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FROM - USAID/Port-au-Prince, Haiti

SUBJECT - PES Agricultural Development Support I (069)

REFERENCE - Instructions for completing form AID 1330-15
& 15 A (PES)

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JONES

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PAGE OF PAGES

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ADO: GNeptune (in draft)

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PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY (PES) - PART I

Report Symbol U-44

1. PROJECT TITLE <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Agriculture Development Support I</p>			2. PROJECT NUMBER <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">521-0069</p>	3. MISSION/AID/W OFFICE <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">HAITI</p>
4. EVALUATION NUMBER (Enter the number maintained by the reporting unit e.g., Country or AID/W Administrative Code, Fiscal Year, Serial No. beginning with No. 1 each FY) <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">521-79-1</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REGULAR EVALUATION <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL EVALUATION				
5. KEY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DATES		6. ESTIMATED PROJECT FUNDING	7. PERIOD COVERED BY EVALUATION	
A. First PRO-AG or Equivalent FY <u>6/28/74</u>	B. Final Obligation Expected FY <u>12/30/77</u>	C. Final Input Delivery FY <u>1/30/79</u>	A. Total \$ _____ B. U.S. \$ <u>1,877,000</u>	
		From (month/yr.) <u>5/76</u> To (month/yr.) <u>12/31/78</u> Date of Evaluation Review <u>1/15/79;</u>		

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

A. List decisions and/or unresolved issues; cite those items needing further study. (NOTE: Mission decisions which anticipate AID/W or regional office action should specify type of document, e.g., airgram, SPAR, PIO, which will present detailed request.)	B. NAME OF OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTION	C. DATE ACTION TO BE COMPLETED
<p>1. Jointly review the draft Dubreuil Irrigation District by-laws and the general guidelines for development of the Dubreuil Irrigation District prepared by DARNDR and other pertinent information, and prepare an action plan for adoption of by-laws and establishment of a functioning Dubreuil Irrigation District.</p> <p>2. Jointly review the Draft Proposal for the Protection and Management of the Acul Watershed and the GOH annual work plans with special attention to technical, financial and community organization aspects. Identify technical assistance requirements for refinement of a detailed work plan to be financed under project no. 078.</p> <p>3. Review adequacy of DARNDR data collection systems and determine the extent to which " Goals " articulated for on-going agriculture sector projects can and will be measured. Identify special studies or technical assistance required to provide baseline data or to fill other information gaps if required.</p> <p>4. (See continuation sheet)</p>	(Actions will be monitored via bi-monthly project implementation status review).	

9. INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVISED PER ABOVE DECISIONS	10. ALTERNATIVE DECISIONS ON FUTURE OF PROJECT															
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Project Paper</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation Plan e.g., CPI Network</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Financial Plan</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> PIO/T</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Logical Framework</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> PIO/C</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Project Agreement</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> PIO/P</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Project Paper	<input type="checkbox"/> Implementation Plan e.g., CPI Network	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/T	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Logical Framework	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/C	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Project Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/P	_____	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>A. <input type="checkbox"/> Continue Project Without Change</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. <input type="checkbox"/> Change Project Design and/or <input type="checkbox"/> Change Implementation Plan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinue Project</td> </tr> </table>	A. <input type="checkbox"/> Continue Project Without Change	B. <input type="checkbox"/> Change Project Design and/or <input type="checkbox"/> Change Implementation Plan	C. <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinue Project
<input type="checkbox"/> Project Paper	<input type="checkbox"/> Implementation Plan e.g., CPI Network	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____														
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<input type="checkbox"/> Project Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/P	_____														
A. <input type="checkbox"/> Continue Project Without Change																
B. <input type="checkbox"/> Change Project Design and/or <input type="checkbox"/> Change Implementation Plan																
C. <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinue Project																

11. PROJECT OFFICER AND HOST COUNTRY OR OTHER RANKING PARTICIPANTS AS APPROPRIATE (Names and Titles) <p style="font-size: 1.2em;">Gerald Neptune :ADO</p>	12. Mission/AID/W Office Director Approval Signature _____ Typed Name Lawrence E. Harrison
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PES 521-79-1 Part I Facesheet (Cont.)

4. Clarify the lines of authority within DARNDR for management of the Integrated Agricultural Development Project (078) and communicate to all levels of GOH personnel involved in the implementation of the project.

5. Clearly define contractor and counterpart responsibility and authority in all future Scopes of Work for technical assistance under project 078.

I. SUMMARY

This project terminated September 30, 1977 with residual activities continuing through 7/30/79. Funds obligated total \$1,875,361 of which \$1,720,710 have been expended as of 9/30/78. (See Annex B for recapitulation of financial data).

The PROP (Revision No.3) dated 10/15/75, which is the controlling design document for purposes of this evaluation, states that the " chief function of project 069 has been to finance pilot activities which will be extended and expanded under the Integrated Agricultural Development project (078)", and that the project "should be viewed as the first stage of a broad agricultural development program and should focus on the total package of production techniques, new varieties, additional physical inputs and outside advice needed to improve the well-being of farmers."

The Project consisted of four major components or sub-projects:

- 1) Agricultural Policy Studies
- 2) Community Irrigation Systems
- 3) Maize Improvement, and
- 4) Rice Seed Multiplication

Five Agricultural Policy Studies were prepared under contract with JWKIM International at a cost of \$184,900. These studies analyzed agricultural policy and its effect on production in five key fields: coffee, cotton, mangoes, meat and sisal. The PROP revision broadened this activity to include a training component to develop an institutional capability within the Ministry of Agriculture (DARNDR) and to conduct similar analyses of the economics of production and marketing for other farm products.

The Community Irrigation Systems sub-project has been carried out under two contracts. Engineering Consultants, Inc., under a six month contract in 1975, prepared, at a cost of \$75,570, the Feasibility Study and Preliminary Implementation Report for the Dubreuil Irrigation Project. J.G.

White Engineering Corporation, under contract from October 1975 through November 1976 undertook:

- The rehabilitation of Dubreuil irrigation system and formation of the Dubreuil Irrigation District;
- a feasibility study of Jean Rabel irrigation system; and
- identification of 6,000 ha. or irrigable land suitable for system rehabilitation.

The initial contract of \$420,676 was amended in April 1976 to \$465,213. The contract has been extended four times since the initial contract was signed. It terminated on January 31, 1978.

The PROP revision expanded the irrigation component of the project to include a watershed protection and farmer training activity.

This new element of the project was carried out under two personal services contracts. One for \$66,000 to provide assistance to the GOH in nursery establishment and operations during the period 9/26/76 through 9/25/78 and the other for \$54,000 to assist in the development of erosion control practices during the period 6/29/77 through 6/28/79. These residual activities are to be expanded under project 078, Integrated Agriculture Development which was initiated in April 1977.

The Maize Improvement Program was implemented through a contract in the amount of \$118,919 with Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (VPI). The initial contract from 1975 through September 30, 1977 was renewed and the contract terminated on September 1, 1978.

Under the terms of the contract, VPI agreed to:

- test approximately six maize strains and work toward developing a maize production package which will be later introduced to Haitian peasants.

conduct a search for local maize varieties which may be equally as desirable as strains obtained outside Haiti for a maize production program.

multiply seeds of the more promising strains to launch the production program.

The work was carried out at Levy Farm, Les Cayes and, continues there under the direction of two agronomists assigned by the Haitian Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (DARNDR).

The Rice Seed Multiplication sub-project provided \$70,000 for equipment and local costs to help the Chinese Agricultural Mission in its project to improve rice seed and rice production in the Artibonite Valley. A.I.D. participation in this subproject was limited to one year.

II. Progress in Relation To Design

The logical framework attached to the PROP revision contains the following sector goal statement:

- increased production and productivity;
- improvement in nutritional levels and
- improvement in income from marketing of agricultural production.

The project's contribution to goal achievement cannot be measured. Baseline data were not collected at the beginning of the project nor was there systematic collection of data during the course of the project.

A. Community Irrigation Systems

The " Goal" of this activity is: " Development of an institutional mechanism for creating grassroots community cooperative organizations producing in concert with the national needs and utilizing the resources at the community's disposal effectively".

The "institutional mechanism" is not clearly defined in the Project Paper. However, Engineering Consultants, Inc. (ECI) in their Feasibility Study and Preliminary Implementation Report for the Dubreuil Irrigation Project recommended the formation of a community irrigation district in which members of the community would participate in maintenance of the irrigation system. DARNDR animateurs (extension agents) have been working with farmers in the area over the past three years to motivate them to accept the new concept of community maintenance of the irrigation system. At present, 16 groupements have been organized to maintain 16 lateral canals. Whereas Damien used to be responsible for maintaining the main canal, and farmer groups were responsible for maintaining secondary canals only, at the present time users must participate in normal maintenance of the entire system.

The Dubreuil Irrigation District is not yet established as a legal entity. However, approximately \$17,000 has been collected by means of work contributions earned in rehabilitating the system. This amount has reportedly been deposited in a local bank to the Dubreuil Irrigation District account which will be under the control of a central committee of members of the groupements with advisory services provided by DARNDR. Future water tax collections and initial capital contributions to the fund are expected to be sufficient for ordinary maintenance of the irrigation system.

DARNDR has prepared general guidelines for the development of the Dubreuil Irrigation District. These guidelines should be reviewed for technical feasibility in conjunction with the draft Irrigation District by-Laws prepared by J.G. White and contained in the contractors final report. Special attention should be given to the adequacy of measures for protection of the interest of the small farmer. Provisions for water user taxes and other contributions to the irrigation fund should be scrutinized to assure that they do not constitute a regressive tax on the target group. (See Action No. 1 on the Face Sheet).

The purpose of the Irrigation component of the project was to test on a pilot basis the economic and sociological feasibility of:

- (1) Rehabilitating the decaying irrigation systems which would then be managed at the grass-roots community cooperative level.
- (2) Introducing an intensive cropping system on these irrigated lands designed to meet the needs of the country for nutritious food and in some cases industrial products, and
- (3) Utilization of soil conservation practices and techniques that might be applied on a nationwide basis

The work carried out by J.G. White Engineering Corporation contributed toward achieving this multiple purpose. The Dubreuil Irrigation system rehabilitation was terminated January 31, 1978 with an estimated 22 percent rehabilitated and irrigation estimated to be possible on 14 percent of the land served by the system. The Jean Rabel feasibility study was completed. J.G. White completed a report, "Pre-feasibility Studies of Selected Community Irrigation Systems" in which 24 projects encompassing approximately 6,000 hectares of irrigable land were identified.

Difficulty with inputs was experienced from the beginning of this subproject. Although Dubreuil was assigned the highest priority under the contract, USAID in November 1975 instructed J.G. White to hold in abeyance initiation of work at Dubreuil and to proceed with the Jean Rabel feasibility study and the pre-feasibility studies cited above. The reason given was

that work at Dubreuil should await completion of a report in which motivation of small farmers and training of DARNDR personnel in motivational techniques would be discussed.

The problems which most seriously affected project performance were:

- (1) short-term extensions of the J.G. White contract by USAID which adversely affected project continuity and counterpart relationships.
- (2) Lack of clear lines of authority from the Irrigation Service to the District Agronomer needed for effective GOH management of the project.
- (3) misunderstanding of the respective roles of the GOH and the contract team by both and,
- (4) inadequate and sporadic payment of DARNDR personnel by the GOH and, concomitantly, the failure to provide adequate counterpart personnel.

The pilot soil conservation activity in the Acul Watershed initiated in the last year of the project made some progress in expanding nurseries, constructing erosion prevention structures, and to a limited extent, training and organizing farmers.

The nursery advisor reported that the present staff of the nursery can produce trees, but is not capable of carrying out adaptive research for identification and development of new varieties. Additional training is needed in this area as well as in the areas of planning, management and administration (record - keeping),

A major constraint to achievement of the objectives of the soil conservation effort is the lack of a technically sound, detailed work plan, the development of which will require a considerable effort in information gathering in the watershed areas. Trees are now available, but there is no specific plan identifying areas to be reforested or terraced based upon siltation and other pertinent information. There have been no surveys of the Acul watershed to determine land ownership which is an important factor for small farmer participation in watershed development. ^{1/} There is also no information on the types of trees to be used based on land use patterns, nor sufficient information on the attitudes of farmers in the watershed concerning the planting of trees which compete with other crops.

Another urgent problem is the uncontrolled cutting of timber in certain regions of the country. This problem should be studied in each of the watersheds to be developed under project 078 to provide the basis for establishing the necessary controls and/or education needed to assure that these practices do not negate soil conservation efforts financed under project 078. Continued soil erosion in the Acul watershed will reduce the efficiency of the Dubreuil irrigation system over time and will necessitate continuous rehabilitation.

B. Agricultural Policy Studies

The " Goal " of this activity is:
" to assure that the policies of the Government of Haiti will provide maximum encouragement to meeting the agricultural and rural development goals of the country."

There is little evidence that these studies influenced GOH policy with regard to any of the crops reviewed. The studies were utilized primarily for USAID project identification and development purposes. For example, the coffee study was used as the basis for project 0083, Small Farmer Marketing, which, among other things is attempting to establish a mechanism for coffee price stabilization.

^{1/} See " Proposals for Research into Haitian Peasant Land Tenure" by Gerald F. Murray, August 25, 1978 (AID 521-78-29)

The " Purpose " of the policy studies was two-fold:

- (1) to provide the Haitian Government with sufficient factual information, through detailed examination and analysis of five policy issues, to serve as a basis for possible re-evaluation of policy, and
- (2) to develop an institutional capability to continue economic policy studies.

The policy studies of coffee, cotton, meat, sisal and mango analyzed the economic problems and constraints applicable to the production of these crops in Haiti. The studies provided information which was not previously available and helped eliminate some commodities from consideration for USAID assistance.

The training which had been planned under this sub-project was not carried out, as counterparts in the Haitian Government were not assigned.

C. Maize Improvement

The " Goal " statements for the Maize Research and Rice Seed Production components were identical to the sector goal, as stated in the Logical Framework. As already mentioned, the Sector Goal is not measurable at the present time due to lack of production and other data.

The " Purpose " of the Maize Improvement was:

- (1) to provide test results on production of better local varieties, improved high-yielding, non-high-lysine maize and of high-lysine maize that will assist the Haitian Government in making a decision to meet the national protein deficiency either through the production of high-lysine maize on a national scale or to concentrate

~~upon the production of high-yielding varieties of maize supplemented with beans; and~~

- (2) to develop a maize package (seed, fertilizer, cultural practices) that would produce optimum economic and/or nutritional yields under local farm conditions.

The purpose of this component has been achieved in part. Over the three years of the contract, imported and local varieties of maize were identified, collected, tested, and compared for yield and local acceptability. In all, 107 varieties were tested. The research plots have increased from an original five hectares to 10.3 hectares at present.

The research data collected during the first two years of the contract identified 10 varieties for further testing. During the third and last year of the contract, seven varieties were tested under the same conditions and the results compared. The preliminary data analysis identifies the Les Anglais variety, which is native to the Les Cayes plain, as the strain which shows the least amount of variation under test and is characterized by high production and low risk. The data also show that a hybrid seed program would be too costly to develop; moreover, the hybrid varieties do not appeal to local taste. The high-lysine varieties are also susceptible to insect infestation. The maize strains which have proved preferable are the higher-yielding non-high-lysine varieties.

Over the three year period, five varieties of beans were tested for yield. A multiple cropping system of beans and corn was tested and over a nine-month period the results of various combinations of crops were compared. However, this aspect of the maize improvement program was not studied in depth because of limitations of time and resources.

A maize package designed for optimal production is in process of development. Nine hectares are now

planted in seed maize scheduled for distribution in 1979. Farmers in the region have been chosen to participate in demonstrations. However, the results are not well documented. The yield on local varieties without fertilizer is at present 1 metric ton per hectare, while yields as high as 3 1/2 metric tons per hectare have been achieved with improved seed and moderate applications of fertilizer.

Construction of the seed storage facility at Levy Farm which was scheduled for completion during the third year of the contract has not yet begun.

Although no Haitian counterpart was originally scheduled for this activity, two DARNDR agronomes have now been assigned and are in charge of the sub-project.

D. Rice Seed Multiplication Project

This sub-project has four purposes:

- (1) Reduce importation of certified rice seed by supplying 500 metric tons of such seed annually for rice farmers to plant, top quality, high-yielding varieties;
- (2) to train 150 farmers as certified seed growers;
- (3) to train agronomes in the technique of growing certified seed; and
- (4) to develop a financially self-sufficient certified seed production and marketing system.

None of these objectives were fully achieved. The Chinese agricultural team produced 300 tons of rice seed during the year of USAID participation in the project, but a viable certified seed production and marketing system does not yet exist.

However, seed is being distributed among farmers and about 40 off-farm demonstrations were carried out. Information on the number of farmers and agronomes trained is reportedly not available.

III. MAJOR ISSUES AND LESSONS LEARNED

The issues which are most relevant to current project management and design efforts are the following:

A) Community Irrigation Systems

The project was unsuccessful in establishing a locally operated and maintained irrigation district in the Dubreuil area. Some of the reasons for the failure of this major component of project 069 are:

- (1) Collaboration with DARNDR in the preparation of project design documentation was inadequate.
- (2) No serious institutional analysis was undertaken during project development to realistically assess the absorptive capacity of DARNDR.
- (3) DARNDR was unable to field or adequately support the number of counterpart personnel called for in the project.
- (4) Communication between DARNDR, the contractor and USAID was not adequate.
- (5) Lines of authority within DARNDR from the Irrigation Service to the District Agronome were unclear.
- (6) Although the contractor tried to maintain an advisory role initially, lack of progress in achieving the scope of the contract caused the contractor to assume a more operational role.
- (7) High turn-over of contract personnel adversely affected project continuity and

counterpart relationships. This problem was further exacerbated by the lack of a French language capability on the part of some of the contract engineers.

- 8) Too much emphasis was placed upon physical rehabilitation of the irrigation system by the contractor to the neglect of community development considerations.
- 9) Community Councils in the Dubreuil area were not adequately prepared by project personnel to fully understand and participate in the establishment and operation of a local irrigation district. On the contrary, existing Community Councils were disrupted when money and food was offered for labor and new groupements were fabricated by the contractor for the most efficient labor output, and not for overall community development purposes.

B. Agricultural Policy Studies

As understood by the contractor, the primary objective of the agricultural policy studies component of ADSI was to enhance the institutional capabilities of the Planning Unit of DARNDR to conduct policy studies. The secondary objective was to produce studies which would be as useful as possible to decision-makers in the GOH.

The institution building objective was not realized because DARNDR personnel assigned to the project were neither sufficient in number nor of adequate educational level to fully benefit from the exercise. Of the seven members of the Planning Unit listed by the contractor as counterparts, only one Agronome participated on a full-time basis. Furthermore, counterpart participation was limited primarily to data collection in the field. Planning Unit personnel were not involved in analysis of the data nor in the preparation of the studies. The capability to conduct independent analyses for the formulation of agricultural policy was not enhanced by the project, nor does it presently exist in the DARNDR Planning Unit.

The reasons for the non-utilization of the studies are somewhat more difficult to identify. However, one probable explanation is that DARNDR did not request that the policy studies be made, nor did they participate in the selection of the commodities to be included. The greatest proportion of contract effort was expended on coffee because of the obvious importance of that commodity to the economy of Haiti, but the contractor admits that the study was to be used as an input to USAID fund allocation decisions and project design.

Neither the organizational mechanism nor the political will was present to effectively implement the policy recommendations. The policy recommendations with regard to coffee price stabilization were not acted upon for reasons identified by Alvara Jimenez in his coffee marketing study.

C. Maize Improvement

The purpose of the Maize Improvement component of ADS I, to test maize varieties, produce seed and develop a maize production package, was achieved. The contractor performed satisfactorily given the fact that Damien failed to provide the counterpart personnel and other support anticipated. When the contract researcher arrived, no decision had yet been made by DARNDR as to the use for the Levy Facility. Up until the last year of the project, the District Agronome for Cayes, who was supposed to be the counterpart project manager, did not reside in Cayes but occupied a position and lived at Damien. The Agronome on site, who was nominally in control, did not feel he had the authority to make decisions necessary for implementing the project.

The issues which remain revolve around a residual activity, which though implied, was not specifically provided for in the initial project design, namely, the Cayes Maize Seed Treatment Center.

The center has been designed, equipment requirements specified and the construction contractor selected. The major issues are: 1) Do we need it? Reportedly there are data available as to the maize seed requirement in Haiti, but there is some question as to its validity. If the national need is 3000 MT, as has been suggested, then

the facility at Damien, which produces about 500 MT and has a capacity of about twice that, cannot alone supply the national requirement even when operated at full capacity. 2) Will the new facility at Cayes be fully utilized?

Although the Damien facility is underutilized, its capacity is ten times that of the Cayes Center (80 MT). Furthermore, the method of seed production for the Damien facility, i.e. contracts to several farmers in the Cul de Sac, causes control problems which are not expected to arise at the Cayes Center, since the seed will be produced under controlled conditions at the facility. 3) Where is the money coming from to build the facility? The USAID Controller has determined that there is sufficient money remaining in the ADS I project to build the Center, but not to equip it. 4) Who will operate the center? The issue of public or private operation and management of the center, is an issue which should be dealt with in the context of PDAI. As already indicated above, both ADO and Damien are aware of some of the shortcomings of the Damien Center.

D. Rice Seed Multiplication

This component of ADS I was a one shot contribution to the rice production activities of the Chinese Mission. We know that about 300 tons of rice seed was produced and distributed, and that about 40 off-farm demonstrations were carried out. However, the ultimate objective of the project, i.e., to develop a financially self-sufficient certified seed production and marketing system, has not been achieved.

IV. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

One of the primary objectives of this evaluation was to introduce within the Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (DARNDR) the concept and methodology for evaluating projects. Project design was discussed at a plenary session held at DARNDR. Each sub-project and the project as a whole were evaluated in terms of achieving objectives as measured by the indicators in the 1975 revision of the Project Paper. Sub-projects were evaluated in separate sessions

in accordance with a prepared format. A list of participants in the evaluation is contained in Annex A.

One prior evaluation (PAR No. 521-069-602) was completed in June 1976 covering the period 5/75 to 5/76. The present evaluation reviews progress from 5/76 to the termination of this pilot projection September 30, 1977, and some residual activities in soil conservation and watershed management already mentioned.

V. SPECIAL COMMENTS AND REMARKS

Prior to the completion of this Project Evaluation Summary (PES), the Mission initiated the redesign of Agriculture Sector projects, including those which continue activities started in project 069 (ADS I), namely irrigation & soil conservation under 078 Integrated Agriculture Development, and research under 092 Agriculture Development Support II.

PARTICIPANTS IN THE EVALUATION

Agricultural Policy Studies

ADO: Lloyd Clyburn, Assistant Agricultural
Development Officer

RED: Joel Cotten, Evaluation Officer
Lea Knott, Evaluation Officer

Community Irrigation Systems

ADO: James Purcell, Project Officer

RED: Lea Knott, Evaluation Officer
Joel Cotten, Evaluation Officer

DARNDR: Eng. Leonce Edouard, Coordinator of
Irrigation Activities
Eng. Fritz Nivose, Chief Irrigation Services
Econ. Sam, Program and Planning Unit
Eng. Benaime, Assistant Project Engineer,
Dubreuil

Maize Improvement Program

ADO: Lloyd Clyburn, Assistant Agricultural Development
Officer
James Purcell, Project Officer

RED: Lea Knott, Evaluation Officer

**Virginia Polytechnic
Institute (VPI)**

**:Professor Howard Massey, Assistant
Dean, Department of Agriculture, VPI**

**Professor Ryland Webb, Coordinator
for Haitian Program, VPI**

Richard Watts, Researcher, VPI

DARNDR: Julio Barthelemy, Chief, Research Service
Claude Grand-Pierre, Agronome, Research Service
Econ. Sam, Project Evaluation Officer,
Program and Planning Unit

Rice Seed Multiplication

**ADO: Lloyd Clyburn, Assistant Agricultural
Development Officer**

**RED: Joel Cotten, Evaluation Officer
Lea Knott, Evaluation Officer**

ANNEX B

RECAPITULATION OF FINANCIAL HISTORY
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT 0069

The Controller's Office undertook a financial analysis of project 0069 to include:

- (1) a summary of financial activity by project output and input,
- (2) a statement of financial status including unliquidated balances and their status, and
- (3) a description of any financial problems with suggested corrective action.

The Controller's Office experienced difficulties in reconstructing the financial history of this project because of incomplete project documentation, particularly during the first two years of the project. A minor problem identified was the failure to amend project documentation to reflect changes in implementation. For example, the final contribution date on ProAg 77-6 (Revision No.2) was 3/31/78, but the Stapleton contract funded under this ProAg has a completion date of 6/30/79. No amendment was made to the ProAg extending the final contribution date.

It is recommended that an annual analysis of all project documentation be undertaken on all projects to assure that it is complete, accurate and internally consistent.

The project officer has been advised of the errors in the documentation and is making the necessary corrections.

AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT I

0069

FINANCIAL STATUS AS OF

DATE

	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Balances</u>
Contract Services	1,447,639	1,389,369	58,270
Participants	10,786	9,906	799
Commodities	120,267	120,267	-0-
Other Costs	296,749	201,168	95,580
Total	1,875,361	1,720,710	154,649