

AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

6250916-④

PD-AAB-735-41

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FROM - ADO/DAKAR

DATE SENT

January 20, 1978

SUBJECT - PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY - SAHEL FOOD CROP PROTECTION - 625-0916

REFERENCE -

TRANSMITTED HERewith IS THE PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY FOR THE SAHEL FOOD CROP PROTECTION (625-0916) COVERING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1976 TO NOVEMBER 1977.

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Blueprint given to Mail Room 1/31/78

PAGE 1 OF 8 PAGES

DRAFTED BY <i>[Signature]</i> ADO: CJFredrickson/jm	OFFICE SFCP	PHONE NO.	DATE 1/18/78	APPROVED BY: <i>[Signature]</i> RDO: NSchoonover
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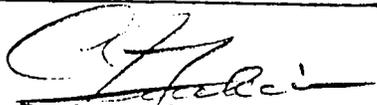
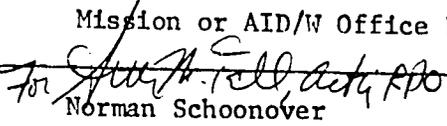
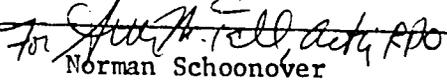
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PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY
(Submit to MO/PAV after each project evaluation)

1. Mission or AID/W Office Name ADO/Dakar		2. Project Number 625-0916	
3. Project Title Sahel Food Crop Protection			
4. Key project dates (fiscal years)		5. Total U.S. funding life of project	
a. Project Agreement Signed 6/28/75	b. Final Obligation 6/28/79	c. Final input delivered 9/30/85	\$ 6.700
6. Evaluation number as listed in Evaluation Schedule	7. Period covered by this evaluation From: Jan. 1976 to Nov. 1977	8. Date of this Evaluation Review Nov. 7, 1977	
9. Action Decisions Reached at Evaluation Review including items needing further study (Note: This list does not constitute an action request to AID/W. Use telegrams, airgrams, SPARS, etc., for action)		10. Officer or Unit responsible for follow-up	11. Date action to be completed
1) Increase staff and PASA participation		Project Officer and USDA/APHIS	FY 78
2) Secure waivers for procurement of pesticides		Project Officer and Country Project Officers	ASAP
3) Accelerate participant Training		Training Officer Country Project Officers	ASAP
4) Coordinate activity with Sahel Development Program		Project Manager Country Project Officers Training Officer	Continue to end of project
12. Signatures:			
Signature:  Project Officer		Signature:  Mission or AID/W Office Director	
Typed name	Channing J. Fredrickson	Typed Name	for  Norman Schoonover
Date	January 18, 1978	Date	January 18, 1978

13. SUMMARY

The project is progressing satisfactorily although construction of the Training Center is behind schedule. At present the construction of the Dakar Training Center is nearing completion and entomological supplies, laboratory, office equipment and training aids have been ordered and received.

Project Agreements have been signed with six countries including Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Mauritania, Senegal and The Gambia in accordance with the design of the Project Paper. Under these ProAgs, PIO/C's were issued for vehicles, entomological supplies, pesticides and application equipment, most of which have been received.

Participants have been identified under the PIO/P's prepared for each country according to their particular needs. One participant has completed training, three are due to leave for the U.S. January 1, 1978 and five more are leaving in May, 1978.

Surveillance and reporting systems have been instituted in several countries and demonstration plots set up to provide plant protection staff and farmers the benefits of integrated pest management technology.

There is every expectation at the time of this reporting that project goals will be achieved, despite delays in implementation due to French language training of the Project Manager and USDA/PASA personnel and the customary obstacles associated with a pioneering effort, the different LDC bureaucracies, problems connected with procurement from AAPC, interim pesticide regulations, and recruitment of PASA personnel.

Although the Training Centers are not completed, training has already been undertaken by the PASA personnel and some 112 technicians have had classroom and field training.

14. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

The evaluation was undertaken at an opportune time during the Training Conference held at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Ibadan, Nigeria, November 7-12, 1977 when the Crop Protection Chiefs, and American personnel involved in the project were able to review progress and the problems encountered to date. The Project Paper was referred to as a guide to executing this review and monthly reports from the Country Project Officers were utilized as well. Those participating in all, or part, of this review were the following: (see next page.)

15. Documents to be revised to reflect decisions noted page 1 (other side:)

/Project Paper (PP Logical Framework CPI Network /Financial Plan

/PIO/T /PIO/C /PIO/P / Project Agreements Other

This evaluation brought out ideas for a new project -- a project identification document (PID) will follow.

USAID SAHEL FOOD CROP PROTECTION PROJECT (continuation of Par. 14)

Project Director : Channing J. Fredrickson
Country Project Officer : Senegal: Flourney M. Phillips
Chad: Luther Roberts
Project Training Officer: John A. Franklin
U.S.D.A. Coordinator : Joe Gentry

U.S. PEACE CORPS

Senegal : Galen Fultz and William Overholt

DIRECTOR OF PLANT PROTECTION

Cameroon : Antoine Assomba
Cape Verde : Antonio Pires
Chad : Gainggar Ndoansgar
The Gambia : Sulayman Mboob
Senegal : Seyni Dieme

DIRECTOR OF TRAINING CENTERS

Cameroon : Shadrack Eric Njomou
Senegal : Seyni Dieme

TRAINING CENTER PROFESSOR

Cameroon: Jean-Claude Ndcmbou

NARRATIVEA. External Factors:

At the time the Sahel Food Crop Protection Program (SFCP) was designed and implemented, it was not anticipated that a large Club/CILSS program was in the offing. Therefore, in the design of the Sahel Development Program Crop Protection Proposals, the present project was considered and becomes an integral component of the overall program. This project has assumed even greater importance because of the role it will play in the long range program.

In the design of the SFCP project, the Canadian aid program (CIDA) to Niger, Mali and Upper Volta was considered. This assistance has been substantially increased and complements the activities of the SFCP with the exception of some specialized training offered in the U.S. or at the Dakar and Yaounde Training Centers. Therefore, agreements with CIDA countries for participant training are being considered.

[The AID interim regulations on pesticide procurement, use and monitoring delayed by at least one year any effective field demonstration of integrated pest management. The court imposed registration and use of specific pesticides on specific crops for specific pests make any legitimate use of pesticides virtually impossible under conditions in the Sahel.] Further dialogue and negotiation are necessary in the context of the pesticide equation.

Initially, the project was designed for Cameroon, Chad, Mauritania and Senegal. However, Cape Verde and The Gambia became members of the CILSS and expressed their desire to participate in the SFCP project and Project Agreements were negotiated with those countries at the end of FY 76 interim quarter.

The fact that the Sahel has received the attention of the Club des Amis du Sahel, the U.S. Congress and the dynamic support of the CILSS member countries to the Sahel Development Program reinforces the determination and increases the potential to achieve the objectives under the criteria of assumptions as set forth in the PP.

B. Goal - Sub-goals

The project goal is to increase the capacity for domestic agricultural production in each participating country, and to correspondingly reduce existing food deficits.

The sub-goals include:

1. Training a crop protection cadre capable of training other personnel and farmers in the practical application of pest management technology.
2. Creating a capacity to share and utilize regional and international research results, techniques, and policies relating to crop protection activities.
3. Establishing field service units to conduct demonstrations and combat local pest infestations and epidemics.

Training has already been undertaken of 112 field level workers in Cape Verde, The Gambia, Senegal, and Cameroon in survey and collecting techniques. The Training Center in Dakar is nearing completion and a Training Conference held at IITA for Crop Protection Chiefs and some of their staff members related research results to field application. Four participants have started correspondence courses in the Cameroon and The Gambia in Economic Entomology from Washington State University.. Six field service teams have been organized in The Gambia, 6 in Senegal, 3 in Cape Verde, 2 in Chad and 3 in Cameroon. At the time of this review, total number of hectares covered were not available but an excellent beginning has been made in strengthening the Plant Protection Units and increasing the capability of the staff.

Activities of other regional organizations such as OCLALAV, OICMA, FAO, IITA, WARDA and others are contributing toward the same goal.

The SFCP project has definitely been a contributing factor to coordination amongst donors and other institutions to achieve the overall goal to make the Sahel countries as self-sufficient in food production as possible.

C. Purpose

The SFCP project purpose is to 1) strengthen or establish the ability of plant protection units to combat plant pests within national boundaries, with an additional capacity to demonstrate, train, and assist local farmers in pest management; 2) to extend to farmers information on pest management practices which they will use to reduce pre- and post-harvest food crop losses.

The PP established basic concepts for the development of project agreements with the host countries which included vehicles, spray equipment entomological supplies and training aids. Participant training in the U.S. or third countries depending upon language capability was included in all of the agreements.

The commodities have already been ordered and most have been received. Twenty four participants have been identified or are presently being selected. While awaiting the construction of the Training Centers, training has been undertaken by the Country Project Officers and Regional Training Officer located in Yaounde. Some of these activities include:

1. Training of technicians of Ministry of Rural Development and farmers in the Fleuve in survey techniques, approximately nine people of whom four were women farmers.
2. Training of forty three Gambian technicians in the collecting, preservation and submission of specimens for identification.
3. Training of survey and control teams consisting of forty three individuals in the Gambia on detection, evaluation and control of pests in sorghum, millet and rice.
4. Three technicians trained in Cape Verde in survey techniques. One participant was a woman.
5. Training in a two-week seminar of thirteen participants in the Cameroons on integrated pest management and field demonstration techniques.
6. A 5-day training conference held in Ibadan November 7-12 at IITA involved Chiefs of Crop Protection Division of the National Services and American staff technicians concerned with the project. This training provided the opportunity to relate project goals to activities of the research center with protection of sorghum, rice and cowpeas.

With the advent of the Club/CILSS program there has been ample opportunity to develop linkages between research organizations, both national and international with the national services, donors and international and regional organizations. Numerous meetings over the past year involving the SDP, although time-consuming, were most productive toward achieving the overall purpose of the project.

Since this is envisioned as a 10-year project and the project is just getting underway, it is too early to determine when achievement of all project goals expected. Certainly measurable impact will be possible by the end of the first phase of the project.

D. Outputs and Inputs

On the preparation of the Project Agreement with Senegal, it was necessary to include a construction component since the facilities which were planned for use as the Training Center at ISRA, Bambey Research Station, were not available to the project. Likewise, the facilities promised at ENSA in the Cameroon did not materialize and construction of a similar Training Center was planned for that country. Each Project Agreement was prepared and designed according to the particular needs of each host government. In some cases, different vehicles were ordered, alternate spray equipment and PIO/T's reflected the particular educational requirements necessary to staff the Plant Protection Directorates and the Training Centers.

As Cape Verde and The Gambia became members of the CILSS, they requested participation in the SFCP project and negotiations resulted in signing ProAg with these countries in September 1976. The ProAg for Mauritania was not finalized until August, 1977 due to political difficulties. The present and future budget for the SFCP reflects the cost of construction in Dakar and Yaounde, as well as the addition of other countries to the project (see Annex I - Budget revised December 22, 1977.)

E. Unplanned Effects

This project is in its second operational year of a ten year project and it is premature to make any comment in this regard.

F. Changes in Design or Execution

With the advent of Cape Verde and The Gambia in the project and the possible addition of Guinea-Bissau and Mali during FY 78, the project evaluation determined that an increase in staff was necessary. This was cabled to AID/W on November 14, 1977 (see Annex II.) Accordingly, an Administrative Assistant has been hired and recruitment of another Training Officer is underway. Through the Peace Corps, one entomologist and one plant pathologist with degrees have been assigned to the Dakar Training Center as well as a PCV mechanic.

The construction of small combination field office, laboratory and storage structures in Cape Verde and The Gambia were deemed necessary and provision for these were made in the ProAgs.

The SFCP project will be collaborating in the future with the Club/Cilss entities and other donors to a greater extent than ever and will assume an important liaison role in the development of the National Services capability to cope with the huge losses now experienced in their food crops.

G. Lessons learned

Recruitment of personnel under the PASA has been difficult. Securing candidates and obtaining security, mission and country clearances, medical clearance and French language training has delayed the project to some extent. More time should be allowed in the future for this most important aspect of any project.

Allowances need to be made for delays in shipments of commodities, negotiating of contracts and agreements and lack of materials in construction, Local political and bureaucratic procedures also slow progress.

In the francophone countries, it is difficult to find biological scientists with a command of English. Language training is a major factor in the preparation of participants for training in the United States. We are encouraging Crop Protection personnel to undertake English language training at our USIA training centers in Chad, Cameroon and Senegal.

The development of a good extension service with a core of professional plant protection staff at the Directorate level is paramount to developing the capability of the Sahel countries to defend themselves against pests.

H. Remarks

The total commitments made by the CILSS states, the Club du Sahel, and the long range Sahel Development Program assures that the Sahel Food Crop Protection project is well-received by all of the host governments with whom we have bilateral agreements. Furthermore, the comprehensive Crop Protection Proposals under the SDP have been approved by the Club/CILSS and Annex B, Research and Development of Integrated Pest Management has been approved for implementation by AID in the amount of \$28 million for the first five years. All of the proposals of this SDP have taken into account in their design, the SFCP Project, and it is considered an integral part of the major thrust to reduce food crop losses in the Sahel.

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Revised: December 22, 1977
 SAHEL FOOD CROP PROTECTION 625-916
 OBLIGATIONS PROJECTIONS (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)
 FY 78 THROUGH 80

ANNEX I

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AIDTO A-02

ADO/DAKAR

	OBLIGATED		TOTAL	78	79	TOTAL
	76 & TQ	77				
PASA	253	145	398	358	475	1,231
MISCELLANEOUS	4	27	31		100	131
PRO AG SENEGAL	<u>475</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>589</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>1,174</u>
	<u>732</u>	<u>286</u>	<u>1,018</u>	<u>643</u>	<u>875</u>	<u>2,536</u>
CHAD	268	100	368	100	250	718
CAMEROON	440	110	550	100	275	925
THE GAMBIA	235	30	265	221	225	711
CAPE VERDE	124	24	149	100	150	399
MAURITANIA	-	150	150	100	200	450
MALI	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>100</u>
	1,800	700	2,500	1,314	2,025	5,839
POSSIBLE FUNDING:						
UPPER VOLTA						
GUINEA BISSAU				286	575	861
CONTINGENCY, ETC.				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
				1,600	2,600	6,700

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ANNEX II

AMEMBASSY DAKAR

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N/A

SAHEL FOOD CROP PROTECTION 625-916

SECSTATE WASHDC
 AMEMBASSY YAOUNDE
 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WASHDC/APHIS

ADO

AMEMBASSY BANJUL

EMB

AMEMBASSY BISSAU

AMEMBASSY NOUAKCHOTT

DCM

AMEMBASSY NDJAMENA

CHRON

UNCLASSIFIED DAKAR 7519

AIDAC

REF: PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY - PERSONNEL ACTIONS.

1. ANNUAL SAHEL FOOD CROP PROTECTION TRAINING CONFERENCE PROVIDED OPPORTUNITY CONDUCT PES AT WHICH TIME CERTAIN PERSONNEL AND STAFFING CHANGES WERE RECOMMENDED.

2. PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS WITH CONCERNED CDO'S, AID/W AND USDA/PASA PERSONNEL SHOWS DESIRABILITY STRENGTHENING PROJECT ACTIVITY WITH PERSONNEL CHANGES AS FOLLOWS:

A. PASA TRAINING OFFICER FRANKLIN WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS IN DAKAR TO SUPERVISE INCREASINGLY DEMANDING PROGRAM AS CONSTRUCTION NEARS COMPLETION.

ADO:CJFredrickson:jm

11/4/77

RDO:NSchoonover

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B. A NEW TRAINING OFFICER WILL BE RECRUITED FOR THE TRAINING CENTER IN YAOUNDE. FRANKLIN WILL CONTINUE TO BE BASED IN YAOUNDE UNTIL ARRIVAL OF COUNTRY PROJECT OFFICER PERKINS OR THE NEW TRAINING OFFICER.

C. COUNTRY PROJECT OFFICER PHILIPS WILL BE POSTED TO BANJUL TO ACCELERATE OUTREACH CROP PROTECTION PROGRAM IN THAT COUNTRY.

D. CONSIDERING PROJECT AGREEMENT WITH GUINEA-BISSAU NOW BEING NEGOTIATED, A PASA PORTUGUESE SPEAKING ENTOMOLOGIST WILL BE RECRUITED FOR THAT COUNTRY AND CAPE VERDE TO BE POSTED IN PRAIA.

E. AN ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT HAS BEEN SELECTED TO SERVE UNDER A PSC TO WORK WITH REGIONAL PROJECT MANAGER IN DAKAR.

3. EARLY COMMENTS/CONCURRENCE ARE REQUESTED TO INITIATE PROMPT ACTION IN VIEW NECESSARY LANGUAGE TRAINING FOR NEW TRAINING OFFICER AND COUNTRY PROJECT OFFICERS.

4. OTHER ACTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WILL FOLLOW IN PES AIRGRAM.

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