

REPORT OF PROGRESS ON COOPERATIVE GUYANA AGREEMENT

USAID 211(d) GRANT ON TROPICAL RUMINANT LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION Consortium

July 1, 1974 - December 31, 1974

A major data collection activity in Guyana was undertaken by the various members of the 211(d) Consortium in Guyana during the first six months of 1974. Therefore, there was no in-country activity during the six month period covered by this report. Work was focused on the tabulation and analysis of data obtained during the first half of 1974, on the integration of this additional information into the modelling activities of Texas A&M and Purdue University, and on further development of the herd model by Texas A&M and the industry model by Purdue. As data tabulation, analysis, and modelling efforts progressed additional information needs were identified, and plans were made for additional field work in early 1975. Communication among Consortium members has been maintained through exchange of reports, direct communication for exchange of ideas and through Consortium meetings. Specific activities and progress of individual Consortium members will be discussed below.

Texas A&M University

Data collected on beef cattle production by J.M. Davis at Ebiri, Matthews Ridge, and the Rupanuni supplemented by data from the World Bank Project have been organized. Data has been punched on computer cards. These data will be used to establish a basis for simulating alternative beef cattle production systems in the Texas A&M model. Data

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NO. 2

systems. A preliminary summary of findings was made available to Consortium members and to Guyana. In addition, the raw data pertaining to production practices were made available to Purdue University for further analysis and incorporation into the industry model. Plans were made for a survey of livestock extension workers. This survey will be conducted during the first half of 1975.

University of Florida

A workshop was organized and conducted at Gainesville in August of 1974. The purpose of this workshop was to discuss the approach to modeling of forage production systems. Representatives from the four member institutions participated in the workshop. Tentative agreement was reached on the critical aspects of forage production and nutrient inputs necessary to represent livestock nutrition in the production systems for both the Texas A&M and Purdue models. Mott and Conrad, drawing upon Florida's prior experience in Guyana and in the tropics in general, have served as resource persons for Texas A&M and Purdue in their modelling of livestock production systems.

Purdue University

Emphasis has been on development of the industry model for Guyana. Data obtained during the summer of 1974 by Purdue, Texas A&M and Tuskegee as a result of field work conducted in Guyana were organized and used as a basis for structuring both production and marketing aspects of the model. Additional data needs were identified and plans made for more field work to be conducted in the first half of 1975. A conceptual framework for the industry model was developed and programming of the computer model was initiated. A sub project for economic

analysis of alternative sizes for slaughter facilities has been initiated. Preliminary discussions were carried on with Mr. Dukhia of the University of Guyana with respect to the conduct of a study of beef demand in Guyana. The initial version of the Texas A&M model was converted from DYNAMO to FORTRAN to facilitate utilization on the Purdue computer and linkage with the Purdue model. The FORTRAN version was made available to Texas A&M and subsequent work will be done in FORTRAN.

The plans for the first half of 1975 include additional field work to obtain necessary information to complete modeling, initiation of the beef demand study, completion of the economies to size study for slaughter facilities, and completion of the industry model in a preliminary form. The industry model will be used in a workshop framework with Consortium members in the U.S. to identify major problems and deficiencies. A workshop in Georgetown will then be organized for evaluation of the model in cooperation with the Guyanese. This will provide a basis for further modification and improvement of the model as a policy analysis tool.

Memorandum

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Livelihood
Consortium

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TO : Review Committee

DATE: April 5, 1976

FROM : TA/AGR, Leon F. Hesser

SUBJECT: Issue Papers on Four Universities

Issues raised in respect to the four Universities are common in many cases. However, a few are related to the particular special disciplines with which each of the institutions are dealing

Three issues are particularly significant to all of the participating institutions.

1. What are the institutions capability for effectively absorbing grant funds and at what funding level? this question is related to normal staff availability, incremental staffing and the question of incremental staff tenure.
2. What is the projected demand for consortium services? This is in part an issue for AID/W determination and poses a serious policy determination on extension, expansion, or phasing down of the current activities.
3. What will be the effect of Title 12 legislation in respect to AID's Foreign Assistance policies? Will 211(d) continue to be a part of AID programming or will the new legislation supplant this system.

The issues raised for guidance to the review committee do not preclude the development of by committee issues it considers relevant.



ISSUES PAPER
Purdue University
Comprehensive Review -- 211(d) Grant
April 22 & 23

To develop U.S. Institutional capability and competence in the husbandry of ruminant livestock in tropical areas, AID has made grants to four U.S. institutions. The four U.S. institutions agreed to cooperate (act as a consortium) in the development of a multi-disciplinary approach to research and technical assistance focused on ruminant livestock production systems for the wet/dry tropics. Among these is the 211(d) grant to Purdue University, where AID support has the objective of increasing Purdue's (Economics Department) capability to use the systems approach in the analysis of tropical ruminant livestock production possibilities, including identification of limiting factors on institutions and to convert this analysis into a "model" for development of animal agriculture program. Among the features of Purdue University which led to this selection by TA/AGR is Purdue's demonstrated commitment to assisting agencies working in the international community and experience in developing countries.

The issues raised herein relate primarily to the management of the grant, progress toward the objective, and Purdue's future directions and involvement with AID in the developing countries. More specifically, the issues intend to evaluate how AID funds have been used to develop Purdue's capability as stated in the objective.

For the purpose of this review, the issues must be considered in the context of tangible achievements (outputs . impact) vis-a-vis the magnitude of the funds expended--not in the enumeration of inputs. The issues have been prepared in consultation with the TAB Grant Coordinator and are within the requirements for Comprehensive Review as outlined in Grant Handbook 13, App. 2-C, and in compliance with Agency policies recently established by the Administrator in PD-62 (documents attached).

While these issues will be used by the Chairman in structuring the review, they do not preclude the discussion of other issues which the Review Committee and Purdue University may wish to raise.

Issue 1 - Has Purdue University strengthened its capacity to evaluate marketing transportation and other economic factors related to livestock production?

What progress has been made in expanding research linkages with national and international institutions in economic analyses?

Issue 2 - What new advisory capability in livestock development systems have been developed at Purdue University as a result of the grant?

Issue 3 - To what extent did the survey of Guyana's livestock sector enhance Purdue University capability in analysis methodology to develop a Systems Model of the Cattle Economy?

a. Is the model a useful tool to determine for policy purpose the deficiencies in current livestock production practices and does it deal with alternative practices that may make the industry viable?

Issue 4 - Is the consortium approach a valid and viable method to develop multi-disciplinary institutional capability of a single complex sector such as animal agriculture in U.S. institutions?

Will this approach require a continuing (modified) input from AID to assure availability of this resource of animal agriculture programs in LDCs?

Issue 5 - What future direction and involvement is Purdue prepared to consider and to undertake? How will Purdue continue to maintain the capability resulting from the grant?

Answers to the following questions will be relevant to the above:

- a) To what extent will this capability be available to perform services in LDCs?
- b) How has Purdue University's knowledge base been enhanced since 1972 relative to methodology of analysis and systems approach for development of the animal agriculture sector in a developing country?
- c) What advisory capacities exist now which did not exist at the time of the grant and what type of specialists could be made available to AID, LDCs, or other donor agencies?

d) - e) ...