

PD-AAW-985

ISN 23780

PROJECT PAPER SUPPLEMENT

SENEGAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II PROJECT

(685-0957)

USAID/Senegal  
Date: December 9, 1987

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ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING DIRECTOR, USAID/SENEGAL

FROM: Wayne Nilsestuen, ADO

SUBJECT: Senegal Agricultural Research II Project (685-0957), Project Authorization Amendment and Project Paper Supplement

I. ACTION REQUESTED: Your approval is requested to amend through a Project Authorization Amendment and a Project Paper Supplement the overall purpose, outputs and certain inputs of the Senegal Agricultural Research II Project (SAR II) to fully reflect changed assumptions and institutional settings since original project design and authorization.

II. DISCUSSION

A. Background and Revised Project Description

The Senegal Agricultural Research II Project (685-0957) is one of the three parallel bilateral projects of the regional OMVS Agricultural Research II Project (625-0957). The regional project was designed to reorient agricultural research to the specific needs of farmers in Senegal, Mali and Mauritania (OMVS Member States) and to establish regional coordination of agricultural research activities. The OMVS Agricultural Research II project was authorized on August 11, 1983 by the Acting Assistant Administrator for Africa. The Grant Agreement with the Government of Senegal (GOS) was signed on August 31, 1984 for the SAR II project. SAR II project costs are estimated at \$3.596 million; however, with delays in actual project start-up, approximately only \$2.0 million has been obligated to date.

Project implementation was delayed since authorization in FY 1984 pending prerequisite reorganization by ISRA and establishment by ISRA of its research priorities and action plan for the Senegal River Basin. Significant progress has been made in the last two years with TBRD assistance in strengthening ISRA viability and capabilities as a national agricultural research organization. More importantly, ISRA has recently completed the first draft of a major five-year agricultural research plan. USAID is now in a position under the SAR II project to assist ISRA in its restructuring while continuing to support ISRA's institutional development as a part of the Mission's long-term goal of agricultural research institution building.

The rationale for modifying the SAR II PP is that the original, all encompassing regional approach is no longer appropriate because the parallel OMVS Agricultural Research II project has not gone as planned. Whatever the OMVS commitment to research in the Senegal River Basin, little research has been conducted under the project and little effort has been expended to coordinate the numerous, existing national research activities along the Senegal River.

USAID now views the SAR II project as effectively bilateralized. Only two and one half years remain in the life of the project to implement the Senegal-specific activities. The attached PP Supplement sets forth revised assumptions and outputs which fit the current life-of-project resources, the PACD of June 30, 1990 and the new ISRA institutional setting. USAID will apply the remaining A.I.D. funding to strengthening the overall capacity of ISRA so that it can better focus on the Senegal River Basin. The goal remains the same and the purpose of the project is changed slightly to delete reference to regional coordination and to emphasize cereals-based research on the Fleuve.

#### B. Financial Summary

The total life-of-project amount authorized for this project will remain at \$3,596,000. Mission has obligated \$2,043,000 of this amount and assuming the availability of funds, plans to fully-fund this project in FY 1988.

Estimated accrued expenditures under the project are \$284,000 as of November 30, 1987. Total estimated expenditures for the remaining 30 months of the project are \$3,312,000. No additional funds are required.

#### Financial Summary (\$000)

<u>AID Inputs</u>	<u>FY 88</u>	<u>FY 89</u>	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>Total</u>
Technical Assistance	391.5	528.	106.5	1026
Training	110	178	30	320
Commodities	96	-	-	96
Program Operational Costs	157	173	-	330
Construction	775	-	-	775
Contract Support	250	370	68	688
Contingency	40	37	-	77
<u>Sub-Total</u>	<u>1,819.5</u>	<u>1,288</u>	<u>204.5</u>	<u>3,312</u>
Accrued Exp. as of 11/30/87				284
Total Project				<u>3,596</u>

#### C. Socio-Economic, Technical and Environmental Description

The Project Committee has determined from project documentation that the project remains technically sound and appropriate analyses exist to ensure project acceptability and feasibility. There are no human rights implications. Also, the original negative IEE determination dated 7/21/82 for the project is not affected by this Amendment.

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AMENDMENT

COUNTRY: SENEGAL

PROJECT TITLE: Senegal Agricultural Research II

PROJECT NO.: 685-0957

1. Pursuant to Section 121 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the OMVS Agricultural Research II Project was authorized on August 11, 1983 (Project No. 625-0957) which included a separate project component for Senegal (Project No. 685-0957). The original Project Authorization was amended on June 28, 1984. That Project Authorization, as it pertains to, and for the purposes of, the Senegal component only, is amended further as follows:

a. The project description, as set forth in paragraph 2, is revised to read as follows:

"2.(A) The purpose of the project is to strengthen ISRA's cereals-based research system in the Senegal River Basin. This purpose has two basic elements: first, to develop Senegalese agricultural research capacities in the Senegal River Basin through training, facilities development, and participation in the design of adaptive research and farming systems research programs; and second, to improve the overall national research capacity of ISRA to better support cereals-based research in the Senegal River Basin.

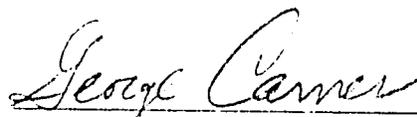
(B) The Project will provide the following outputs: (a) strengthened capacity of the Department of Crop Production Research to plan, manage and execute a research program reflecting established priorities, especially with respect to cereals; (b) upgraded technical and professional skills of ISRA researchers and technicians; (c) upgraded agricultural research facilities at Fanaye research station in the middle valley; (d) consolidated production systems and agricultural economics research programs; and (e) integration of cereals-based research into the Fleuve research plan and into the overall national research plan and ISRA reorganization."

b. In paragraph 4.3, delete the condition precedent to first disbursement designated at subparagraph (1) (a);

c. In paragraph 4.3, delete the condition precedent to additional disbursement designated at subparagraph (2) (a).

2. The authorization, as amended, cited above, remains in force except as amended hereby.

Date: December 9, 1987



George Carner  
Acting Director  
USAID/Senegal

Clearances: (As shown on Action Memorandum)

D. Conditions, Covenants, Implementation Plan and Implementation Agencies

The attached Authorization Amendment deletes two conditions precedent from the original Project Authorization, as amended, which do not apply to the Senegal sub-project or are no longer valid. This amendment does not change any covenants or the COS implementation agencies. The Implementation Plan is found on pages 12-14 of the PP Supplement. A contract will be signed with Michigan State University for required technical assistance and training based on a waiver of competitive procurement approved by the AA/Africa on November 13, 1987 (Annex D of the PP Supplement).

E. Responsible Offices

The Agriculture Development Office (ADO) in USAID/Senegal has overall responsibility for planning, coordinating and managing project activities. In AID/W, Cynthia Giusti in AFR/PD/SWAP will provide general backstopping of the project and AFR/TR/ARD will provide technical backstopping.

III. WAIVERS

The original authorization included a waiver for up to \$300,000 to purchase four all-terrain pick-up trucks, eight all-terrain vehicles and 16 light motorcycles of non U.S. manufacture. Of these, four pick-up trucks and eight motorcycles were planned to be purchased for the Senegal sub-project. The project has not purchased any vehicles to date and will use this existing vehicle waiver authority to purchase two vehicles and one pick-up truck. Motorcycles will be purchased under an existing blanket waiver for small motorcycles.

IV. JUSTIFICATION TO THE CONGRESS

Congressional Notification for this Amendment is not required.

V. AUTHORITY TO APPROVE AUTHORIZATION AMENDMENTS

Delegation of Authority No. 551 grants you the authority to approve amendments for projects up to \$20 million in life-of-project costs. In addition, the AA/Africa has concurred in USAID/Senegal's plan to amend this project even though the project was originally authorized in AID/W (Annex E in the PP Supplement). The USAID/Senegal Project Committee reviewed the attached PP Supplement on November 25, 1987 and recommended approval.

VI. RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached Project Authorization Amendment and the PP Supplement Face Sheet thereby approving the revised project purpose and project activities.

Drafted: PDO: <sup>SWK</sup>WHamink, 12/3/87; Revised 12/7/87  
Clearances: PDO: DMyer Date 12/10/87  
PRM: CMeelusky(draft) Date 12/7/87  
RCON: CZegarnic (draft) Date 12/4/87  
RLA: EDragon <sup>EAD</sup> Date 12/9/87



PP SUPPLEMENT

Senegal Agricultural Research II Project  
(685-0957)

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The \$3.596 million Senegal Agricultural Research II (SAR II) project (685-0957) is Senegal's bilateral parallel project of the regional OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Basin) Agricultural Research II project (625-0957). Implementation of SAR II has been on-hold, since initial FY 1984 grant funding by A.I.D., at the request of USAID/Senegal pending the reorganization of ISRA (Senegalese National Research Institute) and the development of a research strategy by ISRA for the Senegal River Basin. These two requirements have been met: ISRA has made substantial positive institutional and organizational changes in the past two years and has developed a research strategy for the Senegal River Basin as part of its overall research plan. The strategy establishes explicit research priorities, disaggregated geographically and topically, which are directly supportive of the New Agricultural Policy and the Cereals Plan. The Mission is therefore now ready to assist ISRA, through SAR II, improve its capacity to provide relevant, cereals-based research with a concentration on the Senegal River Basin.

The original project design, however, contained assumptions concerning regional research coordination which have now turned out to be invalid. OMVS has not shown a commitment to regional research coordination and the regional approach envisioned under the project is no longer valid.

This PP Supplement, therefore, incorporates revised assumptions and the new ISRA institutional setting, research priorities and cereals reorientation, and delineates revised project outputs within the current life-of-project costs and PACD of June 30, 1990. USAID plans to focus the remaining 30 months of SAR II to make a major impact on the reorientation of agricultural research, especially in the Senegal River Basin, to consolidate gains from previous A.I.D.-funded agricultural research projects in improving institutional capacity of ISRA and to set the stage for a major A.I.D.-funded agricultural research project in 1989.

## II. BACKGROUND

### A. History of Project Development

The Senegal Agricultural Research II (SAR II) Project is one of the three parallel bilateral projects of the regional Agricultural Research II Project (625-0957). The OMVS Agricultural Research II Project is the outcome of a design effort undertaken by the Consortium for International Development (CID), with A.I.D. financing, to assist the OMVS in redesigning regional agricultural research in the Senegal River Basin. It has been designed to reorient agricultural research to the specific needs of farmers in Senegal, Mali and Mauritania (OMVS Member States) and to establish regional coordination of agricultural research activities. The OMVS Agricultural Research II project was authorized on August 11, 1983 by the Acting Assistant Administrator for Africa. The authorization was subsequently amended on June 20, 1984 by the AA/Africa to include the Mauritania project.

Four Grant Agreements were to be negotiated with the three Member States and the OMVS Council of Ministers delineating project implementation and management responsibilities and obligating funds. The total cost for the four projects was estimated at \$16.0 million. A.I.D. financial contributions to

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the projects total \$13.6 million; the OMVS and Member States contributions are approximately \$2.4 million in counterpart funds. The Grant Agreement with the Government of Senegal (GOS) was signed on August 31, 1984 for the SAR II project. SAR II project costs are estimated at \$3.596 million; however, with delays in actual project start-up, approximately only \$2.0 million has been obligated to date.

B. Rationale for Regional Approach

The A.I.D. Regional Development Strategy Statement (RDSS) endorses the OMVS Agricultural Research II project developmental approach, stating that A.I.D. will give high priority to the development of an effective, coordinated irrigated agriculture and research system in the Senegal River Basin. The institution building effort of the project was designed to strengthen the national research capacity of Senegal, Mauritania and Mali and the coordination capacity of OMVS.

It was envisioned that the research staff of the SAR II project would work jointly with the researchers and extension workers assigned to the responsible regional development agencies. Promising varieties, farming practices and cropping systems would be carefully evaluated to establish their potential benefits for regional adaptation. The project's design strategy of staff exchange and sharing of research data would help establish strong linkages between the research centers and the regional development agencies working in the Senegal River Basin.

C. Reasons for Delayed Project Start-Up

The overall SAR II project design remains technically sound, but actual project implementation has been delayed since authorization in FY 1984 pending prerequisite reorganization by ISRA and establishment by ISRA of its research priorities and action plan for the Senegal River Basin.

In March 1986, USAID financed a consultancy mission to review ISRA's research program and develop recommendations as to how the A.I.D. funds under the bilateral project should be utilized. The team concluded that given the organizational and management problems of ISRA, USAID should delay the implementation of the long-term technical assistance element of the project. It also concluded that A.I.D. support should be redirected (a) to the training of existing ISRA personnel; (b) to providing short-term consultant services to assist ISRA on key topics relevant to formulating, implementing and evaluating research activities; and (c) to providing limited material and financial support for on-going research activities. USAID agreed with these recommendations and consequently postponed the planned long-term technical assistance, and funded specific short-term technical assistance and operational costs of on-going adaptive research in the Fleuve. In addition, construction activities are scheduled to start in the near future.

Significant progress has been made in the last two years with IBRD assistance in strengthening ISRA viability and capabilities as a national agricultural research organization. More importantly, ISRA has recently completed the first draft of a major five-year agricultural research plan. USAID is now in a position under the SAR II project to assist ISRA in its restructuring while continuing to support ISRA's institutional development as a part of the Mission's long-term goal of agricultural research institution building.

### III. RATIONALE FOR PROJECT MODIFICATIONS

#### A. The Regional Approach Is No Longer Appropriate

The main rationale for modifying the SAR II PP lies in the analysis that the original, all encompassing regional approach is no longer the most appropriate primarily because the parallel OMVS Agricultural Research II project has not gone as planned. Whatever the extent of the OMVS commitment to research in the Senegal River Basin, little has been conducted under the project and little has been expended to coordinate the numerous, existing national research activities along the Senegal River.

The bilateral projects for Senegal, Mali and Mauritania similarly did not develop as planned due to various reasons. The Mali project was never obligated and therefore never started. The Mauritania component has been successful in starting some research activities along the Mauritania side of the Senegal River. However, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania has devoted more effort under the project to improving national research capacities than toward a regional approach for the Senegal River Basin.

Likewise, as discussed above, ISRA was not in a position to carry out research activities as envisioned by the project under the Senegal project and those activities have been postponed until now.

A regional research approach may have been theoretically appropriate; however, it is now clear that assumptions concerning the OMVS coordination and leadership role and the capabilities of the national research organizations were overstated. USAID/Senegal therefore is planning to phase out A.I.D. support for the regional project by December 31, 1987; this action is based on clear signals from OMVS concerning its lack of interest in implementing fundamental, regional aspects of the project.

Therefore, USAID now views the SAR II project as effectively bilateralized. Only two and one-half years remain in the life of the project to implement the Senegal-specific activities. This PP Supplement sets forth revised assumptions and outputs which fit within the current life-of-project resources, the PACD of June 30, 1990 and the new ISRA institutional setting. USAID will apply the remaining A.I.D. funding toward strengthening the overall capacity of ISRA so that it can better focus on the Senegal River Basin.

#### B. ISRA's Revised Senegal River Basin Research Strategy

Significant progress has been made by ISRA in establishing research priorities and relating them to national development policy. ISRA established in 1986, with external assistance, research priorities by region, by agricultural regime (irrigated, rainfed, livestock, etc) and temporally. An effort was made to be responsive to national development policy, specifically to the New Agricultural Policy and the Cereals Policy, by reorientating commodity research and cropping systems research on cereals. Most importantly, a permanent structure and process were established whereby scientific colleagues in the international community will regularly review research results and comment on future research plans and priorities. ISRA

has just recently completed a five-year plan to carry out its new research agenda. It has developed a specific research strategy for the Senegal River Basin as part of the plan. The strategy necessarily is based on the future development of the Basin during the current apres-barrage period and incorporates the various research commitments of the French, World Bank and other donors in the Senegal River Basin.

The ISRA Senegal River Basin research strategy involves three main aspects:

- Continued short-term concentration on the Delta;
- the start of long-term development of Middle Valley research capabilities; and
- redeployment of resources along the Fleuve.

Currently, over 80 percent of irrigated agriculture in the Senegal River Basin is in the Delta region. The Delta will continue to be of primary importance over the next five years and the emphasis in the strategy reflects this. ISRA has developed their regional headquarters in St. Louis and supports Ndiol as the major Delta research station.

The ISRA strategy reflects, at the same time, the long-term potential of the Middle Valley, where 60 percent of irrigable land in the Fleuve is located. ISRA will be initiating a research program in the Middle Valley now and investment in the Fanaye station is the first step.

The principal objective relative to agricultural production in the region is the development of cereals, especially rice on irrigated land, and horticultural crops under irrigation. Under its strategy, ISRA plans to focus research in the following areas:

- development of double-cropping in irrigated perimeters;
- reduced production costs of irrigated agriculture with an emphasis on
  - (1) improved water management and organization by the producer groups,
  - (2) improved maintenance of the fields and infrastructure, (3) improved motorized equipment management by producer groups, and (4) development of lower-cost land preparation techniques (soil cultivated with no previous preparation, in-water cultivation, etc.);
- crop diversification whereby the emphasis will be on the production of high value-added vegetables such as tomatoes, onions, and potatoes. Corn or sorghum production in rotation with vegetable production will also be tried; and
- increased value-added of agricultural by-products through transformation and agribusiness and introduction of fodder production for cattle feeding in the dry season and for fattening activities.

ISRA's evolving research agenda for the Senegal River Basin will also be influenced by the recently completed "Analysis of Agricultural Research Alternatives in the Middle Valley" by the University of Arizona. This analysis provides detailed research topics for ISRA. On-farm research near the research station at Ndiol outside of St. Louis focuses on improvements in rice production on heavy and slightly salinated soils. The area around the research station of Fanaye in the middle valley includes both heavy and light

soils and therefore is also adapted to production of vegetables, corn and other crops. The Fanaye research station will be used for adaptation research for improved technologies of these crops as well as for research on gravity-fed and sprinkler irrigation for double-cropping systems.

C. AID's Agricultural Research Strategy in Senegal

A.I.D. has developed substantial interest in recent years in developing agricultural research and building national research capacities within developing countries. The Africa bureau's "Plan for Supporting Agricultural Research and Faculties of Agriculture" (May 1985) emphasizes the importance of agricultural research to A.I.D.'s overall development assistance programming. The Bureau's strategy proposes that A.I.D. concentrate its assistance to agricultural research programs in eight countries located in six relatively homogenous ecological zones. It suggests Senegal be selected as the "technology producing" country for the Sahel based on selection criteria of (1) existing institutional capacity, (2) national political commitment to agricultural research, and (3) scope of potential research impact with selected technology producing countries measured by area cultivated and priority crops. The short-term objective of the strategy is to train scientists, build institutional capacity and operationalize zonal networks to produce improved technologies. Research should focus on two to four crops which predominate in the Sahel. The long-term objective is to produce improved technologies on a sustained basis. Farming systems research (FSR) is deemed appropriate where a knowledge gap exists among on-station commodity research work, the technology transfer mechanisms and the farmers as end-users of technology. FSR is thus appropriate as a part of the national research program but should be integrated into the larger system and not viewed as an alternative to commodity and on-station research. Also, agroforestry research involving on-farm trials of trees and priority commodities is recommended.

The GOS adopted in 1981 a National Indicative Plan for Agricultural Research for decentralizing and reorienting research in order to better guide and administer agricultural research efforts. Specifically, the plan proposed that research be concentrated on four of the seven agro-ecological zones in the country as follows: (a) the Senegal River Valley for irrigated agriculture; (b) the eastern region for animal production systems; (c) the central region including the central and southern parts of the Groundnut Basin; and (d) the Casamance Region in the higher rainfall areas of the south. The Plan also called for an organizational reform of ISRA to strengthen its viability and capabilities as a national agricultural research institute. During the past two years, internal reorganization has (a) consolidated a number of ISRA's operational units (from ten directorates to five), (b) decentralized decision making and (c) strengthened coordination among research centers. Austerity measures have also resulted in a reduction in ISRA's work force by 473 employees (from 1473 to 1000 employees). ISRA will need sustained and well coordinated support from the major donors to continue its reform program over the next five years.

Based on the progress ISRA has made and within the Africa Bureau's overall research plan for Africa, USAID/Senegal's strategy is directed at assisting ISRA in its restructuring and reorientation so it can play the role it should in developing a productive, market-oriented, diversified agriculture in Senegal. Simply put, this would involve focusing assistance on cereals and reorienting research on cereals based agriculture. It would build capacity within ISRA to do research for semi-arid and irrigated agriculture. It would

link production systems research methodology to commodity research and it would treat technology generation and dissemination as a unified system.

The Mission research strategy for the Senegal River Basin is to help ISRA lay the basis for a long-term, cereals-based research effort in the Middle Valley and to reinforce the research effort on irrigated production systems.

#### IV. REVISED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Senegal Agricultural Research II project is now at an opportune point to make a major impact on the reorientation of agricultural research in the Fleuve, to consolidate gains from previous A.I.D.-funded agricultural research projects and to set the stage for a major A.I.D.-funded agricultural research project in 1989. ISRA has just completed a draft five-year research plan and this revised project will assist ISRA to reorientate a major part of their research program to cereals-based research, with primary emphasis on the Fleuve.

##### A. Goal and Purpose

The goal of the revised Senegal project will be basically the same; namely, to improve the capacity of Senegal to more effectively plan and implement agricultural development activities in the Senegal River Basin; only the regional coordination aspect of the original project design is being deleted.

The purpose of this revised Senegal project, given the changed assumptions since the original project design and USAID/Senegals' support for the GOS cereals policy, is to strengthen ISRA's cereals-based research system in the Senegal River Basin. This has two basic elements which relate to the original project purpose: first, to develop Senegalese agricultural research capacities in the Senegal River Basin through training, facilities development, and participation in the design of adaptive research and farming systems research programs; and second, to improve the overall national research capacity of ISRA to support cereals-based research in the Senegal River Basin.

##### B. Outputs

Outputs are now focused on reorganization, planning, reorientation and consolidation instead of on actual research results since only two and one half years remain before completion of A.I.D. assistance and ISRA is in the process of a major reorganization and cereals reorientation.

The planned outputs for the revised project are:

1. strengthened capacity of the Department of Crop Production Research to plan, manage and execute a research program reflecting established priorities, particularly with respect to cereals;
2. upgraded technical and professional skills for researchers and technicians relevant to increasing cereals production and consumption;
3. upgraded agricultural research facilities at Fanaye research station in the Middle Valley of the Senegal River Basin;

4. consolidated production systems and agricultural economics research programs; and
5. integration of cereals-based research into the Fleuve research plan and into the overall national research plan and ISRA reorganization.

C. Inputs

The Senegal Agricultural Research II project has provided, through FY 1987, (a) short-term technical assistance for detailed investigation of agricultural constraints and research priorities in the Senegal River Basin; (b) program operational support for production systems research in the Fleuve; and (c) the services of a project manager. These limited inputs to date reflect the hold on project implementation that was in place pending ISRA's reorganization and internal reforms.

The required inputs for the remaining period of this revised project include long-term and short-term technical assistance, selected training, both in the U.S. and in-country, special studies, construction, certain commodities and program operational support.

1. Technical Assistance

The following long-term technical advisors will be required for the periods indicated:

	<u>Person Months</u>
- Agricultural Research Planner	17
- Agricultural Economist	24
- Cereals Agronomist	21

The Agricultural Research Planner will serve as Team Leader. He/she will be a senior, experienced research planner. This advisor will assist ISRA to enhance its research capacity by advising on matters of research planning, research priority setting, human resources development, research management and networking. As field Team Leader, the incumbent will represent the contractor in the field and coordinate field implementation activities.

The Agricultural Economist will serve as advisor to the applied economics research program. The economist will assist in defining a research program for the next two years that deals with important cereals policy issues in the region of the Fleuve and elsewhere. He/she will continue to provide important leadership for ongoing cereals marketing and food security research programs and help improve operational linkages between applied economic research and production systems research and between these two programs and the Department of Crop Production Research.

The Cereals Agronomist Advisor will assist the Department of Crop Production Research to define its research program, advise on its implementation and train and advise researchers in the execution of their research programs. The advisor will assist the Department to mount a research program in the region of the Fleuve, with priority attention to cereals and cereals-related topics. He will also advise on ways to strengthen the

research and management capacity of the Department of Crop Production Research and develop improved means for collaboration between the crop production and production systems research units.

Seventeen and one-half person-months of short-term technical assistance are planned during the project. Illustratively, the areas and levels of effort are presented below. Actual programming will be included in the contractor's work plan and subject to agreement by ISRA and concurrence by AID.

	<u>P/M</u>
- Production Economics	1.5
- Food Security	1.5
- Marketing	2.0
- Production Systems Research-Agronomy	1.0
- Production Systems Research-Sociology	1.0
- Forestry	1.0
- Plant Breeding	2.0
- Farmer Organizations	1.5
- Water Management	1.0
- Computer	2.0
- Misc. (Agronomic)	3.0

The project will also fund assistance by the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR) to assist ISRA to assess organizational, management and personnel issues related to the implementation of ISRA's five-year strategic plan.

## 2. Training

This revised project will use focused, directed long-term and short-term training to assist ISRA strengthen its overall research program.

The illustrative training plan, below, for the revised project is based on current and future training needs:

- a. Long-Term Training
  - 1 - PHD course work - Agricultural Economics
  - 1 - PHD course work - Sociology
  - 1 - MSc - Agronomy (cereals)
  - 1 - MSc - Agro-Forestry Research
- b. Short-term Training
  - Statistics
  - Research Methods
- c. In-Country Training
  - Analysis of Agronomy trials
  - Field technician training
- d. Observational Travel
  - Production Systems (IITA, ICRISAT)
  - Agro-forestry (ICRAF)

### 3. Program Operational Support

The revised SAR II project will provide vitally needed operational support for production systems research in the Fleuve. Minimal operational support will also be provided to ISRA to purchase English-language research publications and periodicals.

In addition, operational support will be provided to cover the costs of Dakar-level and related field-level applied economic research activities. Research to be covered would include: cereals and input marketing, food security, production economics (seed, fertilizer, credit policy and technology assessment), and farmer organizations. Results from these national programs would provide valuable insights about the performance of agriculture, and of agricultural policies and programs, in other regions, and thus provide a context for determining the most appropriate research and development programs to carry out in the Senegal River Basin.

### 4. Construction

A.I.D. has already approved, under Project Implementation Letter 0957-04 of September 19, 1986, the funding for the construction of living quarters for the station director, a six-bedroom guest house, a storage facility for seeds and fertilizer, a water tower, new construction and rehabilitation of dikes, drainage systems and irrigation delivery network for 18 hectares, and a mechanics workshop at the Fanaye Research Station in the Middle Valley. Construction of these facilities will be an important step in establishing a viable and effective research capacity in the Middle Valley of the Senegal River Basin. Specifications and plans for these buildings await final approval by the USAID Engineer and construction is expected to begin soon.

### 5. Commodities

The project will finance three vehicles, computer equipment and software, motorcycles and motorbikes and field research equipment.

## V. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The estimated accrued expenditures under the project are \$284,000 as of September 31, 1987. The total life-of-project amount authorized for the Senegal component is \$3,596,000. USAID/Senegal has obligated \$2,043,000 of this amount and pending the availability of funds, plans to fully-fund this project in FY 1988.

Table 1 presents a summary of the Revised Financial Plan for the revised project activities as delineated in this PP Supplement. Annex B provides a detailed breakdown of the various components.

Table 1

<u>Summary Revised Financial Plan</u>					
<u>(\$000)</u>					
<u>Items</u>	<u>FY 1988</u>	<u>FY 1989</u>	<u>FY 1990</u>	<u>Total</u>	
A. Technical Assistance				\$1,026	
- Long term	216.5	438	96.5	(751)	
- Short term	175	90	10	(275)	
B. Training	110	180	30	320	
C. Program Operational Costs	157	173	-	330	
D. Commodities	96	-	-	96	
E. Construction	775	-	-	775	
F. Contract Support Costs	250	370	68	688	
	<u>Subtotal</u>	\$1,779.5	\$1,251	\$204.5	<u>\$3,235</u>
F. Contingency				77	
<u>TOTAL FOR REVISED PROJECT ACTIVITIES</u>				<u>\$3,312</u>	
Estimated Accruals thru Nov. 30, 1987				284	
<u>GRAND TOTAL LOP BUDGET</u>				<u>\$3,596</u>	

VI. IMPLEMENTATIONA. Responsibilities

Annex C shows the current ISRA organizational chart following its major reorganization. The Bureau of Macroeconomics Research (BAME) and the Department of Production Systems Research have been combined into a single new department, Department of Agrarian Systems and Agricultural Economics Research, thereby integrating more effectively the applied agronomic research and the applied social science research. The revised project will assist ISRA consolidate these functions within this department. The Agricultural Economist will be based in this department and will concentrate activities in the Senegal River Basin and on cereals marketing issues.

The Department of Crop Production Research will have major responsibility to integrate cereals-based research into the on-station and on-farm research programs. The Cereals Agronomist Advisor will assist this department develop realistic research programs consistent with the ISRA five-year plan for all of the important cereal crops in Senegal. These include millet, sorghum,

maize, rice and niebe (black-eyed cowpeas, considered a cereals crop). The Cereals Agronomist Advisor will also coordinate collaboration between on-station commodity research and adaptive, on-farm research programs.

The Agricultural Research Planner will be a senior research planner and will advise the Director General of ISRA and the senior staff on matters of research planning, institutional reform, research management, human resources development and networking.

#### B. Contracting Arrangements

The revised Senegal Agricultural Research II project is similar in purposes and objectives to the Agricultural Research and Planning project (685-0223). Both projects seek to improve ISRA's research capability and capacity. Michigan State University (MSU) has successfully implemented the Agricultural Research and Planning project over the past five years under a Title XII collaborative assistance mode contract. Both the PACD for the Agricultural Research and Planning project and the expiration of MSU's contract occur in December, 1987. Given MSU's highly satisfactory performance under their present contract, their professional expertise, their extensive knowledge of ISRA and Senegal's agricultural research and the University's tangible interest in and commitment to institutional development of agricultural research in Senegal, it is prudent and wise to continue their assistance to ISRA during the short two and one-half years remaining under the SAR II project. Momentum and continuity can be maintained in this way for USAID/Senegal's support for ISRA's agricultural research efforts. Full competition for required assistance for the short period remaining under this project would result in unacceptable delays and would offer no significant advantages.

On November 13, 1987, the Assistant Administrator for Africa approved a waiver for other than full and open competition, therefore allowing procurement of technical assistance and training from MSU (Annex D). The Regional Contracting Officer at REDSO/WCA has agreed to negotiate a new contract with MSU for the required technical assistance and training under this revised project.

MSU will provide all of the technical assistance (TA) except the planned short-term TA from ISNAR. USAID will contract directly with ISNAR for the required services. In addition, MSU will administer the required training and purchase computers and software. MSU will provide regular accounting reports to USAID. Annual workplans and budgets will be developed by ISRA with technical assistance from MSU and submitted to USAID for review and approval. USAID will procure vehicles and equipment directly and will contract for the management of the program operational funds.

#### C. Implementation Plan

The most important aspect of the implementation of this revised project is timing. The technical assistance and training must begin as soon as possible to enable the completion of planned activities by the PACD of June 30, 1990. All assistance except long term training will be completed by December 31, 1989. Table 2 represents the Revised Implementation Plan for major activities and actions for the project.

Table 2Revised Implementation Plan  
Major Activities/Actions

- PP Supplement and Authorization Amendment Approved	12/87
- Project Agreement Amendment Approved	12/87
- PIO/T for MSU Contract Completed and sent to RCO, REDSO/WCA	12/87
- Contract signed with MSU for two and one-half years	12/87
- Agricultural Economist begins work in Senegal	12/87
- Construction at Fanaye Research Station begins	1/88
- Long-term participants selected and local ELT begins	1/88
- Cereals Agronomist Advisor arrives in Senegal	3/88
- Life-of-Project Workplan completed	3/88
- Long-term participants depart for U.S. training	4/88
- Ag. Research Planner arrives in Senegal	6/88
- Construction at Fanaye completed	1/89
- Final evaluation of revised project	6/90

REVISED LOGICAL FRAMEWROK

Senegal Agricultural Research II (685-0957)

ANNEX  
Nov. 198

<u>GOAL</u>	<u>OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</u>	<u>ASSUMPTIONS</u>
<p>To improve the capacity of Senegal to more effectively plan and implement agricultural development activities in the Senegal River Basin.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased linkages among ISRA and SAED and donor projects.</li> <li>2. Improved design of agricultural research activities in Senegal River Basin</li> <li>3. Farmers utilizing agricultural research through dissemination programs.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project Evaluatiens</li> <li>- Economic Indicators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SAED operational and functional.</li> <li>- ISRA restructuring is proceeding successfully.</li> <li>- Adequate policy direction concerning après-barrage donor collaboration.</li> </ul>
<p><u>PURPOSE</u></p> <p>To strengthen ISRA's cereals-based research system in the Fleuve.</p>	<p><u>EOPS</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Annual research programs in place and being followed for Senegal River Basin based on 5-year plan and research agenda.</li> <li>2. Research station in Middle Valley (Fanaye) operational and research program underway.</li> <li>3. ISRA has agreed-on research objectives and clearly defined organizational mandate to carry out objectives on national level, with priority for supporting the objectives of the cereals plan.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research reports</li> <li>- Implementation plans</li> <li>- Project evaluations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy direction, coordination and support for ISRA from GOS, including Ministries of Rural Development, Plan and Finance.</li> <li>- Donor collaboration on ISRA institutional reform and research agenda</li> </ul>

OUTPUTS	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
1. Strengthened capacity of Dept. of Crop Production Research to plan, manage and execute a research program reflecting established priorities, particularly with respect to cereals.	1. - Detailed program developed for cereals production research within overall ISRA research program. - Introduction of commodity research program in Dept. of Crop Production Research.	1. ISRA reports, project reports	1. ISRA management support for cereals emphasis.
2. Upgraded technical and professional skills for researchers and technicians in the Fleuve and in ISRA/Dakar relevant to increasing cereals production and consumption.	2. - One PHD (ABD) in Sociology One PHD (ABD) in Economics - One MSC in Agronomy (cereals) - One MSC in Agro-Forestry Resear. - Two short-term U.S. training - In-country training - Observation tours.	2. Project Training Records	2. Relevant training programs found and well qualified candidates proposed who return to work with ISRA.
3. Upgraded agricultural research facilities at Fanaye research station.	3. Construction of 2 houses, storage facility for seed and fertilizer, a water tower, dikes, drainage systems and irrigation delivery networks for 18 hectares, and a mechanics workshop.	3. Inspection Project Reports.	3. Other donors provide planned assistance. Construction firms found to construct buildings.
4. Consolidated productions systems and agricultural economics research programs.	4. Specific plan developed for applied economics and PSR activities within overall ISRA research plans. Production systems research and applied economics research team implementing adaptive research in Fleuve.	4. ISRA Reports Project Reports	4. Continued ISRA support for PSR programs.
5. Integration of cereals-based research into Fleuve research plan and into overall national research plan and ISRA reorganization.	5. ISRA 5-year plan approved and ISRA reorganization completed, with cereals research an integral component.  - Implementation plan integrating cereals-based research approved and started for the Senegal River Basin.	5. ISRA and Project reports	5. ISRA support for research personnel and stations in Fleuve.  - Other donors and COS agree on 5-year plan.

<u>INPUTS</u>	<u>OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</u>	<u>ASSUMPTIONS</u>
1. <u>Technical Assistance</u>	\$1,026,000		
- 3 L-T advisors			
- 17.5 P-M S-T consultants			
- Local hire Contract Support staff		- Project records and disbursement accounts	
2. <u>Training</u>	\$320,000		
- U.S. L-T and S-T training, in-country training and observational tours			
3. <u>Program Operational Support</u>	\$330,000		
- Production Systems in Fleuve			
- Applied Economics			
- Cereals and Research Planning Support			
- Documentation Support			
4. <u>Commodities/Equipment</u>	\$96,000		
5. <u>Construction</u>	\$775,000		
6. <u>Contract Support Costs</u>	\$698,000		
7. <u>Contingency</u>	\$77,000		
8. <u>Accrued expenditures thru 11/30/87</u>	\$284,000		
<u>TOTAL AID CONTRIBUTION</u>	<u>\$3,596,000</u>		

ANNEX B

REVISED FINANCIAL PLAN  
Planned Expenditures  
 (\$)

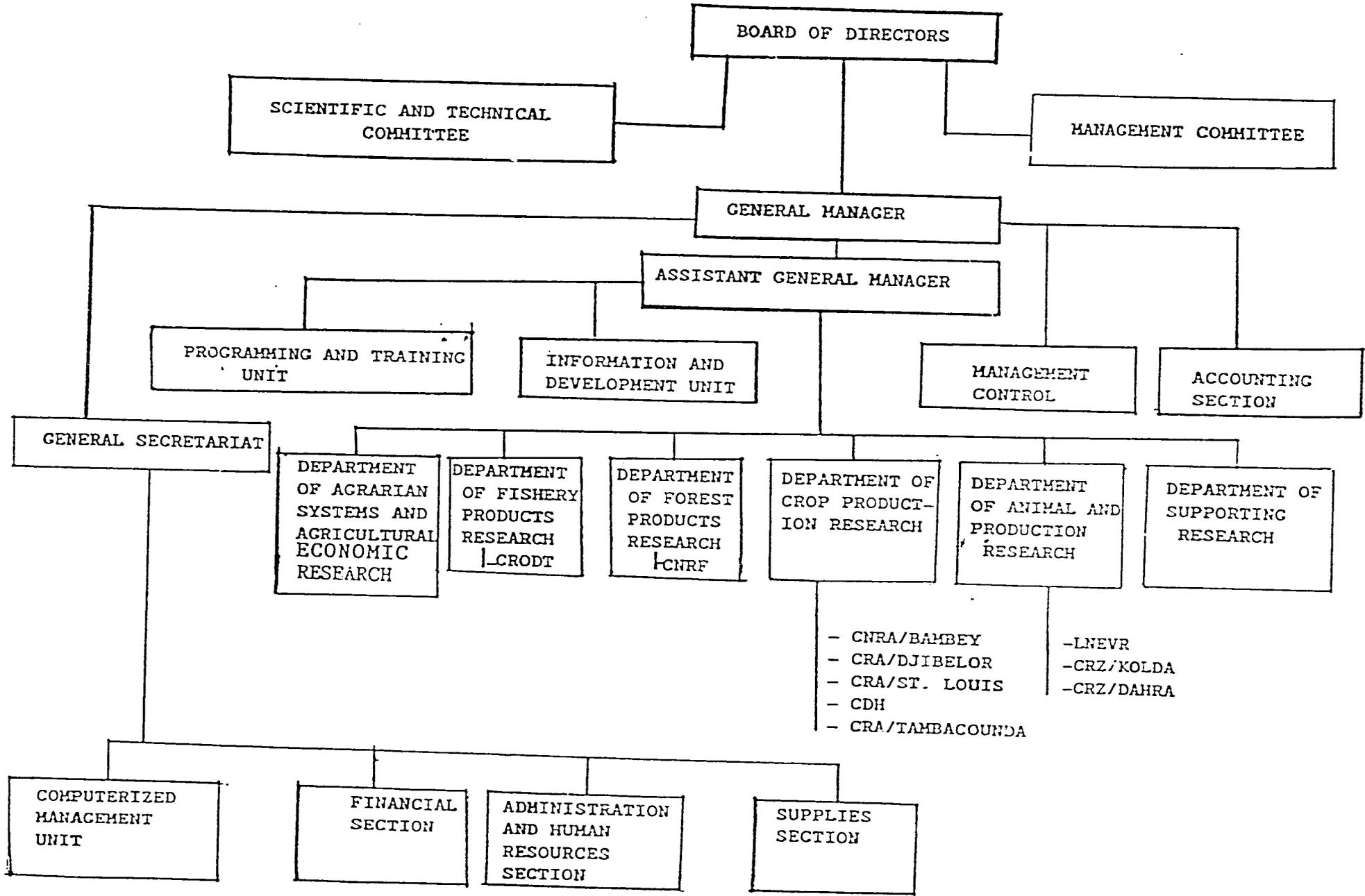
	<u>FY 1988</u>	<u>FY 1989</u>	<u>FY 1990</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<b>I. <u>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</u></b>				
<b>A. <u>Long-Term</u></b>				
- Ag Economist at 120,000/yr (24 months)	90,000	120,000	30,000	240,000
- Agronomist at 150,000/yr (21 months)	75,000	150,000	37,500	262,500
- Ag Research Planner at 150,000/yr (17 months)	37,500	150,000	25,000	212,500
- Contract Admin Asst at 11,000/yr (local hire, 2 years)	9,000	11,000	2,000	22,000
- Contract Sec at 7,000/yr (local hire, 2 years)	5,000	7,000	2,000	14,000
<u>Long-Term Sub Total</u>	<u>\$216,500</u>	<u>\$438,000</u>	<u>\$ 96,500</u>	<u>\$751,000</u>
<b>B. <u>Short-Term</u></b>				
	<u>P/M</u>			
- Production Econ. 1.5	5,000	10,000	-	15,000
- Food Security 1.5	5,000	10,000	-	15,000
- Marketing 2	10,000	10,000	-	20,000
- Prod. Syst. Agron. 1	5,000	5,000	-	10,000
- Prod. Syst. Soc. 1	5,000	5,000	-	10,000
- Water Mgt 1	5,000	5,000	-	10,000
- Forestry 1	5,000	5,000	-	10,000
- Plant Breeder 2	10,000	10,000	-	20,000
- Farmer Organ. 1.5	5,000	10,000	-	15,000
- Computer 2	10,000	10,000	-	20,000
- Misc. Agronomic 3	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
ISNAR Manpower Study	100,000	-	-	100,000
<u>Short-Term Sub-Total</u>	<u>\$175,000</u>	<u>\$ 90,000</u>	<u>\$10,000</u>	<u>\$275,000</u>
<u>Sub-Total Tech. Asst.</u>	<u>\$391,500</u>	<u>\$528,000</u>	<u>\$106,500</u>	<u>\$1,026,000</u>

## ANNEX B

	<u>FY 1988</u>	<u>FY 1989</u>	<u>FY 1990</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
II. <u>TRAINING</u>				
A. <u>Long-Term</u>				
1 PhD - Ag Econ	20,000	25,000	5,000	50,000
1 PhD - Sociology	20,000	25,000	5,000	50,000
1 MSC - Agron. (Cereals)	20,000	25,000	10,000	55,000
1 MSc - Agro-Forestry Res.	20,000	25,000	10,000	55,000
2 Research Method. at 9 mo.	20,000	20,000	-	40,000
1 Statistician at 9 months	10,000	10,000		20,000
B. <u>In-Country Workshops</u>				
-Analysis of Agronomic Trials	-	20,000	-	20,000
-Field Technician Training	-	20,000	-	20,000
C. <u>Observational Travel</u>				
- Production Systems - (IITA, ICRISAT)	-	5,000	-	5,000
- Forestry - (ICRAF)	-	5,000	-	5,000
<u>Sub Total Training</u>	<u>\$110,000</u>	<u>\$180,000</u>	<u>\$ 30,000</u>	<u>\$320,000</u>
III. <u>COMMODITIES</u>				
A. Computer, software, printer	11,000	-	-	11,000
B. 2 Vehicles (Cereals Adv and Ag Res Planner)	35,000	-	-	35,000
C. Motos/Mobylettes	5,000	-	-	5,000
D. 1 Pick up truck	15,000	-	-	15,000
E. Research/lab equipment	30,000	-	-	30,000
<u>Sub-Total Commodities</u>	<u>\$96,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$96,000</u>

	<u>ANNEX B</u>			
	<u>FY 1988</u>	<u>FY 1989</u>	<u>FY 1990</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>IV. PROGRAM OPERATIONAL COSTS</u>				
A. Production Systems Research - Fleuve	22,000	31,000	-	53,000
B. Applied Economics	120,000	125,000	-	245,000
C. Cereals Support	5,000	7,000	-	12,000
D. Documentation Support	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20,000</u>
<u>Sub-Total Program Costs</u>	\$157,000	\$173,000	-	\$330,000
<u>V. CONSTRUCTION</u>				
A. Fanaye Research Station	\$775,000	-	-	\$775,000
<u>VI. CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS AND OVERHEAD</u>				
A. Contracts Support Costs	140,000	170,000	54,000	344,000
B. Overhead	<u>110,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>34,000</u>	<u>344,000</u>
<u>Sub-Total Contract Support</u>	\$250,000	\$370,000	\$ 68,000	\$688,000
<u>TOTAL FY 1988-FY 1990:</u>	\$1,779,500	\$1,251,000	\$204,500	\$3,235,000
- ACCRUED EXPENDITURES THRU 11/30/87				\$284,000
- CONTINGENCY				<u>\$ 77,000</u>
<u>GRAND TOTAL PROJECT</u>				<u>\$3,596,000</u>

ISRA ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ANNEX D  
WASHINGTON D C 20523

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR AFRICA

FROM: AFR/PD, Carol Peasley *C. Peasley*  
SUBJECT: Senegal Agricultural Research II Project (685-0957)

PROBLEM: Your approval is requested for other than full and open competition in the procurement of the following:

- A. Cooperating Country : Senegal
- B. Project : Senegal Agricultural Research II (SAGRES II) (685-0957)
- C. Contracting Activity : REDSO/WCA
- D. Type of Procurement : Technical Services
- E. Approximate Value of Procurement : \$3.0 Million
- F. Probable Source : Michigan State University
- G. Statutory and other Authorities : (1) 40 U.S.C. 474  
(2) AIDAR 706.302-70(b) (3)(1)

DISCUSSION: The Senegal Agricultural Research II Project (685-0957) is the bilateral component of the OMVS (Senegal River Basin Development Organization) Agricultural Research II Project (625-0957). The purpose of this \$3.6 million, six-year project is to develop and strengthen the capability of Senegal's Institute of Agricultural Research (ISRA) to conduct agricultural research in the Senegal River Basin and to improve the effectiveness of agricultural research programs through regional cooperation. Project activities include developing a research station, encouraging farmer participation in the design and implementation of adaptive research and farming systems research programs, and improving the effectiveness of agricultural research in the Senegal River Basin. Inputs to the project include long-term technical assistance, long- and short-term training of Senegalese staff, and construction of research facilities in the middle Senegal River Valley. The Project was authorized in FY 1984, and the Project Assistance Completion Date is June 30, 1990.

Implementation has been delayed for two years, primarily to allow ISRA to introduce internal reforms and controls that had been recommended by the donor community, particularly the World Bank. In support of the World Bank's position, USAID/Senegal delayed procurement of technical services for the project. Project

-2-

activities during the interim have consisted of completing the plans for constructing and upgrading laboratory facilities; providing some short-term training for ISRA staff; and undertaking a farming systems reconnaissance survey in the middle Senegal River Valley. This survey has identified and described current rainfed and irrigated agricultural practices and the constraints to farm production in the basin. Consultations with ISRA have identified research areas that will require further technical assistance.

While ISRA moves forward with necessary internal reforms, the Mission has initiated a redesign of the project. The intent of this effort is to focus project activities more precisely on what can be achieved within the project's time frame; i.e., taking the next steps in the development of a national research entity. The redesign effort should be completed this fall. After that, the technical assistance team should be in place as quickly as possible to avoid further delays in implementation.

Michigan State University (MSU) has been successfully working with ISRA for approximately five years under the bilateral Agricultural Research and Planning Project (SARP, Project No. 685-0223). Under this activity, assistance has focussed on developing a macroeconomic research and policy capability as well as a production systems research capacity within ISRA. A preliminary evaluation of this effort reported ". . . considerable progress in the implementation of the SARP. . . . A good foundation has been laid in this initial phase for the long-term (10 to 15 years) institutional-building effort within ISRA." The evaluation recommended that ". . . the second phase of SARP be undertaken, without interruption, in direct sequence with the completion of its first phase at the end of 1987."

The Agricultural Research and Planning Project terminates on December 31, 1987. The second phase of SARP mentioned above will not begin until 1989. Assistance to be provided under the redesigned SAGRES II project will act as a bridge between SARP and the Strengthening Agricultural Research Project, whose design will start in early 1988. Under the proposed contract, MSU will focus on improving ISRA's capability to apply farming systems research to develop improved crop varieties and cultural practices, the next steps in the institution-building process. This will be accomplished by enhancing the abilities of research staff and facilities through a combination of project inputs, including technical assistance.

Given the delays incurred to date in procuring the technical assistance required under the SAGRES II Project, the intention of the Mission and the Government of Senegal to push forward with the revised Project quickly, and the experience acquired by the MSU team under SARP, the Mission believes that a new contract should be negotiated non-competitively with MSU.

-3-

Continued collaboration with MSU is consistent with the objectives of both research projects and the Mission's longer term agricultural research strategy. Furthermore, awarding a new contract to MSU on a non-competitive basis would allow a well-established, productive, and successful relationship to continue with a Title XII institution. This is in accordance with the language and intent of the Title XII legislation and with the A.I.D. Administrator's Memorandum for Assistant Administrators and Mission Directors of October 27, 1986 (see attached copy).

JUSTIFICATION: An award of a contract through full and open competition would result in an unacceptable delay of at least one year (i.e., six to nine months to advertise the procurement and select the contractor, and six months to get the contractor up to speed in Senegal) in implementing the Agricultural Research II Project.

AIDAR 706.302-70 sets forth the applicable authority and the criteria for the procurement of goods and services under other than full and open competitive procedures. More specifically, AIDAR 706.302-70(b)(3)(i) provides authority for the Assistant Administrator to approve a non-competitive procurement upon a formal written determination, with supporting findings, that compliance with full and open competitive procedures would impair foreign assistance objectives and would be inconsistent with the fulfillment of the foreign assistance program. We believe the reasons stated in this memorandum are sufficient to justify this request for a written determination.

Certifications: The technical and requirements personnel requesting this action certify to the accuracy of the facts and rationale in support of the justification.

Recommendations: It is recommended that you: (1) determine that compliance with full and open competitive procedures would impair foreign assistance objectives and would be inconsistent with fulfillment of the foreign assistance program; (2) authorize the procurement of required services from MSU under other than full and open competitive procedures.

Approved: 

Disapproved: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 11-13-87

Clearance:

AFR/PD/SWAP:BBurnett	(draft)	Date	11/6/87
GC/AFR:PJohnson	(draft)	Date	11/6/87
AFR/TR/ARD:CMartin	(draft)	Date	11/9/87
AFR/SWA:HVaitaitis	(draft)	Date	11/6/87
M/SER/PPE:KOHara	(draft)	Date	11/5/87
BIFAD/S/CPD:JOWeis	(draft)	Date	11/6/87

drafted by:USAID/Dakar (Dakar 06549)/AFR/PD/SWAP:CGuisti/DRobinson:  
x77886:10/30/87:faf:4377M



THE ADMINISTRATOR

OCT 27 1986

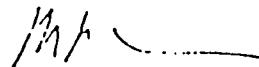
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATORS AND MISSION DIRECTORS

SUBJECT: Title XII Contract Extensions

A major theme in the Mission responses to our recent survey of Title XII activities was the need for greater flexibility in extending university contracts or awarding Phase II contracts without competition. The Missions strongly felt that the Agency often has a clear interest in continuing to utilize the successful expertise of a particular university to achieve agriculture program objectives beyond the original contract completion date (e.g. a contract extension or a Phase II project).

I want to be sure that the Agency builds on its investment in Title XII institutions in these situations through careful planning and administration. Where a Mission's program strategy and project design contemplate an activity which will continue beyond the initial contract period, AID should reserve, in the solicitation and contract documents, an option to extend the contract for an additional period or periods, provided performance is judged successful.

Where such an option has not been established at the outset and a definitive contract period has been established which does not reflect the long term nature of the entire activity, a noncompetitive university procurement for a Phase II project or a contract extension may still be justified in special cases. I remind you of the authority which Assistant Administrators have under the AID Acquisition Regulation to determine, after consultation with the Agency's Competition Advocate, that full and open competition for a particular procurement would impair specific foreign assistance objectives. When circumstances warrant, I encourage you to exercise this authority.



M. Peter McPherson

*This is a matter of considerable interest to me.  
Thanks.*

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
WASHINGTON D C 20523

## ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR AFRICA

FROM: AFR/PD, Carol Peasley *C. Peasley*

SUBJECT: Senegal Agricultural Research II Project (685-0957)

Problem: USAID/Senegal has requested your concurrence to approve a Project Paper Supplement for the bilateral component (685-0957) of the OMVS (Senegal River Basin Organization) Agricultural Research II Project (625-0957).

Discussion: USAID/Senegal is consolidating its agricultural research project portfolio and preparing for the start of the planned Strengthening Agricultural Research project in FY 1989.

The Agricultural Research and Planning (SARP) project (685-0223), which terminates December 31, 1987, was the first phase of a long-term institution-building effort to develop the research capacities of Senegal's National Agricultural Research Institute (ISRA). SARP has played a key role in creating an applied economic research capacity at ISRA. The project has also installed farming systems research (FSR) capability and mounted FSR programs in the three principal agro-ecological zones in the country.

The Senegal Agricultural Research II Project (SAGRES II, 685-0975) is the bilateral component of the OMVS Agricultural Research II Project (625-0957). The Senegal component is similar in purpose and objectives to the SARP project but focuses specifically on the Fleuve Region. It seeks to strengthen research capacity in the Senegal River Basin by assisting ISRA in

1. developing improved crop varieties and technical packages tested on farmers' fields;
2. upgrading research facilities and professional staff skills; and
3. improving regional cooperation.

Total LOP funding for SAGRES II is \$3.6 million, of which \$2,043,000 has been obligated, \$1,030,901 earmarked, and \$286,376 disbursed, as of September 30, 1987. Implementation has been delayed since authorization in FY 1984, however, pending ISRA's reorganization and establishment of its research priorities and action plan for the Fleuve Region. Consequently, USAID chose not to bring the planned long-term technical assistance on board under the project, although there has been some short-term technical assistance, and construction is scheduled in the near future.

Significant progress has been made in the last two years with IBRD assistance in strengthening ISRA's viability and capabilities as a

-2-

national agricultural research organization. ISRA has recently completed the first draft of a major five-year agricultural research plan. USAID is now in a position to assist ISRA in its restructuring while continuing to support ISRA's institutional development as a part of the Mission's long-term goal of agricultural research institution building.

It is clear that the regional component of the OMVS Agricultural Research II project will not meet its objectives in serving as the major coordinator of agricultural research in the Senegal River Basin. In addition, although the Mauritanian national component is being successfully implemented, the Malian national component was never obligated. Therefore, following discussions with OMVS and ISRA, the Mission will terminate the regional component of this project by December 1987.

An original facet of the project, whereby OMVS would serve as a major coordinator and partial developer of agricultural research in the Fleuve, is no longer valid. The Mission plans to use the funds remaining in SAGRES II to help strengthen the overall capacity of ISRA so that it can better focus on the Fleuve. The amended project would have the same goal as the original project. The purpose would be changed from that in the Project Paper and the Authorization to eliminate the regional coordination element. Efforts would be made, however, to exchange research findings among the national research institutes working in the Fleuve Basin.

The project would continue to assist ISRA (a) to develop improved crop varieties and technical packages tested on farmers' fields and (b) to upgrade research facilities and professional staff skills in the Fleuve Region, thereby improving the national research capacity of ISRA to support research in the Fleuve. Thus the amended project will be the same as the original project with a different emphasis: to build national as well as local research capability for the Fleuve.

USAID seeks AID/W concurrence in its plan to prepare documentation necessary to amend the project along the lines discussed above. The proposed changes have no additional funding requirements for SAGRES II. They will be in the form of:

- 1) A Project Paper Supplement.
- 2) An Authorization Amendment affecting only the Senegal component of the regional OMVS Agricultural Research II Project (625-0957).
- 3) A Project Grant Agreement Amendment to effect the necessary changes in the Project Description.

The Mission has approval authority derived from Redelegation of Authority 551, but is seeking AID/W concurrence because: a) OMVS Agricultural Research II was originally authorized in AID/W and

b) the proposed changes may affect the regional linkages built into the bilateralized project

Recommendation: That you concur with USAID/Senegal's proposal to amend the Senegal Agricultural Research II project as discussed herein.

Approved: [Signature]

Disapproved: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 11-15-87

Clearances:

AFR/PD/SWAP:BBurnett	(draft)	Date	<u>11/6/87</u>
AFR/SWA:HVaitaitis	(draft)	Date	<u>11/6/87</u>
AFR/TR/ARD:CMartin	(draft)	Date	<u>11/9/87</u>
GC/AFR:PJohnson	(draft)	Date	<u>11/10/87</u>

*W612*

*DR*

AFR/PD/SWAP:DRobinson:11/10/87:4385M

*[Handwritten mark]*