

PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION REPORT

I. BACKGROUND DATA

A. <u>PROJECT TITLE:</u>	Soil Conservation
B. <u>PROJECT NUMBER:</u>	527-0220
D. <u>DATE OF AUTHORIZATION:</u> <u>AND AMOUNT:</u>	August 25, 1980 \$1,600,000 Grant
C. <u>DATES OF OBLIGATION:</u> <u>AND AMOUNT:</u>	August 30, 1980 \$1,575,000
D. <u>FOOD PROGRAM LOCAL</u> <u>CURRENCY GENERATIONS:</u>	None
E. <u>OTHER FINANCIAL</u> <u>GOP CONTRIBUTIONS:</u>	\$982,000
F. <u>OTHER DONOR FINANCIAL</u> <u>CONTRIBUTIONS:</u>	None
G. <u>PACD:</u>	December 31, 1983 (Original) Dec. 31, 1986 (Revised)
H. <u>IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:</u>	General Directorate of Water, Soils and Irrigation (DGASI), Ministry of Agriculture

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

The purpose of the Project was to consolidate, strengthen and institutionalize a Soil and Water Conservation System within the General Directorate of Water and Soils of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Project consisted of two major components:

1. Institutional Strengthening.
2. Soil and Water Conservation Technical Development.

III. PROJECT INPUTS

In order to achieve the objectives of the Project, the AID Grant Financed the following activities:

1. Foreign Technical Assistance: Foreign Technical Assistance included 44 person months of long and short term assistance. The long term (36 person months) technical assistance was assigned to be the principal advisor for the GOP Project Chief.

2. Local Hire Technical Assistance: A team of qualified specialized professionals was contracted to carry out this activity. This included 479 person months in the areas of soil conservation, agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, rural sociology, and soil science. This also included 36 person months of a Peruvian professional who was the Chief of Project. This team was responsible for developing technical norms, coordinating and evaluating the activities for institutional strengthening and the development of the Pilot Area in Cajamarca.
3. Pilot Area Supplies and Equipment: Field equipment such as theodolites, surveyor's level, and a four-wheel drive vehicle were purchased for support of the operations in the Pilot Area.
4. Training: Training was provided to project personnel (approximately 100) via domestic short courses. One individual from the Ministry of Agriculture received one month training in the United States working with the Soil Conservation Service.

IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS

The General Directorate of Water, Soil and Irrigation completed the proposed law and justification to create the National Soil Conservation System. The Project established active interinstitutional coordination committees with representatives from Ministry of Agriculture extension offices (CIPA's) and local universities. The program worked in 9 Departments, 100 districts, 220 communities and 100 small villages. Approximately 260 Conservation Communities and 64 mothers' clubs were formed.

1. Planned Output

- Establishment of a National System for Soil Conservation.

Project Accomplishment

- The General Directorate of Water and Soils drafted a law and justification to establish a National Soil Conservation System. In addition, interinstitutional regional coordination committees were established and operated in 8 of the 11 project offices.

2. Planned Output

- Preparation of investment program at the farm level for soil conservation practices on behalf of small farmers.

Project Accomplishment

- The Project published 2 reports dealing with the economic impact of the use of soil conservation practices. A Farmer's Earnings Report and a socio-economic report were completed by the Project Agricultural Economist.

3. Planned Output

- Preparation of Technical Manuals and Bulletins.

Project Accomplishment

- Four major publications and several small brochures have been printed. A summary edition of the "Economic Impact" of the Use of Soil Conservation Practices in the Peruvian Andes was also published. A total of 5 technical booklets on various conservation practices were published. New editions of the manuals are updated by the GOP.

4. Planned Output

- Establishment of Pilot Test Areas in the department of Cajamarca and Junin. These areas served as experimental sites to measure soil and water practices' effects on soil erosion and water retention.

Project Accomplishment

- A total of 5,763 test areas were successfully established.

5. Planned Output

- Farmer Training activities offered by trained and qualified Project Personnel.

Project Accomplishment

- Roughly, 8,100 farmers and technicians were trained in soil conservation via short on-site courses and farmer field days. A total of 25 field days were held and 16 training courses offered. The Project demonstrated improved soil and water management practices on 7,000 test plots, 3,800 terraces, 2,100 contour furrows, and 100 highland pastures.

Financial Summary:

A. A.I.D. Contribution:

<u>Grant Funds Cumulative by PACD:</u>	<u>US \$</u>
Amount Obligated	1,575,000
Amount Committed	1,575,000
Accrued Expenditures	1,549,000
Pipeline 1/	26,000

B. Food Program Local Currency Generations: None

C. Other GOP Financial Contributions: 982,000

D. Other Donor Financial Contributions: None

V. MISSION ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT

The soil conservation practices developed and promoted by this Project were very successful, producing crop yield increases as high as 119 percent. The Project surpassed the output targets for test plots and numbers of farmers trained. The most significant indicator of the Project's impact was the fact that on January 4, 1988 the Peruvian Government created the National Program of Watershed Management and Soil Conservation, based on the organization of the Soil and Water Conservation Project. In order to be effective:

1. The Soil and Water Conservation System must continue to coordinate with other GOP and NGO agencies in identifying high priority watersheds in the Coast and High Jungle where soil erosion and/or water management is a problem.
2. More emphasis needs to be made through the application of appropriate resources, on native pasture/rangeland management and reforestation improvement.
3. The Project's current Data collection and analysis must be maintained and improved to adequately monitor longer-term results from conservation practices.

Project evaluations were done in: August 1983, December 13, 1984, November 1986 and January 1987. The final evaluation concluded that:

- The project is one of the most successful activities in the Mission portfolio. Accomplishments have been substantial. The Project exceeded several of its key targets. Progress has been particularly notable in the areas of training, extension of soil and water conservation practices, establishment of experimental test sites and institutional coordination.