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PD-AAK-397-B1

FILE

3/8/75

AFR-1025-1 (5-71) (FACE SHEET)
NONCAPITAL PROJECT REPORT (PROP)

PAGE 1 of 1 PAGES

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1. PROJECT TITLE: ~~Primary~~ Agricultural Extension and Health Promotion - Upper Region
Rehabilitation

APPENDIX ATTACHED: YES NO

2. PROJECT NO. (M.P.) 0512: 641-15-998-074 (2)

3. RECIPIENT (entity): Ghana

4. LIFE OF PROJECT: BEGINS FY 1975, ENDS FY 1978

5. SUBMISSION: ORIGINAL, REV. NO. DATE

CONTR. (PASA NO.)

II. FUNDING (\$000) AND PLAN MONTHS (MM) REQUIREMENTS

A. FUNDING BY FISCAL YEAR	B. TOTAL \$	C. PERSONNEL		D. PARTICIPANTS		E. COMMODITIES \$	F. OTHER COSTS \$	G. PASA/CONTR.		H. LOCAL EXCHANGE CURRENCY RATE: \$ US (U.S. OWIED)			
		(1) \$	(2) MM	(1) \$	(2) MM			(1) \$	(2) MM	(1) U.S. GRANT LOAN	(2) CCFP COUNTRY	(A) JOINT	(B) BUDGET
1. PRIOR THRU ACTUAL FY													
2. OPEN FY 1975	\$625						\$625						\$200
3. BUDGET FY													
4. BUDGET FY													
5. BUDGET FY													
6. BUDGET FY													
7. ALL SUBO. FY													
8. GRAND TOTAL	\$625						\$625						\$200

9. OTHER DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

10. NAME OF DONOR: _____

11. KIND OF GOODS/SERVICES: _____

12. AMOUNT: _____

III. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

1. DRAFTER: John Keen, USAID/Ghana
Gus Daniels, III AFR/CWA

TITLE: Assoc. Director for Program
Asst. Ghana Desk Officer

DATE: 3/8/75
4/7/75

2. CLEARANCE OFFICER: W. Haven North

TITLE: Director, USAID/Ghana

DATE: 3/8/75

IV. PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

1. CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Authorization of procurement from Geographic Code 935 (Special Free World Countries) for an amount estimated not to exceed \$50,000, is included in this project Authorization. By his signature of this project Authorization, the Assistant Administrator finds that exclusion of procurement from the sources and for the purposes requested in annex A would constitute a restriction against extending the assistance required by the Government of Ghana.

2. CLEARANCES

BUR OFF	SIGNATURE	DATE	BUR OFF	SIGNATURE	DATE
AFR/CWA	Dalton A. Griffith		PPG/DPRE	Ronald E. Bobel	
AFR/GWR	David Shear		AFR/DP	Robert G. Huesmann	
AFR/GC	Edward A. Dragon		AFR/DS	Princeton N. Lyman	

3. APPROVAL AS ORIGINATING DIRECTOR'S SIGNATURE: Samuel C. Adams, AA/AFR

DATE: _____

4. APPROVAL AS AID (See H.O. 1025.1 (1) C)

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____

REPRODUCTION FROM BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Shoes the make a clearer delineation of project.

Relief and Rehabil *ation.* *would it make sense to use proceeds to buy more plows rather than general economic development. would it?*

Introduction

Even

~~Even~~ under normal conditions, the people of the Upper Region of Ghana contend against considerable adversity due to short and always some-what unreliable weather conditions, limited technology and intense leaching of the sub-soils which places severe limits on the range of crops that can be grown in the area. With a population in excess of 820,000 of which 93 percent (%) live in rural areas, the low and uncertain level of agricultural production in the Upper Region is being steadily exacerbated by a high annual population growth rate combined with an extremely low rate of migration to other more developed areas of Ghana. As a result, the people of the Upper Region pass through an annual hungry season as food production for many small farmers barely meets minimal household needs, leaving only a limited surplus available for sale to the residents of urban areas. During the droughts such as that which has prevailed in recent years these small farmers are especially vulnerable to changing climatic and other conditions.

has to meet the special food needs of the people

* Recognizing this situation, AID has ~~made available~~ *set aside* funds from its ~~Africa~~ *Africa* wide Foreign Disaster Act (Sahel) ~~assistance~~ program to assist people living in the Upper Region to overcome some of these difficulties and to participate mo. in Ghana. development. Activities financed from FDA will significantly improve in the lives of affected people over the next one or two years, in

anticipation that longer range programs now being planned, will not have measurable effect for some time. *In this rocky area, plows will be given to 100% of farmers.*

The USAID Mission to Ghana has undertaken discussions with officials of the Government of Ghana and others knowledgeable about conditions in the area in an effort to identify the specific of the problems confronting the people of the area and the opportunities/methods of dealing with them in the near to medium term.

make sense to have credit for sale of plows. Upper Volta has program to fabricate plows?

to lay the groundwork for long-term development programs in the Upper Region. These will be the primary focus of the mission to the region.

Discussions have been held with Regional and District officials responsible for overall planning and in specialized fields such as agriculture and health. In addition, contacts have been made with voluntary agency officials including some resident in the Upper Region to obtain their views on the kinds of actions and programs which would be most beneficial to the area.

These exchanges have resulted in the development of a specific set of proposed action programs which are likely to have potential for achieving the following objectives:

1. Raising production and incomes of small farmers and hence of the Region as a whole.
2. Significantly reducing the incidence of communicable disease especially among the very young and hence improving the health of the community.
3. Extending and expanding nutrition programs of special benefit to vulnerable groups such as young children and pregnant and lactating mothers.

This objective will be accomplished by providing limited resources and support to improve on-farm grain storage, animal transport for farm and local movement, and the development of small wells for domestic water supplies. Bullock plows and parts will be sold through the Ministry of Agriculture and the cedi proceeds applied to the support of relevant development activities in the program area.

In order to develop medium and long term approaches to the problems caused by drought in the area in FY 1975 the USAID Mission to Ghana will assist the Council for Science and Industrial Research (CSIR) in carrying out a multidisciplinary research project to determine the causes of and possible solutions to increasing desertification in the Savannah zone of Ghana. The current proposed program would require \$625,000 for activities to improve the ~~development~~ prospects of most of the rural people in the Region, especially those most severely affected by the health and nutritional impact of severe drought conditions in the area.

The current proposed program will be rehabilitated

BACKGROUND * (P. 100-106)

Ghana is a coastal country whose northern fringe extends deep into the Savanna Zone. This area of Africa lies outside the Sahel proper but shares many of its characteristics. It has a single short rainy season extending from May to October. Rains during that period are intermittent, variable and unreliable as to starting date, duration and quantity. In good years sufficient rain falls to produce satisfactory yields of the principal crops which are millet, sorghum, ground-nuts (peanuts), rice, yam and beans. In many seasons, however, substantial areas have partial or nearly total crop failures due to late intermittent or reduced rainfall.

Agriculture in the Savanna Zone in Ghana has until recently been almost entirely carried on by small farmers cultivating 2 - 10 acres using mainly hand tools. Over the past eight years some extensive mechanized cultivation of rice has developed mainly in the Northern Region but as yet comparatively little in the drier areas in the Upper Region. For small farmers, with the severe limitations imposed on them by their primitive technology, yields on the acreage they are able to cultivate are almost always barely sufficient for survival. A high proportion of the family compounds suffer through a three to four month "hungry season" almost every year. During this time families subsist on one scanty meal a day and in poor years have often had little to eat other than boiled dried leaves. The poorest families are often in debt to their richer neighbors. Under considerable duress due to their extreme need of food in the hungry season, they perform field labor for those neighbors in return for meager pay in kind in the form of food. Under extreme conditions as during the 1974 drought they also sell what little seed they may possess in return for a pittance of food--barely enough for survival.

During the period of the Sahel drought from 1969 to 1974 the Savanna Zone of Ghana suffered many of the same problems which beset the Sahel itself. Scattered areas suffered near or total crop failures. The cumulative effect of the almost uninterrupted series of dry years resulted in accelerated erosion, the drying up of perennial streams, loss of ground water, and of course, seriously diminished crop yields. In addition, the cumulative effect on people and livestock was readily observable due to the prolonged privation. This crisis of drought was a severe strain as a process of desertification is a continuing long term trend in the area due mainly to the patterns of human exploitation of the land and other scanty resources.

As in the Sahel itself rainfall was particularly deficient during the 1973 growing season. As a result, harvests in the latter part of that

year were especially short in many areas of Northern Ghana, particularly in the central and eastern portions of the Upper Region. By March of 1974 it was estimated that more than 100,000 people faced total exhaustion of their food supplies weeks or months before the earliest food would be available with the maturing of the early millet crop in August of 1974. A high proportion of these people were resident in the Bawku district while others were located in the Bolgatanga and Navrongo districts to the west. As the weeks went by the seriousness of the situation became steadily more apparent and the matter was brought to the attention of the Ghanaian authorities through various channels. Various voluntary agencies responded to the food shortage and AID authorized the diversion of 375,000 pounds of CRS Title II food for distribution to the neediest people in the affected areas. The Government of Ghana responded somewhat slowly but did distribute generous quantities of food at subsidized prices after completing its own independent investigations.

According to medical authorities resident in the area, large numbers of people did suffer sufficient privation especially during the 1974 "hungry season" (following upon several years of shorter than normal food supplies) so that they will continue to show the affects for some time. In particular, children under five years were severely affected by the under-nourishment which complicated the almost universal malnourishment that prevails in the area. As a result many were and remain severely underweight and more than ever vulnerable to such diseases as measles, tuberculosis, typhoid, etc.

Some districts in the Upper Region are better prepared to mount programs to deal with the health hazards and nutritional deficiencies than others. Fortunately, the Bawku district where the drought was most serious, and the population density is greatest (nearly half the Region's 862,000 people live in the Bawku district), has a fairly adequately staffed and equipped rural health infrastructure and an operating nutrition education and rehabilitation program. The principal input which is lacking in the Bawku district is vaccines which neither the Ministry of Health nor UNICEF have been able to supply in anything approaching adequate quantities. Lawra district has a nutrition center which has some capacity for outreach. However, in the Lawra, Wa, Navrongo and Bolgatanga districts additional staff, equipment and training for vaccination and nutrition programs will be essential. All districts other than the Bawku district are short of transport. The Bawku district has transport as a result of financing made available through the Dutch mission because of the presence of expatriate personnel functioning within the Ministry of Health.

this project should be justified as necessary program rather than development project

1. This project is rather such activities had (are) detail - similar activities have been approved in past. could cable mission w/ approach

To mount a satisfactory program of vaccination for children under five appears to be the best means to reduce morbidity and mortality. The execution of this program will require a supply of vaccine to reach all under 5 children over a two year period as well as ped-o-jets, spares, and limited quantities of other supplies and materials. Also essential is the availability of ten additional vehicles, spare parts for these vehicles, and funds to supplement the budget for vehicle operation in order to assure adequate mobility.

also of info not able to provide info on this project

At the same time, a nutrition rehabilitation and education program is needed to increase the number of mothers who understand the essentials of nutrition and to rehabilitate those children who are identified as being in a serious state of malnutrition. Fortunately, a base exists for a training program as a result of the nutrition efforts which have been extremely active over the past three years in the Bawku district with Dutch mission support. That program will not be financed beyond the end of CY 1975 which is the end of the commitment of the Dutch mission. There appears to be reasonable assurance that the Government of Ghana will sustain the nutrition program in the north in FY 76/77 in light of the increased emphasis planned in the nutrition field under the new five-year plan. Almost certainly, however, one additional year of "bridge" funding appears to be essential. This program is designed to provide that bridge on the understanding that the GOG will maintain the program in subsequent years.

2. What will be the extent of involvement?

3. Mention relationship to OART & health project

Among the most significant means available to expand small farmer agricultural production in the north is wider distribution of bullock plows. Bullock plowing had been adopted by a considerable number of farmers in the 1940's and 50's. In the 1960's, under Nkrumah, the use of bullocks for plowing was discouraged and therefore received a substantial setback. Since the Nkrumah period, however, increasing numbers of farmers have again begun to adopt the use of bullocks and their demonstrated success has created a large demand which has perennially been only partially met. A supply of bullock plows therefore seems likely to increase food production and benefit a substantial number of small farmers relatively quickly. In addition, a supply of spare parts for such plows will maintain production by many farmers already using them.

(P.A.) - ...

The Christian Service Committee, Catholic Relief Services, the Ghana-German Agriculture Program and the Ministry of Agriculture have successfully designed and promoted construction of low cost silos in the Savanna Zone. The principal bottleneck to their expanded use by small farmers is the availability of cement for interior and exterior finishing. A grant of working capital to the voluntary agencies to maintain a stock of such cement for sale to farmers will do much to encourage

It would be appropriate if these funds should go to the counterpart

5.

farmers to use this highly effective means to reduce storage losses and increase their incomes. In the process a substantial improvement in the availability of food supply should result in a favorable impact on nutrition.

Other inputs proposed include jute sacks to assist in marketing next year's crop because this item is likely to remain in short supply due to the high demand for storing the greatly increased quantities of rice being produced in the Northern Region. Donkey carts and bullock carts on a small scale can help expand the use of this highly efficient means of low cost transport of great benefit to small farmers in the Upper Region.

to extend this

March 7, 1975

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

II. Agriculture

10414R | The vast majority of farmers in the Upper Region operate small farms mainly producing food and with only a limited opportunity for cash income. Some small farmers have successfully adopted the technology of bullock farming which has significantly increased their productivity by enabling them to increase their acreage under cultivation from typically less than five to an average approaching twenty acres. This change in technology achieved at low capital cost affords a major opportunity to increase the Region's production and the income of the poorest farmers. Its spread in recent years has been inhibited by the shortage of bullock plows. Such plows as have been available have (for the most part) been imported and those preferred by farmers in the Region are a type known as Emcot manufactured in Northern Nigeria. Bullocks suitable for plowing are generally readily obtainable in the area and with proper care and feeding can be successfully trained for land preparation work using the Emcot plow.

In recent years increasing numbers of farmers have adopted improved storage techniques with resultant significant reductions in shortage losses and improved incomes through sale of their output when prices are more advantageous than immediately following the harvest. Therefore individual farmers and small groups of farmers are now building increasing numbers of low cost silos using rammed earth blocks with interior and exterior cement plastering. The silos cost from 10 - 20 cedis depending on size with the principal cash outlay being for cement. Their design is simple and they can be constructed by the farmers themselves.

Many farmers and small villages have no adequate source of water (apart from those to be assisted by the CIDA project). Wells can be dug and provide a reasonably secure source of water at convenient locations in most areas if a supply of cement for use in lining the wells is available. Availability of cement for this purpose has recently been inadequate in many areas. This has been a severe constraint to the construction of such wells which offer the advantage of reducing labor devoted to the long distance haulage of water and hence of health.

Bullocks and donkeys are available in most areas of the Upper Region. In addition to the usefulness of bullocks in land preparation both animals can be used for transport. In recent years demonstrations of the utility of specially designed carts for use with bullocks and donkeys have been carried out in a number of areas. Some farmers have already adopted and successfully applied this technique with considerable increase in their efficiency especially as their productivity increases through the use of animal powered land preparation techniques. Further demonstrations and increased availability of such carts can be expected to have a significant impact in spreading their use. The supply of additional carts would therefore be of great benefit to the Region by improving the ability of the communities where such carts are available to transport needed inputs and to take produce to market with a minimum use of human labor.

The opportunities suggested above (and the constraints which appear to limit their wider adoption) suggest a number of programmatic actions within the scope of this project which would be highly beneficial to a significant number of people in the Upper Region. Within the agriculture sector the following actions are proposed:

1. Bullock Plows:

Procurement of ¹⁰³¹ 1,000 Emcot plows (cost: approximately \$100,000) from Zaria in Nigeria to be distributed mainly through the Ministry of Agriculture but with about 10 percent through voluntary agencies such as the Christian Service Committee and Catholic Relief Services. These plows would be sold to individual farmers at approximately ₦115.00 each.

2. Spare Parts for Bullock Plows:

Approximately \$55,000 worth of spare parts for Emcot plows procured from the same source as the plows mentioned above. These parts would be sold through the Ministry and voluntary agency outlets to meet the needs of farmers who already own and use such plows but who have a continuing need for parts in order to keep them in use.

Will have bullock parts in the Spare Parts Account

what farmers will get the cement.

How do we determine which farmers would operate ~~at what revolving funds~~ ^{Question}

3. Cement:

Cement would be procured from the local market in Ghana as available to be used both in the construction of silos and wells. Approximately \$20,000 would be programmed for this purpose -- some of which would have its primary impact in agriculture (silo construction) and some in improved availability of water through small dug well construction. This cement supply would be handled through outlets administered by voluntary agencies and would result in the creation of a small revolving fund for continuing procurement of cement for sale to farmers.

4. Jute Sacks:

Very important to be included in the purchase of flour where will come from the inclusion of procurement activities

There appears to be an acute shortage of jute sacks which seems likely to persist through the upcoming harvest season. The procurement of approximately \$40,000 worth of such sacks off-shore for distribution through the voluntary agencies seems likely to have a significant benefit to small farmers facilitating the marketing of surplus farm output.

5. Bullock and Donkey Carts:

Approximately \$5,000 should be earmarked for the purchase either in Upper Volta (or in Ghana as may be feasible) of a limited number of bullock and donkey carts to expand demonstrations of these vehicles and hence improve low-cost on-farm and rural transport potential.

III. Health:

During the period of the drought (with associated reduced production among communities in the Upper Region) a severe strain has been placed on communities in supplying minimum dietary needs of more vulnerable groups. The result is that many young children are especially vulnerable to diseases whose impact is all the more severe when in association with malnutrition. During the period in which these most vulnerable groups are brought back at least to a normal capacity to resist such diseases, it is of special significance that they be given added protection against the ravages of such diseases as measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, tuberculosis and meningitis. Vaccines to inhibit the spread of all of these diseases can be administered at low cost through the use of the jet gun technique for mass vaccination. It would therefore be of particular value to provide an adequate supply of vaccine to provide protection during the next two years to all children under five in the Upper Region.

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A limited but adequate infrastructure exists in most areas of the Upper Region to make possible the administration of a mass vaccination program which would reach all children under the age of five. In some areas additional staff may be required and voluntary agencies have indicated that such staff could be made available if vaccine supplies are assured. Supervision of the program can be provided by the staffs of the Ministry of Health with appropriate support already contemplated by the World Health Organization, and UNICEF. In certain areas vehicles will be required to provide the necessary mobility, and for some areas jet guns (ped-o-jets) and other limited amounts of supplies and equipment will be required.

In order to carry out a program along the lines outlined above, it is proposed that the following be provided:

Vaccines

BCG	\$ 30,000
DPT and Measles	\$120,000
Meningitic	\$ 20,000
Ped-o-jets, spares, and miscellaneous equipment	\$ 15,000
Vehicles, spares and operating expenses for same over 2 year period	\$ 80,000

In addition it is to be noted that use of part of the cement (included above) for the construction of wells would have a beneficial effect in improving health in communities where such wells are completed. By use of the revolving fund technique a continuing benefit will be derived.

(
~~4~~ IV. Nutrition:

A.I.D. has had a considerable history of direct and indirect support to nutrition programs in the Upper Region. Both through the provision of local currency budget support under the P. L. 480 104(h) program and through the Title II program administered by CRS, support has been extended to nutrition programs in the area. The Ministry of Health and various voluntary agencies have also provided substantial inputs to improve nutrition education and provide nutrition rehabilitation services particularly in the Bowku and Laura districts of the Upper Region.

What is nature of this program. Where will it be carried out? What supplies

During the three calendar years ending December 31, 1975, a substantial program of nutrition education and rehabilitation has been carried on in the Bowku district using both Ministry of Health funds and contributed outside resources. The external resources which have supported this program will draw to a close in December 1975. In light of the con-

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~~SECRET~~

ditions which prevail during the "hungry" season, it seems especially desirable that this program should be continued and that similar programs should be carried out to the maximum degree possible in the other districts of the Upper Region.

A.I.D. proposes therefore to extend support for the continuation of the Bawku district program and to provide for training of staff to initiate and expand similar programs in the other districts of the Upper Region. In order to accomplish this purpose, the following nutrition program activities covering all districts of the Upper Region are proposed:

1. CY 1976 nutrition rehabilitation and education	\$43,000
2. Training for staff	15,000
3. Supplies, materials and equipment:	10,000
Total	<u>\$68,000</u>

Support for this nutrition program is provided with the recognition that the increased emphasis being placed on nutrition under the new Five-Year Plan (as indicated by the recently published Guidelines) will result in expanded budgetary allocations beginning in FY 76/77 which will permit this program to be carried forward with resources provided by the Ministry of Health.

D. Additional Benefits

From the sale of the Emcot plows and parts by the Ministry of Agriculture upwards of \$200,000 of proceeds would be generated as an additive local currency resource. It is proposed that these funds be deposited to a special account to be jointly programmed by the USAID and the Government of Ghana for the following purposes:

1. Construction of small surface water ponds and/or small dam rehabilitation in the Upper Region.
2. Expansion of nursery plantings of trees for ^{the} afforestation in the Upper Region.

- 7 -

Budget SUMMARY

		(\$000)
I. <u>Agriculture</u>		
Emcot plows - Ministry of Agriculture	115	
Voluntary Agencies		<u>275</u>
Total plows	<u>205</u>	
Spare parts for plows - Ministry of Agriculture		135
Voluntary Agencies	55	
Total spares	<u>15</u>	
Cement (for both silos and wells - Voluntary Agencies)		70
Jute sacks - Voluntary Agencies		30
Bullock and donkey carts (demonstration - Volage)		30
		10
II. <u>Health</u> (via Upper Region RHOH/DMOH structure)		<u>265</u>
Vaccines (for 2 year coverage of under 5 age group)		190
BCG		(30)
DPT and measles		(130)
Meningitis		(30)
Pedro-jets, spares and miscellaneous equipment		15
Vehicles		50
Vehicles spares		10
Operating expenses (mainly vehicle operation cost)		20
III. <u>Nutrition</u> (via Upper Region RHOH/DMOH structure)		<u>60</u>
CY 76 nutrition rehabilitation and education		40
Staff training		15
Supplies, materials and equipment		10
		<u>625</u>
TOTAL		\$625

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Immediately after PROP approval, a grant agreement will be signed between the U.S. and the Ghana Government, with executing responsibility vested in the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture. The grant will provide \$625,000 over a three-year period for agricultural promotion and health promotion activities in the Upper Region.

The implementation plan and schedule is as follows:

1. Year 1

- (a) PROP reviewed and approved (April 1975) AID/W
- (b) Grant Agreement prepared and signed USAID/RMOA
- (c) Initial purchase of emcot plows and other inputs for sale to farmers through the Ministry of Agriculture and private voluntary agencies
- (d) Initiation of vaccination program RMOH
- (e) Initiation of training program for nutrition staff

2. Year 2

- (a) Continuation of input supply program USAID/RMOH
- (b) Continuation of vaccination program USAID/RMOH
- (c) Initiation of surface water/small dam construction program USAID/RMOA
- (d) Initiation of afforestation activities Ghanaian institutions

3. Year 3

- (a) Continuation of vaccination program USAID/RMOH

(b) Continuation of surface water/small dam
construction program

USAID/RMOA

(c) Continuation of afforestation activities

USAID/Ghanaian
institutions

ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE PROJECT

Women form a significant proportion of the farmers and are also responsible for almost all marketing of the holdings production. As a consequence, Ghanaian women will be involved in every aspect of this project. It is anticipated that such involvement will include access to all agricultural equipment and supplies to be purchased under the project as well as active and continuous participation in the analysis, planning and management and research activities of the health and nutrition aspects of this activity. In addition, USAID/Ghana will make every effort to ensure that women are considered for participation in the training activities to be carried out under this project.

Project Evaluation

Evaluation of this project will be carried out on an annual basis to determine the completion of physical accomplishments, i.e., arrival and distribution of cement plows and other commodities and to determine, over the longer term, the effects of the various inputs on food production, nutrition and health in the region, an evaluation will be made at the completion of the project.

With respect to baseline data for the evaluation, the Regional representatives for the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of

Agriculture should have complete data on current agricultural production and disease prevalence in the Upper Region. The Northeast Ghana Savannah Research Project will also provide useful baseline data for an evaluation report.

In addition, the evaluation process will include an annual project evaluation (PAR), as described in Supplement I of AID Manual Order 1026.1, assessing progress towards the outputs, purposes and goals set forth in the logical framework with special emphasis on fulfillment of conditions specified in the "End of Project Status." ~~The first PAR review will be conducted within one year after initiation of the desertification project.~~ USAID/Ghana will also prepare a terminal evaluation report at the conclusion of the project (FY 1978).

\$50,000 (vehicle) (735)
1-3-68 (941) *Expend plan*
Imports *Imported?* 18

The project is being funded entirely by funds authorized under section 639A(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. That section expressly provides that assistance to the drought-stricken nations of Africa may be provided "notwithstanding any prohibitions or restrictions contained in this or any other Act....". While some of the required new equipment and supplies can and will be obtained in the U.S., the requirement of U.S. procurement in the case of several anticipated requirements, particularly vehicles and selected analytical instruments, would constitute a severe restriction against extending the kind of assistance necessary here.

Compliance with FAA Section 636(f) (procurement of U.S. manufactured motor vehicles) would constitute an especially severe restriction. The circumstances and location of the field work for the study require rugged pickups with locally available spare parts and maintenance.

This same situation is expected to hold true for certain other equipment and supplies needed for the project. That is, spare parts and servicing may be needed in-country. Also, as noted, delivery lead-time for U.S. equipment may be prohibitive and create an untenable burden on the project. Selection and procurement of such non-U.S. equipment shall be on an item-by-item basis and shall be as jointly agreed by the Government of Ghana and USAID/Accra.

Authorization is thus requested for procurement of vehicles and selected equipment from countries included in AID Geographic Code 935 (including Ghana) in a total amount estimated not to exceed \$50,000. *11/7/68*

In addition, Code 941 (Mexico)
for similar plans. Parts. Consent.
from vehicle. Mexico/USAID

What are staffing arrangements for project, ~~or M&A activities?~~

How will selection of participating farmers be made?

6. Procurement Source Authorization - Amount of requested procurement Source Authorization appears to be low (\$50,000). Won't similar authorization (Code 941)

be required for purchase of cement, jute sacks and ~~encot~~ plows, spare parts and other non-U.S. or Ghana manufactured equipment? Advise. 7, Understand

difficulty involved in providing detailed explanation to above questions.

Clarification above points to maximum extent feasible would be particularly

useful. Clear explanation of difficulty/limits in developing detailed

responses would ~~also be of assistance~~ in project approval process.