

PDBAF366

683-0201

NIGER

CEREALS PRODUCTION

PROJECT PAPER

REVISIONS

NO. 1+2

EJ 78-81

Project Paper

Revision No. 2

UNCLASSIFIED

PROJECT PAPER
AMENDMENT
No. 2

NIGER
CEREALS PRODUCTION PROJECT
(683-0201)

USAID/NIGER

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

UNCLASSIFIED

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT PAPER FACESHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE

C A ADD
C CHANGE
D DELETE

PP

2. DOCUMENT CODE
3

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY

NIGER

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

2

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits)

[683-0201]

6. BUREAU/OFFICE

A. SYMBOL

AFR

B. CODE

[01]

7. PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 40 characters)

[NIGER CEREALS PRODUCTION PROJECT]

8. ESTIMATED FY OF PROJECT COMPLETION

FY [81]

9. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION

A. INITIAL FY [75]

B. QUARTER [4]

C. FINAL FY [81]

(Enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 -)

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. TOTAL	E. FX	F. L/C	G. TOTAL
AID APPROPRIATED TOTAL	3,127	2,785	5,912	8,386	7,664	16,050
(GRANT)	(3,127)	(2,785)	(5,912)	(8,386)	(7,664)	(16,050)
(LOAN)	()	()	()	()	()	()
OTHER U.S. 1.						
OTHER U.S. 2.						
HOST COUNTRY		231	231		3,600	3,600
OTHER DONOR(S)	570		570	570	200	770
TOTALS	3,697	3,016	6,713	8,956	11,464	20,420

11. PROPOSED BUDGET APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. 1ST FY <u>75</u>		H. 2ND FY <u>77</u>		K. 3RD FY <u>78</u>	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	I. GRANT	J. LOAN	L. GRANT	M. LOAN
(1) AD	210	144		5,912					
(2) FN	210	144				2,100			
(3) SH	210	144						4,165	
(4)									
TOTALS									

A. APPROPRIATION	N. 4TH FY <u>79 & 80</u>		O. 5TH FY <u>81</u>		LIFE OF PROJECT		12. IN-DEPTH EVALUATION SCHEDULED MM YY [01 81]
	Q. GRANT	P. LOAN	R. GRANT	S. LOAN	T. GRANT	U. LOAN	
(1) AD					5,912		
(2) FN					2,100		
(3) SH	2,423		1,450		8,038		
(4)							
TOTALS					16,050		

13. DATA CHANGE INDICATOR. WERE CHANGES MADE IN THE PIO FACESHEET DATA, BLOCKS 12, 13, 14, OR 15 OR IN PRP FACESHEET DATA, BLOCK 12? IF YES, ATTACH CHANGED PIO FACESHEET.

1 1 = NO
2 = YES

14. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE

Jay P. Johnson

Jay P. Johnson

TITLE

Director, USAID/Niger

DATE SIGNED

MM DD YY
05 08 81

15. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W. OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS. DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. Recommendation	1
II. Rationale for Project Amendment	1
III. Summary of Original Project (as amended)	1
IV. Summary of Activities to be Financed Under the Supplemental Funding	4
V. Project Analysis	
A. Technical Analysis	9
B. Social Analysis	9
C. Economic Analysis	9
D. Revised Financial Plan	10
E. Environmental Analysis	11
F. Engineering Analysis	15
G. Other 611 Considerations	18
VI. Project Review Recommendations	19

PROJECT PAPER AMENDMENT

Niger Cereals Production Project (683-0201)

I. Recommendation

In view of current designs of the programmed phase II activities of the subject project, accelerated AID/W obligations schedules, and the requirement to continue support of ongoing project activities, USAID/Niger requests that the current Niger Cereals Production (NCP) Project be amended to add \$1,450,000 to permit continuation of project activities through December, 1981.

II. Rationale for Project Amendment

USAID/Niger and the GON had anticipated that the NCP project would go through an orderly operational phase out during the late spring of 1981 and that the new two-part Phase II activity (The Niger Cereals Research Project and the Agriculture Production Support Project) would pick up and expand many of the Phase I operations shortly thereafter. It is now apparent that although PIDs for both projects have been approved and PP teams are on the ground, the transition period will be much longer than anticipated. There is inadequate funding available in the Phase I budget to carry the program through until the follow-on activities are brought on stream. The final AID contribution to the Phase I project requested here is necessary to consolidate and strengthen the foundation developed under the project to date. Failure to provide this final tranche would cause significant disruption of current seed research, multiplication and distribution activities. Because the proposed activities under this amendment were to be funded under the phase II projects, there will be no longer a need to fund them under those projects if this amendment is approved. The Project Papers for the phase II projects, currently in design, will be modified accordingly.

The GON is currently enduring an unexpected financial strain which was not foreseen at the time of project design. An abrupt end of assistance to the NCP project now could result in a severely limited GON performance in production and distribution of improved seed varieties during this coming crop year. If AID-financed Phase II projects are approved, it will require considerably more assistance to recoup losses (trained cadres lost, vehicles put in disrepair, research trials and training cut back, etc.) resulting from temporary abandonment of the project during this period of transition and GON financial crisis, than to maintain the program momentum now under Phase I.

III. Summary of Original Project (as Amended)

A. Project Goal: The Project will contribute to strengthening the predominantly agricultural society of Niger, reducing its dependence upon donated external food supplies and improving the economic condition and performance of the farm community to support a viable and ecologically secure way of life for the Sahelian population.

B. Purpose: The Project will improve the institutional capacity in Niger to (1) develop improved technology for cereals production; (2) communicate this knowledge to the small farmers; and (3) strengthen the framework for the provision of necessary agriculture inputs to encourage farmers to adopt higher yielding technology in cereals production.

C. Project Outputs:

- (1) An intensified adaptive research effort to develop improved varieties of millet and sorghum and identify improved cultural practices for the specific conditions of Niger;
- (2) An irrigated foundation seed farm which will multiply breeder seed released by the research station;
- (3) A seed multiplication program consisting of five seed multiplication centers (SMC's) producing improved seed and selecting, training, and providing inputs for contract seed growers whose plot will concurrently serve to multiply seed and serve as a demonstration unit for the new varieties and for the recommended package of cultural practices;
- (4) Expansion of the agricultural cooperative structure of Niger (the UNCC), to extend its coverage into areas where it is not now active;
- (5) Expansion and improvement of the Agriculture Service's training programs for the instruction of personnel and increased extension staffing to perform the various functions required in the promotion of increased cereals production.

D. Project Inputs:

- (1) Technical assistance to the agencies responsible for research, seed multiplication, coop organization, and agricultural extension;
- (2) Commodities in the form of vehicles, agricultural equipment and supplies, seed processing equipment, laboratory and other research equipment, and supplies to support the agricultural extension program;
- (3) Construction of research facilities, seed multiplication centers, and cooperative service facilities and repairs to a farmer training center;
- (4) Local support to appropriate GON agencies to enable them to absorb the increased work load involved in the seed production effort and extension activities;
- (5) Participant training in the U.S., third country short-term studies, and local on-the-job training.

E. The project can be divided into four major components. Below is a description of each component and a brief summary of how each will be supported from the proposed \$1,450,000 increased funding:

- (1) Seed Multiplication Component - The current Niger Cereals Production (NCP) Project seed multiplication component is comprised of one foundation seed farm (FSF) and five seed multiplication centers (SMCs). As stated in the original project paper, the objective of this component is to produce improved seeds for farmers. The centers serve as a vehicle for selecting seed lines and for training and providing inputs, such as fertilizers and pesticides, to contract seed farmers. In addition to their primary functions,

the seed multiplication centers serve as demonstration units for all new seed varieties currently on test and/or in the multiplication stage. Since the centers were built, the seed multiplication component has produced and distributed over 448 MT of improved millet seeds, 16 MT of improved sorghum varieties, 121 MT of new cowpea varieties, and 32 MT of improved peanut seeds. The program has become a focal point of Niger's general agricultural development strategy for food self-sufficiency in subsistence food crops. Additional funding provided under this amendment will be used to continue operation of the seed multiplication centers including personnel costs, training, equipment, and seed center improvements.

(2) Extension and Local Training Component - GON national and regional extension services continue to provide extension support around the seed multiplication centers. However, the cereals program must provide a major input to guarantee effective performance of an otherwise weak system. Current project-financed programs include training of cadres in seed selection, management, and distribution. An effective program has also been developed to assist local contract seed growers in management and cultivation of improved crops. Frequent training sessions, seminars, and on-farm demonstrations have been employed as a means of transferring newly developed technology. Seminars and more frequent training sessions are required to reach the numbers of government cadres and farmers necessary to maintain a firm control of a quality seed multiplication and dissemination program. As the seed program has expanded to include additional contract seed growers and as seed output requirements have increased, the need for additional training programs has also grown. There are inadequate funds remaining in the NCP project budget to maintain the quantity of work necessary to achieve long-term program goals. Both refresher training and new cadre training is required.

(3) Adaptive Research Component - The current cereals production program, in addition to having links with research agencies to provide improved seed lines, conducts a considerable amount of adaptive research. This effort is designed to further develop improved varieties of millet, sorghum, and cowpeas for location-specific conditions throughout the different ecological zones of Niger. Locational research trials and on-the-farm adaptive research is currently being conducted in association with the National Agronomic Research Station (Tarna) located in Maradi. Expansion of the seed program indicates the need for more intensive research inputs and additional research personnel in support of the program. As more seed multiplication farms come into operation, the multi-location trials of improved seed varieties have to be expanded to reach farms within the new zones. This requires expanded supervision and increased material support for the adaptive research program. Many of the areas where the expanded multiplication program is underway are not covered by location trials. Additional funding under this project amendment will address this project element.

(4) Program Coordination and Administration Component - as long as the NCP Project continues, the central coordination office will have to supply administrative, coordinative, material, financial, and advisory support to the various project components. Funds for this element of the Project will soon be depleted.

IV. Summary of Activities to be Financed Under the Supplemental Funding

The \$1,450,000 in proposed new funding will be used to support the four project components described above and will be divided among four line items: (A) Personnel and Operating Expenses, (B) Equipment, (C) Construction, and (D) Training. Below is an explanation, by line item, of what will be financed and the estimated costs involved:

(A) Personnel and Operating Expenses - The Niger Cereals Production Project has supported much of the personnel and operating cost of the seed center, as well as that portion of the research station programs which is attributable to the AID-financed seed program. The NCP project is morally (though not legally) committed to covering these costs through the Estimated Final Contribution Date (EFCD) of December 31, 1981.

Due to increased farmer demands and expanded training and research programs, as well as inflation, personnel and operating costs have increased beyond those provided in the revised Project Paper submitted in 1978.

The funding requested here for personnel and operating costs would defray the salaries of 75 "aide-encadreurs" (special extension agents trained and hired especially for the multiplication program) and 90 laborers who currently work on the Foundation Seed Farm and five Seed Multiplication Centers. Operating expenses associated with this program include the cost of food for draft animals, maintenance and repair of machinery, purchase of sacks, tools, fencing, etc. New funding would also cover costs of continued payments to 75 agriculture technicians and laborers who work on project-related trials at the INRAN sub-stations as well as certain operating costs associated with the sub-stations. Other personnel costs covered the the Project include those for special technicians (mechanics, warehousemen, drivers, secretaries, laborers, etc.) assigned to the Project Coordinator's office. The operating expenses for a large central warehouse in Niamey is also the responsibility of the Project. Finally, because the technical assistance contract with the Consortium for International Development (CID) has expired and no direct hire project manager is available to assume implementation responsibilities, it will be necessary to engage a full-time contractor to direct the implementation until the end of the Project. It will also be necessary to extend the contracts of an American Staff Assistant (ex PCV) and a secretary-translator, in order to maintain AID's advisory and coordination staff through the end of the Project.

An end-of-project evaluation will also be funded under this line item.

The cost breakdown for the personnel and operating costs above are as follows:

	<u>CFA</u>	<u>Dollar Equivalent</u>
		(@ 250 CFA = \$1)
-- Project-associated Agriculture Service "aide-encadreur" (75) and laborers (90) working on and around the Seed Multiplication Centers. 5,000,000 CFA/month x 6 months (June-December)	30,000,000	120,000
-- Seed Multiplication Center Operating Expenses (see above) 2,000,000 CFA/month x 6 months	12,000,000	48,000
-- 75 Agriculture Technicians and Laborers for the research substation	10,000,000	40,000
-- Operating costs for sub-stations	15,000,000	60,000
-- AID Project Coordinator (6 months contract)	13,750,000	55,000
-- AID Staff Assistant (contract extension)	11,250,000	45,000
-- Project Secretary/Translator (contract extension)	2,500,000	10,000
-- Project Coordination Operating Expenses (transport maintenance, fuel, etc. -- including those for project-related expenses of INRAN, UNCC, the Agriculture Service SNC, etc.)	50,000,000	200,000
-- End-of-Project Evaluation	15,000,000	60,000
TOTAL for Personnel and Operating Expenses	159,500,000	638,000

The GON has not planned for immediate assumption of these personnel and operating costs and would not be able, at present, to bear the financial burden of these inputs. Funds currently remaining in the project would allow for continued payment of personnel and operating expenses through the end of June.

Were the financing to cease, much of the 5-year AID investment in the seed multiplication program would be placed in jeopardy by the absence of staff and material support necessary to continue the program.

The research and multiplication centers serve as the nucleus of a growing effort towards food self-sufficiency in Niger. To cut back on the seed development and multiplication program in the middle of an annual production cycle would set the program back by at least one year, and, depending on the choices made concerning allocation of support this season, perhaps more. Research and training time lost this year would have to be added to the Phase II activity, and any delays in execution of the Phase II program would result in even more critical losses.

(B) Equipment - Ninety-three percent of the vehicles bought for the NCP project were purchased in 1977. They have been used on rough roads and under adverse conditions for almost four years. An AID survey team which visited Niger in late 1978 suggested that West African Missions should plan on optimum vehicle operating capacities of two years or 20,000 miles. The NCP project vehicles have exceeded expectations, but "down" time is beginning to more seriously affect program operations. There was no provision in the original or revised Project for replacement vehicles. The trucks which are now available will not be adequate for the current harvest, particularly since vehicle age and expanded workload combine to increase the likelihood of breakdowns and "down" time. By adding four trucks (2 for the Project Coordinator's office and two for INRAN), the project will be able to just meet the demands of this harvest period. Thirteen other vehicles, a mix of 4-wheel drive bush vehicles, pickup trucks, and passenger vehicles, are necessary to permit replacement of inoperative INRAN, UNCC and Seed Multiplication Center vehicles and to provide for additional needs created by the expansion in training and production described above. The vehicles proposed to be purchased under this amendment were to be funded under the phase II projects; if this amendment is approved, the Project Papers for those projects, currently in design, will be modified accordingly. Finally, there is need for animal traction equipment on the newly created INRAN research sub-stations. This locally-manufactured equipment is essential to allow proper cultivation of the new areas made available by the GON for location trials.

The cost of this (minimum) end-of-project replacement package can be broken down as follows:

	<u>CFA</u>	<u>Dollar Equivalent</u>
5 vehicles for the seed centers (1 for each center)	20,000,000	80,000
3 vehicles for INRAN	12,000,000	48,000
2 truck for INRAN	18,000,000	72,000
5 vehicles for UNCC	20,000,000	80,000
2 trucks for the Program Coordinator's Office (for fertilizer and other input distributions from customs to centers and research stations)	18,000,000	72,000
Animal traction equipment for INRAN substations	<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>
Total for Equipment	103,000,000	412,000

(C) Construction - There was inadequate funding in the original project budget to complete many of the accessory aspects of the seed center construction programs. The foundation seed farm at Lossa, for example, does not have running water. The well that was to have been dug was abandoned after diggers struck granite. As the center is irrigated from a river, an alternative to the well is tapping into the irrigation system. Unfortunately, there is no money left in the construction budget to put in the water system. Lossa includes a seed laboratory which is less than fully functional without a water supply. Since construction of the

Lossa center, electric lines have been installed to supply power to a town north of the center. The seed farm now uses a generator for power, but since the power lines are now available, it would be more cost efficient to hook up to them and to use the generator as a means of back-up power.

The AID-financed laboratory at the INRAN research station in Tarna also has no water or electricity and its efficiency would be greatly enhanced if it had them. Also, the center at Tarna is composed of several buildings spread over approximately 100 hectares. There is presently no means of communication between the widely-dispersed buildings, making it difficult to contact or locate personnel. An inter-com/telephone system would make inter-office communication easier and make the research station more efficient.

Access to several of the Seed Multiplication Centers is difficult at best during the rainy (cropping) season. With some small amount of repair to the already existing bush roads, water can be diverted, making accessibility to the centers by other than 4-wheel drive vehicles possible.

All of the above improvements to the Phase I AID-financed construction are logical facets of the original project inputs and design.

Additional funding provided by this amendment will complete the following jobs which could not be finished with available funding:

	<u>CFA</u>	<u>Dollar Equivalent</u>
Supply of water and electricity to the Foundation Seed Farm Center at Lossa	15,000,000	60,000
Supply of water, electricity and telecommuni- cations to the Tarna Research Center	15,000,000	60,000
Repairs to access roads at the 5 AID-financed Seed Multiplication Centers	<u>20,000,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>
Total for Construction	50,000,000	200,000

(D) Training - In order to continue to implement the Project technical package developed in the original Niger Cereals Production Project Paper, training for Agriculture Service staff, "aide-encadreurs", UNCC cooperative specialists, contract and other farmers must be continued. This involves rotational training and review seminars for each of these categories of personnel and farmers. In addition to

the normal (somewhat expanded) annual round of in-country training for Agriculture Service personnel, AID/Niger proposes to send about 5 Agriculture Service agents to seminars in Nigeria and Senegal. Under the research and multiplication component of the project, funding under this amendment will provide for in-country seminars to bring INRAN researchers and seed multiplication center personnel together for discussions about research findings and practical cultivation problems. The new funding will also support visits by five researchers to relevant conferences or seminars at one of the international agriculture institutions. Finally, the project will fund in-house short courses for UNCC agents and, through UNCC, short training programs for up to 1000 farmers. The cost breakdown for the training proposed under this amendment is as follows:

	<u>CFA</u>	<u>Dollar Equivalent</u>
Agriculture Field Staff Seminars (approximately 100 people per seminar x 4 seminars) including travel and per diem	27,000,000	108,000
Agriculture Service Field Staff visits to Nigerian and Senegalese conferences/seminars (approximately 600,000 CFA x 5)	3,000,000	12,000
INRAN researcher/SMC personnel seminars (approximately 75 people per seminar x 3 seminars) including travel and per diem	10,000,000	40,000
UNCC farmer conference/training sessions (1000 farmers)	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>
Total for Training	50,000,000	200,000
Total this Amendment	362,500,000	<u>,450,000</u>

Total Budget Breakdown by Components (\$)

	<u>UNCC & Agriculture Service</u>	<u>INRAN & Sub-stations</u>	<u>FSF and SMC'S</u>	<u>Coordinators Office</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Personnel & Operating	120,000 48,000	40,000 60,000		120,000 250,000	280,000 358,000
Equipment	80,000	180,000	80,000	72,000	412,000
Construction		60,000	140,000		200,000
Training	<u>160,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>			<u>200,000</u>
Total Dols.	408,000	380,000	220,000	442,000	1,450,000

V. Project Analysis

A. Technical Analysis

The project technical analysis for this amendment remains essentially unchanged from the original. The primary technical innovations remain (1) to extend a relatively simple package of known improved production practices to increase production and create a favorable environment for change; (2) to develop a distribution channel by which future improvements in production techniques can be delivered quickly and effectively to farmers; and (3) to improve the research capability to identify improved varieties and production techniques that will reduce unit cost of production through increased yields and increased land in cultivation by a reduction in the requirement for a period of fallow.

B. Social Analysis

The social analysis for this project remains unchanged. There is no evidence available to dispute a FED study quoted in the original project paper which showed Nigerien farmers positively disposed toward extension guidance and a strong correlation between prior extension contact and current utilization of improved practices. Millet remains the preferred crop and farmers continue to desire support and guidance in millet culture. While there does not yet exist any quantifiable data to measure the social impact of the NCP project to date, reports from the Agriculture Service and UNCC indicate that results of project supported extension activities have been very satisfactory on the whole. They have increased the capacity of the GON services to be presented at the village level and expanded their information and sensibilization activities among the farmers.

C. Economic Analysis

The economic feasibility of this project remains essentially as presented in the original PROOP and depends on the ability of the project components to significantly influence cultivation practices of small farmers. Assuming the project will achieve or exceed its production targets, and given the current deficit position in Niger in regards to cereals supply, one can reasonably compute the economic benefit of the project in terms of foreign exchange savings due to reduced grain import requirements. Using this technique, the original economic analysis of this project estimated the benefit/cost ratio at 5:1. After the project was amended in 1978, the benefit/cost ratio fell to 3.3:1; and the impact of this \$1,450,000 amendment will lower the benefit/cost ratio to 3:1, which is still a respectable level.

The projections for increased profitability for the individual farmer are still very encouraging. While no detailed analysis has yet been completed, available data from on-farm demonstrations and from participating farmers under the Dosso Productivity Project indicate that use of currently available technology, where applied, has increased production by 50% or 200 kg/ha. The net return to the farmers over traditional methods is approximately 5,000 - 6,000 F CFA (\$25) per hectare. Current research indicates that greater increases are possible and that average production may be able to be increased by 400 - 500 kg/ha or 100% above current yields.

D. Revised Financial Plan

The revised financial plan is based on estimates of the cost of the proposed activities outlined under section IV above (Summary of Activities to be Financed Under the Supplemental Funding).

The following presents by line item the LOP funding before this Amendment, the increase under this Amendment, the new total LOP, the GON and other donor contributions: (\$000)

	<u>Previous LOP</u>	<u>Increase this Amendment</u>	<u>New total LOP</u>
Personnel and operating	7,084.2	638.0	7,772.2
Commodities	3,520.0	412.0	3,932.0
Construction	3,344.8	200.0	3,544.8
Training	<u>651.0</u>	<u>200.0</u>	<u>851.0</u>
TOTAL	14,600.0	650.0	16,050.0
GON contribution	3,238.0	362.0	3,600.0
Other donors	<u>770.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>770.0</u>
GRAND TOTAL	18,608.0	812.0	20,420.0

E. Environmental Analysis

Amendment to
Initial Environmental Examination

Project Location: Niger
 Project Title: Niger Cereals Production
 Funding for FY 81 \$1,450,000
 Life of Project: Estimated Final Contribution Date is 12/31/81

IEE Amendment Prepared by: Michael Huffman
 Sahel West African
 Projects Division
Michael Huffman

Negative Determination Concurrence
Irvin D. Coker
 Irvin D. Coker, Director
 Office of Sahel and West African
 Affairs

Bureau Environmental
Officer's Decision

Approved: ✓

Disapproved: _____

Date: 5/29/81

Clearance:
GC/AFR: [Signature]

The Niger Cereals Production Project (NCP) is designed to improve the institutional capacity in Niger to (1) develop improved technology for cereals production; (2) communicate this knowledge to the small farmers; and (3) strengthen the framework for the provision of necessary agriculture inputs to encourage farmers to adopt higher yielding technology in cereals production. This is being accomplished through four major project components which are described in detail on pages 2 and 3 of this Project Paper Amendment.

There is inadequate funding still available under the NCP Project to carry on project activities until the Phase II projects can be brought on stream. The activities to be financed under this Amendment are essentially the same activities that have been conducted previously under the Project; therefore, the previous IEE remains valid with the following exception:

Pesticide Risk/Benefit Analysis Amendment

The original risk/benefit analysis remains valid except for the following change: Thiram-Heptachlor is hereby removed from the approved pesticide list and Thiram is substituted based on the recommendation of Dr. P.C. Matteson contained in the Environmental Annex to the Niamey Department Development II Project Paper. Thiram is registered by USEPA for the same or similar uses as under the NCP Project.

Diazinon usage was specifically allowed under the previous IEE and remains allowed. Diazinon was used as the major insecticide for standing crops last season by all seed multiplication centers. Preliminary observations indicate that it is effective if applied systematically before outbreaks occur. Results in combatting existing insect outbreaks were not very promising. However, it is believed that improved management of this insecticide will achieve acceptable results.

Globally, the current crop protection program is progressing very well and there is a continuing need to make improvements in the areas of management and insecticide application. The safety record has been excellent since stringent controls are placed on applications and end-use management.

It is requested that a negative determination be granted.

UNCLASSIFIED
Department of State

-13-

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 NIAHEY 02722 01 OF 02 260849Z 9133 012680 A109256
ACTION AID-35

NIAHEY 02722 01 OF 02 260849Z 9133 012680 A109256

ACTION OFFICE AFDR-06
INFO AAAF-01 AFFW-04 AFCW-03 CH6-01 PPCE-01 PDPR-01 PPPB-03
GC-01 GCAF-01 PPEA-01 OCFL-01 FM-02 AADS-01 C-01 CALI-02
CPS-02 DSAG-02 CH8-01 AGRI-01 RELO-01 ~~XXXX~~ MAST-01
AFDS-01 /B40 A4 826

INFO OCT-01 SSO-00 /036 W
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FM AMEMBASSY NIAHEY
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 1500
INFO AMEMBASSY ABIDJAN

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 02 NIAHEY 02722

AIDAC

ABIDJAN FOR REDSO/WA

E.O. 12065: N/A

SUBJECT: NIGER CEREALS PRODUCTION PROJECT (683-0201):
PROJECT PAPER AMENDMENT

REF: A) STATE 129371, B) STATE 114612, C) NIAHEY 1500,
D) STATE 109094

1. PER DISCUSSION AND REQUESTS PER REF A, MISSION OFFERS
FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

- A. REQUIREMENTS FOR AMENDED IEE; MISSION DIRECTOR
- CONCURS WITH DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO HAVE SVA
- DIRECTOR SIGN IEE FOR NEGATIVE DETERMINATION.
- RE THIRAMHEPTACHLOR SEED TREATMENT; CURRENT STOCKS
- HAVE BEEN DEPLETED AND SEED MULTIPLICATION CENTER
- DO NOT PLAN REORDERS. FOR THIS ONCOMING CROP SEASON,
- EXISTING STOCK OF THIRAM WILL BE UTILIZED FOR SEED
- TREATMENTS. DIAZINON WAS USED AS OUR MAJOR INSECTICIDE
- FOR STANDING CROPS LAST SEASON BY ALL SEED MULTI-
- PPLICATION CENTERS (SHC'S). PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS
- INDICATE THAT THE INSECTICIDE IS EFFECTIVE IF APPLIED
- SYSTEMATICALLY BEFORE OUTBREAKS OCCUR. RESULTS IN
- COMBATTING EXISTING INSECT OUTBREAKS WERE NOT VERY
- PROMISING. HOWEVER, WE BELIEVE THAT IMPROVED MANAGE-
- MENT OF THIS INSECTICIDE WITHIN THE CROP PROTECTION
- PROGRAM WILL ACHIEVE ACCEPTABLE RESULTS. GLOBELY,
- OUR CURRENT CROP PROTECTION PROGRAM IS PROGRESSING
- VERY WELL AND THERE IS A CONTINUING NEED TO MAKE
- IMPROVEMENT IN THE AREAS OF MANAGEMENT AND INSECTICIDE
- APPLICATION. OUR SAFETY RECORD HAS BEEN EXCELLENT
- SINCE STRINGENT CONTROLS ARE PLACED ON APPLICATIONS
- AND END USE MANAGEMENT.

- B. AS PER-REF B, RECRUITMENT FOR JOHN MULLENAX AS
- SUBJECT PROJECT MANAGER IS ONGOING. MISSION WAS
- ASSURED THAT HE WILL BE BROUGHT ABOARD PRIOR TO END
- OF THIS FISCAL YEAR. IN THE MEANTIME, DR. WILBUR THOMAS
- MISSION AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER WILL BACKSTOP
- PROJECT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES PER H.B. 14, APPENDIX F,
- SEC. 4 UNTIL MULLENAX IS PERMANENTLY ASSIGNED.
- THOMAS AND HIS STAFF ARE NOW COMPLETING THE P FOR THE
- AG PRODUCTION SUPPORT PROJECT. THE LAST OF THE PURDUE
- DESIGN TEAM LEFT THE FIELD 21 MAY AND MISSION EXPECTS
- SPEEDY PREPARATION OF THE NIGER CEREALS RESEARCH PROJECT
- MISSION PLANS CALLS FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF BOTH
- PROJECTS DURING JULY 1981.

- C. VEHICLE PURCHASES; ALL VEHICLE PURCHASES UNDER THIS

- AMENDMENT ARE IN CONSIDERATION OF CONTINUING REQUIRE-
- MENT AT THE CURRENT LEVEL. MISSION WILL IN NO WAY
- DUPLICATE PURCHASES OF VEHICLES WITH PHASE II PROJECT
- FUNDING. ADDITIONAL VEHICLES UNDER PHASE II PROJECTS
- WILL ONLY SUPPLEMENT REQUIREMENTS AS PROGRAMMED. NO
- CONSTRUCTION PLANNED IN THE AMENDMENT WILL BE DUPLICATED
- IN PHASE II FUNDING.

- D: THE DOLS 60,000 FOR ANIMAL TRACTION EQUIPMENT IS
- ADEQUATE IN THAT IT WILL FUND THE REQUIREMENTS OF ONLY
- TWO INRAN SUBSTATIONS CURRENTLY BEING MADE FULLY
- OPERATIONAL FOR MULTI-LOCATIONAL TRIALS. ESTIMATES FOR
- ALL EQUIPMENT HAVE BEEN REVIEWED AGAIN AND FOUND TO BE
- EXACTLY AS REPORTED IN THE AMENDMENT DOCUMENT.

- E: RE THIRD ANNUAL EVALUATION; MOST OF THE EVALUATION
- RECOMMENDATIONS PER PARA (E) REF (A) ARE BEING ADDRESSED
- IN THE ONGOING PROJECT WHILE OTHERS WILL BE ADDRESSED
- IN PHASE II PROJECTS. RE MICRO AND MACRO-ECONOMIC
- STUDIES; RECOMMENDATIONS PER THIRD WERE
- ADDRESSED IN OUR RECENT AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ASSESSMENT.
- AN UPDATED ECONOMIC ANALYSIS BY T. MUKHERJEE OF REDSO/
- ABIDJAN WILL BE SUBMITTED IN PP OF AGRICULTURAL PRO-
- DUCION SUPPORT PROJECT. RE EXTENSION - CURRENT PROJECT
- IS SEEKING TO IMPROVE EXTENSION AGENTS' DELIVERY
- CAPABILITY THROUGH BETTER TRAINING. SINCE THE EVALUATION
- MORE SEMINARS HAVE BEEN HELD TO ADDRESS CURRENT FIELD
- PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS. EXTENSION AGENTS AND AIDE
- ENCADREURS ARE GIVEN CONCENTRATED TRAINING CROP CULTURAL
- PRACTICES, DISTRIBUTION AND MANAGEMENT OF INPUTS
- AND CURRENT PRACTICES IN PLANT PROTECTION. DURING THIS
- PAST YEAR, THE AIDE ENCADREUR PROGRAM WAS REDUCED BY
- 50 PERCENT WHICH LIMITED COVERAGE ONLY TO THOSE AREAS
- NOT PLANNED FOR PRODUCTIVITY PROJECTS. THIS REDUCTION
- ALSO PERMITTED SELECTION OF THOSE AGENTS WHICH
- DEMONSTRATED SATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE IN WORKING WITH
- VILLAGERS AND WITHIN THE SHC'S.

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- 14 - INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 NIAMEY 02722 02 OF 02 260851Z 9143 012681 AID9261

ACTION AID-35

ACTION OFFICE AFDR-06

INFO AAAP-01 AFFW-04 AFCW-03 CH6-01 PPCE-01 PDPR-01 PPPB-03
GC-01 GCAF-01 PPEA-01 GCFL-01 FM-02 AADS-01 C-01 CALI-02
CPS-02 DSAG-02 CH8-01 AFDA-01 AGRI-01 RELO-01 TELE-01
MAST-01 /040 A4 826

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FM AMEMBASSY NIAMEY

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 1589

INFO AMEMBASSY ABIDJAN

UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 02 NIAMEY 02722

AIDAC

- F. PER REF (C), MISSION ANTICIPATES USE OF A PROPRIETAR
- WAIVER IF AMC CAN PROVIDE JEEP CHEROKEE VEHICLES AND
- ADEQUATE MAINTENANCE THROUGH THEIR REPRESENTATIVE
- (MANUTENTION AFRICAINE) IN NIAMEY. OTHERWISE CODE 935
- WAIVER AS APPROVED WILL APPLY.

2. MISSION ANTICIPATES PROMPT APPROVAL OF THIS AMENDMENT
IN VIEW NECESSITY TO OBLIGATE BEFORE JUNE 5 AND DEPLETION
OF PROJECT FUNDS BY 30 JUNE 81. ADVISE. BISHOP

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-15-

INCOMING TELEGRAM

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 01 NIAHEY 02504 01 OF 03 131623Z 5436 005099 A102173
ACTION AID-35

NIAHEY 02504 01 OF 03 131623Z 5436 005099 A102173

APPARENT GRADING OR DRAINAGE PROBLEMS. THERE IS EASY ACCESS TO IT, WATER AND ELECTRICITY BEING READILY AVAILABLE.

ACTION OFFICE AEDR-06
INFO AAAF-01 AFFW-04 CH6-01 PPCE-01 PDPR-01 PPPB-03 GC-01
GCAF-01 PPEA-01 GCFL-01 STA-10 FM-02 AADS-01 C-01 CALI-02
CMGT-02 CPS-02 CTR-02 OSAG-02 ENGR-02 CH8-01 AFDA-01
AQR1-01 CIA-05 RELO-01 OAEN-01 HAST-01 AFPH-01
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THE ROADS TO BE IMPROVED ARE ACCESS ROADS TO SEED CENTERS LOCATED IN HAMDALLAYE, THIRTY KILOMETERS EAST OF NIAHEY; IN KOUROUNGOUSSAOU, FORTY KILOMETERS NORTHWEST OF HARADI AND IN MAGARIA 90 KILOMETERS SOUTH OF ZINDER. ALL OF THESE ROADS ARE ESSENTIALLY IMPROVED DIRT TRACKS AND ARE SILTY SAND IN NATURE. BECAUSE OF THEIR REMOTENESS IT IS NOT FEASIBLE TO PROVIDE SITE PLANS AS THERE ARE NO IDENTIFYING LANDMARKS ADJACENT TO THE ROADS FOR SEVERAL KILOMETERS.

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FM AMEMBASSY NIAHEY
TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 1454

C. JUSTIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION
THERE IS PRESENTLY NO RUNNING WATER AT THE LOSSA SEED CENTER BECAUSE THE WELL WHICH WAS CONCEIVED IN THE ORIGINAL PROJECT HAD TO BE ABANDONED WHEN WELL DIGGERS STRUCK GRANITE. THE WATER TOWER, PLUMBING INSTALLATION, AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD CONNECTIONS ARE ALREADY IN PLACE THEREFORE, CONNECTING TO THE EXISTING IRRIGATION SYSTEM IS MORE FEASIBLE AND LESS COSTLY THAN THE ALTERNATIVE OF DEVELOPING GROUND WATER AND THE ATTENDANT SUBSURFACE EXPLORATORY SURVEY TO GUARANTEE A SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONAL WELL. THE AMOUNT OF WATER WHICH WILL BE SUPPLIED TO THE CENTER IS VERY SMALL COMPARED TO THE AMOUNT OF WATER PRESENTLY BEING USED FOR IRRIGATION. ALMOST ALL OF THE WATER WILL BE USED FOR HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION FOR THE CHEF DE CENTRE, HIS ASSISTANT AND A LABORATORY TECHNICIAN AND THEIR FAMILIES WHO ARE HOUSED AT THE CENTER. A SMALL AMOUNT OF WATER WILL BE USED IN THE LABORATORY. AVERAGE CONSUMPTION USE PER DAY FOR NIGER IS 20 LITRES PER PERSON PER DAY. ASSUMING SEVEN PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD, CONSUMPTION AT THE CENTER WOULD APPROXIMATE 420 ADDITIONAL LITRES PER DAY WHICH IS EQUIVALENT TO 112 GALLONS OF WATER PER DAY OR 0.4 CUBIC METERS PER DAY. MINIMUM FLOW IN THE NIGER RIVER AT LOSSA WHICH IS THE SOURCE OF WATER FOR THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM IS APPROXIMATELY 100 CUBIC METERS PER SECOND. THEREFORE, IT IS OBVIOUS THAT WATER SUPPLY TO THE LOSSA SEED CENTER WILL

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 03 NIAHEY 02504

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E. O. 12065: N/A

SUBJECT: NIGER CEREALS PRODUCTION (603-0201) ENGINEERING ANALYSIS FOR LOP FUNDING EXTENSION

REF: (A) TELECON HUFFMAN/JOHNSON 4/28/81 (B) NIAHEY 2268 (C) JOHNSON/HUFFMAN TRANSMITTAL 4/25/81

1. THE SUBJECT ANALYSIS WAS PREPARED BY THE MISSION ENGINEER IN RESPONSE TO REF (A).

2. A. INTRODUCTION

THE CURRENT NIGER CEREALS PRODUCTION PROJECT IS BEING AMENDED TO PERMIT CONTINUATION OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES IN THE INTERIM PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF PHASE II ACTIVITY (NIGER CEREALS RESEARCH PROJECT AND THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SUPPORT PROJECT). THE CONSTRUCTION COMPONENT OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT COMPRISES THE PROVISION OF WATER AND ELECTRICITY TO THE SEED CENTER AT LOSSA; THE PROVISION OF WATER, ELECTRICITY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS TO THE TARNA RESEARCH CENTER; THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL STAFF OFFICES AT TARNA; AND THE UPGRADING OF ACCESS ROADS AT THREE OF THE FIVE EXISTING AID-FINANCED SEED MULTIPLICATION CENTERS.

B. PROJECT SITES

THE SEED CENTER IS LOCATED AT LOSSA, ABOUT 80 KILOMETERS NORTHWEST OF NIAHEY. IT IS NOT CONSIDERED NECESSARY TO INCLUDE IN THIS APPENDIX A SITE PLAN OF THE CENTER BECAUSE IT HAS BEEN OPERATIONAL SINCE 1979 AND ALL THE INFRA-STRUCTURE FACILITIES ARE IN PLACE EXCEPT THE PROPOSED WATER SUPPLY LINES AND ELECTRIC HOOKUP LINES.

THE TARNA RESEARCH CENTER IS LOCATED WITHIN THE NEAR VICINITY OF HARADI, ABOUT 650 KILOMETERS EAST OF NIAHEY. THERE ARE SEVERAL INRAN RESEARCH LABORATORIES, ADMINISTRATION AND OFFICE BUILDINGS LOCATED ON THE SITE. THERE ARE ABOUT 60 HECTARES OF OPEN LAND ON THE SITE WHICH IS FENCED WITH BARBED WIRE. THE INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PROJECT (IPM) PROPOSES TO CONSTRUCT AT TARNA AN OBSERVATION POST AND AN OFFICE BUILDING SIMILAR TO THE ONE PROPOSED IN THIS PROJECT. ATTEMPTS ARE BEING MADE TO COORDINATE IPM'S PROJECT WITH OUR PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION. THERE IS MUCH MORE LAND AVAILABLE THAN NEEDED FOR THE TOTAL CONSTRUCTION ENVISIONED. BECAUSE COORDINATION EFFORTS ARE STILL UNDERWAY, THE SITE PLAN, SHOWING THE LAYOUT OF THE BUILDINGS RELATIVE TO EACH OTHER OR THE LAYOUT OF A COMPOSITE BUILDING HAS NOT YET BEEN FINALISED. HOWEVER, SITE INSPECTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO VERIFY THE SUITABILITY OF THE SITE FOR THE INTENDED CONSTRUCTION. THE SITE IS LEVEL, OF TYPICALLY SANDY SOIL AND WITHOUT ANY

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TELEGRAM**

PAGE 01 NIAMEY 02504 02 OF 03 131632Z 5527 005101 A102106
ACTION A10-35

NIAMEY 02504 02 OF 03 131632Z 5527 005101 A102106

ACTION OFFICE AFOR-05
INFO AAAF-01 AFFW-04 CH6-01 PPCE-01 PDPR-01 PPPB-03 GC-01
GCAF-01 PPEA-01 GCFL-01 STA-10 FM-02 AADS-01 C-01 CALI-02
CMGT-02 CPS-02 CTR-02 DSAG-02 ENGR-02 CH8-01 AFDA-01
AGRI-01 CIA-05 RELO-01 DAEN-01 MAST-01 AFPM-01
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THE OFFICE BUILDING WILL BE A ONE STOREY INTEGRATED COLUMN AND BEAM GRID TYPE STRUCTURE WITH BRICK WALLS, CONCRETE SLAB FLOOR AND CORRUGATED ALUMINUM ROOFING WITH PLYWOOD CEILINGS (SEE ATTACHED PLAN).

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS WILL BE OF CEMENTED ROCK PROBABLY WITH STRUCTURAL STEEL PLATE OR CORRUGATED STEEL PIPE CULVERTS. EXACT SIZES OF CULVERTS WILL BE DETERMINED AFTER A HYDROLOGICAL ANALYSIS IS COMPLETED FOR EACH LOCATION TO DETERMINE THE DESIGN RUNOFFS.

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FM AMEMBASSY NIAMEY
TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 1455

E. COST ESTIMATES

DETAILED ESTIMATES OF COST WERE OBTAINED FOR THE WORK INVOLVED IN THE INSTALLATION AND HOOKUP OF ELECTRICITY AND WATER. DETAILED ESTIMATES OF COST WERE ALSO OBTAINED FOR FOUR OFFICE BUILDINGS OF THE TYPE ILLUSTRATED IN THE ATTACHED PLAN. PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES OF COST WERE OBTAINED FOR TELEPHONE AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS INSTALLATION. PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES WERE ALSO DEVELOPED FOR A TOTAL OF ABOUT 400 METERS OF ROCK BASED ROAD AND ABOUT 15 METERS OF STRUCTURAL STEEL PLATE PIPE. ALL ESTIMATES INCLUDED INFLATION FACTORS OF 25 PERCENT PER YEAR FOR MATERIAL COST AND 15 PERCENT FOR LABOR OR SERVICES. COST ESTIMATES FOR VARIOUS CONSTRUCTION COMPONENTS ARE DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 03 NIAMEY 02504
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NOT REPRESENT A DRAIN ON THE SYSTEM OR ON THE NIGER RIVER. THERE WERE NO POWER SUPPLY LINES CLOSE ENOUGH TO THE SEED CENTER DURING ITS CONSTRUCTION TO FEASIBLY PERMIT ELECTRIC HOOKUP (NIGELEC SUPPLIED) CONSEQUENTLY A 25KVA GENERATOR WAS INSTALLED TO PROVIDE ELECTRIC POWER. THE SUBSEQUENT INSTALLATION OF POWER SUPPLY LINES CLOSER TO THE CENTER LED TO EXAMINATION OF THE COST EFFICIENCY OF HOOKING UP NIGELEC POWER VIS-A-VIS A CONTINUATION OF GENERATOR PRODUCED POWER. DETAILED COST ESTIMATES PROVIDED BY NIGELEC FOR INSTALLATION AND HOOKUP INDICATE AN ANNUAL COST OF \$21,000. COST OF DIESEL FUEL ALONE TO GENERATE NEEDED POWER IS ABOUT \$18,000 PER YEAR, MAINTENANCE AND REPLACEMENT COSTS EXCLUDED. ALTERNATIVELY, THE COST PER YEAR TO PURCHASE THE SAME AMOUNT OF POWER FROM NIGELEC IS ESTIMATED AT \$2,600, A SAVINGS OF OVER \$15,000 PER YEAR. ANALYSIS OF THESE COSTS SHOWS, THAT IF A 15 PERCENT RATE OF RETURN IS ASSUMED ON MONEY INVESTED FOR INSTALLATION AND ELECTRICITY HOOKUP, THE MONEY IS RECOVERABLE IN LESS THAN TWO YEARS; THAT IS, ELECTRIC HOOKUP AND INSTALLATION IS BY FAR MORE COST EFFICIENT THAN CONTINUING TO PROVIDE POWER FROM A GENERATOR. THE GENERATOR COULD THEN BE USED AS A MEANS OF BACKUP POWER.

- SUPPLY OF WATER AND ELECTRICITY TO LOSSA
- SEED FARM DOLS 60,000
- SUPPLY OF WATER, ELECTRICITY AND
- TELECOMMUNICATIONS TO THE TARNA RESEARCH
- CENTER DOLS 60,000
- CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL STAFF
- OFFICES AT TARNA - 100 SQUARE METERS
- AT DOLS 600/SQUARE METER DOLS 60,000
- REPAIR TO ACCESS ROADS AT SEED
- MULTIPLICATION CENTERS DOLS 80,000

BECAUSE OF FUNDING LIMITATIONS DURING CONSTRUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL PROJECT AT TARNA, NO WATER OR ELECTRICITY WAS PROVIDED TO THE LABORATORY AT THE INRAN RESEARCH STATION. THIS HAS CREATED A HARDSHIP ON STAFF AND SEVERELY LIMITS EFFICIENT OPERATION. COMMUNICATION IS ALSO A VERY SLOW TEDIOUS PROCESS BECAUSE OF THE GREAT DISTANCES BETWEEN BUILDINGS AND THE NEED FOR PERSONAL FACE TO FACE COMMUNICATION, IN THE ABSENCE OF TELEPHONES. THEREFORE, WATER, ELECTRICITY AND TELEPHONE HOOKUPS ARE NECESSARY. ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM OF CONGESTION OF STAFF IN THE EXISTING OFFICES HAS LED TO THE CONCLUSION THAT FOUR ADDITIONAL OFFICES ARE NEEDED.

THE ROADS THAT PROVIDE ACCESS TO SEVERAL OF THE EXISTING SEED CENTERS ARE NOT TRAVERSABLE IN SOME LOCATIONS DURING PERIODS OF HEAVY RAIN. THIS LIMITS APPRECIABLY AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY. IT IS FELT THAT IMPROVEMENT OF THESE ROADS AT SUCH LOCATIONS USING A CEMENTED ROCK BASE MEDIA DIA OF 20 CM 0.3 METERS TO 1.0 METERS IN DEPTH CAPPED WITH WELL GRADED CEMENTED GRAVEL WOULD PREVENT THE WASHOUTS THAT ARE TRADITIONALLY EXPERIENCED WITH HEAVY RAINS. CORRUGATED STEEL PIPE OR STEEL PLATE ARCH CULVERTS WILL BE DESIGNED AT SUCH CROSSINGS TO MINIMIZE THE RISK OF WASHOUTS.

D. DESIGN

FOR THE HOOKUP OF WATER AND ELECTRICITY AT LOSSA AS WELL AS AT TARNA, NO DESIGNS ARE REQUIRED. ELECTRICITY AND WATER HOOKUPS FOLLOW A STANDARD PROCEDURE AS DONE BY NIGELEC. TELEPHONE AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS INSTALLATIONS LIKEWISE FOLLOW STANDARD PROCEDURES.

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-17-

**INCOMING
TELEGRAM**

PAGE 01 NIAMEY 02504 03 OF 03 131638Z 5528 005104 AID2187
ACTION AID-35

NIAMEY 02504 03 OF 03 131638Z 5528 005104 AID2187

FACTION OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (GENIE RURAL)
AND USAID. THE GON WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY COSTS THAT
AID CANNOT FINANCE AND/OR THAT EXCEED THE DOLS 260,000
BUDGETED IN THIS PROJECT CONSTRUCTION.

ACTION OFFICE AFDR-06
INFO AAF-01 AFFW-04 CH6-01 PPCE-01 POPR-01 PPPB-03 GC-01
GCAF-01 PPEA-01 GCFL-01 STA-10 FM-02 AADS-01 C-01 CALL-02
CMGT-02 CPS-02 CTR-02 OSAO-02 ENGR-02 CH8-01 AFDA-01
AGRI-01 CIA-05 RELO-01 DAEN-01 MAST-01 AFPM-01
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J. 611 (A) REQUIREMENTS

THE MISSION ENGINEER HAS REVIEWED THE PRELIMINARY PLANS,
SITE, SUPERVISION AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AS WELL AS
THE CONTRACTING PROCEDURES AND CONSIDER THE PLANNING DONE
TO BE SUFFICIENT, TECHNICALLY SOUND AND BELIEVED TO BE
REASONABLE AND FIRM. THEREFORE THE PROJECT MEETS THE
611 (A) REQUIREMENTS OF THE FAA ACT OF 1961 AS AMENDED.
4. REGARDING REF C THERE ARE SEVERAL CORRECTIONS TO BE
MADE ON PAGE 8.

INFO OCT-01 /036 W

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TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 1456

A. CONTINGENCIES IS 12,500,000 CFA

B. TOTAL BUDGET BREAKDOWN BY COMPONENTS (DOLS) TOTALS
SHOULD READ FROM LEFT TO RIGHT 400,000 440,000 222,000
382,000 1,452,000 ALSO FROM TOP TO BOTTOM 220,000
358,000 414,000 260,000 200,000. BISHOP

UNCLAS SECTION 03 OF 03 NIAMEY 02504
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- TOTAL FOR CONSTRUCTION (INCLUDING
-- 15 PERCENT CONTINGENCIES) DOLS 260,000

F. CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT

AS IS CUSTOMARY, NIGELEC WILL PERFORM ACTIVITIES RELATING
TO INSTALLATION AND HOOKUP OF WATER AND ELECTRICITY
ALTHOUGH A WATER SUPPLY CONTRACTOR WILL HAVE TO BE SELECTED
TO INSTALL THE NECESSARY 230 METERS OF PIPE CONNECTING THE
SEED CENTER TO THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM AND TO INSTALL THE
NECESSARY PUMPS AND FILTER. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT TENDERS
WILL BE INVITED FROM VARIOUS SMALL LOCAL CONTRACTORS TO DO
THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE OFFICE BUILDING. THE HEAVY EQUIP-
MENT NEEDED TO DO THE ROAD WORK WILL TEND TO ELIMINATE THE
SMALL CONTRACTORS AND SO IT IS EXPECTED THAT ONE OF THE
LARGER FRENCH OR NIGERIESE CONTRACTORS WILL BE AWARDED THIS
WORK BASED ON AN OPEN BIDDING PROCEDURE. IN EACH CASE THE
DOLLAR VALUE OF THE WORK IS NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO MERIT
ADVERTISEMENT OF THE WORK TO AMERICAN CONTRACTORS.
USAID REVIEW OF THE BID ANALYSIS AND CONCURRENCE WITH THE
RECOMMENDATION WILL BE REQUIRED BEFORE THE AWARD IS MADE.

G. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

THE TIME REQUIRED FOR THE VARIOUS STEPS IN THE TENDERING
AND CONSTRUCTION PROCESS IS ESTIMATED AS FOLLOWS:

- (1) APPROVAL OF PROJECT PAPER AMENDMENT (2 WEEKS)
- (2) PREPARATION AND SIGNING GRANT PROJECT AGREEMENT
- (2 WEEKS)
- (3) PREPARATION OF BID DOCUMENTS AND INVITATION FOR
- BIOS (1 MONTH)
- (4) BID ANALYSIS, RECOMMENDATION AND AWARD (2 WEEKS)
- (5) CONSTRUCTION
 - A. ROADS 4 MONTHS
 - B. OFFICES 4 MONTHS
 - C. HOOKUP 1 MONTH
 - TOTAL TIME REQUIRED 7.5 MONTHS

H. SUPERVISION

DAY TO DAY SUPERVISION OF THE WORK WILL BE PERFORMED BY
GENIE RURAL OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT. THE
USAID ENGINEER WILL COORDINATE WITH GENIE RURAL STAFF WITH
RESPECT TO FIELD TRIPS AT CERTAIN MAJOR MILESTONES DURING
CONSTRUCTION

I. CONTRACT/PAYMENT PROCEDURE

IT IS EXPECTED THAT IN EACH CASE A LUMP SUM PAYMENT WILL
BE MADE AFTER SATISFACTORY COMPLETION OF THE INSTALLATION
AND HOOKUP OF WATER, ELECTRICITY, TELEPHONE AND TELECOMMU-
NICATIONS. A LUMP SUM PRICE WILL ALSO BE NEGOTIATED FOR
THE ROAD IMPROVEMENT WORK BECAUSE OF THE SIMPLICITY OF THE
WORK. HOWEVER, THERE WILL BE A FIXED PRICE CONTRACT FOR
THE OFFICE CONSTRUCTION. AN ADVANCE OF 40 PERCENT WILL BE
GIVEN TO THE CONTRACTOR AT THE START OF THE WORK AND THE
BALANCE PAID AFTER COMPLETION OF THE WORK TO THE SATIS-

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UNCLASSIFIED
Department of State

-18-

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01
ACTION AID-35

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ACTION OFFICE AFDR-06
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RELO-01 MAST-01 AFPH-01 /039.A4 81

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TO SECSTATE WASHDC 1325

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FOR AFR/DR, MIKE HUFFMAN

E.O. 12065: N/A

SUBJECT: NIGER CEREALS PRODUCTION PROJECT (683-020):
- AMENDMENT CERTIFICATIONS

REF: (A) JOHNSON/HUFFMAN TRANSMITTAL MEMO DTD 4/25/81
- (B) HUFFMAN/JOHNSON TELECON OF 4/28/81

1. JAY JOHNSON, AID/NIGER MISSION DIRECTOR, AGREES TO AND HAS CERTIFIED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT ADDING DOLS 1,500,000 TO THE PHASE I NIGER CEREALS PRODUCTION PROJECT: QUOTE: I, JAY P. JOHNSON, AID/NIGER MISSION DIRECTOR, HAVING TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE DEMONSTRATED CAPACITY AND WILLINGNESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF NIGER TO PROVIDE BUDGETARY, TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT TO THE NIGER CEREALS PRODUCTION PROJECT AND TO OTHER AID-FINANCED PROJECT ACTIVITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF NIGER, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT IN MY JUDGEMENT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NIGER HAS SHOWN THE FINANCIAL, ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY TO EFFECTIVELY MAINTAIN AND UTILIZE THE ASSISTANCE PROVIDED UNDER THE NIGER CEREALS PRODUCTION PROJECT, AS AMENDED.

- I ALSO CERTIFY, IN VIEW OF THE DEMONSTRATED ABILITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF NIGER TO CARRY OUT THE TASKS OF THE PROJECT TO DATE, THAT THE ACTIVITIES TO BE FINANCED BY ADDITIONAL FUNDS PROVIDED UNDER THE AMENDED PROJECT ARE ECONOMICALLY, FINANCIALLY AND TECHNICALLY FEASIBLE. (611 (E)).

- I FURTHER ATTEST TO THE FACT THAT SUFFICIENT PLANNING AND ANALYSIS HAVE BEEN PERFORMED TO PROVIDE A REASONABLY FIRM ESTIMATE TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, OF THE COSTS OF THE PROJECT. UNQUOTE. (611 (I) (B)).

2. SINCE THE NIGER CEREALS PROJECT REPRESENTS A CENTRAL ELEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NIGER'S PROGRAM TO REACH ITS GOAL OF FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY, AND SINCE IT IS A PREDECESSOR TO TWO OF THE "CORE" PROJECTS DESCRIBED IN THE 1983 AID COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT FOR NIGER (SEC PP 44-46), IT NOT ONLY CONFORMS TO, BUT IS A STRUCTURAL ELEMENT OF, THE RN'S 5-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND THE AID STRATEGY.

3. NO OUTSTANDING ISSUES EXIST IN NIGER WITH RESPECT TO U.S. CONCERNS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

4. THE PROJECT OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROJECT IS WILBUR THOMAS, AG DEVELOPMENT OFFICER.

5. 611(A) CERTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS TO FOLLOW. BISHOP

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memorandum

DATE: May 27, 1981

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: AFR/DR/SWAP, Jonathan R. McCabe

SUBJECT: Project Review - Niger Cereals Production Project (683-0201)
Project Paper (PP) Amendment

TO: AAA/AFR/DR, Mr. John W. Koehring

1. The Project Review (PR) for the subject PP Amendment was held May 14, 1981.
2. The PR was chaired by me; others in attendance were the following:

Michael G. Huffman, AFR/DR/SWAP
 John Bierke, AFR/SWA
 Carole Scherrer, AFR/DR/ARD
 Quincy Benbow, AFR/DR/ARD
 Chris Phelps, AFR/DR/ARD
 George Hoover, AFR/DR/ENG
 Jim Anderson, AFR/DP

Others invited but not represented were the following:

GC/AFR
 AFR/DP/PPE
 PPC/PDPR/RD
 SER/COM
 AFR/DR/HRD

3. The Review concurred in the judgment of the Project Committee (PC) that, while there are no formal Issues, the PP Amendment should be modified to strengthen certain points. Accordingly, the following modifications to the PP Amendment are currently being made:

- (A) An amended IEE is being prepared and will address the use of pesticides and the impact of anticipated construction;
- (B) Confirmation that an appropriate Personal Services Contractor (PSC) is immediately available to assume project coordination responsibilities and that the PSC will not perform services ordinarily carried out by full-time federal employees.
- (C) A clear statement that the proposed activities, if approved, will not be duplicated in the design of the Phase II projects and that these Project Papers, currently in design, will be modified accordingly.
- (D) Clear indication of the adequacy of \$60,000 for animal traction equipment.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

- (E) The inclusion of anticipated waivers, if any, in addition to the one already granted under the Project. USAID/Niger has been asked to submit necessary waiver requests, if any, before the Amendment is sent forward for authorization.
4. Additionally, the Project Review agreed to pose certain questions to USAID/Niger regarding recommendations contained in the most recent evaluation of the subject Project. Depending on Mission responses, further modification to the PP Amendment may be necessary.
5. The Project Review recommended one change in the Amendment budget. It was believed that funds should be provided for an end-of-project evaluation. It was further decided to defer the financing of construction of the additional staff offices at the Tarna Research Center to the Phase II effort and, thereby, free up \$60,000 for the evaluation.
6. Recommendation: The Project Review recommends that you approve referral of the subject PP Amendment to the AA/AFR (Acting) with the recommendation for approval without the need for an ECPR.

Approved: JW Kehring

Disapproved: _____

MAY 29 1981

Clearances:

AFR/DR:LHeilman H

AFR/DR:NCohen S

UNCLASSIFIED
Department of State

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

PAGE #1 STATE 129371
ORIGIN AID-35

4469 000017 AID3978

STATE 129371
SERVICES TO BE FINANCED.

4469 000017 AID39

ORIGIN OFFICE AFDR-01

INFO AAFF-01 AFFW-04 AFDP-02 AADS-01 C-01 CALI-02 CPP-01
CPS-02 DSAG-02 CH8-01 AFDA-01 RELO-01 SF-00 /025 AB

INFO OCT-80 /035 R

DRAFTED BY AID/AFR/DR/SWAP: MGHUFFMAN: EDB
APPROVED BY AID/AFR/DR: NSOHN
AID/SER/COM/ALI: GFULLER (SUBS)
AID/AFR/DR/SWAP: JRMCCABE
AID/AFR/DR/ARD: CSCHEERER (DRAFT)
AID/AFR/DR/ARD: OBENBOV (DRAFT)
AID/AFR/DR/ENG: GHOOVER (DRAFT)
AID/AFR/DP/PAB: JANDERSON (DRAFT)
AID/AFR/SWA: JBIERKE (DRAFT)
AID/AFR/DR/SDP: JHESTER (DRAFT)
AID/GC/AFR: TBORK (DRAFT)

-----060766 190245Z /61

O 190125Z MAY 81
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY NIAMEY IMMEDIATE

UNCLAS STATE 129371

AIDAC

E.O. 12855: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: NIGER CEREALS PRODUCTION PROJECT (683-0201)
PROJECT PAPER AMENDMENT

1. THE PROJECT COMMITTEE MEETING FOR THE SUBJECT AMENDMENT WAS HELD 5/11. THE PROJECT REVIEW WAS HELD 5/14 AND RECOMMENDED THAT THE PP AMENDMENT GO FORWARD TO THE AA/AFR FOR AUTHORIZATION WITH CERTAIN MODIFICATIONS. IN ORDER TO MAKE THESE MODIFICATIONS CERTAIN MISSION ADVICE/ACTION IS REQUIRED REGARDING:

(A) AN AMENDED IEE IS REQUIRED. AID/W WILL AMEND THE IEE WHICH WAS SUBMITTED WITH PP AMENDMENT NO. 1 DONE IN 1978. NEED MISSION DIRECTOR'S AUTHORITY TO HAVE SWA DIRECTOR SIGN IEE FOR HIM INDICATING NEGATIVE DETERMINATION CONCURRENCE. ALSO NEED MISSION PLANS TO PHASE OUT USE OF SEED TREATMENT THIRAM-HEPTACHLOR IN FAVOR OF THIRAM WITHOUT HEPTACHLOR BY THE TIME THE SECOND AMENDMENT BEGINS. THIS RECOMMENDATION IS IN LINE WITH THE WORK DONE BY DR. PAT HATTESON FOR MISSION ON RELATED PROJECTS. ALSO, AID/W NEEDS TO KNOW HOW RESEARCH INTO DIAZINON AS AN ALTERNATIVE FOR USING LINJANE ON STANDING CROPS IS PROCEEDING (SEE PAGE 8 AND 9 OF THE PESTICIDE RISK/BENEFIT ANALYSIS DONE FOR FIRST AMENDMENT ENTITLED QUOTE DISCUSSION OF IMPACT OF PESTICIDE

USAGE IN THE NIGER CEREALS PRODUCTION PROJECT (QUOTE BY SCHAEFERS, 1978). FINALLY, AID/W NEEDS TO KNOW HOW THE PESTICIDE COMPONENT OF FIRST AMENDMENT IS PROCEEDING AND A BRIEF ASSESSMENT OF THE NEED TO CONTINUE IT. INCLUDE A STATEMENT OF THE OVERALL SAFETY RECORD OF PESTICIDE USE IN THE PROJECT TO DATE.

(B) AN INDICATION IS NEEDED AS TO THE IMMEDIATE AVAILABILITY OF A CONTRACTOR TO ASSUME PROJECT MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES DURING THE AMENDED PERIOD. MISSION SHOULD NOTE THAT AID MAY NOT FINANCE A PSC WHICH REQUIRES THE PERFORMANCE OF SERVICES ORDINARILY CARRIED OUT BY FULL-TIME FEDERAL EMPLOYEES (SEE HB 14, APPENDIX F, SECTION 4). PLEASE ADVISE AS TO NATURE OF

(C) MISSION CONCURRENCE THAT, IF THE AMENDMENT IS AUTHORIZED, ADJUSTMENTS TO THE PP'S OF THE PHASE II PROJECTS WILL BE MADE TO ELIMINATE DUPLICATION OF VEHICLES AND CONSTRUCTION TO BE FINANCED UNDER THE AMENDMENT.

(D) AN EXPLANATION OF THE ADEQUACY OF ONLY DOLS 60,000 FOR ANIMAL TRACTION EQUIPMENT.

(E) WITH REGARD TO THE THIRD ANNUAL EVALUATION (MARCH 1979), AN EXPLANATION OF PROGRESS MADE TOWARD ACHIEVING RECOMMENDED CHANGES IS REQUIRED. SEE MIRACLE'S AND MUKHERJEE'S POINTS ON MICRO-AND-MACRO ECONOMIC STUDIES AND P3 KOLO AS WELL AS RECOMMENDATION ON PAGES 17 AND 71 RE: EXTENSION AND AID QUOTE ENCADREURS UNQUOTE. AID/W STRONGLY SUGGESTS THAT DURING THE MISSION REVIEW OF THE PP'S FOR THE PHASE II PROJECTS, USAID/NIGER VERIFY THAT ALL THE RECOMMENDATIONS PUT FORTH IN THE MARCH 1979 EVALUATION ARE ADDRESSED.

(F) AID/W ASSUMES THAT THE BLANKET CODE 935 SOURCE/ORIGIN WAIVER CONTAINED IN THE ORIGINAL 1975 PROJECT AUTHORIZATION WILL APPLY DURING THE AMENDMENT PERIOD. HOWEVER, DEPENDING ON PROCUREMENT PLANS, A PROPRIETARY PROCUREMENT OR SINGLE SOURCE WAIVER MAY ALSO BE REQUIRED FOR VEHICLE PURCHASE. PLEASE COMMUNICATE VEHICLE PROCUREMENT PLANS.

PLEASE PROVIDE THIS INFORMATION ASAP SO THAT THE AMENDMENT CAN BE TAKEN FORWARD FOR AUTHORIZATION IN A TIMELY MANNER.

2. THE PROJECT REVIEW DID RECOMMEND ONE CHANGE IN THE BUDGET. IT IS BELIEVED THAT FUNDS SHOULD BE PROVIDED IN THE AMENDMENT FOR AN END-OF-PROJECT EVALUATION. IT WAS DECIDED TO OEFER THE FINANCING OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE ADDITIONAL STAFF OFFICES AT TARNA TO THE PHASE II EFFORT AND, THEREBY, FREE UP DOLS 60,000 FOR THE EVALUATION. THE REVIEW FELT THAT THE DECISION TO FINANCE THE OFFICE BUILDING FROM TWO SEPARATE PROJECTS SHOULD BE CLARIFIED IN THE SENSE THAT AID FUNDS SHOULD BE CLEARLY DESIGNATED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SPECIFIED UNITS OR FOR CLEARLY IDENTIFIED PORTIONS OF THE CONSTRUCTION. HAIG

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 01 NIAHEY 02722 01 OF 02 260849Z 9133 012680 AID9256
ACTION AID-35

NIAHEY 02722 01 OF 02 260849Z 9133 012680 AID9256

ACTION OFFICE AFDR-06
INFO ARAF-01 AFFW-04 AFCV-03 CH6-01 PPCE-01 PDPR-01 PPPB-03
GC-01 GCAF-01 PPEA-01 GCFL-01 FM-02 AADS-01 C-01 CALI-02
CPS-02 DSAG-02 CH8-01 AGRI-01 RELO-01 TELE-01 MAST-01
AFDS-01 /040 A4 826

INFO DCT-01 SSO-00 /036 W

-----242777 260857Z /12

O 260832Z MAY 81
FM AMEMBASSY NIAHEY
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 1508
INFO AMEMBASSY ABIDJAN

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 02 NIAHEY 02722

AIDAC

ABIDJAN FOR REDSO/WA

E.O. 12065: N/A

SUBJECT: NIGER CEREALS PRODUCTION PROJECT (683-0201):
PROJECT PAPER AMENDMENT

REF: A) STATE 129371, B) STATE 114612, C) NIAHEY 1504,
D) STATE 189094

1. PER DISCUSSION AND REQUESTS PER REF A, MISSION OFFERS
FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

- A. REQUIREMENTS FOR AMENDED IEE; MISSION DIRECTOR
- CONCURS WITH DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO HAVE SWA
- DIRECTOR SIGN IEE FOR NEGATIVE DETERMINATION.
- RE THIRAMHEPTACHLOR SEED TREATMENT; CURRENT STOCKS
- HAVE BEEN DEPLETED AND SEED MULTIPLICATION CENTER
- DO NOT PLAN REORDERS. FOR THIS ONCOMING CROP SEASON,
- EXISTING STOCK OF THIRAM WILL BE UTILIZED FOR SEED
- TREATMENTS. DIAZINON WAS USED AS OUR MAJOR INSECTICIDE
- FOR STANDING CROPS LAST SEASON BY ALL SEED MULTI-
- PPLICATION CENTERS (SMC'S). PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS
- INDICATE THAT THE INSECTICIDE IS EFFECTIVE IF APPLIED
- SYSTEMATICALLY BEFORE OUTBREAKS OCCUR. RESULTS IN
- COMBATTING EXISTING INSECT OUTBREAKS WERE NOT VERY
- PROMISING. HOWEVER, WE BELIEVE THAT IMPROVED MANAGE-
- MENT OF THIS INSECTICIDE WITHIN THE CROP PROTECTION
- PROGRAM WILL ACHIEVE ACCEPTABLE RESULTS. GLOBELY,
- OUR CURRENT CROP PROTECTION PROGRAM IS PROGRESSING
- VERY WELL AND THERE IS A CONTINUING NEED TO MAKE
- IMPROVEMENT IN THE AREAS OF MANAGEMENT AND INSECTICIDE
- APPLICATION. OUR SAFETY RECORD HAS BEEN EXCELLENT
- SINCE STRINGENT CONTROLS ARE PLACED ON APPLICATIONS
- AND END USE MANAGEMENT.

- B. AS PER REF B, RECRUITMENT FOR JOHN MULLENAX AS
- SUBJECT PROJECT MANAGER IS ONGOING. MISSION WAS
- ASSURED THAT HE WILL BE BROUGHT ABOARD PRIOR TO END
- OF THIS FISCAL YEAR. IN THE MEANTIME, DR. WILBUR THOMAS,
- MISSION AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER WILL BACKSTOP
- PROJECT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES PER H.B. 14, APPENDIX F,
- SEC. 4 UNTIL MULLENAX IS PERMANENTLY ASSIGNED.
- THOMAS AND HIS STAFF ARE NOW COMPLETING THE PP FOR THE
- AG PRODUCTION SUPPORT PROJECT. THE LAST OF THE PURQUE
- DESIGN TEAM LEFT THE FIELD 21 MAY AND MISSION EXPECTS
- SPEEDY PREPARATION OF THE NIGER CEREALS RESEARCH PROJECT.
- MISSION PLANS CALLS FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF BOTH
- PROJECTS DURING JULY 1981.

- C. VEHICLE PURCHASES; ALL VEHICLE PURCHASES UNDER THIS

- AMENDMENT ARE IN CONSIDERATION OF CONTINUING REQUIRE-
- MENT AT THE CURRENT LEVEL. MISSION WILL IN NO WAY
- DUPLICATE PURCHASES OF VEHICLES WITH PHASE II PROJECT
- FUNDING. ADDITIONAL VEHICLES UNDER PHASE II PROJECTS
- WILL ONLY SUPPLEMENT REQUIREMENTS AS PROGRAMMED. NO
- CONSTRUCTION PLANNED IN THE AMENDMENT WILL BE DUPLICATED
- IN PHASE II FUNDING.

- D. THE DOLS 60,000 FOR ANIMAL TRACTION EQUIPMENT IS
- ADEQUATE IN THAT IT WILL FUND THE REQUIREMENTS OF ONLY
- TWO INRAH SUBSTATIONS CURRENTLY BEING MADE FULLY
- OPERATIONAL FOR MULTI-LOCATIONAL TRIALS. ESTIMATES FOR
- ALL EQUIPMENT HAVE BEEN REVIEWED AGAIN AND FOUND TO BE
- EXACTLY AS REPORTED IN THE AMENDMENT DOCUMENT.

- E. RE THIRD ANNUAL EVALUATION; MOST OF THE EVALUATION
- RECOMMENDATIONS PER PARA (E) REF (A) ARE BEING ADDRESSED
- IN THE ONGOING PROJECT WHILE OTHERS WILL BE ADDRESSED
- IN PHASE II PROJECTS. RE MICRO AND MACRO-ECONOMIC
- STUDIES; RECOMMENDATIONS PER THIRD WERE
- ADDRESSED IN OUR RECENT AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ASSESSMENT.
- AN UPDATED ECONOMIC ANALYSIS BY T. MUKHERJEE OF REDSO/
ABIDJAN WILL BE SUBMITTED IN PP OF AGRICULTURAL PRO-
- Duction SUPPORT PROJECT. RE EXTENTION - CURRENT PROJECT
- IS SEEKING TO IMPROVE EXTENSION AGENTS' DELIVERY
- CAPABILITY THROUGH BETTER TRAINING. SINCE THE EVALUATION
- MORE SEMINARS HAVE BEEN HELD TO ADDRESS CURRENT FIELD
- PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS. EXTENSION AGENTS AND AIDE
- ENCADREURS ARE GIVEN CONCENTRATED TRAINING CROP CULTURAL
- PRACTICES, DISTRIBUTION AND MANAGEMENT OF INPUTS
- AND CURRENT PRACTICES IN PLANT PROTECTION. DURING THIS
- PAST YEAR, THE AIDE ENCADREUR PROGRAM WAS REDUCED BY
- 50 PERCENT WHICH LIMITED COVERAGE ONLY TO THOSE AREAS
- NOT PLANNED FOR PRODUCTIVITY PROJECTS. THIS REDUCTION
- ALSO PERMITTED SELECTION OF THOSE AGENTS WHICH
- DEMONSTRATED SATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE IN WORKING WITH
- VILLAGERS AND WITHIN THE SMC'S.

PAGE 01 NIAMEY 02722 02 OF 02 260851Z 9143 012681 AID926
ACTION AID-35

ACTION OFFICE AFDR-06

INFO AAAF-01 AFFW-04 AFCW-03 CH6-01 PPCE-01 PDPR-01 PPPB-03
GC-01 GCAF-01 PPEA-01 GCFL-01 FM-02 AADS-01 C-01 CALI-02
CPS-02 DSAG-02 CH8-01 AFDA-01 AGRI-01 RELO-01 TELE-01
MAST-01 /040 A4 826

INFO OCT-01 SSO-00 /036 W

-----243023 260903Z /12

O 260832Z MAY 81

FM AMEMBASSY NIAMEY

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 1589

INFO AMEMBASSY ABIDJAN

UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 02 NIAMEY 02722

AIDAC

- F. PER REF (C), MISSION ANTICIPATES USE OF A PROPRIETARY
- WAIVER IF AMC CAN PROVIDE JEEP CHEROKEE VEHICLES AND
- ADEQUATE MAINTENANCE THROUGH THEIR REPRESENTATIVE
- (MANUTENTION AFRICAINE) IN NIAMEY. OTHERWISE CODE 935
- WAIVER AS APPROVED WILL APPLY.

2. MISSION ANTICIPATES PROMPT APPROVAL OF THIS AMENDMENT
IN VIEW NECESSITY TO OBLIGATE BEFORE JUNE 5 AND DEPLETION
OF PROJECT FUNDS BY 30 JUNE 81. ADVISE. BISHOP

PAGE 01
ORIGIN AID-35

STATE 139519

4151 014403 AID0954

 ORIGIN OFFICE AFDR-06
 INFO AAAF-01 AFFW-04 PPCE-01 PDPR-01 PPPB-03 GC-01 GCAF-01
 PPEA-01 GCFL-01 ENGR-02 AFDA-01 RELO-01 9L-00
 /024 A0

 INFO OCT-00 /035 R

DRAFTED BY AID/AFR/DR/SWAP: MGHUFFMAN: EDB
 APPROVED BY AID/AFR/DR: NCOHEN
 AID/AFR/DR/SWAP: J. MCCABE
 AID/AFR/DR/ENG: GHOOVER (PHONE)
 AID/GC/AFR: TBORK (PHONE)

-----346672 291046Z /34
 P 291009Z MAY 81
 FM SECSTATE WASHDC
 TO AMEMBASSY NIAMEY PRIORITY

UNCLAS STATE 139519

AIDAC

E. O. 12065: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: NIGER CEREALS PRODUCTION (683-0201) ENGINEERING
 ANALYSIS FOR PP AMENDMENT

REF: NIAMEY 2504

DR/ENG HAS ACCEPTED REFTEL INFORMATION IN GENERAL. HOWEVER, PARA F INDICATES THAT FRENCH FIRMS WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION WORK; THIS REQUIRES A SERVICES PROCUREMENT WAIVER TO CHANGE THE GEOGRAPHIC CODE TO 935. A SIMILAR SITUATION AROSE DURING THE REVIEW OF NDD II IN AID/W; IT WAS DECIDED TO LIMIT BIDDING TO NIGERIAN FIRMS, AND THE WAIVER REQUEST WAS DROPPED. HAVE ASSUMED MISSION WANTS TO MAKE SAME DECISION IN NCP CASE AND, UNLESS HEAR TO THE CONTRARY, PROJECT AUTHORIZATION WILL CONTAIN NO WAIVER REQUESTS. HAIG

PAGE 01 NIAMEY 02004 290922Z 3098 014356 AID0765
ACTION AID-15

ACTION OFFICE AFDR-06
INFO AAAF-01 AFFW-04 PPOE-01 POPR-01 PPPH-02 PPEA-01 AADS-01
CMST-02 CTR-02 DSAC-02 CNR-01 AFDA-01 RELO-01 ~~TE-01~~
MAST-01 /029 A4 829

INFO OCT-01 AF-10 EB-00 SSO-00 AGRE-06 /054 W
-----345157 290929Z /11

O 290911Z MAY 81
FM AMEMB/DOY NIAMEY
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 1039

UNCLAS NIAMEY 02004

AIDAC

FOR AFR/DR, MIKE HUFFMAN; AFR/SWA, MACARTHUR

E. O. 12055: N/A

SUBJECT: NIGER CEREALS PRODUCTION PROJECT (688-0201)

REF: A) NIAMEY 02722, B) HUFFMAN/JOHNSON TELCON 5/20/81

1. USAID INTENDS CONTRACTING WITH JOHN MULLENAX AS SUBJECT PROJECT MGR. PER REF A PARA 1. B, BACKSTOP AND H.B. 14 APP. F, SEC. 4 REQUIREMENTS WILL BE MET BY DR. WILBUR THOMAS - AGR. DEVELOPMENT OFFICER. FURTHER ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE THROUGH IDI DAN STILLMAN WHO HAS COMPLETED ROTATION ASSIGNMENT TO PROJECT AND CURRENTLY COMPLETING SAME IN CONTROLLER OFFICE.
2. URGE AID/W TO COMPLETE NECESSARY ACTIONS TO ALLOW ORDERLY CONTINUATION OF THIS MISSION'S LARGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT CORE PROJECT. GOM ALERTED TO NECESSITY TO SIGN AMENDMENT NLT JUNE 5 PER AID/W INFORMATION THAT CN BECOMES EFFECTIVE JUNE 4, 1981.
3. FOR AFR/SWA: AFR/DR ASSUMING NIGER DESK RESPONSIBLE FOR AND TAKING ACTION TO ASSURE ALLOTMENT PRIOR TO JUNE 4, 1981. PLEASE CONFIRM. BISHOP

AFDR
ADVANCE
ACTION COPY

Best Available Document

SEE ATTACHED DISTRIBUTION

We wish to inform you of a proposed action in the Agency's program during Fiscal Year 1981:

- Mauritania - Rural Land Reclamation
- Africa - Technical Notifications
- Peru - Integrated Family Planning/Health
- Guyana - Weaning Food Development
- Sierra Leone - Cooperative Credit Society
- CUNA

Niger - Niger Cereals Production

Expire the 3rd of June

Sahel - O.M.V.S. Data and Institutional Development

Mauritania - Guidimaka Integrated Rural Development

Niger - Evaluation Assistance to Ministry of Plan

Honduras - Small Farmer Coffee Improvement

Togo - Low-Income Shelter

Marianne O'Sullivan
Program Presentation Division
Office of Legislative Affairs

The attached notifications were sent to the Hill on May 19, 1981
Obligation may be incurred on June 3, 1981.

P P REVISION

1

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PAPER FACESHEET	1. TRANSACTION CODE <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px; margin-right: 5px;">0</div> A. ADD C. CHANGE D. DELETE	PP 2. DOCUMENT CODE <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">3</div>
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3. COUNTRY/ENTITY <p style="text-align: center;">NIGER</p>	4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px; margin-left: 100px;">1</div>
---	---

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits) <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">683-0201</div>	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL AFR	B. CODE <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">1</div>	7. PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 40 characters) <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px; margin-left: 20px;">Niger Cereals Production Project</div>
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8. ESTIMATED FY OF PROJECT COMPLETION <p style="text-align: center;">FY <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">80</div></p>	9. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION A. INITIAL FY <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">75</div> B. QUARTER <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">4</div> C. FINAL FY <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">79</div> (Enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)
--	---

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$) -						
A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. TOTAL	E. FX	F. L/C	G. TOTAL
AID APPROPRIATED TOTAL	3127	2785	5912	8386	6291	14677
(GRANT)	(3127)	(2785)	(5912)	(8386)	(6291)	(14677)
(LOAN)	()	()	()	()	()	()
OTHER U.S.	1.					
	2.					
HOST COUNTRY		231	231		3238	3238
OTHER DONOR(S)	570		570	570	200	770
TOTALS	3697	3016	6713	8956	9729	18685

11. PROPOSED BUDGET APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)									
A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. 1ST FY <u>75</u>		H. 2ND FY <u>77</u>		K. 3RD FY <u>78</u>	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	I. GRANT	J. LOAN	L. GRANT	M. LOAN
(1) AD	210	144		5912					
(2) FN	210	144				2100		4165	
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				5912		2100		4165	

A. APPROPRIATION	N. 4TH FY <u>79</u>		O. 5TH FY <u> </u>		LIFE OF PROJECT		12. IN-DEPTH EVALUATION SCHEDULED <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">MM YY 1 2 7 8</div>
	P. LOAN	R. GRANT	S. LOAN	T. GRANT	U. LOAN		
(1) AD					5912		
(2) FN	2500				8765		
(3)							
(4)							
TOTALS	2500				14677		

13. DATA CHANGE INDICATOR. WERE CHANGES MADE IN THE PID FACESHEET DATA, BLOCKS 12, 13, 14, OR 15 OR IN PRP FACESHEET DATA, BLOCK 12? IF YES, ATTACH CHANGED PID FACESHEET.

1 = NO 2 = YES

Original project airpouched under PROP format

14. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE	15. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
SIGNATURE <p style="text-align: center;">Walter Sherwin <i>Walter Sherwin</i></p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">MM DD YY 05 05 78</div>
TITLE <p style="text-align: center;">Acting Director, USAID/Niger</p>	

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
I. Recommendation	1
II. Rationale for project Amendment	1
A. Rationale for Subject Extensio	1
B. Summary of Original Project	3
C. Project Evaluation	5
D. Project as Amended	8
III. Project Implementation Status	12
IV. Project Analysis	21
A. Technical Analysis	21
B. Social Analysis	22
C. Economic Analysis	22
D. Revised Financial Plan	24
V. Project Budget Tables	33
ANNEXES	
A. Project Appraisal Report - 2/8/77	38
B. NCP Financial Status	44
C. Relationship of NCP Other Food Production Projects in Niger	49

PROJECT PAPER AMENDMENT

(Niger Cereals Project)

I. Recommendation

This Project Paper amendment recommends that the Niger Cereals Project (NCP), originally approved in July 1975 as a three-year project with a total AID contribution of \$9,636,000 be extended for a one-year period and that the AID contribution be increased to a total of \$14,600,000. This total includes \$8,012,000 obligated to date and an additional \$4,165,000 to be obligated in FY 1978 and \$2,423,000 to be obligated in FY 1979.

II. Rationale for Project Amendment

This amendment contains justification for the extension of the project for an additional year and for increased funding to cover errors in estimating technical assistance and construction cost in the original project paper.¹

A. Rationale for Project Extension

USAID/Niger has and continues to recommend further support to the development of cereals production in Niger and AID/W has tentatively supported this position with the approval of the Niger Cereals II PID. The major issue with regard to the extension of Niger Cereals I and beginning date for Phase II is how can AID most effectively provide this continued support. At the time the PID was written for Phase II it was still hoped that Niger Cereals I could be completed on schedule and that sufficient knowledge and experience would have been gained and time available for the AID and GON personnel currently involved in project implementation to design Phase II with a minimum of short-term assistance. It is now apparent that available knowledge and experience to date are not sufficient

¹The justification for increased funding is contained in the Revised Financial Plan, p. 24-28.

at this point to design a Phase II project that would most effectively respond to the needs of Niger. An extension of Niger Cereals I through 1979 is therefore based on the following rationale:

- (1) Progress in development of facilities and delivery of commodities is such that full project inputs will not be complete before the third quarter of FY 1979.
- (2) CID technical assistance has been available through only one crop cycle. A one year extension will result in a total of three years assistance. This will substantially improve the basis for measuring the contribution of this component to the overall project objectives and for determining technical assistance requirements under Phase II.
- (3) A one year extension will permit action to be taken on recommendations made by the latest evaluation, the results of which will be instrumental in consideration of the Phase II design.
- (4) Given the substantial geographic coverage of the major grain-producing regions of Niger provided by the individual department productivity projects, including major support to the Agriculture Service, one of the crucial decisions to be taken during the design of Phase II is on the role of the extension component within the project. The analysis of Niger's extension service to be conducted by the project during 1978 will be essential for the formulation of this decision.
- (5) In keeping with the concept of collaborative project design between the AID and the GON, the postponement of Phase II design to June 1979 will provide time for more deliberative joint planning and data-gathering for the design effort including programming for required consultant services.

- (6) The third annual project evaluation will be in December 1978. The results of this evaluation will (a) be used in developing the work plan for the 1979 crop year - the final year of Phase I, and (b) provide additional data for Phase II design. In addition, it is planned to carry out an agricultural sector assessment beginning about October 1978. This will serve as the key basis for Phase II design. The achievements of Phase I will serve as the starting point for a broadened Phase II.

The continuation of NCP Phase I through 1979 rather than terminating Phase I at the end of 1978 and starting Phase II in 1979 will permit continued support for Cereals Development in Niger at approximately the same level as would have been possible if Phase II were to start earlier. The greatest advantage of proceeding in this manner will be that the Phase I purpose and outputs can be accomplished and the Phase II design will more accurately address the major possibilities and take into account the constraints in an implementation plan that is consistent with development realities in Niger.

B. Summary of Original Project

The Niger Cereals Production Project was originally designed in 1974 in the context of the special assistance requirements arising out of the Sahel drought. The food shortages resulting from the drought caused an increased awareness on the part of the GON and the donor community of the need for significant action to increase food production. This project was designed to achieve increased production and availability of cereals by improving the institutional capacity in Niger to identify improved technology, communicate this knowledge to the small farmers, and strengthen the framework for the provision of necessary agricultural inputs. The project consists of four interrelated components: applied research, seed multiplication, cooperatives, and agricultural extension.

The applied research component was designed to focus on a complete package of improved inputs and practices which are readily adaptable by the Nigerien farmers. Technical assistance programmed under this

component included a plant breeder, soil scientist/agronomist and agricultural engineer. The plant breeding section was to identify and develop improved varieties of millet, sorghum, and cowpeas. The soil management section was to identify soil deficiencies, effective use of fertilizer, and the effects of crop rotation and intercropping systems. The agricultural engineering section was to identify soil structures and the availability of sub-surface water for irrigation. The agricultural engineer was also to assist in the design of irrigation systems and in project construction. Infrastructure planned under this component included additional facilities for the central research station at Maradi and the construction of three research sub-stations. Also provided for were local and participant training and operating cost for the research stations.

The seed production component was designed to increase the quantity of seed of superior varieties and to train a corps of Nigerian technicians and farmer seed producers in the techniques required for the production, processing, and distribution of improved seed. Under this component a National Seed Service was to be established that would assume overall responsibility for the coordination, evaluation, and control of this component. Infrastructure under this component included a Foundation Seed Farm and a system of five Seed Multiplication Centers that would produce seed to be further multiplied by the contract seed growers.

The cooperatives component was designed to assist the National Union of Cooperatives and Credit (UNCC) to extend its coverage into areas where it had not previously been active. (Previous activity had almost totally been limited to cash crops.) In order to increase UNCC's capacity to deliver agricultural inputs and market farm output, training was programmed for top managers, cooperative agents and cooperative leaders and members. Physical infrastructure planned under this component included 12 regional office complexes and 150 grain silos. Also to be provided were commodities and support for operating cost.

The agricultural extension component was designed to expand and improve the extension division of the Agriculture Service. Technical assistance was to be provided to assist in resolving organizational

problems and in improving training of extension personnel. Participant training was to include long-term, non-academic training for five persons to form the nucleus of a national training division. An additional 20 persons were to receive short-term, third-country training. Vehicles and other commodity support was to be provided to increase the effectiveness of existing personnel and additional personnel were to be provided to reduce the geographic area of coverage at the lowest level of extension staffing. Arrondissement level office complexes were to be constructed and two Young Farmer Training Centers were to be improved to increase their training capacity.

C. Project Evaluation

The second annual project evaluation was held in January 1978 to assess the extent to which project goals referred to above had been met and to recommend changes or adjustments in the continuing implementation of this project. This was a joint evaluation conducted by representatives of all services of the GON involved in the project/ USAID/Niger AID/W and the Consortium for International Development. The evaluation team members were divided into committees representing the various components of the project.

The major problem identified by the evaluation was that project implementation has not kept pace with the proposed schedule. This was due to unforeseen delays in ordering commodities and commencing construction and the fact that the CID technical assistance team arrived only in September 1976 thereby missing the entire 1976 production cycle. They have therefore only been operational during one complete crop cycle. In addition to this, further delays have been encountered in delivery of agricultural equipment that was financed in the original ProAg, and in commencing the second block of construction. It is now apparent that the seed processing buildings and equipment will not be fully operational until the 1979 crop cycle. For these reasons it was recommended that the life of the project be extended for one full year.

With regard to the extension component, it is felt that a great deal has been accomplished but unfortunately there has not been a systematic evaluation at the farmer level. There have also been major changes in the GON's approach to agricultural development. At the time the original PROP was written, primary direction and implementation of extension efforts was from the national offices of the services of the Ministry of Rural Development which are divided along commodities and functional lines with geo-political divisions being a secondary consideration. With the advent of the department productivity projects, the primary responsibility for coordination and directing extension activities has been shifted to the department geo-political level. The national services of the MRD have continued to provide support and personnel along commodity and functional lines and the Cereals Project has provided support to the Agriculture Service to enable it to provide this input and maintain extension activities in geographic areas which are not yet covered by the productivity projects. It is expected that each administrative department will soon have a department productivity project similar to the Niamey Department Project funded by AID. All of the departmental projects are of an experimental nature and there are considerable differences among them. Given this change since the Project Paper was written, the role of the national extension service vis-a-vis the departmental projects as well as the type of support that should be provided under the NCP has become less clear.

The evaluation recommended certain procedures be followed in the implementation of extension activities in 1978 and 1979 and that the activity be monitored and evaluated by the extension advisor with the assistance of an American project staff assistant. It further recommended that an in-depth analysis of extension activities in Niger be undertaken to identify gaps in structure and effectiveness and provide a basis for reaching a mutually agreed upon approach for further action.

Other problems identified and recommendations made include the following:

- (1) **Problem:** The PROP called for a National Seed Service and The Pro Ag calls for a National Seed Policy. The GON currently has a procedure for partially fulfilling these functions that involves the Agriculture Service, INRAN and UNCC carrying out their respective functions in Seed Multiplication and Distribution.

Recommendation: That a permanent committee be established in the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) to establish seed policy and coordinate seed multiplication and distribution. That a seed testing laboratory be established.

- (2) **Problem:** The delays in identifying a suitable site for the FSF have handicapped the seed multiplication program.

Recommendation: That the FSF be made operational in 1978.

- (3) **Problem:** More field testing of plant varieties, cultural practices and soil management practices is required to determine their adaptability to different soil and climatic conditions.

Recommendation: That the Ouallam research sub-station be activated in 1978 and that more support for field testing be provided.

- (4) **Problem:** Additional material and equipment for the seed research and soils laboratories will be required but have not yet been ordered.

Recommendation: That the required equipment be ordered in time for arrival before the buildings are completed.

- (5) **Problem:** The technical training of UNCC personnel has been determined to be inadequate and support for training of farmers in cooperative techniques has been insufficient causing administrative difficulties.

Recommendation: That the technical training be expanded from 3 months to 5 months and support be provided to feed the farmers attending training.

- (6) **Problem:** Participant training for Extension has not kept pace with that planned in the PROP and Pro Ag and not met the GON's needs to improve the cereals extension program.

Recommendation: That a second participant be sent for Academic Training in extension and 5 participants receive non-academic training in extension planning implementation and training.

D. Project as Amended

It is proposed by this amendment that the project be continued essentially as designed and approved in 1975 except for the changes explained below. These changes are based on two year's experience in the implementation of this project and the evaluation of the project conducted in January 1978.

The adaptive research component has progressed substantially as programmed since the arrival of the technical assistance team, however the extension of the life of the project will be necessary to complete three full years of research. The soil management section has been augmented by assigning an American staff assistant to the national soils laboratory to assist in soil analysis and training of laboratory personnel in soil analysis. The research in availability of sub-surface water for irrigation has been dropped and studies of the effective utilization of rainfall under different cropping systems has been added. The construction of research sub-stations has been reduced from three to two due to the increased construction cost and the lack of personnel to staff a third station now and in the near future. In accordance with the evaluation's recommendation that field testing be increased, the Ouallam research station is being activated this year and more field testing is programmed in the villages surrounding the SMC's.

Under the Seed Multiplication component the National Seed Service called for in the PROP has been found to be infeasible for Niger at this point in time. Various aspects of the seed multiplication and distribution activities are currently divided between the Agriculture Service, INRAN, and UNCC. It was jointly agreed that this system has been adequate but that a permanent committee would be officially established under the Minister of Rural Development to establish seed policy and coordinate seed multiplication and distribution. All five SMC's and the FSF are in production in 1978 but building and installation of equipment will not be complete before June 1979. The extension of the project will insure the availability of technical assistance for the proper installation and operation of equipment in 1979.

The cooperative component has proceeded essentially as originally planned. Efforts have been more intensive in the Dosso department than was originally planned. The more intensive program in this area has been implemented to take advantage of the existing management structure of the ongoing FAC project which focused on cowpeas. The coordinated effort made possible by NCP has accelerated the adoption of recommended practices in millet and sorghum production in this area. Other changes in this component include the reduced focus on marketing by UNCC due to changes in official policy and the marketing situation. The number of cooperative office compounds constructed has been reduced from 12 to 8 but these have been adequate to meet UNCC's current needs. The proposed 150 grain silos have been dropped as inappropriate for Niger and unnecessary for UNCC to fulfill their marketing function. UNCC retains the grain for only a very short period of time during the dry season when storage problems are minimal.

It is in the area of the extension component that the greatest changes have taken place in the climate in which the project is being implemented. As explained earlier the responsibility for planning and implementation of agricultural extension is shifting from the national to the regional level. The regional programs however continue to rely on the national services for personnel and support and it is primarily in this area that the cereals project was planned to and continues to provide a major input. In order to improve the effectiveness of this input certain procedures were established during the last evaluation and they are currently being followed. In order to identify what type of support for the extension effort will be required in the future, an in-depth evaluation of existing extension efforts currently planned and being undertaken via the department productivity projects has been started and will be continued through the 1978 production campaign. During the past two years the extension advisor has been only half time due to his joint role as chief of party for CID and the GON's misunderstanding of his role and the subsequent rejection of the second, full time, extension advisor/trainer. In this amendment, a full time extension advisor is provided to strengthen this component. The participant training program originally proposed for this component has been changed significantly. The proposed third country

short course training has been dropped primarily due to the unavailability of candidates. The long term, non-academic training has been delayed and is now scheduled for 1978 and 1979. Two degree programs in agriculture extension not programmed for originally are included under this amendment. The increased manpower programmed for in the original PROP has been achieved by hiring additional personnel and providing them with annual training rather than transferring personnel from UNCC to the Agriculture Service as was originally proposed. The number of vehicles provided was reduced at the request of the Minister of Rural Development. The construction of arrondissement level offices was dropped from this project and has not been necessary. Improvements were made to only one young farmer training center (CFJA). In addition to the evaluation of the national extension system and its weaknesses, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the project supported village extension agents and the farm level impact of the recommended production practices will be undertaken in 1978 under this component of the project.

PROJECT SUMMARY DESCRIPTION AS AMENDED

(1) Project Goal: This project will contribute to strengthening the predominantly agricultural society of Niger, reducing its dependence upon donated external food supplies and improving the economic condition and performance of the farm community to support a viable and ecologically secure way of life for the Sahelian population.

(2) Purpose: This project will improve the institutional capacity in Niger to, (a) develop improved technology for cereals production; (b) communicate this knowledge to the small farmers; and (c) strengthen the framework for the provision of necessary agriculture inputs to encourage farmers to adopt higher yielding technology in cereals production.

(3) Project Outputs:

(a) An intensified adaptive research effort to develop improved varieties of millet and sorghum and identify improved cultural practices for the specific conditions of Niger;

(b) An irrigated foundation seed farm which will multiply breeder seed released by the research station;

(c) A seed multiplication program consisting of five seed multiplication centers (SMC's) producing improved seed and selecting, training and providing inputs for contract seed growers whose plots will concurrently serve to multiply seed and serve as a demonstration unit for the new varieties and for the recommended package of cultural practices;

(d) Expansion of the agricultural cooperative structure of Niger (the UNCC), to extend its coverage into areas where it is not now active;

(e) Expansion and improvement of the Agriculture Service's training programs for the instruction of personnel and increased extension staffing to perform the various functions required in the promotion of increased cereals production.

4. Project Inputs:

(a) Technical assistance to the agencies responsible for research, seed multiplication, coop organization and agricultural extension;

(b) Commodities in the form of vehicles, agricultural equipment and supplies, seed processing equipment, laboratory and other research equipment, and supplies to support the agricultural extension program;

(c) Construction of research facilities, seed multiplication centers, and cooperative service facilities and repairs to a farmer training center;

(d) Local support to appropriate GON agencies to enable them to absorb the increased work load involved in the seed production effort and extension activities;

(e) Participant training in the U.S., third country short-term studies, and local on-the-job training.

III NCP Project Implementation Status

The Niger Cereals Project original ProAg was signed on 17 September 1975. Project implementation started early in Crop Year 1976 with the hiring of staff assistants and the arrival of consultants who developed more detailed implementation guidelines than were included in the Project Paper for the cooperative seed production and extension components. A local expense budget was submitted in March 1976 and approved in sufficient time to begin limited project activities with the GON services and staff assistants for the 1976 crop season (June-November 1976). The CID Contract team arrived in September 1976 and their first year's plan of work was approved in December 1976. The following describe the component parts of the NCP activities to date, requirements for FY 78 and 79, and modifications and changes from the original Project Paper.

(1) Seed Multiplication Component:

Under this component, three seed multiplication centers (SMC) were established in 1976 at Guecheme in the department of Dosso, Doukoudoukou in the department of Tahoua and Magaria in the department of Zinder. Contracts for the initial construction activities at these centers, as listed in the revised financial plan below, were awarded and construction began. The first year's production output at these centers was unacceptable for seed purposes due to operational inexperience and insufficient technical guidance. In the second year (1977), production amounted to only 25 tons of millet and 4 tons of cowpea seed due to insufficient rains and the consequent early harvesting.

Sites have been selected at Hamadallaye in Niamey department and Tibiri in Maradi department for the two additional SMC's authorized under the project and they have begun operation during the 1978 crop season. In 1978, construction contracts will be let for the completion of construction and the installation of seed processing equipment at the three

original SMC's as well as the complete construction requirements for the two additional SMC's. Given the increased experience in the operation of SMC's over the past two years and the addition of the new SMC's it is expected that 100 tons of second-generation improved seed will be produced by the SMC's during the 1978 crop season utilizing first-generation foundation seed supplied by INRAN's Tarna Research Center at Maradi.

Given the availability of limited seed provided by Tarna, the SMC's have been able to operate to date without benefit of the foundation seed from the FSF as originally planned. However, the quantity availability has been insufficient. The establishment of the planned FSF has been delayed due to initial difficulties in deciding on a definite site followed by construction delays in the execution of another donor-financed irrigation system. The first of these difficulties has been resolved with the selection of Lossa as the site of the FSF and the second will be resolved by furnishing in FY 1978 NCP project funds for the completion of the irrigation system. Production activities will begin during the 1978 crop year and the first FSF foundation seed will be supplied to the SMC's for multiplication during the 1979 crop season. All construction activities for the SMC's and the FSF are expected to be complete by June 1979.

The inauguration of the system of contract farmer seed-producers as the final link in the seed multiplication chain has been delayed due to difficulties in defining an acceptable system of quality control and farmer contracting. These issues have now been settled to the agreement of the GON and AID and initial contract seed multiplication will begin during the 1978 crop season utilizing second generation seed produced by the SMC's in 1977. Given optimum conditions and success, a theoretical 8,000 tons of improved seed should be available for distribution to farmers in 1980 from the 100 tons of second-generation seed produced by the SMC's in 1978 and multiplied by the contract seed producers during 1979.

The National Seed Service (NSS) proposed by the original Project Paper has been deemed inappropriate for Niger at this point in time. A compromise alternative was agreed upon during the January 1978 project evaluation whereby the GON decree number 003/MER of December 1973 creating a "committee for the production and distribution of peanut seed" will be amended to extend the purview of the committee to other crop seeds and add appropriate NCP related GON services as committee members.

The project funded participants undergoing long-term U.S. academic training in seed technology are scheduled to return in January 1979. The Nigeriens who have been named as chiefs of the first three SMC's have received short-term training in seed technology in Cameroon and the chiefs of the two new SMC's will be provided this training in 1978.

(2) Research Component:

Under the plant-breeding section of this component a collection of germ plasm has been gathered from the U.S. (sorghum) and ICRISAT (millet). All available varieties were planted during the 1977 crop season and a preliminary selection of the most promising seed has been completed. Beginning in 1978 the CID plant breeder and his Nigerian counterpart will concentrate their research efforts on sorghum variety research and an ICRISAT funded researcher will concentrate on millet variety research. One project funded participant has returned from academic training in plant breeding at a U.S. university and a second is scheduled to return in December 1978.

Under the Agronomy/Soils section, fertilizer and varietal trials have been conducted to determine the relative performance of both improved and local varieties. A study of crop rotation and inter-cropping systems has been started which includes the introduction of new varieties and species of legumes.

Soils analysis and mapping of the research and seed centers is nearly complete. Support has been provided to the National Soils Laboratory in Niamey and equipment has been ordered for the Tarna Research Center's soils analysis laboratory. For the remaining crop years of 1978 and 1979 the CID agronomist will expand his studies on fertilization to include legumes and continue studies on the development of cultural techniques, crop rotation and yields. Research on soils and mineral deficiencies will become the responsibility of the pedology section of INRAN although the Tarna Research Center will retain responsibility for soil cartography. A project funded participant will be returning from long-term academic training in the U.S. in soils science in December 1978. A project funded participant in agronomy will be returning from long-term U.S. academic training in May 1978 and will be assigned to work with the CID agronomist. To the extent that trained Nigerian personnel are made available for the full staffing of the sub-research station at Ouallam, field testing of plant varieties and soil management practices will be expanded to determine adaptability under different soil and climatic conditions.

Under the Agriculture Engineering section, assistance has been provided by the CID agriculture engineer in the design and layout of the seed farms and research stations. Research has been initiated on the effective utilization of rainfall in the growing season using various cropping systems and on the minimum water requirements for millet production in the dry season. Soil conservation work has been commenced at the Tarna Research Center to prevent erosion. A participant will be selected in 1978 to commence academic training in agriculture engineering at a U.S. university.

The Crop Protection section envisaged in the original project paper has been dropped from the NCP due to the assumption of this role under the National Crop Protection project sponsored by CIDA. The Plant Physiology and Ecology section has been delayed as the plant physiologist who was to have been supplied by another donor has not materialized. If this position has not been filled by the end of project this section will be

recommended for inclusion under Phase II of the NCP with a U.S. funded technician filling the position. In March 1978 a Nigerian agronomist with specialization in biology and plant physiology returned from project funded long-term academic training in the U.S. This man will be assigned to the Tarna Research Center to work closely with both the Plant Breeding and Agronomy sections.

Construction of the Tarna Research Center facilities and the Ouallam sub-station has commenced and is progressing satisfactorily. All construction should be complete by June of 1979.

(3) Cooperative Component:

Under the Cooperative component, assistance has been provided by the CID credit and cooperative advisor in drafting legislation that will give legal personality to cooperatives as well as advice on improving the distribution system for agriculture inputs and related credit operations.

Eighty encadreurs received 9 months of training in 1976/77, forty are presently in training and 40 more are scheduled in 1978/79. The training curriculum for the encadreurs was evaluated at the end of the first two 40 student cycles in an effort to improve the theoretical portion of the programs which has now been extended from 3 to 5 months. Seventeen secretary/accountants have undergone refresher training. 1,043 cooperative leaders and 3,823 village mutual leaders have received 5 days of training each. In 1978 and 1979, additional arrondissement delegates of the UNCC and farmer-demonstrators will receive refresher training as well as the cooperative and village-mutual leaders for those cooperatives newly formed in those years.

Construction of the department or arrondissement administrative centers for the UNCC authorized by the Project Paper has been completed. Although the number of buildings were actually less than the 12 originally

authorized the construction of 8 centers and additional others have been sufficient to meet the requirements of the UNCC based on their present rate of geographical expansion.

Sixty aide-encadreurs in 1976 and 90 in 1977 were hired and trained under the Dosso Productivity Project using NCP project local support funds and were successful in organizing the cultivation in those respective years of 3,000 and 8,000 hectares of millet utilizing improved seed and production techniques.

500 tons of project funded fertilizer were distributed on credit terms for the production of millet under the Dosso Productivity project. Collection of repayment is presently in process and the recovered funds will serve to constitute a revolving fund for the procurement of additional inputs.

(4) Extension Component:

The project has not had a full-time CID extension advisor as originally proposed in the Project Paper. ^{1/}The CID team leader, who is serving as extension advisor has only been able to devote half of his time to extension matters. During this time, he assisted the GON in the development of a guide for aide-encadreur (village extension agent) training which will serve as the basic document for subsequent training programs. 15 extension bulletins have been designed and mimeographed and a slide-series has been developed as a visual training aide. He has also developed a proposal for a Learning and Information Center which would be used to support extension work under Phase II of NCP for both agriculture and UNCC extension work.

The project provided funding for the hiring and training of 150 aide-encadreurs in 1976 and 1977 who conducted the NCP demonstrations at the village level. One Nigerian is presently engaged in long-term academic training in extension at a U.S. university. He is scheduled to return in

^{1/} The PROP and ProAg called for a 1 full time extension advisor but the contract negotiated between CID and AID called for a chief of party/extension advisor. Due to a misunderstanding concerning the roles of these 2 people the GON accepted only the chief of party/extension advisor resulting in this component being understaffed.

early 1979. Limited assistance in building rehabilitation was provided to the Young Farmer's Training Center (CFJA) at N'Dounga.

In 1978 a comprehensive analysis of the extension service in Niger will be conducted by the NCP. This analysis will enable the GON and USAID to mutually assess the gaps or weaknesses in structure and effectiveness as well as identify remedial actions that can be effected through joint GON/donor efforts. This analysis will also be instrumental in determining the most appropriate vehicle for future support to the extension service, i.e., at the national level through Phase II of the NCP; at the local level through the department productivity projects; or through a planned and coordinated combination of both.

Approximately 225 aide-encadreurs will be hired and trained for the 1978 crop season and an equivalent number for the 1979 crop season. The actual number will be based upon work plans developed by the agriculture service as detailed in the January 1978 evaluation report.

One additional Nigerien will be selected by the GON for long-term academic training in extension at a U.S. university. Enrollment is planned for September 1978.

One short-term consultant has been provided by CID to assist the extension service evaluate its extension training programs and recommend any changes that may be required.

The agriculture extension component has not completely followed the program strategy which was developed for the original project paper for a variety of reasons. Chief among these is the change that has taken place in assignment of authority and responsibility for extension work. At the time the original PP was written, primary direction and implementation of extension efforts was from the national offices of the services of the Ministry of Rural Development which are divided along commodities and functional lines with geo-political divisions being a secondary

consideration. With the advent of the department productivity projects, the primary responsibility for coordination and directing extension activities has been decentralized to the department level. The national services of the MRD continue to provide support and personnel along commodity and functional lines and the Cereals Project has provided support to the Agriculture Service to enable it to provide this support especially in geographic areas which are not yet covered by the productivity projects. The extension analysis which will be carried out by the project in 1978 will provide the basis for reaching a mutually agreed-upon approach for future action. Manpower constraints have been an additional factor in limiting the numbers of mid-level personnel available for the positions required for the extension service structure as proposed by the project paper. Budgetary constraints, occasioned by the original mis-estimates of construction costs, as well as changes in the training plans for extension workers, prevented the project from carrying out the extension improvements proposed for the CFJAs at N'Dounga and Ballande. The project paper's plan to send five Nigeriens to the U.S. for one year of non-degree, academic/observation training did not transpire due to the undesirability of participants and the structuring of training requirement priorities for the global project which were established during the course of project implementation. Training of five participants in extension is now planned for 1978 as is explained below.

(5) Training Component:

In 1976 and 1977 a total of ten participants were sent to the U.S. for long-term academic degree training as follows: Agronomy (2); Soils Science (1); Seed Technology (2); Statistics (1); Plant Breeding (2); Extension (1); and Agriculture Economics (1). Two of these participants have already returned and the remaining eight will be returning at various schedules ranging from mid-1978 to mid-April 1981. Eight participants were sent to ICHISAT in India for eight months (short-term) training in millet and sorghum crop improvement and three

were sent to the Cameroon for two months training in seed cleaning and processing. Five participants were sent to the U.S. for short-term seminars in small farmer credit, rainfed agriculture, and management (NCP project coordinator).

In 1978 two additional participants will be sent to the U.S. for long-term academic training in agriculture engineering and extension. Three participants will be sent for short-term training in seed technology and on an observation tour of seed services and processing facilities in neighboring African countries. Five participants will receive short-term, third-country training in extension followed by a study tour in the U.S.

In 1979 all new training initiatives will be short-term, non-academic similar to that scheduled in 1978 plus additional training in crop improvement at ICRISAT. With the exception of specific training proposed for the extension component no training schedule was defined by the Project Paper.

IV. Project Analysis

A. Technical Analysis

The project technical analysis for the extended project remains essentially unchanged from the original. The primary technical innovations remain, (1) to extend a relatively simple package of known improved production practices to increase production and create a favorable environment for change; (2) to develop a distribution channel by which future improvements in production technique can be delivered quickly and effectively to farmers; and (3) to improve the research capability to identify improved varieties and production techniques that will reduce unit cost of production through increased yields and increase land in cultivation by a reduction in the requirement for a period of fallow. The originally planned technical innovation, the possible use of local rock phosphate, has been dropped from the Phase I cereals project as this issue is currently being studied by the GON Ag Research Institute (INRAN) and tested under the FED-funded "3 M" project in Zinder.

The role of the individual department level productivity projects has and will become increasingly important in the implementation of the extension component at the village level. At the time the PP was originally prepared and approved, only one department level productivity project was operational (Zinder) and it was not known to what extent this activity would be increased. Since that time, productivity projects have been started in Maradi and Niamey and the Dosso cowpea project has been expanded along the lines of the productivity projects. With the advent of these projects, the GON has placed more responsibility at the department level for the direction and coordination of all the technical services in the implementation of integrated rural development effort. To this extent, the primary responsibilities for agriculture extension has shifted from the national offices of the technical services which are divided along commodity and functional lines. The national services still retain, however, a significant participating role and support function in the areas covered by the productivity project areas (approx. one half of all the arrondissements in the

crop production zone) and continue to play their traditional role in the production areas not yet covered by the productivity projects. As the role of the productivity projects has increased, the extension component of the cereals project has been adjusted to aid the Agriculture Service and UNCC in fulfilling their respective roles in the productivity project areas and provide minimum cereals extension in the areas not covered by the productivity projects.

B. Social Analysis

The social analysis for this project remains unchanged. There is no evidence available to dispute a FED study quoted in the original project paper which showed Nigerien farmers positively disposed toward extension guidance and a strong correlation between prior extension contact and current utilization of improved practices. Millet remains the preferred crop and farmers continue to desire support and guidance in millet culture. While there does not yet exist any quantifiable data to measure the social impact of the NCP project to date, reports from the Agriculture Service and UNCC indicate that results of project supported extension activities have been very satisfactory on the whole. They have increased the capacity of the GON services to be present at the village level and expanded their information and sensibilization activities among the farmers. Actual acceptance levels will begin to be measured during the 1978 production cycle.

C. Economic Analysis

The economic feasibility of this project remains essentially as presented in the original PROP and depends on the ability of the project components to significantly influence cultivation practices of small farmers. Assuming the project will achieve or exceed its production targets, and given the current deficit position in Niger in regards to cereals supply, one can reasonably compute the economic benefit of the project in terms of foreign exchange savings due to reduced grain import requirements. Using this technique, the original economic analysis of this project estimated the benefit cost ratio at 5:1. With an increased project cost of approximately 50% spread over an extended life of project,

the benefit cost ratio remains relatively high at 3.3:1.

The projections for increased profitability for the individual farmer are still very encouraging. While no detailed analysis has yet been completed, available data from on-farm demonstrations and from participating farmers under the Dosso Productivity Project indicate that use of currently available technology where applied, has increased production by 50% or 200 k/ha. The net return to the farmers over traditional methods is approximately 5,000 - 6,000 F CFA (\$25) per hectare. Current research indicates that greater increases are possible and that average production may be able to be increased by 400 - 500 k/ha or 100% above current yields.

In order to determine more precisely the economic benefits of this project a comparative analysis of production cost and returns under traditional cultivation practices and the cost and return using the proposed technology is being undertaken. The first part of the study was started in 1977 and involves a detailed socio-economic study of four families in each of 12 villages around each SMC (total 60 villages). Data from the first three SMC's is currently being compiled and data from the 4th and 5th SMC's is still being compiled. The data on results using the proposed technology will be compiled from the extension agents reports on the result of their one hectare demonstration plots and data collected in the Dosso area on production cost returns of farmers following the recommended practices. The results of this study will be compared with similar studies being undertaken in Niamey, Maradi, and Zinder departments under the productivity projects.

In addition to the micro-economic analysis of the proposed production package the total impact of the project will be examined as a part of the ongoing project implementation and evaluation efforts. This will include an analysis of the current and projected demand for seed, the demand for production inputs and the effectiveness of the UNCC inputs procurement and distribution systems and the analysis of the Agricultural Extension efforts. These studies will be coordinated with the Ag Sector Assessment scheduled to begin in October 1978.

D. Revised Financial Plan

The revised financial plan is based on actual project cost for 1976 and 1977 and projected activities for 1978 and 1979. The major cost increases in the project over the original PP estimates are in the technical assistance and construction components. Minor changes have also been made in the other components of the project to meet changing requirements of the project but these changes have had little effect on total project cost or outputs.

Technical Assistance Component

Six senior advisors have been provided to the project under contract with CID for the past 18 months at a cost of approximately \$100,000 per man year. (It was estimated in the original PP that these services would cost \$60,000 Per man year.) During the last two years of the project it is hoped that seven positions will be filled. FY 1975 and 1977 funds of \$1,047,000 will fund contract costs through 15 April 1978 leaving an additional requirement of \$1,400,000 for the last two years to fund CID personnel.

Nine staff assistants have been contracted with FY 1976 funds to provide support to the project manager's office and the CID advisors. One contract was short-term (\$8,500) and the other eight were two years each at approximately \$24,000 per man year for a total cost of \$378,000. Two staff assistants contracts have been renewed in March 1978 for two years and two others will be extended at the end of 1978 for one year at a cost of \$35,000/man year. Four additional staff assistants will be recruited to replace those whose contracts were not extended for two years each at a cost of \$30,000 per man year to assist with the additional SMC's. The additional cost will therefore be \$100,000 from FY 1977 funds and \$376,000 from FY 1978 and 1979 funds for 14 man years.

Local personnel costs for the project manager's office from 1976 to June 1978 are approximately \$86,800. These services are expected to cost an additional \$85,000 to carry operations until the project activity completion date.

Commodities

It was originally planned to order most commodities in the first year of the project, however, difficulties in developing acceptable specifications and delays in securing acceptable bids have resulted in some delays in this category. In other cases ordering of commodities was delayed to coordinate their arrival with the completion of facilities in which they would be used.

Commodities that have been purchased include: a limited number of vehicles that were purchased locally to make the project operational as soon as possible. These included 7 sedans, four 4 x 4 utility vehicles, 10 pick-up trucks and 10 motorcycles and 2 mobylettes. Total cost for these vehicles was \$160,624. An additional 53 vehicles (7 Scouts, 34 pick-ups and 12 trucks) were purchased from IHC for approximately \$651,000 CIF Niamey. These vehicles have been distributed to the Agriculture Service, UNCC, INRAN, Water Forest Service, the Seed farms, the GON project coordinator's office and the AID project office.

930 tons of Urea and Triple Super Phosphate fertilizer were purchased in 1976 for use on the Research Farm, Seed Multiplication Centers, demonstration plots and in support of the Dosso Department production project at a cost of \$239,844. An additional 1,000 tons (\$341,000) of fertilizer has been ordered in 1977 for the same purposes. In 1978 and 1979 an additional amount of 2,000 tons (estimated \$675,000) of fertilizer are planned to be ordered from FY 1978 and FY 1979 funds to continue to support this activity.

In 1976, 1,750 gallons (\$84,000) of insecticide was purchased for pest control on the seed centers, research station and demonstrations. Since this original purchase, all additional pesticides have been and will continue

to be provided by the CIDA plant protection project.

Fencing material for the Seed Multiplication Centers and Research Station during the first two years cost \$60,018. An additional \$77,000 will be required and has been ordered to complete the fencing of the SMC's, Research Stations and Young Farmer Training Centers.

Six portable sorghum/millet threshers, pest control equipment, and miscellaneous field equipment were purchased at a cost of approximately \$155,800.

During 1976/77, furnishings for the housing constructed under the project and office equipment and furniture were purchased at a cost of \$104,000. In 1978, it will be necessary to purchase additional office furniture and basic household furniture for the SMC's currently under construction. This furniture is estimated to cost approximately \$30,000.

Laboratory equipment, agricultural reference books and periodicals, and agricultural extension materials were purchased in 1977 at a cost of approximately \$65,000.

Seed cleaning and processing equipment and diesel generators were purchased at a cost of \$279,720.

Eight tractors with attachments are in the process of being ordered and are expected to cost \$486,600.

Construction

The construction component of the project contains the greatest cost increase over original PP estimates. This is due not to an increase in the amount of construction planned at the time of the PROP, but in errors by the project design team in estimating construction cost. The composition of the design team in the PROP does not show that there was an engineer on the team. In the first year of the project, contracts were let and construction was started on:

Housing & wells for the Research Sub-Station	\$ 56,000
Housing & wells for the first 3 SMC's	233,875
Water & electric systems	25,666
Housing for the Foundation Seed Farm	72,708
Housing, office and warehouses for the UNCC	390,959
Repairs to buildings for CFJA N'Dounga	54,792
Total construction the first year =	\$834,000

In the second year AID funded construction contracts have been entered into for completion of all operations buildings on 2 SMC's (Magaria and Doukoudoukou) at a total cost of \$859,200.

Project construction funded by the GON with counterpart funds include:

Completion of buildings on the Foundation Seed Farm (Office, laboratory, seed treatment, building, work hangar)	\$338,100 (77,760,000 FCFA)
Construction at INRAN Research Farm of laboratory, offices, conference room, library, workshop, warehouse	\$573,000 (131,800,000 FCFA)
Completion of the Research Sub-Station at Ouallam	\$113,000 (26,000,000 FCFA)
Construction of 2nd Research Sub-Station	\$171,500 (39,440,000 FCFA)
	<hr/>
	1,195,600 275,000,000 FCFA)

Construction planned for the third year includes:

Completion of the 3rd SMC	\$485,000
Construction of the 4th and 5th SMCs	730,000
Diesel Fuel Storage for 5 Seed Centers	15,000
Water/electrical systems for 5 Seed Centers	280,000
Completion of the FSF irrigation system	50,000
Contingency	80,000
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	\$1,640,000

The following table shows the difference between original PP construction cost estimates and revised construction cost estimates:

<u>CONSTRUCTION OF</u>	(000)		
	<u>ORIGINAL PP</u>	<u>REVISED PP</u>	<u>DIFFERENCE</u>
SMC's	411.7	2,628.7	+ 2,217.0
FSF	92.0	460.3	+ 368.8
TARNA Research Station	86.9	573.0	+ 486.1
Research Sub-Stations	195.95	340.5	+ 144.5
UNCC (Coop) Facilities	587.65	391.0	- 196.65
Ag Extension Facilities	172.5	-	- 172.5
CFJA (Training) Facilities	204.0	54.8	- 149.2
Contingency		91.6	+ 91.6
	\$ 1,750.7	\$4,540.4	\$ 2,789.7

Local Support Costs

The local support cost component of the project budget represents additional cost incurred by the INRAN, Agriculture Service and UNCC, Rural Engineering and the Project Coordinator's office that are directly project related and could not be supported during this phase of the Cereals Project from their respective limited budgets. The budget for this part of the project is prepared and submitted by each Service and reviewed and approved by the GON project coordinators, AID project management and the Ministry of Rural Development on an annual basis.

Under the Rural Engineering component, \$41,500 was budgeted in 1976 to cover the costs of plans, specifications, bid documents, contracts and the supervision of project financed construction during 1976 and 1977. An additional \$16,000 will be required in 1978 and \$16,000 in 1979 to cover the same post items for construction to be undertaken with FY 1977 and 1978 funds.

Under the Agriculture Service component, \$306,200 was budgeted in 1976 and 1977 to cover salaries, local training and support cost of village level extension agents (150 in 1976 and 195 in 1977). In 1978 and 1979 this

program will be expanded to approximately 225 agents. \$295,000 will be required in 1978 and \$295,000 in 1979 for their training, salaries and support cost.

In order to accelerate the agricultural development activities in the Niamey Department, \$56,000 was budgeted in 1977 for 10 village extension agents, cooperative organization efforts and base line socio-economic studies. The AID-supported Niamey Productivity Project has since started, therefore, there will no longer be a need for Cereals project support for these activities.

In order to support the development of cooperatives among cereal producers, support is being granted to the GON's cooperative development office (UNCC) under four separate categories. (1) \$43,533 in 1976 and \$48,680 in 1977 was budgeted for training of 160 new cooperative organizers. Activities scheduled in 1977 are still underway and \$45,000 will be required in 1978 to continue to support this local training. (2) For the Dosso productivity project, which is being implemented by UNCC, the cereals project provided \$51,063 in 1976 and \$91,939 in 1977 for village-level extension agents' training, salaries and support cost. Approximately \$130,000 will be required in 1978 to continue to support the cereals component of the Dosso productivity project. (3) For the promotion of increased cereals production through the adoption of animal traction, \$75,336 was budgeted in 1976 and \$91,914 in 1977 for UNCC procurement of animal traction equipment. This equipment will be sold to cooperative farmers and the proceeds will be placed in a revolving fund to continue the promotion of animal traction. (4) In 1977, \$30,233 was budgeted to finance the retraining of UNCC personnel and cooperative leaders. Approximately \$43,000 will be required in 1978 and \$43,000 in 1979 to expand the UNCC in-service training program. A primary focus in 1978 and 1979 will be to assist UNCC in the training of cooperative leaders and in the improvement of their commodity management and distribution operations.

In order to support training of young farmers in improved production practices, \$62,727 was budgeted in 1976 and 1977 for the Young Farmers Training Centers (CFJA's) in Niamey and Dosso Departments. In 1978 an additional \$15,000 and in 1979 an additional \$15,000 will be required to continue support for local training of young farmers.

For the operation of SMC's, \$54,097 was budgeted in 1976 and \$80,846 in 1977 to pay salaries of seed center personnel and to finance a baseline socio-economic study in the area surrounding the seed centers. In 1976 and 1977, \$110,191 was budgeted for animals, animal traction equipment and operating expenses for the first two years. It is estimated that combined personnel and operations costs for the SMC's with two additional seed centers operating and all equipment operating at the first three centers will amount to \$186,500 in 1978 and \$150,000 in 1979.

For the research component, no money was budgeted for 1976 because the senior research advisors did not arrive in time for the 1976 crop year. In 1977, \$55,100 was budgeted for support personnel and operations costs for the project research. In 1978 and 1979, it is estimated that the research component will require \$57,000 and \$60,000 respectively, to continue the current research program. In addition the operation of the FSF and the Cereals research sub-station (Ouallam) will require \$14,000 in 1978 and \$30,000 in 1979.

For the GON project coordinator's office, \$35,000 was budgeted in 1976 and \$54,000 in 1977 for local personnel, vehicle maintenance, in-country transport of project commodities, warehouse for project commodities and miscellaneous expenses. It is expected that these operations will cost \$50,000 in 1978 and \$40,000 in 1979. In addition the coordinators office will fund the operation and maintenance of all project supplied US manufactured vehicles. This is expected to cost \$165,000 in 1978 and \$165,000 in 1979.

Participants

In 1976 and 1977, 10 participants were sent to the U.S. for long-term degree training. Sub-obligations to date to cover these participants were \$246,924. Eleven participants were sent to ICRISAT and the Cameroon for short-term training for a cost of \$47,199. Seven participants were sent to the U.S. for conferences or short courses for a cost of \$43,947.

An additional \$95,000 in 1978 and \$75,000 in 1979 will be required to enable the first 10 participants to continue and complete their programs, plus two additional long-term participants who are programmed to start training in FY 1978. In 1978 it is planned to send an additional three participants for short-term training in seed technology (\$30,000) and 5 participants for third-country, short-term training in extension followed by a study tour in the U.S. (\$40,000). In 1979 training will be limited to short-term training, both U.S. and third-country (\$95,000) and continuation of long-term participants started in 1978.

GON Contribution

The GON contribution in the original Project Paper was \$231,000 which was mostly for land for the SMC's, FSF and Research Station. In addition to this original amount, the GON is now contributing F CFA 275,000,000 (approximately \$1,200,000) from counterpart funds and \$57,850 for support to participants while in training. The total direct contribution therefore is now \$1,488,850.

In addition to this direct contribution to the project, the GON is providing considerably of its own resources for increased cereals production which might be considered an indirect support to the project as this effort is supportive of project inputs and has the same

purpose. In order to quantify the GON contribution in this area, it is necessary to make some rather rough estimates based on annual budget data for the Services that are involved in increasing cereals production. It is estimated that 75% of the Agriculture Service's budget, which for the four year life of project, is estimated at \$7,778,000 goes toward cereals production. The GON contribution through Agriculture then is approximately \$5,834,000. It is estimated that 25% of the UNCC's current activities are directed toward increased cereals production and/or assistance to cereals farmers. The UNCC budget for the four year life of project is estimated at \$7,045,000, therefore the GON contribution through UNCC is estimated to be \$1,761,000. The INRAN research budget identifies some funds that are for direct sorghum and millet improvement and INRAN also does considerable cereals related research under plant protection, agronomy and soils categories. It is estimated that GON contribution to cereals research and foundation seed production under INRAN is approximately \$1,148,000. Total indirect GON support towards the project purpose is approximately \$8,743,000.

It is felt by USAID/Niamey that a minimum of 20% of the total GON indirect contribution to the project purpose can be considered "in-kind contribution to the project". This amounts to approximately \$1,750,000. This \$1,750,000 when combined with the \$1,488,850 referred to above represents over 25% of total project cost in years 2 through 4 of the project. As the initial obligation for this project was from drought relief funds and not subject to the 25% contribution it is felt that the GON is now meeting the 25% contribution requirement for this project.

Other donor assistance to the project includes both direct and indirect support. Under direct support, FAC (France) is providing \$570,000 for additional researchers at the Tarna Research Station and \$200,000 for the irrigation system at the Foundation Seed Farm. Under indirect support, CIDA is supporting cereals production through the plant pest control program. Other indirect support came through the department productivity projects such as Zinder 3M supported by FED (\$4,583,000), the Dosso Productivity Project supported by FAC (\$3,292,000), the Badeguicheri valley project funded by FED (\$4,604,000) and the Maradi project funded by IBRD (\$10,700,000).

NIGER CEREALS PROJECT BUDGET

TABLE 1

Inputs by Year of Obligation (\$000)

(Revision of January 1978)

<u>AID INPUTS</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>Projected FY 78</u>	<u>Projected FY 79</u>	<u>Projected TOTAL</u>
<u>Personnel</u>	<u>1,274.0</u>	<u>409.0</u>	<u>885.0</u>	<u>980.0</u>	<u>3,548.0</u>
CID Senior Advisor & support costs	738.0	309.0	700.0	700.0	2,447.0
Short-term consultants	71.2				71.2
Staff assistants (9)	378.0	100.0	140.0	236.0	854.0
Local staff for AID project office	86.8		45.0	44.0	175.8
<u>Commodities</u>	<u>2,364.0</u>	<u>341.0</u>	<u>465.0</u>	<u>350.0</u>	<u>3,520.0</u>
22 vehicles & 10 motorcycles	160.6				160.6
53 IH vehicles & parts	651.0		25.0	50.0	726.0
Fertilizer	239.8	341.0	375.0	300.0	1,255.8
Insecticide	84.0				84.0
Fencing material	137.0				137.0
Office equipment & supplies	48.0				48.0
Photographic equipment	4.0				4.0
Housing & office furnishings	56.0		30.0		86.0
Pest control equipment	35.6				35.6
Generators	91.0		25.0		116.0
Lab equipment	28.0				28.0

Commodities	FY 76	FY 77	Projected FY 78	Projected FY 79	Projected TOTAL
Books and periodicals	5.8				5.
Ag Extension Materials	27.7		10.0		37.
Tools	24.5				24.
Drafting and survey equipment	12.1				12.
6 Trashers	54.1				54.
Seed Cleaning & Processing Equ	188.7				188.
8 Tractors with Attachments	486.6				486.
36 Tarpaulins	29.5				29.
<u>Operating Costs</u>	<u>131.8</u>	<u>110.0</u>	<u>150.0</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>464.8</u>
Project Management Office	104.0		50.0	50.0	204.
CID Local Support	27.8	110.0	100.0	23.0	260.8
<u>Construction</u>	<u>922.8</u>	<u>782.0</u>	<u>1,640.0</u>		<u>3,344.8</u>
SNC					
Housing	212.5		190.0		402.5
Wells	21.4		20.0		41.4
Shop/Storage		54.8	71.1		125.9
Generator Shed		12.9	24.2		37.1
Seed Processing/Storage/Office	88.8	370.1	644.1		1,103.0

CONSTRUCTION (cont'd)	FY 76	FY 77	Projected FY 78	Projected FY 79	Projected TOTAL
Work Hanger		105.7	61.2		166.9
Stables		109.1	133.2		242.3
Thresher Shelter		7.4	4.0		11.4
Animal Equipment Storage		25.6	14.4		40.0
SNC					
Fuel Storage			15.0		15.0
Laterite Service Area		2.2	5.2		7.4
Drying Floor		13.1	42.1		115.2
Water and Electrical System			280.0		280.0
Toilets/shower		9.5	5.5		15.0
FSM					
Housing	72.7				72.7
Completion of Irrigation System			50.0		50.0
Research Sub-Station					
Housing	51.2				51.2
Well	4.8				4.8
UNCC					
Houses	221.2				221.2

<u>CONSTRUCTION (cont'd)</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>Projected FY 78</u>	<u>Projected FY 79</u>	<u>Projected TOTAL</u>
Office/Warehouse	169.8				169.8
CFJA					
Repairs	54.8				54.8
Contingency	25.6	11.6	80.0		117.2
<u>Local Support to GON Services</u>	<u>777.4</u>	<u>774.0</u>	<u>860.0</u>	<u>860.0</u>	<u>3,071.4</u>
Genie Rural	41.5		16.5	17.0	75.0
Ag Service (Extension)	198.7	167.4	263.0	295.0	924.1
UNCC	402.5	30.2	133.0	88.0	653.7
CFJA	52.4	10.7	15.0	15.0	93.1
Multiplication Centers	245.1		156.5	150.0	551.6
INRAN		77.1	71.0	90.0	216.1
Coordinator's Office	37.2	54.2	40.0	40.0	171.4
Niamey Productivity Support		56.4			56.4
Vehicle Operation/Maintenance			165.0	165.0	330.0
<u>Participant Training</u>	<u>242.0</u>	<u>84.0</u>	<u>165.0</u>	<u>160.0</u>	<u>651.0</u>
Long-Term U.S.	167.8	67.1	95.0	75.0	404.9
Short-Term U.S.	27.0	16.9	30.0	45.0	118.9

CONSTRUCTION (cont'd)	FY 76	FY 77	Projected FY 78	Projected FY 79	Projected TOTAL
Short-Term Third Country	47.2	-	40.0	40.0	127.2
<u>AID TOTAL</u>	<u>5,912.0</u>	<u>2,100.0</u>	<u>4,165.0</u>	<u>2,423.0</u>	<u>14,600.0</u>
<u>GON INPUTS</u>					
Land	231.2				231.2
Construction		1,200.0			1,200.0
Participant Salaries	5.0	13.8	39.0		57.8
Other In Kind Contributions			875.0	875.0	1,750.0
<u>GON TOTAL</u>	<u>236.2</u>	<u>1,213.8</u>	<u>914.0</u>	<u>875.0</u>	<u>3,239.0</u>
<u>FAC INPUTS</u>		770.0			770.0
<u>TOTAL PROJECT</u>	<u>6,148.2</u>	<u>4,083.8</u>	<u>5,079.0</u>	<u>3,298.0</u>	<u>18,609.00</u>

(U.S. \$1 equals 240 CFA 1976, 1977; \$1.00 equals CFA 225 1978,1979)

68-0204

2/15/77

1/15/78

Niger

78-1

A. PROJECT TITLE

Niger Cereals Project (ECP)

3. SUBJECT DURATION: 76	4. DATE LATEST RFP: 5/14/75	5. DATE LATEST RFP	6. DATE PRIOR RFP: 2/28/77
12. U.S. FUNDING	a. Cumulative Obligation After FY: \$ 8,012	b. Current FY Estimated Budget: \$ 4,165	c. Estimated Budget to completion After Current FY: \$ 0
11. KEY ACTION AGENTS (Contractor, Participating Agency or Volunteer Agency)			
a. NAME		b. CONTRACT, PAKA OR VOL. AG. NO.	

Consortium for International Development (CID)

Contract

Staff Assistants (Ex PCV's)

Contract

Afro-American Purchasing Center (AAPC)

Contract

1. NEW ACTIONS PROPOSED AND REQUESTED AS A RESULT OF THIS EVALUATION		
A. ACTION ID	B. LIST OF ACTIONS	C. PROPOSAL ACTION COMPLETION DATE

A. ACTION ID	B. LIST OF ACTIONS	C. PROPOSAL ACTION COMPLETION DATE
X	(1) Make an in-depth study of the GOM extension systems including those in the Productivity Projects.	May 1978
X	(2) Develop system for more effective collection of evaluative data and information for purposes of economic and social impact appraisal.	Apr 1978
X	(3) Appoint staff assistant to oversee aide-encadreur program and to follow-up with them in collecting evaluation data.	Mar 1978
X	(4) Develop and approve work plans for aide-encadreurs including provision for supervision and material support.	Feb 1978
X	(5) Give more attention in the breeding program to improvement within local millet varieties.	continuing
X	(6) Design sub-station and out-field research program to measure technical and economic impact on separate elements of the package of technology.	continuing
X	(7) Expand research in soil fertilization, rotations (especially involving legumes), use of phosphate rock and water management under dry farming conditions.	continuing
X	(8) Amendment to Decree 003/MEF of 10 February 1973 to broaden scope to cover all seed.	Apr 1978
X	(9) Take initial steps to establish a central seed testing laboratory.	late 1978
X	(10) Redesign of project for a possible Phase II should carefully study the relationships between ECP and National Productivity Projects. This is especially important with respect to the extension component and	Phase II

13. REPLANNING REQUIRED	REVISED OR NEW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PROP	<input type="checkbox"/> RFP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRO AG	<input type="checkbox"/> PRO/T	<input type="checkbox"/> PRO/C	<input type="checkbox"/> PRO/P	E. DATE OF MISSION REVIEW
								2/8/78

PROJECT MANAGER: TYPE NAME, SIGNED INITIALS AND DATE	MISSION DIRECTOR: TYPE NAME, SIGNED INITIALS AND DATE
Norman L. Garner 2/8/78	Jay P. Johnson 2/8/78

PAR -- Page 1a -- Continuation

<u>USAID</u>	<u>AID/W</u>	<u>HCST</u>	<u>List of Actions</u>	<u>Proposed Action Completion Date</u>
			should be done in relation to item number (1) above.	
X			(11) Redesign should focus on establishing a new log-frame with clearer input -- output -- goal and realistic time frame.	Phase II

Best Available Document

PAR - Page 2a - Continuation

A. Input or Action Agent

2. Staff Assistants have played a very useful role in getting projects underway, working far above capacity of positions since the initial crop cycle and construction program was almost entirely manned by these. A role more complementary to more senior CID personnel should be established in the future.

5. Commodities

This is the result of a unilateral decision of the GOV to limit the number of vehicles. The IH vehicles have not been entirely satisfactory to the GOV. Part of this problem is related to wrong specifications (8 cylinder engines with 3 speed transmissions). In part the problem is poor preparation for operation and maintenance by GOV personnel. The IH company conducted a training program on operation and maintenance in January 197. More of such training is needed.

6. Cooperating Country

Management of infrastructure development program has improved, after a slow start. The completion of construction is in phase with anticipated equipment delivery schedules. With few exceptions the entirety of projected facilities will be in place and equipped by the end of project Phase I.

Best Available Document

11. 7. Continued: Summary of Key Factors Affecting the Working of Other Donors

Three elements of other donor participation have been important in effective project implementation: (a) Administrative support in MDR in negotiation on various processes. Canadian and French advisors cooperated effectively in this; (b) French assistance for providing personnel in the research program. This has been effective except for failure to provide one planned researcher. Close cooperation with PAC was also important to the implementation of the UNCC activities of WCP in Dosao Department; (c) the Canadian support for pest control makes a key contribution to the achievement of production objectives.

III. KEY OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TARGETS

A. QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS FOR MAJOR OUTPUTS		TARGETS (Personnel/Rate/Amount)					END OF PROJECT
		CUMULATIVE PRIOR FY	CURRENT FY 77		FY 78	FY 79	
			TO DATE	TO END			
Distribution of improved seeds (tons annually)	PLANNED	40	76	-	120	120	356
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	70	76.6	-	-	-	-
	REPLANNED	-	-	-	120	120	486.6
Demonstration of improved practices in farmer's fields (animal level)	PLANNED	1,500	3,450	-	2,000	2,400	9,350
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2,200	2,800	-	-	-	-
	REPLANNED	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participant training (number trained and/or in training)	PLANNED	11	19	-	8	2	42
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	13	28	-	-	-	-
	REPLANNED	-	-	-	12	7	49
In-service training (numbers total)	PLANNED	190	270	-	290	310	1,060
	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	300	320	-	-	-	-
	REPLANNED	-	-	-	290	310	1,240
2. QUALITATIVE INDICATORS FOR MAJOR OUTPUTS	COMMENT:						
1. Agriculture inputs delivery system	The capacity of UNCC to respond to farmer's needs for agricultural inputs as well as that for the Agriculture Service to respond to seed requirements has been expanded by installation of facilities.						
2. Functional and effective extension system	COMMENT: The project has contributed to expansion of Agriculture Service's capacity for reaching an increasing number of farmers. The quality of these services, however, must be improved substantially.						
3. Upgraded and expanded capacity for in-country training	COMMENT: In-service training has become an established practice. Quality of such training is being gradually improved.						

Data through FY 77 only since evaluation being made at end first quarter FY 78.

A. Statement of purpose currently enveloped. I. SOURCE OF FUNDING YES NO

Short-term - Achieve a production and distribution capability providing sufficient cereals at reasonable prices to feed Niger's growing population even under adverse weather conditions, within five years.

Long-term - Provide sufficient food for a larger population with a smaller ratio of land to people in an ecologically sustainable production system, in order to free land and people for export production and non-agricultural activities.

3. 1. Conditions which will exist when above purpose is achieved.	2. Evidence to date of progress toward these conditions.
1. Cereal production increased by 200,000 tons over 12 year basis.	1. Measurable production from project inputs: not yet obtainable.
2. Carry-over storage both on farm and in GCH warehouses sufficient to feed population for two months in event of emergency.	2. In spite of essential self-sufficiency of production, supply of all sectors of the population is still deficient because of distribution problems and escape of grain to higher priced neighboring areas. Procurement by GCH equals less than 1% of production since the official price is about 1/3 less than free market prices.
3. Diversion of 100,000 hectares of land formerly planted in millet to other crops while increasing total cereal production.	3. The potential for this diversion will depend upon the yield increase potential of a still untested package of technology. A second factor will be the measured incentive which the package will offer farmers as a function of input cost, labor inputs, grain prices and marketing opportunity.
4. Release of labor to work in other agriculture production.	4. Progress in this respect will not be measurable until a fully proven useful package of technology is adopted. Achieving this thru research and extension is a long-term effort.
5. Returns to the farmer per unit of input will increase.	5. The economic value of the technology package in the hands of the farmer is to be evaluated.

V. PROGRAMMING GOAL

A. Statement of Programming Goal
 Strengthen the predominately agricultural society of Niger, ending its dependence upon donated external cereal supplies except in years of extraordinary drought and improve the economic condition and performance of the farm community to support a viable and ecologically secure way of life for the Sahelian population.

2. Will the achievement of the project purpose make a significant contribution to the programming goal, given the magnitude of the national problem? Cite evidence.
 Increasing the country's capacity to produce cereals is a first step towards achievement of project goal. It is not a sufficient condition, however, to assure overall economic development nor a substantial improvement in the living standard of the rural population in the long run.

PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT (PAR)

Project No. 683-0201

PAR No. 78-1

page 5 of 6

Comments on Last PAR's Recommended Actions

Status of implementation of new action proposed in the last evaluation (2/15/77)

1. * Very little has been accomplished in the way of designing an effective national extension system. A variety of extension efforts are being tried in the Department Productivity Projects and the GOV rejects the idea of a major redesign of the existing system at this time. There seems to be a lack of detailed knowledge of the existing systems not only on the part of USAID and the contract team but also on the part of the different entities of the GOV itself. A thorough understanding of the existing systems should be developed before recommendations are made for change. The detailed study of the existing systems and of GOV policies both implicit and explicit would make far better use of the CID contract inputs in extension than efforts to develop a national extension system.
2. A national seed policy as such has not been explicitly developed, nor has legislation been adopted to define such a policy. A general scheme does exist and is practiced by INRAE, the Service d'Agriculture and UECC which systematically allocates the responsibility for different phases of seed production to the services. Moreover, it is proposed that the decree of 1973 which created the Committee for Coordination of Programs for Production and Distribution of Seeds of Groundnuts be amended -- specific modification of the text was proposed -- which would charge the Commission with the responsibility for all seed rather than just groundnuts. This as a first step in the formulation of a documented national seed policy would seem to satisfy the intent of the Project Agreement in this respect.
3. This has not been done. INRAE is structured into sections or divisions in terms of areas of research, e.g., Agronomy, Economics, etc. Moreover, the farm station where the MCP is centered is likewise divided. Each section carries out the research in its area of interest. Coordination of research is assured by the Director. The research requirements of MCP have been defined and are being carried out. Coordination of INRAE activities with other elements of MCP through existing coordination among agencies appears to be adequate to assure that the research requirements of MCP are met without the necessity of a special coordination structure in INRAE.
4. The extension adviser has had only limited impact on extension work in MCP. Aside from being only part-time assigned to the extension function, there are numerous

* Numbers refer to list of actions from page 1 of the evaluation of 15 February 1977 (PAR 77-1)

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conceptual and philosophical differences which are beginning to surface. Effective intervention of the extension adviser depends upon an in-depth understanding of the GCH extension systems, their philosophy of extension and their overall strategy for agricultural development. With such an understanding it should be possible to introduce elements of improvement. The GCH will not accept suggestions or recommendations for massive overhaul of structure or strategies. The evaluation team has recommended that the last period of the extension adviser's tour be concentrated toward developing an in-depth understanding of the GCH system (see #1). Until this is done there is no point to attempt to influence extension by UBCC.

5. The situation as far as Nigerian counterparts has remained virtually unchanged. A participant returning from training in 1978 will be assigned as counterpart agronomist. No counterpart has been identified for the agricultural engineer. IERAN proposes to nominate a participant for training in the U.S. for this post. The positions of Director of Extension and Chief of Seed Production in the GCH continue to be held by one person.

6. No action has been taken on this.

7. The problem of integrating CID personnel into GCH services and of coordination of CID team personnel in relation to the AID Project Manager, the MCP Coordinator and the several GCH services has continued unresolved. Lengthy discussion during the evaluation resulted in a formula which was acceptable to all parties and which should resolve the main issues.

8 and 9. These were seen as actions for the second phase, FY 79. Some planning by the GCH and the CID team has been made with respect to number 9. No action has been taken on point 8.

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ANNEX B

B. NCP Financial Status

(1) Obligations

In the first year or project implementation, it became evident that the original \$9,636,000 approved would not be sufficient to implement the project as designed. This was reflected in the ADO/Niamey ABS submissions for both FY 1978 and FY 1979. It was recommended that the AID contribution be increased by \$2,541,000 to \$12,177,000 to meet the increased cost through the third year of the project. The extension of the project for an additional year will raise AID project cost by an additional \$2,500,000 for a total of \$14,677,000. The GON contribution has already been increased by approximately \$1,200,000 (27,000,000 FCFA), to meet part of the increased cost.

Funds obligated to date are

AID Inputs:

\$5,912,000	1976 ProAg
2,100,000	1977 ProAg Amendmen
<hr/>	
\$8,012,000	

GON Inputs:

\$ 231,200	1976 ProAg
1,200,000	1977 ProAg Amendment
<hr/>	
\$1,431,200	

(2) Project Expenditures and Pipeline Analysis

Of the \$8,012,000 obligated under the ProAg, the ADO/Niamey controller's U-203 report showed \$5,202,000 expended as of 31 March 1978 leaving a balance of \$2,864,000. Recently received information indicates that expenditures are actually higher than was estimated in that report. Expenditures that have been accrued for commodities, contract services and GON local expenditures have since been confirmed that were not definitely known at the time of the U-203 report, therefore were not included.

The status of the \$2,864,000 pipeline is:

PERSONNEL

\$165,000 will fund CID contract through April 1978;
\$135,000 will fund staff assistants through December 1978
\$ 38,000 will fund local support staff through December 1978

\$338,000 Total Personnel

PARTICIPANTS

\$ 90,000 will fund long-term participants now in training through December 1978 and 1 short-term participants through August 1978

\$ 90,000 Total Participants

COMMODITIES

\$169,000 will be expended by September 1978 for vehicles and tractors that have been ordered and are now in transit;
341,000 will be expended by September 1978 for fertilizer that is now in transit and expected to arrive in Niger by May 31, 1978;
47,000 will be expended for miscellaneous commodities that have been ordered and shipped or are soon to be shipped;
133,000 represents the estimated remaining balance in previously issued PIO/C's and will be used to order project required commodities in June and July of 1978 with final expenditure by March 1979;

\$690,000 Total Commodities

OTHER COSTS

\$881,000 will be used to finance construction contracts for 8 operations buildings on each of 2 seed centers. Contracts are expected to be awarded by May 20, 1978 with final expenditure by March 1979;

\$733,000 will fund local expenses for support to GON cereals operations through July 1978. It is estimated that expenditures have been accrued by the GON services amounting to approximately \$500,000 through April 1978 for which reimbursement is now due. The additional \$233,000 is estimated to fund ongoing operations through July 1978;

132,000 is estimated to fund AID project office and CID logistic support through March 1979.

\$1,746,000 Total Other Cost

\$2,864,000 Total Project Pipeline

RELATIONSHIP OF NIGER CEREALS PROJECT TO
OTHER FOOD PRODUCTION PROJECTS IN NIGER

The Niger Cereals project is both directly and indirectly related to and coordinated with a number of other National and Sahel regional projects. The bilateral projects most directly related to NCP are the department productivity projects of which four are in various stages of implementation (Niamey funded by AID, Dosso funded by FAC, Maradi funded by IBRD, and Zinder funded by FED). Three additional projects are in the planning stage for; Diffa department (CIDA), T.A. Houa department (FRG), and an expanded Dosso department project (IBRD). These integrated rural development projects, when fully operational, will have the primary responsibility for the Agricultural Extension efforts in their respective geographic areas. They will benefit from the research conducted under the cereals project and rely on the cereals project as a source of improved seed for dissemination to the farmers. They will benefit from increased manpower in UNCC and the Agriculture Service that have been trained under the Cereals Project.

The National Plant Protection project funded by Canada (CIDA) will also contribute to increase cereals production in Niger. The CIDA project is providing assistance to the Agriculture Services plant protection section to improve their surveillance for potential pest outbreaks and improve their pest control efforts. This project includes technical assistance in pest control, applied research for pest control in vegetable crops,

commodities, and local training at various levels in plant protection and proper use of pesticides.

Regional projects that are related to and supportive of the Cereals project include; Africal Manpower Development (AMDP) Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development (SAFGRAD), and the Sahel Integrated Pest Management project. The AMDP project has provided training to GON personnel in millet and sorghum production. The SAFGRAD project will provide additional linkages between the National Cereals Research program supported by NCP and regional research in millet and sorghum production. Coordination of research trials and results through SAFGRAD expected to begin with the 1979 production cycle.

The Sahel Integrated Pest Management project (AID funded) will provide assistance to Niger for applied research in pest management. This research will strive to identify environmental sound integrated pest management systems that will contribute to increased cereals production and security from unnecessary crop losses.

The Entente Grain Stabilization project has and continues to provide assistance to the Government of Niger (OPUN) in Grain Marketing and storage. Support to OPUN through the Grain Stabilization project and UNCC through NCP are designed to assist the GON in developing their marketing system to insure a reasonable return to the farmers, and an adequate supply of grain at a reasonable price to the consumers.