,000

IEE prepared by: Southern Africa Regional Office *SM*
Harare, Zimbabwe

Environmental Action Recommended:

A Categorical Exclusion was approved for the original project. This amendment also meets the criteria for a Categorical Exclusion because the additional funds shall be used for technical assistance, planning sessions, workshops and meetings, thereby satisfying the conditions set forth in Section 216.2(C)(2)(1) and (iii) of AID's Environmental Procedures (See Handbook 3, Appendix 2D).

Approved: By ABH

Disapproved: _____

Date: _____

Concurrence: AFR Environmental Officer (See State 268058)
RLA/SA (Telecon)

UNCLASSIFIED

STATE 268058

690-0207

(5) ACTION AID-3 INFO AMB/DCM R/F

ZCZCSB0014
P RUEHSB

DE RUEHC #8058 2381707
ZNR UUUUU ZZH
P R 261705Z AUG 86
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO RUEHSB/AMEMBASSY HARARE PRIORITY 0946
INFO RUEBRN/AMEMBASSY NAIROBI 5104
RUEHMB/AMEMBASSY MBABANE 8704

LOC: 215 695
27 AUG 86 0526
CN: 31200
CHRG: AID
DIST: AID

CHRON

BT
UNCLAS STATE 268058

AIDAC NAIROBI FOR REDSO/ESA; MBABANE FOR RLA

F.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL - SADCC FOOD SECURITY
PROJECT (690-0207) AMENDMENT

REF: (A) HARARE-2137 (B) STATE 193244

IN KEEPING WITH THE GUIDANCE OF REF B, DOA, THE BUREAU ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER (BEO) FOR AFRICA DELEGATES AUTHORITY FOR APPROVAL OF THE AMENDED IFE IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROVISIONS OF REG. 16, SEC. 216.3(A)(9) TO THE MISSION DIRECTOR, WITH THE CLEARANCE OF THE REGIONAL LEGAL ADVISOR. FORWARD COPIES SIGNED DOCUMENT AID/W-AFR/TR. WHITEHEAD

BT

#2058

NNNN

AUG 27 1986

UNCLASSIFIED

STATE D 268058

	ACTION	INFO
DD		
ADP		
CONT		
TRDO		
BDO		
CMO		
ADM		
OM		
PO		
APO		
CHRON		

DATE

8-28-86

ACCOMPLISHED

REMARKS

58

UNCLASSIFIED

STATE Annex H

(S) ACTION AID-3 INFO AMB/DCM R/F

VZCZCSB0110
 RR RUFHSE
 DF RUFHGC #3244 1700235
 ZNR UUUUU ZH
 R 190203Z JUN 86
 FM SECSTATE WASHDC
 TO RUEHSE/AMEMBASSY HARARE 0320
 INFO RUFHNP/AMEMBASSY NAIROBI-2319
 RUFHME/AMEMBASSY MBABANE ROUTINE 8154
 BT
 UNCLAS STATE 193244

CHROM

AID: NAIROBI FOR REDSO; MBABANE FOR RDA

R.O. 11356: N/A

TAG:

SUBJECT: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL - SADC FOOD SECURITY PROJECT (593-0207) - DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY FOR AMENDMENT

REF: HARARE 2137

AA/AFR WRENT DELEGATES AUTHORITY TO USAID/HARARE TO APPROVE AN AMENDMENT TO THE ABOVE PROJECT IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED DOLS. 500,000, FOR A NEW LIFE OF PROJECT TOTAL OF DOLS. 1,175,000. THIS AD HOC DOA SHALL BE EXERCISED ON ALL THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF DOA 100, EXCEPT FOR THE DOLLAR AMOUNT LIMITATION. SINCE PACT EXTENSION IS WITHIN THE FIELD'S 3-YEAR EXTENSION AUTHORITY, IT SHOULD BE APPROVED THERE. SFULT.

BT #3244

NNNN

UNCLASSIFIED

JUN 19 1986

6-25-86

59

UNCLASSIFIED

NAIROBI

Annex I

5

(P) ACTION AID-3 INFO AMB/DCM P/F

P: ZYVZCZCSE0641
 OO FWHHR
 DE FWHHR #8801 2138720
 ZNR UUUUU ZZP
 O 110000Z AUG 87
 FM AMEMBASSY NAIROBI
 TO FWHHR/AMEMBASSY NAIROBI IMMEDIATE 0550
 INFO FWHHR/SECSTATE WASHDC 7349
 BT
 UNCLAS NAIROBI 288 1

INFO: 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15

AIDAC

R.O. 17558: N/A
 SUBJECT: SADCC - AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT
 FOOD SECURITY SUPPORT (693-0287)

REF: NAIROBI 24926

1. THE ACTING DIRECTOR OF FWD/USA CONCURS IN AUTHORIZATION OF THE AMENDMENT FOR THE SUBJECT PROJECT WHICH INCREASES THE TOP FUNDING BY DOLS. 500,000 AND EXTENDS THE PACT TO DECEMBER 31, 1987.

2. ALTHOUGH THE AMENDMENT PACKAGE THAT WE HAVE REVIEWED IS INCOMPLETE AND SOME ADDITIONAL WORK IS NEEDED (DESCRIBED IN FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS), WE HAVE CONCURRED IN ORDER TO ENABLE YOU TO MOVE FORWARD WITH A TIMELY OBLIGATION. HOWEVER, THE DIRECTOR OF HEADQUARTERS SHOULD NOT PROCEED WITH AUTHORIZATION AND OBLIGATION UNTIL ITEMS LISTED IN PARAS 3 BELOW ARE COMPLETED.

3. THERE ARE SEVERAL ADDITIONS NEEDED TO COMPLETE THE AMENDMENT AUTHORIZATION PACKAGE:

- (A) FINANCIAL ANALYSIS: THE AMENDMENT PACKAGE DOES NOT HAVE A FINANCIAL ANALYSIS FOR THE LIFE OF THE PROJECT. THE REVIEWER DOES NOT KNOW THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE PROJECT, WHAT MONEY REMAINS FROM THE PREVIOUS AMENDMENT AND WHAT IS THE TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET. WE HAVE A GEOGRAPHICAL ERROR IN THE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS ON PAGE 2 (INCORRECT COST IMPLICATIONS) THAT SAYS ALL FUNDS WILL BE AVAILABLE TO FEBRUARY 1988. IT SHOULD BE DECEMBER 31, 1987.

- (B) THE FOR AMENDMENT: ALTHOUGH THE ISL IS MENTIONED IN THE AMENDMENT AND A CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION IS IN PLACE, FORMAL REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF THE CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION BY THE AF FUNDING/LEGAL OFFICE AND APPROVAL SHOULD BE OBTAINED FROM THE AF FUNDING/LEGAL OFFICE.

- (C) CONTRACTING AND NEGOTIATION: THE AMENDMENT PACKAGE DOES NOT DISCUSS THE CONTRACTING AND NEGOTIATION ASPECTS OF FINANCING. WE ALSO NOTE THAT THE CONTRACT CONTAINS THE MICHIGAN STATE CONTRACT. WE NOTE THAT THE CONTRACT UNDER THE PRESENT PAR, MARKED BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICE.

60

UNCLASSIFIED

WAFBORD 020001

CONTRACT TO ADD SUBSTANTIAL ADDITIONAL FOR THE
CONTRACT WITHOUT COMPETITION IS NEARLY IMPOSSIBLE.

D) SPECIAL CLEARANCE: RLA/SA NEEDS TO CLEAR THE
FINAL PACKAGE INCLUDING THE AUTHORIZATION AND CONTRACT
AMENDMENTS. NO STATUTORY SPECIALIST IS INCLUDED IN THE
PACKAGE. RLA/SA CLEARANCE OF THE FINAL VERSIONS OF THE
DOCUMENTS SHOULD BE SENT TO RFDSD/PSA.

E) PLEASE ASSURE THAT ADEQUATE AUDIT FUNDING AND
NECESSARY FINANCING IS INCLUDED IN THE AMENDMENTS.

F) ACTION MEMORANDUM: FOR COMPLETIONS AND TO
ENSURE CONFORMITY WITH AIP PROCEDURES, RFDSD/PSA WANTS
TO HAVE THE DRAFT ACTION MEMORANDUM TO REVIEW AS PART OF
THE PACKAGE.

G. SENDING RFDSD/PSA AN EARLY DRAFT DOCUMENT FOR OUR
INITIAL REVIEW IS A GOOD IDEA, BUT THE SECOND COPY SENT
TO US SHOULD BE COMPLETE AND INCLUDE ALL AMENDMENTS. IN
THE FUTURE, PLEASE ASSURE THAT WE HAVE A COMPLETE
DOCUMENT FOR REVIEW.

H. ALSO PLEASE SEND RFDSD/PSA COPY OF SIGNED AGREEMENT
FOOTPRINTS FOR OUR RECORDS. THOMAS

BT

#8-1

NNNN

UNCLASSIFIED

WAFBORD 020001

61