

PPC/TA/TAPD

A-6080078-6
A-300-10

AID 1020-28 (7-68)
PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT (PAR)
 (U-446) See M.O. 1026.1

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
UNCLASSIFIED

001 PROJECT NUMBER
 PD-AAA-178-A1
 608-11-130-078

002 PAR AS OF: MO. DAY YR. 003 U.S. OBLIGATION SPAN FY Thru FY 004 PROJECT TITLE
 006 COOPERATING COUNTRY - REGION - AID/W OFFICE
MOROCCO

LIVESTOCK AND RANGELAND IMPROVEMENT 13p.

006 FUNDING TABLE

AID DOLLAR FINANCING-OBLIGATIONS (\$000)	TOTAL	CONTRACT (NON-ADD)	PERSONNEL SERVICES			PARTICIPANTS		COMMODITIES		OTHER COSTS	
			AID	PASA	CONTRACT	DIR. PASA	CONTRACT	DIR. PASA	CONTRACT	DIR. PASA	CONTRACT
CUMULATIVE NET THRU ACTUAL YEAR (FY 1969)	153	78	29		78	26		20			
PROPOSED OPERATIONAL YEAR (FY 1970)	157	86	31		86	25		15			

CCC VALUE OF P.L. 480 COMMODITIES (\$000) → Thru Actual Year : Operational Year Program :

007 IMPLEMENTING AGENCY TABLE

If contractors or participating agencies are employed, enter the name and contract or PASA number of each in appropriate spaces below; in the case of voluntary agencies, enter name and registration number from M.O. 1551.1, Attachment A. Enter the appropriate descriptive code in columns b and c, using the coding guide provided below.

TYPE CODE b	TYPE CODE c	a. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TYPE CODE		d. CONTRACT/PASA/VOLAG NO.	e. LEAVE BLANK FOR AID/W USE
			b.	c.		
1. U.S. CONTRACTOR 2. LOCAL CONTRACTOR 3. THIRD COUNTRY CONTRACTOR 4. PARTICIPATING AGENCY 5. VOLUNTARY AGENCY 6. OTHER:	0. PARTICIPATING AGENCY 1. UNIVERSITY 2. NON-PROFIT INSTITUTION 3. ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING 4. CONSTRUCTION 5. OTHER COMMERCIAL 6. INDIVIDUAL 7. OTHER:	1. IVS 2. 3.	1	2	AFR/564	

PART I - PROJECT IMPACT

I-A. GENERAL NARRATIVE STATEMENT ON PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS, SIGNIFICANCE & EFFICIENCY.

This summary narrative should begin with a brief (one or two paragraph) statement of the principal events in the history of the project since the last PAR. Following this should come a concise narrative statement which evaluates the overall efficiency, effectiveness and significance of the project from the standpoint of:

- (1) overall performance and effectiveness of project implementation in achieving stated project targets;
- (2) the contribution to achievement of sector and goal plans;
- (3) anticipated results compared to costs, i.e., efficiency in resource utilization;
- (4) the continued relevance, importance and significance of the project to country development and/or the furtherance of U.S. objectives.

Include in the above outline, as necessary and appropriate, significant remedial actions undertaken or planned. The narrative can best be done after the rest of PART I is completed. It should integrate the partial analyses in I-B and I-C into an overall balanced appraisal of the project's impact. The narrative can refer to other sections of the PAR which are pertinent. If the evaluation in the previous PAR has not significantly changed, or if the project is too new to have achieved significant results, this Part should so state.

008 NARRATIVE FOR PART I-A (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I as necessary):

In a project of this nature, a meaningful evaluation is difficult during the first year of a five-year program. This is the first introduction into Morocco of a comparatively new science of range management. Government officials and participating farmers have been slow to understand the principles involved. Considerable

(cont'd on page 1.a)

MISSION DIRECTOR APPROVAL →	SIGNATURE	DATE
	<i>[Signature]</i>	Sept 18, 1969

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PAR CONTINUATION SHEET**PART I-A cont'd**

time is required to supplant the traditional patterns of uncontrolled nomadic overgrazing of the natural resources and to convey totally new ideas of range management and animal restriction.

This project was designed to establish and carry out a demonstration range management program in four selected pilot areas of Morocco over a five-year period beginning in 1968. The U.S. Range Management Advisor arrived about 1 July 1968. The first IVS technicians arrived in September 1968. The U.S. Advisor introduced a plan for deferred and controlled grazing to promote natural revegetation and maintenance of range-grass species at optimum density and productivity. The Livestock Service (sponsoring agency in the Ministry of Agriculture) recognized and approved the plan, and attempted to start implementing it by stages.

Six Moroccan range management assistant candidates were sent by AID to the U.S. for 16 weeks of training in the western states. When they returned, they were assigned to each of the pilot areas to be activated. As the IVS team of four arrived, they were assigned to Midelt and Kasba Tadla with the above-mentioned Moroccan technicians as counterparts. Seed and a special grass drill were imported from the U.S. and 50 hectares of 3 adapted species were planted in each of the pilot areas of Midelt and Kasba Tadla in the fall months, as a trial.

The Moroccan provincial governors (Ksar-Es-Souk, Beni Mellal and Taza) were unanimously in favor of carrying out all the development steps prior to putting the animals on the controlled areas to graze. This established an unexpected change in implementation policy, requiring the Livestock Service to act as contracting agency in the drilling of wells, constructing of forage centers, handling facilities for the animals, shelters, etc., before any action could be taken to implement the management phase of the project.

Meetings were held with the local tribes to discuss the operation of the project and its objectives. Local tribes in almost every instance gave their full support to the method and objectives of the project, and grazing rights were established by the tribal and Ministry of Interior authorities for four of the six participating tribes. The other two are now in process of establishment, as soon as the demonstration area boundaries can be established.

(cont'd on page 1.b)

PAR CONTINUATION SHEET

Administrative weakness within the Livestock Service has had an adverse effect on the implementation schedule during the first year. In an effort to remedy this problem, a change was made in the second project agreement signed in May 1969. The principle of committee action was introduced which shifted responsibility for project implementation from the Livestock Service to the Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture. A range management committee has been organized composed of agricultural divisions concerned with different aspects of range management (animal husbandry, forage, water resources, land preparation). Also included in the committee is the Ministry of Interior which plays a major role at the provincial level. Local committees have been established in each project area with final authority resting with the governor. It is expected that eventually a range management service will be organized within the Ministry of Agriculture which will be responsible for the administration of public grazing lands.

Considering that the first-year operation of this project has involved establishment of administrative structures, the delineation of boundaries, establishment of new seed trials, and other initial phases of the project, the role of IVS personnel has been less important than will be the case when controlled grazing actually starts. Increased responsibilities are being shifted to IVS personnel as the project moves into a more active phase. Although eartagging of animals has not yet started, feed deliveries, well drilling, and forage center construction are under way and will require close follow-up by IVS personnel.

General Summary of Project Evaluation Elements

1. Over-all performance in achieving project targets and sector and goal plans

It would be impractical to make any attempt to measure achievement of this project against targets and goals short of three years after the date when the first animals are eartagged and controlled grazing has begun. This starting date will be approximately 1 January 1970. From that time forward, the controlling factor in measurability will be the plant and animal response to the controlled change in the ecological environment. In a semi-arid climate, not less than three years are required for any positive degree of benefit.

One "preparatory" year has already been required to bridge the gap between GOM recognition of the need for this project and the realization of the down-to-earth administrative actions required for its implementation. In addition, more time than originally planned has been required to establish coordination between groups and agencies since more of them are actively involved than was originally recognized.

(cont'd on page 1.c)

PAR CONTINUATION SHEET

2. Anticipated results as compared to cost

Gross annual income from the project's 325,000 hectares "before" project management is estimated at 13,384,000 DH. The cost of the five-year project implementation is estimated at 20,309,000 DH. This is more than the feasibility study showed owing to continuation of feed costs throughout the five-year period, plus the increase in well development considered necessary from 32 to 77 units.

With an expanded health and breeding plan, lamb crop, meat, and wool production should increase by an estimated value of 3,213,000 DH annually at a total five-year cost increase of 2,209,000 DH. This would raise expected gross annual income on the 325,000-hectare project to approximately 13,500,000 DH.

By utilizing proven techniques of reseeding with improved varieties of ecologically adapted perennial grass species on 50,000 hectares over the five-year period, natural pasture land producing approximately 30 DH per hectare at present can be stepped up to 300 DH/hectare per year at a cost of about 65 DH per hectare.

Applied to total project cost returns, this would raise the gross annual income "after" project management to approximately 27,000,000 DH, for a total additional cost of 3,130,000 DH.

In summary, for a total project cost of 23,439,000 DH, the gross annual income of producers on the project's 325,000 hectares of collective lands can be raised from the present 13,384,000 DH to 27,000,000 DH.

3. Continued relevance to U.S. objectives

The U.S. objective in the agricultural sector is to reach a sustained annual growth rate of 3-4% within the next five years. Efforts to achieve this goal are being concentrated on cereals production and range and livestock improvement. This project is a pilot effort to increase sheep production and improve rangelands by restricted grazing. If successful, it will be applied to over five million hectares of collective rangelands, not only benefiting farmers but conserving soil and retarding the siltation of U.S.-supported irrigation projects.

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PART I-B - PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS

X09 I-B-1 - OUTPUT REPORT AND FORECAST - (See detailed instructions)

CODE NO. AID/W USE ONLY	2. This section is designed to record progress toward the achievement of each project output target which was scheduled in the PIP, Part II. Where progress toward a target is significantly greater or less than scheduled, describe reason(s) beneath the target.	ACTUAL AND PLANNED OUTPUTS (ALL DATA CUMULATIVE)				6. PROJECTED TOTAL FOR PROJECT LIFE
		3 ACTUAL CUM. TO DATE	4. AS OF PRIOR JUNE 30		5. PLANNED BY NEXT JUNE 30	
			a. PLANNED	b. ACTUAL		
	1. Designate range management areas, including marking of boundaries, covering 325,000 hectares of land during 3 years (first year 125,000 hectares). * (105,000 actually designated and mapped, but only 30,000 have actual boundary stone-monument markers in place.) (Land tenure difficulties unforeseen in project feasibility study caused the delay.)	30,000	125,500	*30,000	230,000	325,000
	2. Preparation of a grazing plan for each designated management area. (Reduction in actual from planned caused by adjustment to meet land tenure problem solutions.)	105,000	125,500	105,000	230,000	325,000
	3. Construction of wells and ponds in project areas. (Wells) (↔ According to revised PROP based on studies conducted during 1968-69.) (The GOM Livestock Service failed to follow through on contracts for well-drilling.)	0	6	0	22↔	65↔
	4. Establish 6 forage centers and animal shelters for emergency feeding and care of flocks. (Although feed deliveries have been made, construction on new center has not started.)	0	6	0	5↔	16↔
	5. Train at least two professional range management advisors, six range management technicians, and up to 80 range wardens. (2 professional range management advisors should be in training for their Masters Degree in the U.S. by next June 30. Range wardens in excess of 5 not needed at present time due to lack of grazing implementation to date.)	0-6-5	1-6-17	0-6-5	2-9-25	2-14-80

(cont'd on page 2. a)

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PART I-B - PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS

I-B-1 - OUTPUT REPORT AND FORECAST - (See detailed instructions)

IDE O. J/W SE ILY	2. This section is designed to record progress toward the achievement of each project output target which was scheduled in the PIP, Part II. Where progress toward a target is significantly greater or less than scheduled, describe reason(s) beneath the target.	ACTUAL AND PLANNED OUTPUTS (ALL DATA CUMULATIVE)				
		3 ACTUAL CUM. TO DATE	4. AS OF PRIOR JUNE 30		5. PLANNED BY NEXT JUNE 30	6. PROJECTED TOTAL FOR PROJECT LIFE
			a. PLANNED	b. ACTUAL		
	<p>6. Develop a system of records to reflect grazing data, animals sold, replacements, supplemental feeding. (Grazing data program not yet initiated due to Provincial Governors' demands that <u>all</u> development phases be completed on each grazing area before selection and ear-tagging of animals is done.)</p> <p>The new revised PROP being submitted for AID/W approval takes into account the need, as influenced by GOM policies and work methods, for the re-scheduling of the output targets based on a more realistic timing sequence, and phasing of work priorities.</p>	0	3	0	6	15
	<p>7. Develop a program for production of forage on irrigated land and pasture crops in certain areas. (This is a phase due for development after the grazing management phase is in operation, when observation of local need and local capacity for feed production to satisfy the project can be properly evaluated.)</p>	0	0	0	3	5
	<p>8. Plan, organize, and implement an animal health phase which will result in improved diagnosis, treatment, and preventive veterinary medicine for the project herds. (This phase is envisioned to take place after 1970, provided the proposed broader scope health-breeding plans are approved by AID/W.)</p>	0	0	0	3	5

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PART I-C - Continued

C.2 - GENERAL QUESTIONS

These questions concern developments since the prior PAR. For each question place "Y" for Yes, "N" for No, or "NA" for Not Applicable in the right hand column. For each question where "Y" is entered, explain briefly in the space below the table.	MARK IN THIS COL.
013 Have there been any significant, unusual or unanticipated results not covered so far in this PAR?	N
014 Have means, conditions or activities other than project measures had a substantial effect on project output or accomplishments?	Y
015 Have any problems arisen as the result of advice or action or major contributions to the project by another donor?	N
016 If the answer to 014 or 015 is yes, or for any other reason, is the project now less necessary, unnecessary or subject to modification or earlier termination?	N
017 Have any important lessons, positive or negative, emerged which might have broad applicability?	N
018 Has this project revealed any requirement for research or new technical aids on which AID/W should take the initiative?	N
019 Do any aspects of the project lend themselves to publicity in newspapers, magazines, television or films in the United States?	N
020 Has there been a lack of effective cooperating country media coverage? (Make sure AID/W has copies of existing coverage.)	N
021 <u>NARRATIVE FOR PART I-C.2</u> Identify each explanatory note by the number of the entry to which it pertains. (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I as necessary):	

- 014 = Inability of the Livestock Service to execute project requirements in a timely manner has impeded progress. Changes in the administrative structure have been made which shift GOM responsibility to the Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture. A range management committee has been formed, under the chairmanship of the Secretary General, which includes members from other Ministry of Agriculture Divisions and a representative from the Ministry of Interior.

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PART II - IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

II-A - STATUS OF SCHEDULE

022 A-1 - INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS (See detailed instructions M.O. 1026.1). This is a listing of major actions or steps which were scheduled for physical start or continuing implementation in the reporting period as reflected in the Project Implementation Plan, Part I.

(a) PIP ITEM NO.	MAJOR ACTIONS OR STEPS; CAUSES AND RESULTS OF DELAYS; REMEDIAL STEPS	(b) STATUS - PLACE AN "X" IN, ONE COLUMN		
		(1) BEHIND SCHEDULE	(2) ON SCHEDULE	(3) AHEAD OF SCHEDULE
1.	Grazing plans prepared		X	
2.	Grazing plans implemented	X		
3.	Kilometers of boundaries determined		X	
4.	Kilometers of boundaries marked	X		
5.	Number of wells planned		X	
6.	Number of wells constructed	X		
7.	Number of forage centers constructed	X		
8.	Number of animal shelters built	X		
9.	Number of handling facilities, including dipping vats, shearing pens, chutes, etc., constructed	X		
10.	Number of head ear-tagged and in grazing trial	X		
11.	Training of range management technicians and wardens		X	
12.	Development of grazing data records		X	
	<p>Delays have been due to Livestock Service inability to cope with an action program. This has resulted in a revision of the 1969 ProAg to place responsibility for action at a higher level and to coordinate through local committees which will carry out plans of the National Committee. This places more responsibility with local governors who can direct local committees to take action when needed. Various aspects of the project are now the responsibility of divisions other than the Livestock Service. Land preparation and seeding assistance is the responsibility of the Agriculture Development Division. Land and social problems are the responsibility of the Ministry of Interior. Assistance in grass research is the responsibility of the Forestry Service, etc.</p> <p>A national Committee for rangeland improvement is the forerunner of an eventual National Range Management Service.</p>			

PART II - Continued

023

II-A.2 - OVERALL TIMELINESS

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

BLOCK (c): If marked, place an "X" in any of the blocks one thru eight that apply. This is limited to key aspects of implementation, e.g., timely delivery of commodities, return of participants to assume their project responsibilities, cooperating country funding, arrival of technicians.

(a) On schedule	
(b) Ahead of schedule	
(c) Behind schedule	X
(1) AID/W Program Approval	
(2) Implementing Agency (Contractor/Participating Agency/Voluntary Agency)	
(3) Technicians	
(4) Participants	
(5) Commodities (non-FFF)	
(6) Cooperating Country	X
(7) Commodities (FFF)	
(8) Other (specify):	

II-B - RESOURCE INPUTS

This section appraises the effectiveness of U.S. resource inputs. There follow illustrative lists of factors, grouped under Implementing Agency, Participant Training and Commodities, that might influence the effectiveness of each of these types of project resources. In the blocks after only those factors which significantly affect project accomplishments, write the letter P if effect is positive or satisfactory, or the letter N if effect is negative or less than satisfactory.

1. FACTORS-IMPLEMENTING AGENCY (Contract/Participating Agency/Voluntary Agency)

024 IF NO IMPLEMENTING AGENCY IN THIS PROJECT. PLACE AN "X" IN THIS BLOCK:		032 Quality, comprehensiveness and candor of required reports	P
		033 Promptness of required reports	P
025 Adequacy of technical knowledge	N	034 Adherence to work schedule	N
025 Understanding of project purposes	P	035 Working relations with Americans	P
027 Project planning and management		036 Working relations with cooperating country nationals	P
028 Ability to adapt technical knowledge to local situation	P	037 Adaptation to local working and living environment	P
029 Effective use of participant training element	P	038 Home office backstopping and substantive interest	P
030 Ability to train and utilize local staff	N	039 Timely recruiting of qualified technicians	P
031 Adherence to AID administrative and other requirements	P	040 Other (describe):	

2. FACTORS-PARTICIPANT TRAINING

041 IF NO PARTICIPANT ELEMENT IN PROJECT. PLACE AN "X" IN THIS BLOCK:		TRAINING UTILIZATION AND FOLLOW UP	
		052 Appropriateness of original selection	P
PREDEPARTURE			
042 English language ability	N	053 Relevance of training for present project purposes	P
043 Availability of host country funding	P	054 Appropriateness of post-training placement	P
044 Host country operational considerations (e.g., selection procedures)	P	055 Utility of training regardless of changes in project	P
045 Technical/professional qualifications	P	056 Ability to get meritorious ideas accepted by supervisors	
046 Quality of technical orientation		057 Adequacy of performance	
047 Quality of general orientation		058 Continuance on project	P
048 Participants' collaboration in planning content of program		059 Availability of necessary facilities and equipment	
049 Collaboration by participants' supervisors in planning training		060 Mission or contractor follow-up activity	P
050 Participants' availability for training		061 Other (describe):	
051 Other (describe):			

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PART II-B - Continued

3. FACTORS-COMMODITIES

PLACE AN "X" IN APPROPRIATE BLOCK:	062 FFF	063 NON-FFF	064 NO COMMODITY ELEMENT			
					072 Control measures against damage and deterioration in shipment.	P
065 Timeliness of AID/W program approval (i.e., PIO/C, Transfer Authorization).					073 Control measures against deterioration in storage.	P
066 Quality of commodities, adherence to specifications, marking.				X	074 Readiness and availability of facilities.	P
067 Timeliness in procurement or reconditioning.				X	075 Appropriateness of use of commodities.	P
068 Timeliness of shipment to port of entry.				X	076 Maintenance and spares support.	
069 Adequacy of port and inland storage facilities.				X	077 Adequacy of property records, accounting and controls.	
070 Timeliness of shipment from port to site.					078 Other (Describe):	
071 Control measures against loss and theft.				X		

Indicate in a concise narrative statement (under the heading a. Overall Implementation Performance, below) your summary appraisal of the status of project implementation, covering both significant achievements and problem areas. This should include any comments about the adequacy of provision of direct hire technicians as well as an overall appraisal of the comments provided under the three headings (b, c & d) which follow. For projects which include a dollar input for generation of local currency to meet local cost requirements, indicate the status of that input (see Detailed Instructions).

Discuss separately (under separate headings b, c & d) the status of Implementing Agency Actions, Participants and Commodities. Where above listed factors are causing significant problems (marked N), describe briefly in the appropriate narrative section: (1) the cause and source of the problem, (2) the consequences of not correcting it, and (3) what corrective action has been taken, called for, or planned by the Mission. Identify each factor discussed by its number.

079 NARRATIVE FOR PART II-B: (After narrative section a. Overall Implementation Performance, below, follow, on form AID 1020-25 as needed, with the following narrative section headings: b. Implementing Agency, c. Participants, d. Commodities. List all narrative section headings in order. For any headings which are not applicable, mark them as such and follow immediately below with the next narrative section heading.)

a. Overall Implementation Performance.

025 - The IVS team lacks practical experience in range management and has had difficulty in grasping the broad concept of the project. They have proper educational background, however, and on-job training is expected to improve their technical knowledge.

030 - Although the IVS team works with counterparts on a daily basis, there has been inadequate training and participation of local staff on a day-to-day basis. As a more active phase of the project gets underway, the local staff will be more usefully employed.

034 - The IVS team has not adhered to the ~~prescribed~~ work schedule prepared by the project manager. A series of work sessions were called by the Food and Agriculture Officer to correct this problem. The project manager has been posted nearer the project sites in order to increase contacts with IVS team members and to improve supervision.

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PART III - ROLE OF THE COOPERATING COUNTRY

The following list of illustrative items are to be considered by the evaluator. In the block after only those items which significantly affect project effectiveness, write the letter P if the effect of the item is positive or satisfactory, or the letter N if the effect of the item is negative or less than satisfactory.

SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL FACTORS:

080 Coordination and cooperation within and between ministries.	N
081 Coordination and cooperation of LDC gov't. with public and private institutions and private enterprise.	N
082 Availability of reliable data for project planning, control and evaluation.	N
083 Competence and/or continuity in executive leadership of project.	N
084 Host country project funding.	P
085 Legislative changes relevant to project purposes.	
086 Existence and adequacy of a project-related LDC organization.	N
087 Resolution of procedural and bureaucratic problems.	N
088 Availability of LDC physical resource inputs and/or supporting services and facilities.	P
089 Maintenance of facilities and equipment.	P
090 Resolution of tribal, class or caste problems.	P
091 Receptivity to change and innovation.	P
092 Political conditions specific to project.	P
093 Capacity to transform ideas into actions, i.e., ability to implement project plans.	N
094 Intent and/or capacity to sustain and expand the impact of the project after U.S. inputs are terminated.	
095 Extent of LDC efforts to widen the dissemination of project benefits and services.	
096 Utilization of trained manpower (e.g., participants, counterpart technicians) in project operations.	P
097 Enforcement of relevant procedures (e.g., newly established tax collection and audit system).	
098 Other:	
HOST COUNTRY COUNTERPART TECHNICIAN FACTORS:	
099 Level of technical education and/or technical experience.	N
100 Planning and management skills.	N
101 Amount of technician man years available.	N
102 Continuity of staff.	P
103 Willingness to work in rural areas.	P
104 Pay and allowances.	N
105 Other:	

In the space below for narrative provide a succinct discussion and overall appraisal of the quality of country performance related to this project, particularly over the past year. Consider important trends and prospects. See Detailed Instructions for an illustrative list of considerations to be covered.

For only those items marked N include brief statements covering the nature of the problem, its impact on the achievement of project targets (i.e., its importance) and the nature and cost of corrective action taken or planned. Identify each explanatory note.

106 NARRATIVE FOR PART III (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I):

080-093 - The problem of range and livestock improvement on all collective lands relates to tribal welfare involving a large number of people. Local leaders, community, regional, and provincial authorities realize that the rehabilitation of the grazing resources on collective lands and the improvement of livestock products are of prime importance. The major problems confronting the GOM are lack of ~~executive~~ ability, poor coordination between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Interior, as well as between divisions within the Ministry of Agriculture. The Livestock Service lacks the ability to transmit concise instructions to field offices and very limited responsibility is delegated to subordinates in the Livestock Service.

093 - A significant problem is the very limited capacity of the Livestock Service Director to transform ideas into action. On occasion the director has ~~arbitrarily~~ bilateral project decisions without informing the project leader and has arbitrarily decided to change project plans. Although these problems have been ultimately resolved, they have adversely affected the implementation schedule.

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PART IV - PROGRAMMING IMPLICATIONS

IV-A - EFFECT ON PURPOSE AND DESIGN

Indicate in a brief narrative whether the Mission experience to date with this project and/or changing country circumstances call for some adjustment in project purposes or design, and why, and the approximate cost implications. Cover any of the following considerations or others that may be relevant. (See Detailed instructions for additional illustrative considerations.) Relevant experience or country situations that were described earlier can simply be referenced. The spelling out of specific changes should be left to the appropriate programming documents, but a brief indication of the type of change contemplated should be given here to clarify the need for change.

For example, changes might be indicated if they would:

1. better achieve program/project purposes;
2. address more critical or higher priority purposes within a goal plan;
3. produce desired results at less cost;
4. give more assurance of lasting institutional development upon U.S. withdrawal.

107 NARRATIVE FOR PART IV-A (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I):

Experience since initiation of field activities makes it clear that measures in addition to those planned in the initial PROP are required to achieve project goals. Although the general approach remains unchanged, the PROP is being revised to include (a) an animal health control activity and (b) provision for extensive demonstrations of rangeland reseeding utilizing introduced adapted species of improved grasses and legumes. Selection of plant species and varieties to be introduced will be based on a series of test plantings in the range areas which were initiated in late 1968. Although increasing the total cost of the project, the increased productions from introducing these new elements will result in a more favorable benefit/cost ratio.

IV-B - PROPOSED ACTION

108 This project should be (Place an "X" in appropriate block(s)):

1. Continued as presently scheduled in PIP.	
2. Continued with minor changes in the PIP, made at Mission level (not requiring submission of an amended PIP to AID/W).	
3. Continued with significant changes in the PIP (but not sufficient to require a revised PROP). A formally revised PIP will follow.	
4. Extended beyond its present schedule to (Date): Mo. ____ Day ____ Yr. ____ . Explain in narrative, PROP will follow.	
5. Substantively revised. PROP will follow.	X
6. Evaluated in depth to determine its effectiveness, future scope, and duration.	
7. Discontinued earlier than presently scheduled. Date recommended for termination: Mo. ____ Day ____ Yr. ____	
8. Other. Explain in narrative.	

109 NARRATIVE FOR PART IV-B:

The revised PROP will provide for the services of a U.S. veterinarian. He will assist in implementing an animal health control activity, including scheduled treatments for internal and external parasites. Disease and parasite control, along with culling and marketing of unthrifty and off-type animals, will be included in the project to further insure that all relevant factors affecting meat and wool production in the rangeland perimeters are given proper consideration in the project.

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