

PDBBZ-124

TOGO ANIMAL TRACTION DEVELOPMENT

693-0218

PP AMENDMENT

February 5, 1986

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, REDSO/WCA

From: George Jones, Acting Assistant Director, PDRI *George Jones*
Subject: Togo Animal Traction Development Project, 693-0218

Problem: Pursuant to Africa Bureau DOA 140, revised, your concurrence is required for the attached project paper supplement and project authorization amendment, to increase the life-of-project funding by \$2 million, from \$3,230,000 to \$5,230,000 and to extend the PACD by thirty months, from March 31, 1986 to September 30, 1988.

Discussion: The project assists the Government of Togo in improving, coordinating and expanding its activities to promote animal traction among smallholder farmers in Togo. It is designed to increase farmer productivity and income, and to increase Togo's food production. The intended beneficiaries are smallholder farm families living in the Kara and Savanes regions of Togo.

The Togo Animal Traction Development Project was authorized by AID/Washington in August 1983, at a funding level of \$3,130,000 for a term of 30 months. Subsequently, in 1984, an additional \$100,000 was authorized to permit the project to absorb relevant parts of activities which AID formerly funded through the regional Entente Fund. In December 1985, the PACD was extended by two and a half months, from January 13 to March 31, 1986, as an interim measure, pending the completion and approval of the project paper amendment.

The project was originally conceived as being implemented over a 5-year period. However, at the time of project approval, the ECPR decided that the project should be developed in two phases instead of one. The first phase was authorized at a funding level of \$3,130,000 for a term of thirty months. The second phase was to begin only if an external evaluation after twenty-four months recommended continuation of the project. The ECPR decision cable authorized AID/Togo, with REDSO/WCA's concurrence to amend the project to add up to two million dollars, contingent on positive recommendations, based on studies conducted during the project.

In May 1985, the evaluation was carried out as mandated by the project authorization. The evaluation team found that sufficient progress had been made toward resolving important project issues and on important project activities to warrant continued funding by AID. They recommended that AID continue its long-term commitment and support to animal traction in Togo as a means of improving agricultural production and increasing farmer's incomes and as a means of transforming farming systems towards an integrated crop and livestock system.

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

Extension

The original goals and objectives of the project have not changed. Indeed, the promotion of animal traction among smallholder farmers as well as assistance to institutions such as the National Animal Traction Organization, (PROPTA) and the Rural Development Agencies, (DRDRs) remain key elements of the project. All of the support activities related to this project, - farmer training, on-farm research, improvement of animal supply and animal health, etc. - , are designed to increase farmer productivity and incomes and raise Togo's food production.

Project Inputs

a) Technical Assistance

To sustain the progress already achieved, AID/Togo, under this amendment, proposes 96 person months of long-term technical assistance. This TA will include a Project Coordinator, an Agronomist, an Agricultural Economist and a Livestock Specialist, who will function as advisers to PROPTA and PCA (Project Culture Attelee). The estimated cost of the long-term TA over the two year period is \$960,000.

The PP amendment also reserves \$350,000 for short-term consultancies. This includes funding for a livestock economist, a Training Specialist, a Credit Specialist, a Financial Management Consultant, a short consultancy by the U.S. Soils Service, and a final Project Evaluation.

b) Construction

The amendment proposes to construct an additional four technical resource centers. These centers are crucial to the project because they serve as focal points for training of farmers, dissemination of information and for demonstration activities.

Four additional wells are also planned in areas where they are considered essential to project success. Total estimated construction cost is \$80,000.

c) Vehicles

Six replacement vehicles, 25 motorbikes and a number of new and replacement bicycles are to be purchased during the project extension. The vehicles are considered essential to the success of the project as activities are generally far apart and project staff is usually stretched thin because of a lack of transportation. AID/Togo will obtain the appropriate vehicle waiver(s) from AID/W, or from other sources as appropriate and authorized.

d) Commodities

The project also plans to purchase agricultural and livestock equipment, office equipment and veterinary supplies to assure the continuity of the project. Total estimated cost for this component is \$60,000.

e) Participant Training

Because of the importance of training in this project, USAID/Togo proposes to add a training component which will provide approximately 12 person-months of short-term U.S. training and up to 24 person months of third country training.

PROPTA is badly in need of trained staffers. This amendment would allow both PROPTA and PCA to select participants for training who could then return and strengthen their respective organizations. Total estimated cost is \$40,000.

f) Other Inputs

Peace Corps input will continue at about the present level of ten volunteers in the two regions (Kara and Savanes). New workplans and detailed descriptions of their project roles are to be prepared and reviewed jointly by Peace Corps, USAID and GOT project management.

This amendment also proposes to continue assistance to two activities which were previously A.I.D.-financed under the Entente Fund. These activities consist of extension and input supply at the smallholder level to support animal traction activities in neighboring zones and are clearly complementary to the activities under this project.

In FY 84, the subject project was amended to add \$100,000 to support these activities. USAID/Togo plans to provide up to \$200,000 under this amendment to continue its support for these activities over a two year period. The Mission proposes to use the unused portion of the contingency reserve from the first phase of this project, currently \$165,000, toward the financing of these activities. The additional \$35,000 will be financed subject to fund availability.

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

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Financial Plan

BUDGET SUMMARY

The following table illustrates the breakdown of the \$2 million requested in the proposed amendment and its impact on the life-of-project budget.

Revised LOP Budget

in \$ thousands)

| | <u>Present LOP Budget</u> | <u>Proposed Increase</u> | <u>Total LOP Budget</u> |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Technical Assistance | 1,512 | 1,310 | 2,847 |
| Construction | 677 | 80 | 757 |
| Vehicles | 165 | 110 | 275 |
| Commodities | 270 | 60 | 330 |
| Participant Training | - | 40 | 40 |
| Operating Costs | 311 | 300 | 611 |
| Entente Fund Support | 100 | - | 100 |
| Contingency | <u>195*</u> | <u>100</u> | <u>270*</u> |
| Total | 3,230 | 2,000 | 5,230 |

* The unused portion of the contingency reserve from the project's first phase, approximately \$165,000, will be used to meet financing of Entente Fund Support activities in 1986 and 1987. Additional funds will be financed, subject to availability.

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The attached amendment was reviewed by the appropriate REDSO technical offices during the December Intensive Review session and was recommended for the Director's concurrence. During the review, the committee found no substantive issues which had to be resolved, however, it recommended some technical changes, which are reflected in the attached report.

Your concurrence in this project amendment would permit the project to continue uninterrupted and to facilitate the achievement of project objectives.

Recommendation: Based on the justification set forth above, it is recommended that you concur in the attached project paper supplement and project authorization amendment, to increase the LOP funding by \$2 million and to extend the PACD to September 30, 1988, by affixing your signature and date on the appropriate lines below.

Concur : 

Do Not Concur : _____

Laurance W. Bond
Director, REDSO/WCA

date : 24 Jan. 1986

Attachments

1. Project Paper Supplement
2. Proposed Project Authorization Amendment
3. Original Project Authorization Documents

Clearances:

RLA:DKee (D)
 WAAC:MTschirhart ---
 RCO:LRat LR
 PADS:DMcLea DM

27 January 1986

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AMENDMENT

Country: Togo
Project: Togo Animal Traction Development
Project number: 693-0218

1. Pursuant to Part I, Chapter I, Section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Animal Traction Development Project for Togo was authorized in August 1983. That authorization is hereby amended as follows:

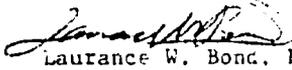
a. Paragraph 1 is amended by deleting the words and numbers "Three Million United States Dollars (\$3,230,000)" and substituting in lieu thereof the words and numbers "Five Million United States Dollars (\$5,230,000)".

b. The last sentence of Paragraph 1 is deleted in its entirety and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:
"The planned life of the Project is from the date of initial obligation to September 30, 1988."

The authorization cited above remains in full force and effect except as hereby amended.

Myron Golden
AID Representative, USAID/Togo

Clearances: (1) Henderson Patrick, PDRI HP
(2) Donald Keene, RLA DK
(3) Maggie Tschirhart, WAAC MT
(4) Diana McLean, PADS DM

Concurrence: 
Laurance W. Bond, Director, REDSO/WCA
Date: 24 January 1986

CTION: AID) INFO: DCM CHRON

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ITAC

NO. 12350 N/A
SUBJECT: TOGO ANIMAL TRACTION PROJECT AMENDMENT
(603-0218)

WORLD BANK DIRECTOR, LAURANCE W. BOND HEREBY CONCURS IN
SUBJECT PROJECT PAPER SUPPLEMENT AND PROJECT
AUTHORIZATION AMENDMENT TO INCREASE THE LOP FUNDING BY
DOLLARS 2 MILLION AND TO EXTEND THE PACD BY 30 MONTHS
TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1988. CUNDIFF

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February 5, 1986

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AMENDMENT (REVISED)

Country : Togo
Project : Togo Animal Traction Development
Project Number : 693-0218

1. Pursuant to Part I, Chapter I, Section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Animal Traction Development Project for Togo was authorized in August 1983. That authorization is hereby amended as follows:

a. Paragraph I is amended by deleting the words and numbers 'Three Million One Hundred Thirty Thousand United States Dollars (\$3,130,000)' and substituting in lieu thereof the words and numbers 'Five Million Two Hundred Thirty Thousand United States Dollars (\$5,230,000).'

b. The last sentence of Paragraph I is deleted in its entirety and the following is substituted in lieu thereof: 'The planned life of the Project is from the date of initial obligation to September 30, 1988.'

The authorization cited above remains in full force and effect except as hereby amended.



Myron Golden
A.I.D. Representative, USAID/Togo

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this project paper amendment is to provide justification for a 30-month extension of the project activity completion date and an increase in the life-of-project funding by \$2 million. Project goal and purpose remain essentially unchanged. The necessary changes in input levels and the corresponding output revisions are described in this document.

The development of agriculture using animal traction as a major source of energy is viewed as a long-term undertaking. This amendment takes a long-term development perspective, providing support to the national animal traction organization (PROPTA), and to the rural development agencies (DRDR), while emphasizing increased smallholder agricultural productivity and improved efficiency in these organizations.

The Togo Animal Traction Development project represents USAID's major thrust in agriculture in Togo, perhaps for the next decade. This project amendment responds to requests by Government of Togo (GOT) officials for project continuation. The project directly responds to the national priority of food self-sufficiency.

This document should be read in conjunction with the Mid-term Evaluation Report. The detailed analyses in that report provided much of the rationale for extension of the project.

INPUTS TO ANIMAL TRACTION PP AMENDMENT

A. Project Summary

1. Project Description

The Togo Animal Traction Development Project was authorized by AID/Washington in August 1983, at a funding level of \$3,130,000 for a term of 30 months. Subsequently, in 1984, an additional \$100,000 was authorized to permit the project to absorb relevant parts of activities which A.I.D. formerly funded through the regional Entente Fund.

The project assists the government of Togo in improving, coordinating and expanding its activities to promote animal traction among smallholder farmers in Togo. It is designed to increase farmer productivity and income, and to increase Togo's food production. The intended beneficiaries are smallholder farm families living in the Kara and Savanes regions of Togo.

Project management has adopted two distinct but related approaches to achieve project objectives. The first approach is on a country-wide level. It supports the national animal traction organization, PROFTA (Project de Promotion de la Traction Animale), in its efforts to coordinate, harmonize and restructure animal traction related policies and extension efforts throughout Togo.

The second is directed at the farm level working through PCA (Projet Culture Attellee). The project reinforces the DRDR (Direction Regionale du Developpement Rural) in the Savanes and Kara regions through support focused on extension of animal traction in areas not served by other donors and on applied research.

This project originated as a response to a perceived local need. It began in 1972 as a Peace Corps effort support by "self help" funding during a period when animal traction was not yet supported by government policy.

This was followed by a second phase (1978-1983) when A.I.D. supported the AIP (Accelerated Impact Project) during a period in which the government and some donors were beginning to question the tractor strategy. In the mid-70's, the Togolese government had relied heavily on a strategy of agriculture mechanization to increase the productivity of small farms. The amount of resources and efforts did not match the results obtained. This policy and field failure led the GOT to adopt animal traction as an intermediate and appropriate farm technology.

The current Togo Animal Traction Development Project (1983-1985) began an expanded third phase which coincided with the government's strategy to accentuate animal traction as a useful and profitable tool in expanding agricultural production and increasing farmers' revenues. The use of oxen as the preferred source of field power for agricultural development is the stated Togolese government policy today.

The project was originally conceived as being implemented over a sixty-six month period. However, at the time of project approval, the ECPR decided that the project should be developed in two phases instead of one. The first phase was authorized at a funding level of \$3,130,000 for a term of thirty months. The second phase was to begin only if an external evaluation after twenty-four months recommended continuation of the project. The ECPR decision cable authorized AID/Togo, with REDSO/WCA's concurrence, to amend the project to add up to two million dollars, contingent on positive recommendations based on studies conducted during the Project.

2. Inputs

At the national level, the project supports animal traction by providing PROPTA with technical assistance, commodities, vehicles, construction, and some operating costs. At the farm level, the project provides for technical assistance, commodities, and construction, which include rehabilitation of support centers and operational cost support. Ten Peace Corps Volunteers are also supported who work with front line extension supervisors to coordinate and facilitate the animal traction extension efforts. In FY 84, the project provided \$100,000 to support activities which were previously A.I.D.-financed under the Entente Fund. These complementary activities would receive continued support under this amendment.

B. The Evaluation

In May 1985, the evaluation was carried out as mandated by the project authorization. The evaluation was corrective in nature, yielding several recommendations. The overall findings were positive.

The team assessed the progress toward the resolution of major project issues and the progress of various activities. The assessment was based on interviews and discussions with project staff, extension service personnel and officials from most other projects or agencies involved in some aspect of animal traction. At the time of the evaluation, the technical assistance (TA) team had only been in place for eight months (due to contracting delays).. As a result, they, (the TA team), were able to provide the assessment team with very little hard documentation on which to base their recommendations. The assessment therefore focused on issues raised in the Project Paper's evaluation plan, but without comparing project outputs to logframe targets.

The following discussion of the evaluation report is intended only as a brief summary of those aspects of the evaluation report most related to specific issues involved in extending the project another thirty months. Readers are encouraged to review the evaluation document itself and consider it to be, in effect, an annex to this Project Paper amendment.

The assessment team found that:

1. Sufficient progress has been made toward resolving important project issues and on important project activities to warrant continued funding by A.I.D. Thus, A.I.D. should continue its long-term commitment and support to animal traction in Togo as a means of improving agricultural production and increasing farmers' incomes, and as a means of transforming farming systems towards an integrated crop and livestock system.
2. Animal traction can make an important contribution to agricultural production and farmer incomes in Togo. Indeed, animal traction is already playing a significant role in the Savanes region.
3. An organization like PROPTA is necessary to coordinate policies and practices across 30-odd separate donor-financed projects. However, PROPTA will need additional mid-level professional staff to take a leadership role in fields such as training, monitoring and evaluation, and credit reform. A.I.D. should restrain its expectation of what PROPTA can accomplish in the near future and allow it to develop as an institution.
4. The structure of PCA to reinforce and work through the National Extension Service (DNDR) is a good idea. It has helped to focus project resources on the most important project elements, i.e., animal traction and the necessary support services, and on adaptive research.
5. Present animal traction techniques are reasonably well adapted to the cereal-based cropping systems of northern Togo. Major constraints exist to the introduction of animal traction in the south, given the importance of tubers and tree crops and the people's lack of an animal husbandry tradition. Areas of the south may have considerable potential for using animal traction, but a lot of farming systems/adaptive research will have to precede extension.
6. The team was very careful to emphasize that the project should be viewed as part of a long-term evolutionary process which incorporates many more technical and institutional aspects than simply draft animals. The report states that "animal traction includes a complex set of technologies and implies a transformation of the farming systems towards some form of mixed crop and livestock system. Such a transformation usually requires a progression of individual steps, leading toward the final goal. Thus, adoption of an animal traction/mixed farming system is a long-term process. Many of the desired impacts are not usually observable until after ten to fifteen years. To obtain these effects, a number of conditions must be united. Inputs such as animals, equipment, spare parts, fertilizer and animal health care must continue to be available in a timely manner." The assessment team gave favorable mention to AID/Togo for taking a long-term view towards supporting animal traction.

C. Progress Marked to Date

The Togo Animal Traction Development project has been implemented on two fronts. One thrust has been organized to support the national draft animal promotion agency, PROPTA, in its efforts to coordinate, harmonize and restructure animal traction related policies and extension services throughout Togo. The second thrust is aimed at reinforcing the government's rural development agencies (DRDR), situated in the two northern-most regions, focused specifically on animal traction extension in areas not serviced by other donors, and on applied agronomic research. The inputs furnished under the present project have greatly added to the modest beginnings in animal traction which A.I.D. funded on a pilot basis from 1979-83.

Two years into this project, there are some substantial signs which evidence the progress made towards achieving the objectives which were originally set out, and which maintain their importance as indicators of project accomplishments. The rhythm of project implementation has not always been consonant with prior expectations. But the net result, over the first two years of operations, has been positive. A solid base has been established upon which a substantial period of expansion and growth can be anticipated over the full five year life-of-project. A brief review of recent progress marked towards objectives serves to give tangible support and an overall appreciation for the evaluation team's recommendation of continued AID funding, per this amendment.

1. PROPTA

PROPTA was designed to help bring order to the confusion caused by the operation of 20-odd separate donor financed projects each following different policies and practices with regard to animal traction. PROPTA was originally charged with the coordination and facilitation of animal and equipment supply, animal health, extension-training services, harmonization of credit terms and monitoring/evaluation of animal traction projects in Togo. U.S.A.I.D. project inputs have been directed towards bringing these services on line at the appropriate time and in a way that can be adequately handled by PROPTA's personnel within the framework of limited material and financial resources.

U.S.A.I.D.'s contributions to PROPTA during the course of the past two years have consisted of technical assistance and support for the installation and operation of the administrative division and three of the four technical divisions (EEC inputs are concentrated on the animal health division, although U.S.A.I.D. was obliged to furnish initial veterinary supplies).

- An Agricultural Economist has served as principal advisor to PROPTA's Director for the efficient organization and delivery of services, and is currently occupied with putting into place a monitoring and evaluation system to follow the introduction of animal traction within constituent projects.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Division has produced, on schedule, background and reference group information on animal traction activities across the country. This inventory serves as a point from which technical, economic, financial and social feasibility of animal traction adoption can be made.

- An Animal Scientist is working with the Animal Supply Division to identify and assist in the purchase and transport of draft animals, and to promote animal care and health through the organization of vaccination campaigns by the Animal Health Service and conducting appropriate animal care training sessions for livestock and agricultural extension agents.

Three Peace Corps Volunteers worked to assist in the integration of draft animal health care into the government Animal Health Service. They made considerable progress in defining and improving the health care delivery system, including the use of health cards, and in providing on-the-job-training for para-veterinary-agents.

With the recent addition of an EEC-sponsored veterinarian to PROPTA's staff, PROPTA is prepared to play its role in ensuring the health of draft animals.

- Limited construction has provided PROPTA with a reasonable base of operations. Reinforcement of the physical structure of two training and demonstration sites has permitted PROPTA to carry out a full schedule of programs, all of which were conducted on a paying basis.

- A complete renewal of the vehicle fleet, albeit after considerable delays in the procurement process, has permitted a degree of mobility and contact with all animal traction activities in country that was heretofore never possible.

The nature of PROPTA's responsibilities are changing over time. There is a current need for PROPTA's direct involvement in managing revolving funds and inventories, which it handles well. Other functions, such as involvement in credit, animal health, equipment and spare parts, are declining as independent systems are established and run smoothly.

2. Projet Culture Attelee

Project field extension and applied research in the Kara and Savanes regions have focused to date on those structural preconditions to animal traction which have often been ignored in other projects. The project management team, with specific direction furnished by both the technical assistance team and Peace Corps volunteers with particular experience skills, have addressed the tough issues of local availability of oxen, equipment, spare parts and repair services, animal health care, training and financial management (including credit). The project has opted for a quality over quantity approach, at least through the first two years, focusing on training and establishing the requisite service systems, rather than on the number of farmers provided with animal traction units.

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To implement this extension and research program the major effort to date has centered around the establishment of regional technical training and resource centers, spread over Togo's two northern economic regions. Thirteen of these centers have been either newly built or are old centers that have been reinforced. The purpose of these centers is specifically not to create a "center mentality" which dictates an inflexible technical package that might only be achievable under optimum conditions in a controlled situation - if, then. Rather the centers are serving as a model (demonstration effect) for both present and future adopters, on the principle that animal traction, to be self-sustaining, must be adopted on a community basis so that there is mutual acceptance and support for the notion.

Specific animal traction packages implemented at the training and resource centers have included: 1) improved crop varieties (maize, cowpea, groundnut and sorghum), 2) prototype equipment (sharing the experience of similar programs in Burkina Faso and Benin, and field-testing the locally designed material manufactured by UPRONA - an important agricultural equipment factory in Kara), 3) chemical fertilizers and insecticides (locally obtainable and all within the applicable guidelines set out in the 1985 U.S. Farm Chemicals Handbook), 4) improved cultural practices using animal traction (single ox, soil preparation, weeding, various intercrops and double crops, and forage relay cropping), and 5) agro-forestry which combines alley cropping with tree planting, so as to evaluate species for mid-term forage and fuelwood production and for soil conservation.

When compared to quantifiable project objectives, as set out in the original documentation, one of the obvious measures of progress achieved to date is in the number of animal traction units that have been distributed and are being sustained, at least at the present. The table below gives an overall view of A.I.D.'s assistance to the animal traction program in Togo over the past six years, including the pilot A.I.P. project, and contrasts that record with the farmer adopter recruitment rhythm set out in the PP.

Farmer/Adopters Recruitment

| <u>Region</u> | <u>80 - 84</u> | <u>Agricultural Campaign</u> | | <u>Total</u> |
|---|----------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | | <u>84/85</u> | <u>85/86</u> | <u>by Region</u> |
| Kara | 60 * | 23 | 28 | 111 |
| Savanes | - | 88 | 112 | 200 |
| Yearly totals | | 111 | 200 | Project Total 311 |
| *31 in Pilot Project | | | | |
| Project Paper (not distinguished by region) | 71 | 216 | 240 | 527 |

The Project Paper assumed an early start-up date in 1983 (PP authorization was actually given in August, the Grant Agreement was signed in September and project operating funds did not come on-line until later), and placed considerable importance on the "fact that this project will provide the structure, technical supervision and analytical tools for Peace Corps volunteers and the extension supervisors and agents", before concluding that projected target figures "are ambitious but can be met".

Given the projected adoption figure for the 1986/87 agricultural campaign (295 total, composed of 175 units in the Savanes region and 120 units in the Kara region), it would appear that while off to a slower than anticipated start (due in part to the critical delay of one year for technical assistance to provide "the structure, technical supervision and analytical tools"), the coming year will offer an opportunity, with all the preliminary work in place, to catch-up on the numbers of units programmed in the early years, and then watch the initial surge in demand level off to about 100 new adopters a year for years 7 through 13. The experience of the past two years indicates that these long-term projections may, in fact, be not too far out-of-line, and indeed, realistically attainable with continued A.I.D. funding of the support services.

The benefits from animal traction are long-term. It may take farmers four to five years to become sufficiently skilled in animal traction to be able to reap its full benefits. The secondary benefits of technology diffusion to adopters associated with other donors are even longer-term. This project, together with others in various parts of Togo, is providing the "start-up" necessary to set in motion the long-term process of farmer adoption, skill development, and diffusion. The extension component's high cost per beneficiary will not have to be replicated by the GOT in order for animal traction to expand.

The project has gone through an initial learning and demonstration period. There are indications, according to the assessment team, that animal traction, at least in the Savanes region, can contribute significantly to a profitable farming enterprise. The GOT shares that observation and has begun to swing the organizational and manpower weight of the Ministry of Rural Development behind its promotion. Partially as a response to the successes marked by farmer-adopters, particularly those who have integrated cotton into their cropping system, the government has willingly and progressively provided the policy framework within which the animal traction program can prosper. Togo's New Rural Development Strategy, announced in September of 1985, accords a prominent place to animal traction as a valuable production component, and then goes on to lay-out the production input system and marketing policies which are geared to complement the adopters' own initiative.

Apart from, but related to the number of animal traction units adopted with direct project assistance, are questions of profitability, productivity, expanded hectarage under cultivation (or decreased area or the same area under more intense and efficient cultivation), and of climatic conditions. And each of these factors is related to the time it takes to learn to master animal traction technology.

Profitability is linked to the adopters' ability to repay their loans, or meet time payments for the credit package. At the present time, repayment rates (defined as on-time full payment) vary from under 50% in the Kara region to over 90% in the Savanes. The assessment team discusses reasons for this variance in the evaluation report, but the high rate in the Savanes (where over 2/3 of the project's units are placed) is very encouraging. Moreover, it perhaps indicates that the learning period for acquiring animal technology skills can be considerably reduced when adopters are well selected.

Productivity, or the quantitative increase in a farmer's total production, and yields - the per hectare production of his crops, have not been well-tracked to date on adopters' farms. One economic analysis carried out within the project zone during the past two years (Allingham, 1984) suggests that a farmer who plants at least 4.5 hectares (depending on such factors as crop mix and local soil types) may benefit from the adoption of the technology. Other projects in the zone place the minimum number of hectares at 5.0. What few statistics the project has been able to gather tend to substantiate these figures, and, furthermore, indicate that these target hectarages are being met and surpassed in the Savanes region. More work will have to be done in the Kara region in this regard. The recent addition of cotton to the cropping system should help.

Climatic conditions have been generally favorable for agriculture, though not overly so, during the past two years. Rain, quite naturally, weighs in favor of productivity and profitability. If anything, several adopters have discovered that good management of their animal traction unit permits them to accomplish important field operations during a short period, further advancing their chances of good harvests. As the adopter begins to acquire the ability to use his unit to a net advantage in his own field, the project has already remarked on some (admittedly rare) instances where he is prepared to undertake contract operations for other farmers in his area.

D. Extension of Project

1. Strategy

This amendment proposes to increase the PACD by 30 months to September 30, 1988, and to increase the LOP funding by \$2 million (62%) to \$ 5,230,000.

The original goals and objectives of the project have not changed. Indeed, the promotion of animal traction among smallholder farmers as well as assistance to institutions such as PROPTA and the DRDRs remain key elements of the project. All of the support activities related to this project, --farmer training, on-farm research, improvement of animal supply and animal health, etc.--, are designed to increase farmer productivity and incomes and raise Togo's food production.

The project is entering a transition period. There has been a lot of learning and initiation into the workings of animal traction systems in northern Togo over the past two years. While far from a completely adapted technology, animal traction is no longer a mystery - at least not in the Savanes region. To a rapidly increasing degree, the Togolese rural development cadre - in agriculture, animal health, livestock production, credit and machinery - is more familiar and comfortable with their own role related to animal traction. There remains much work to be done to understand and master all of the up- and down-stream technologies and expertise that a new and more demanding farming system requires.

Over the next two and a half years, the project will maintain its current emphasis on animal traction, but will also seek to develop in a more systematic fashion the implications that animal traction has for transforming farming systems in Togo. The present concern for adaptive research is a good first step in that direction. For animal traction, or any other technology, to be adopted and effective, it must be integrated into the dominant farming systems. Animal traction will not survive on a profitable basis at an artisanal level, practiced by only a few widely dispersed farmers who get along well with their oxen.

In the cereal cropping systems of the north, this process is already well underway. But major challenges remain in the central and southern zones where tuber and tree crops play the predominant role in the local farming system. Eventually, ways are going to have to be suggested and tried to make animal traction an attractive technology in all the climatic and cropping zones in Togo. PROPTA is aware of this issue, has already raised it on several occasions, and appears determined to making a valuable contribution in this direction. PROPTA will need to establish a multi-disciplinary working group which specifically addresses animal traction within the context of the full range of farming systems appropriate to Togo.

2. Project Inputs

a) Technical Assistance

To sustain the progress already achieved, AID/Togo, under this amendment, proposes 96 person months of long-term technical assistance. This TA will include a Project

Coordinator, an Agronomist, an Agricultural Economist and a Livestock Specialist, who will function as advisers to PROPTA and PCA. The estimated cost of the long-term TA over the two year period is \$960,000. AID/Togo fully intends to follow the Federal procurement regulations and Africa Bureau policy when contracting for the long-term technical assistance.

The PP amendment also proposes \$350,000 for short-term consultancies. This includes funding for a livestock economist, a Training Specialist, a Credit Specialist, a Financial Management Consultant, a short consultancy by the U.S. Soils Service, and a final Project Evaluation.

b) Construction

The amendment proposes to construct an additional four technical resource centers. These centers are crucial to the project because they serve as focal points for training of farmers, dissemination of information and for demonstration activities.

Four additional wells are also planned in areas where they are considered essential to project success. Total estimated construction cost is \$80,000.

c) Vehicles

Six replacement vehicles, 25 motorbikes and a number of new and replacement bicycles are to be purchased during the project extension. The vehicles are considered essential to the success of the project as activities are generally far apart and project staff is usually stretched thin because of a lack of transportation. AID/Togo will obtain the appropriate vehicle waiver(s) from AID/W or from other sources as appropriate and authorized. Total estimated cost for vehicles is \$110,000.

d) Commodities

The project also plans to purchase agricultural and livestock equipment, office equipment and veterinary supplies to assure the continuity of the project. Total estimated cost for this component is \$60,000.

e) Participant Training

Because of the importance of training in this project, USAID/Togo proposes to add a training component which will provide approximately 12 person-months of short-term U.S. training and up to 24 person months of third country training.

PROPTA is badly in need of trained staffers. This amendment would allow both PROPTA and PCA to select participants for training who could then return and strengthen their respective organizations. Total estimated cost is \$40,000.

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f) Other Inputs

Peace Corps input will continue at about the present level of ten volunteers in the two regions (Kara and Savanes). New workplans and detailed descriptions of their project roles are to be prepared and reviewed jointly by Peace Corps, USAID and GOT project management. (See Annex C for a sample Job Description.)

This amendment plans to continue assistance to two activities which were previously A.I.D.-financed under the Entente Fund. These activities consist of extension and input supply at the smallholder level to support animal traction activities in neighboring zones. These activities are clearly complementary to the activities under this project.

In FY 84, the subject project was amended to add \$100,000 to support these activities. USAID/Togo plans to provide up to \$200,000 under this amendment to continue its support for these activities over a two year period. The Mission proposes to use the unused portion of the contingency reserve from the first phase of this project, currently \$165,000, toward the financing of these activities. The additional \$35,000 will be financed subject to funds availability.

E. Role of PROPTA

The evaluation report provides an excellent discussion of PROPTA and its role in animal traction activities in Togo. The recommended directions, in which AID/Lome concurs, can be narrowed down to three general categories - personnel, policies and practices - each of which has several sub-parts.

1. Personnel

PROPTA personnel, both senior and junior, are clearly over-stretched, given their largely inadequate training, their all-encompassing orientation, their long list of mandated responsibilities and the modest means put at their disposal. PROPTA is short of competent staff, with several division heads unable to organize and conduct an annual plan of work towards achieving clearly defined objectives. Given PROPTA's leadership role in training, monitoring and credit reform, there exists a requirement for experienced personnel with high technical capabilities. Only having that will PROPTA be able to offer correct information and good counsel to various project managers, to SOTOCO, (Société Togolaise du coton) and DRDR cadre, and to senior-level decision-makers. A.I.D. and PROPTA are agreed on these observations; now they need to sit down together and work out a plan for upgrading the staff to meet the challenge.

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Staff capabilities and performance can improve gradually over time with experience, but some significant infusions are needed right away to permit PROPTA to operate more effectively over the upcoming agricultural campaign. This amendment proposes to use short-term technical assistance and participant training to improve and strengthen staff capability.

USAID/Togo will also explore the following options with Togolese officials:

- a) Specific requests to a higher level within the Ministry of Rural Development for carefully identified individuals as GOT counterparts who can bring both experience and technical competence to animal traction activities.
- b) Long-term training for qualified and motivated individuals who can be identified and authorized to leave for up to two years, and under the condition that he/she be incorporated directly into PROPTA upon return. Their program of studies could be worked out with the technical assistance team and PROPTA's management.
- c) Use of Togolees (and other African) graduate students - particularly in gathering statistics and making specific studies, guided, of course, by PROPTA personnel. This serves the dual purpose of freeing up some permanent PROPTA staff for other things, and also begins to instill notions of animal traction technology within the growing academic community, whence the development cadre is often drawn.

2. Policies

PROPTA has made some major progress towards fulfilling its mission with regard to harmonizing or standardizing the national animal traction program. Specifically, PROPTA has effectively intervened in the areas of credit terms, the tricky issue of dealing with an Animal Health Service that is bureaucratically situated within another ministry, and in grouping demand (and in some cases generating the demand) for improved quality and sufficient numbers of animal traction equipment - delivered on a timely basis at a reasonable cost. But a considerable amount of headway remains in order to secure the gains of the last two years, to institutionalize them, and to begin to move adroitly into new fields of common concern where public policy is still groping about in search of a rationale, a political argument or a sound proposal drawn from experience, which will shape and determine the course of animal traction progress and development for years to come. Specifically, this involves continued work in the areas of credit, animal health and equipment supply, plus some new thinking with regard to animal supply and marketing, training and research.

Much remains to be done to bring all the various project's credit systems into harmony with the current national credit policy, and to clear up confusion about the availability of credit and about preconditions and terms of the loans. If PROPTA can play a useful role in making the EEC's line of credit for animal traction more

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available to adopters, it will have almost justified its existence in that single act. It is going to take the creation of a working group from within, and without, PROPTA, with representatives of DRDR, CNCA and the EEC, to resolve the vagueries and uncertainties which beset this program.

The complicated and sensitive issues surrounding animal health services are currently being addressed by a European veterinarian, a full-time PROPTA technician. Yet, in spite of his best efforts, the message has not been effectively communicated, or if communicated, has not brought about the desirable changes in the attitudes and work-habits of personnel within the Animal Health Service, when it comes to coordination of field and office work related to animal traction. The project needs to be adamant in its support of PROPTA's ongoing effort to bring about a reasonable level of coordination. A.I.D. cannot support the creation within PROPTA of a parallel animal health service, uniquely to serve draft animals.

The issue of equipment is related most to a concern for the adequate supply and availability of spare parts. While UPRONA continues to improve its record of manufacturing, distribution of necessary parts, on time, is still a weak point. PROPTA can help to apply the pressure that changes this picture for the better. Specifically, PROPTA can begin to encourage the creation and multiplication of village-level blacksmith units which are trained and capable of taking on an increasingly greater share of the parts supply business. This might involve some changes in UPRONA's way of operating, and PROPTA should be associated with the process in order to give guidance that will develop this needed local capacity, but without destroying UPRONA's valuable resource as a supplier of agricultural equipment.

The assessment team devoted a considerable portion of the evaluation to the question of animal supply. This issue arises both at the point where oxen are sought for animal traction, and again, at the end of the ox's usefulness, when the farmer seeks to market his ox (or oxen) and find replacements. The experience of the past two years has confirmed the Project Paper's reluctance for PROPTA to meddle in this business. PROPTA has recognized the costliness of running young oxen up and down the country, and now restricts such operations to instances where the local supply of oxen is greatly insufficient. The government is applying pressure on PROPTA (and donors) to set up a network of centers which would receive culled oxen and market them. There is good reason to believe that this operation would also be a costly factor. PROPTA has to be able to make the kind of study and analysis that can result in the right recommendation to development planners. This might be a job for a livestock marketing specialist.

A training capacity is PROPTA's weakest point at present. One of PROPTA's divisions is called upon to provide the sort of leadership among animal traction projects that will result in, if

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not a uniform, then a coherent, dynamic training program (curriculum, suggested materials, audio-visual equipment - wherever necessary, re-training and evaluation) at all levels. Such a program would respond to the New Rural Development Strategy's call for a well-trained cadre, able to handle a progressively advanced set of information, of techniques and training methods. Again short-term technical assistance may be a stop-gap measure, which will also permit a long-term program to be drafted and accepted.

Research is not really one of PROPTA's mandates however, the trial method which is used to test equipment and techniques carries an element of applied research within it. But beyond this, PROPTA should insist on having a seat, if only as an observer, on the national agricultural research board. Currently, none of the official agricultural research centers in Togo is doing any work with animal traction. Consequently, an important opportunity is being missed to insert this technology into the farming system. The project may consider furnishing some resources, through PROPTA, to the national agronomic research agency. A program of work, mutually agreed upon, would have to be drawn up, and PROPTA should be able to participate in its execution and evaluation.

Similarly, an excellent opportunity is being missed to instill animal traction technology into the improved farming practices that are, in principle, being acquired by students at the national agricultural institute at Tove. Neither the equipment at the school, nor the course work and reading materials are adapted to current practices in Togo. Worse yet, there may not be a competent national instructor on the staff (a visit by the assessment team revealed that only a French instructor was concerned enough about the problem to want to do something about it). The Director of PROPTA is a member of Tove's advisory council. AID/Togo will encourage the PROPTA Director to pursue whatever measures are necessary to introduce and strengthen animal traction instruction at Tove.

One of the legitimate roles of a government institution like PROPTA is information dissemination. Particularly in a developing country, where information systems are so rudimentary, government services can perform an important function in gathering, registering and broadcasting basic information related to rural development that would assist the farmer - and the animal traction adopter - to take advantage of market opportunities. The assessment team detailed possible interventions, some of which would be appropriate to Togo's rural radio service. An opening exists within the agro-climatology section of the national meteorological service to begin to disseminate weather information so as to optimize and improve the farmers' farm management with regard to soil preparation, weeding and harvest operations.

Finally, PROPTA has recently been introduced by A.I.D. into the often complex, but occasionally rewarding world of networking. PROPTA has participated in an A.I.D. sponsored West African animal

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traction network that has already demonstrated some promise of real benefits for Togo's program. From another, and complementary, side, FAO and ILCA are looking to give physical expression to a common desire on the part of many African countries (east, west and south) to participate in an exchange program in animal traction. The exact nature of the network is still to be defined; but already, due to PROPTA's national prominence and given interest at a senior level in the ministry, Togo is a strong candidate to provide this network with a needed site and basic infrastructure possibly at PROPTA. The project should work with PROPTA to determine if there is an appropriate role for A.I.D. to play in encouraging the establishment of a low-cost, high output networking system in animal traction.

3. Practices

PROPTA is still involved in some activities that it has carried over from its former days as PRODEBO, when the EEC funded a grand scheme of livestock breeding and raising and inserted animal traction as a minor link in a program whose objective was to put red meat on the urban market. Some of these activities - at least one herd is maintained in the Plateaux region - take up an inordinate amount of PROPTA's resources. While A.I.D. funds are not given in their support, inevitably vehicles, personnel time and some supplies are drained off to meet these archaic and vestigial entities. A.I.D. will encourage PROPTA to divest itself of certain activities which are either uneconomical or best performed elsewhere.

In addition, PROPTA has acquired, somewhat by default, direct training responsibilities for animal traction in the Plateaux region (and to some degree in the Central region). PROPTA has justified this direct intervention in the Atakpame area by limiting the trainees to development cadre (not farmers), all the while pointing out that no development structure exists in the Plateaux region to fill this function. Training sessions are held at Kamina, about 12 Kilometers from PROPTA's Atakpame headquarters. A.I.D. has contributed to refurbishing some of the infrastructure there with the intention that the center be used as a field for testing animal traction equipment and operations, as part of PROPTA's role in providing advice in these matters to animal traction projects in-country. To date, the project is not funding training operations at Kamina. (PROPTA has been encouraged by A.I.D. to conduct these training sessions on a "pay-as-you-go" basis and clients include SOTOCO, DRDR, OIC, Small Ruminants and Food Production: Notse/Dayes.)

Given the training role that DRDR is to assume under the new Rural Development Strategy, PROPTA should investigate ways to shed responsibility for direct training functions at Kamina and Na (Sokode). Personnel are being spread too thinly to be of any real value to PROPTA's primary concerns. A.I.D. is committed to assisting the DRDR to assume its role in training and extension, and the project might be a catalyst in turning the function over to the DRDR.

F. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

I. Budget

The following table illustrates the breakdown of the \$2 million requested in this Project Paper amendment and its impact on the life-of-project budget. Financial Annex A provides supporting budgetary information.

Revised LOP Budget

(in \$ thousands)

| Proposed Budget | <u>Present LOP Budget</u> | <u>Proposed Increase</u> | <u>Total LOP</u> |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Technical Assistance | 1,512 | 1,310 | 2,847 |
| Construction | 677 | 80 | 757 |
| Vehicles | 165 | 110 | 275 |
| Commodities | 270 | 60 | 330 |
| Participant Training | - | 40 | 40 |
| Operating Costs | 311 | 300 | 611 |
| Other Support | 100 | - | 100 |
| Contingency | <u>195*</u> | <u>100</u> | <u>270*</u> |
| Total | 3,230 | 2,000 | 5,230 |

* The unused portion of the contingency reserve from the project's first phase, approximately \$165,000, will be used to meet financing of Entente Fund Support activities in 1986 and 1987. Additional funds will be financed, subject to availability.

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II. COMPLIANCE WITH PAYMENT VERIFICATION POLICIES

The Togo Animal Traction Project was first obligated prior to the effective date of the Rollis Memo on Payment Verification Policy. For the PP Amendment it has been ascertained that all methods of financing used in this project fall within the preferred methods. (See chart attached) In FY's 84 and 85, extensive work was carried out under the financial IQC by an international accounting firm. An assessment was made of the host country's ability to account for AID funds advanced to them for project operations. Subsequent to this assessment, an accounting system was installed and training given to project accounting staff. The system was monitored in Nov 85 and found to be functioning satisfactorily.

METHODS OF IMPLEMENTATION & FINANCING

| <u>Method of Implementation</u> | <u>Method of Financing</u> | <u>Approx. Amount</u> |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>TA</u> | | |
| Direct Contract Profit Making Contractor | Direct Pay | 1,200,000 |
| Direct Contract PSC | Direct Pay | 20,000 |
| Profit Making IQC | Direct Pay | 70,000 |
| PASA | Direct Pay | 20,000 |
| | | |
| <u>Construction</u> | | |
| Direct Contracts Profit Making Contractors | Direct Pay | 80,000 |
| | | |
| <u>Commodities</u> | | |
| AID Procurement | Direct Pay | 170,000 |
| | | |
| <u>Operations</u> | | |
| In-country Operations HC Procurement | Direct Pay (advances) | 300,000 |
| | | |
| <u>Training</u> | | |
| US Placed by S&T/IT | Transfer of funds to MDA | 20,000 |
| Direct Contract | Direct Pay | 20,000 |

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G. IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION PLAN

I. Evaluation Plan

Evaluation activities under the project will consist of 1) ongoing monitoring activities; and 2) an indepth evaluation within the last six months of the project.

The M/E Unit situated within PROFTA will continue to collect and analyze project level information as well as research findings. AID/Lome will encourage PROFTA and PCA to establish a system for internal monitoring and evaluation to improve their effectiveness. The project will continue to require regular work plans and quarterly progress reports from the Technical Assistants.

The final evaluation will assess the project's accomplishments. It will also be designed also to address the broader issues as to whether annual traction activities in Togo should continue to receive further AID funding.

II. Implementation Plan

Project activities are to occur over a two and one-half year period, from April 1, 1986 to September 30, 1988. Ultimate responsibility for the implementation of the project extension rests with the A.I.D. mission in Togo. The project officer is the mission's Rural Development Officer.

Responsibility for field implementation of the activities described elsewhere in this amendment is assured by a group of four senior Togolese project managers, each with considerable experience in planning, budgeting, local procurement, reporting and personnel management. This group of managers ensures that the project has access to ministry-level decision makers and provides for project coordination among the different services of the Ministry of Rural Development, and other ministries with whom project activities will come in contact.

At the earliest mutually convenient date, and after obligation of requisite funds, the AID/Togo will request, via a PIO/T amendment, SER/CM to negotiate and execute a contract for technical assistance in order to assure continuity of technical services. The PIO/T will include detailed job descriptions of all anticipated long and short term personnel. The project also plans to obtain short-term technical assistance in management and financial control from an African based U.S. firm under an existing IQC arrangement. A complete PIO/T, requesting REDSO/WCA, RCO, and WAAC to negotiate and execute work orders for the provision of these services is to be prepared by the Mission.

Several construction activities will take place during the extension period. Most of these involve completion of technical resource centers, already begun during the life-of-project to date. Activities include

simple structures, such as fencing, latrines and showers, and livestock vaccination corridors. These will be built according to designs and plans acceptable to A.I.D. Actual work will be carried out by the Government's Department of Rural Works, except in those cases where logistics may dictate that a local experienced contractor can be more cost effective and rapid in completing the task.

Three major pieces of construction, already included under initial provisions for the project are also to be carried out during the up-coming period. These are construction of (1) offices of the animal traction division within the Kara and Savanes Regional Rural Development direction in Kara; (2) a modest lodging for the coordinator of the division, also in Kara; and (3) a set of buildings (warehouse, simple office, covered stable) and out-lying structures (fencing and corral) for the oxen purchasing and holding center, near Mango. Delays in construction of these structures have been occasioned by the Togolese government's rigid bidding procedures, which result in interminable waiting periods, and in which A.I.D. has very limited control in the selection of a qualified contractor.

After a protracted period of negotiation, project management anticipates that the government will accord a waiver from the standard procedures. This will permit a committee composed of project management, the Department of Rural Works, a local independent design and engineering service, and A.I.D. representatives (including REDSO/WCA Engineering technical services) to consider offers and to negotiate a contract with a reliable contractor. Besides the independent engineering service, construction progress will be periodically checked by REDSO/WCA engineers. The actual construction phase of the 30-month project extension is scheduled to run four months, from March through June 1986.

Limited additional drilling for water to supply extension center sites must be coordinated with drilling contractors which are already in the project zone. Good management dictates the timely use of available resources, so as to avoid costly mobilization costs. Drilling is to take place during the 1986-87 dry season, according to the schedule of drilling contractors.

III. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE (Major Actions)

YEAR ONE (1986)

| <u>Time Frame and Action</u> | <u>Action Party(ies)</u> |
|--|---|
| First Quarter (Jan. - March) | |
| - Approval of Project Paper Amend. | USAID, with REDSO/WCA concurrence |
| - FY-86 allotment | AID/W |
| - Obligation of FY-86 allotment | USAID and Ministry of Plan |
| - Submission and approval of CY 1986 action plan and budget | Project Management, USAID and GOT |
| - PIO/T amendment for continuing long-term Technical Assistance | USAID |
| - Beginning of major construction program: (1) approval of expeditious method of contracting; (2) selection of design/engineering consultant; (3) selection of contractor(s) | Project Management, USAID and REDSO/WCA (Eng.) |
| - PIO/T amendment for short-term technical assistance consultancies | USAID, with REDSO/WCA concurrence |
| - PIO/C's for additional equipment, vehicles and commodities | USAID, with REDSO/WCA concurrence |
| - Purchase orders for equipment, vehicles and commodities | USAID, with REDSO/WCA concurrence |
| - PIO/T for PASA with U.S. Soils Survey | USAID |
| - Training period for field agents | Project Management |
| Second Quarter (April - June) | |
| - Beginning of actual major construction in the field | Project Management and construction contractor(s) |

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- Contracting for short-term consultancies: Livestock Economist, Training Specialist and Ag. Statistics Specialist
SER/CM and TA Contractor
 - Reception of commodities, equipment and supplementary utility vehicles
Project Management and USAID
 - Distribution of oxen and plows
Project Management
 - Farmer training periods
Project Management
 - Arrival of TA Ag. Stat. Specialist
TA Contractor
 - Arrival of TA Training Specialist
TA Contractor
 - Arrival of PCV's (for 86-88 cycle and beginning of training program)
Peace Corps/Togo
 - Arrival of U.S. Soils Survey Specialist
TA team leader and agronomist
 - Arrival of TA Livestock Economist
TA Contractor
 - Contracting for short term consultancies: Anthropologist and Credit Specialist
SER/CM and TA Contractor
- Third Quarter (July - September)
- Departure of U.S. Soils Survey Specialist
TA team leader and Agronomist
 - Construction: Provisional reception
REDSO/WCA (Eng) and A&E firm
 - Arrival of TA Anthropologist
TA Contractor
 - Farm trials program
Project Management
 - Completion of PCV training and assignment to post
Peace Corps/Togo
 - Departure TA Anthropologist
TA Contractor
 - Departure TA Training Specialist
TA Contractor

- Review of financial management procedures with IQC consulting firm
TA team leader and senior Project Management

- Fourth Quarter (October - December)
- Arrival TA Credit Specialist
TA Contractor
- Final reception of construction
REDSO/WCA (Eng.) and A&E firm
- Departure TA Ag. Statistics Specialist
TA Contractor
- Arrival TA Training Specialist
TA Contractor
- Contracting for short term consultancies; Information Specialist and Agro-Forestry Advisor
SER/CM and TA Contractor
- Submission of request for PCV's (87-89 cycle) as needed
Project Management and PC/Togo
- Marketing campaign and credit recovery program
Project Management
- Departure TA Credit Specialist
TA Contractor
- Departure TA Training Specialist
TA Contractor

- YEAR TWO (1987)
- First Quarter (January - March)
- Arrival of TA Information Specialist
TA Contractor
- Dry season training program of field agents
Project Management
- Drilling of supplemental wells
Project Management and drilling contractor
- Obligation of FY 87 allotment
USAID and Ministry of Plan
- Submission and approval of CY 1987 action plan and budget
Project Management, USAID and GOT
- Departure of TA Information Specialist
TA Contractor

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Second Quarter (April - June)

- Arrival of TA Agro-Forestry Specialist TA Contractor
- Arrival of U.S. Soils Survey Specialist TA team leader and Agronomist
- Distribution of oxen and plows Project Management
- Farmer training period Project Management
- Departure TA Agro-Forestry Specialist TA Contractor
- Departure of U.S. Soils Survey Specialist TA team leader and Agronomist
- Arrival of TA Training Specialist TA Contractor
- Arrival of PCVs (for 87-89 cycle) and beginning of training program PC/Togo

Third Quarter (July - September)

- Farm trials program Project Management
- Completion of PCV training and assignment to post PC/Togo
- Departure of TA Training Specialist TA Contractor
- Review of financial management procedures with IQC consulting firm TA team leader and senior Project Management

Fourth Quarter (October - December)

- Arrival TA Training Specialist TA Contractor
- Submission of request for PCVs (for 88-90 cycle) as needed PC/Togo
- Marketing campaign and credit recovery program Project Management
- Departure TA Training Specialist TA contractor

YEAR THREE (1988)

First Quarter (January - March)

- Dry season training program of field agents Project Management
- Submission and approval of CY 1988 action plan and budget Project Management, USAID and GOT
- PIO/T and recruitment/contracting of Evaluation Team REDSO/WCA and USAID

Second Quarter (April - June)

- Contracting for short-term consultancy: Training Specialist TA Contractor
- Distribution of oxen and plows Project Management
- Arrival of Evaluation Team USAID
- Farmer training period Project Management
- Arrival of TA Training Specialist TA Contractor
- Arrival of PCVs (for 88-90 cycle) and beginning of training program PC/Togo
- Departure of Evaluation Team USAID

Third Quarter (July - September)

- Farm trials program TA Agronomist
- Issuance of Evaluation Report USAID
- Departure of TA Training Specialist TA Contractor
- Departure of TA Agronomist, Livestock Specialist and Ag. Economist TA Contractor
- Departure of TA team leader TA Contractor
- PACD USAID and GOT

ANNEX A

TOGO ANIMAL TRACTION DEVELOPMENT
(693-0218)

Amendment No. 1
Estimated Financial Plan

| | | |
|---|----------------|-----------|
| <u>I. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</u> | | 1,310,000 |
| A. Long-Term | <u>960,000</u> | |
| 1. Agronomist | | total 96 |
| 2. Livestock Specialist | | months |
| 3. Ag Economist | | |
| 4. Project Coordinator | | |
| B. Short-Term | <u>350,000</u> | |
| 1. Livestock Economist, Training Specialist, Information Specialist, Credit Specialist, Peace Corps Technical Trainer (total 33 months) | 270,000 | |
| 2. Financial Management Consultancies | 20,000 | |
| 3. Evaluation Assistance: Ag Economist and Agronomist | 40,000 | |
| 4. U.S. Soils Survey Agency (S&T/SMSS) | 20,000 | |
| <u>II. CONSTRUCTION</u> | | 80,000 |
| A. Wells (equipped) (3 x 8,000) | 24,000 | |
| B. Technical Resource Centers (4 x 10,000) | 40,000 | |
| C. Miscellaneous | 16,000 | |
| <u>III. COMMODITIES AND VEHICLES</u> | | 170,000 |
| A. Vehicles | | |
| 1. Cars (replacements-6) | 60,000 | |
| 2. Motorbikes (replacements-25) | 37,000 | |
| 3. Bicycles (new & replacements) | 12,500 | |
| B. Ag and Livestock Equipment | 30,000 | |
| C. Office Equipment/Furnishings | 20,000 | |
| D. Veterinary Supplies | 10,000 | |

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| | | |
|---|---------|-----------|
| IV. <u>OPERATING COSTS</u> | | 300,000 |
| A. Vehicles | 100,000 | |
| B. Office Costs | 50,000 | |
| C. Travel Costs | 25,000 | |
| D. Printing Costs | 25,000 | |
| E. Training Costs | 100,000 | |
| V. <u>TRAINING (U.S. and Third Country)</u> | | 40,000 |
| A. U.S. short-term (12 pm) | 20,000 | |
| B. Third Country (IARC's, etc.-24pm) | 20,000 | |
| VI. <u>CONTINGENCY</u> | | 100,000 |
| | | <hr/> |
| <u>TOTAL</u> | | 2,000,000 |
| | | ***** |

ANNEX B

Togo Animal Traction Development Project (693-0218)
Present and Projected Placement of Peace Corps Volunteers

1985 - 1988

Region/Site/Position

| <u>85 - 86</u> | <u>86 - 87</u> | <u>87 - 88</u> |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Kara/Kabou/TRC (a) | Kara/Bassar-Sud/TRC | Kara/Kabou/TRC |
| 2. Kara/Soudou/TRC | Kara/Nampoach/TRC | Kara/Soudou/TRC |
| 3. Kara/binah/TRC | Savanes/Ngali/TRC | Kara/Nadobe/TRC |
| 4. Kara/Sarakawa/TRC | Savanes/Bogou/TRC | Kara/Sarakawa/TRC |
| 5. Kara/Adjajte/TRC | Savanes/Nouandjare/TRC | Kara/Adjajte/TRC |
| 6. Savanes/Touaga/TRC | Savanes & Kara/Kara/Animal Science | Savanes/Gando/TRC |
| 7. Savanes/Gando/TRC | Savanes & Kara/Dapaong/Farming Systems | Savanes/? (c)/TRC |
| 8. Savanes/Dapaong/Reg. Training Coordinator | Savanes & Kara/Dapaong/Farm Economics | Kara/Kara/Farm Mechanics |
| 9. | Plateaux/Atakpame/DRDR Antrac Extension Coordinator | Savanes/Dapaong/Ag Engineering |
| 10. | Plateaux/Notse/OIC (b) | Kara/Kara/Ag Engineering |

- (a) Technical Resource Center
(b) Opportunities Industrialization Centers
(c) Site undetermined

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ANNEX C

JOB DESCRIPTION
PCV AGRONOMIST

(sample description for all PCV positions)

- Field Trials, currently being conducted, are promising
- Promising results need to be adapted and put out as farmer-level demonstrations (50 Kara region, 50 Savanes region)
- Will be working with -
 - sorghum, corn, cowpea, peanut, evaluating new varieties
 - intercropping possibilities
 - fertilizer trials
 - use of green manures and undersown forages
 - use of herbicides
 - refinement of an agroforestry system
- Work will include evaluating results of on-going field trials and developing designs for next years trials.
- Work closely with regional research personnel (SAFGRAD) in the execution of their multi-location trials.
- Work hand in hand with ag agents in the successful execution of farmer level demonstrations:
 - field selection and layout
 - making sure cultural practices are adhered to
 - harvesting, weighing and recording results
 - communicating results to area farmers through field days.
- Work in the development of appropriate tillage equipment and develop different equipment packages based on soil type, cropping pattern, weed intensity, rainfall zone.
- Develop extension training modules in applied agronomy, fertilizer usage, pesticide application.
- Work closely with Project Agronomist.
- Located at the Agbassa ANTRAC center.

AMENDED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

TOGO ANIMAL TRACTION DEVELOPMENT (693-0218)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (a)

Program Sector Goal:
The broader objective
to which this project
contributes

Increase the productivity
and income of farmers
in Togo

OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (a)

1. Increased land under cultivation by antrac farmers.
2. Increased yields of basic cereal and pulse crops by antrac farmers.
3. Antrac farmers' income increases due to beef sales and increased volume of marketed produce.

MEANS OF VERIFICATION

1. PCV DRDR reports
2. PROPTA monitoring and evaluation reports.
3. Agricultural census annual sample survey.

IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS

1. Antrac technology can be profitably adapted to farming systems and social systems in northern Togo.
2. Non-formal market prices, rather than official state market prices, continue to determine prices farmers receive.
3. Non-formal market prices provide an incentive for production.
4. PROPTA and DRDR maintain their antrac supporting services.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (b)

Project Purpose:

To restructure, coordinate,
and harmonize antrac
extension in Togo through:

1. Support to PROPTA to insure support services (supply, training, monitoring/evaluation, and harmonization of credit/subsidy terms.

OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (b)

Conditions that will indicate that
purpose has been achieved: End of
project status.

1. PROPTA provides coordination and facilitation of animal/equipment supply, extension training services, credit/subsidy terms, and monitoring/evaluation for half of antrac projects in Togo.

MEANS OF VERIFICATION

1. Project evaluation at month 24.

IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS

Assumptions for achieving purposes:

1. GOT provides necessary personnel and operating funds for PROPTA and regional programs.

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2. Support to antrac extension and applied research by DRDRs in areas of Savanes and Kara regions not served by other donors.

2. Savanes and Kara region DRDR extension staff trained in antrac and backstopped by sector chiefs, veterinary CNCA, and agricultural statistics staff.

2. PROPTA monitoring and evaluation reports.

2. Other donor-assisted projects agree to provide micro and project-level data to PROPTA monitoring and evaluation unit.

3. Private marketing channels delivering suitable antrac animals to farmers on a trial basis.

3. Other projects and national training institutes agree to participate in joint review and modification of training programs.

4. Antrac adopters use improved and adapted technology and repay loan obligations.

4. UPROMA continues to operate and develops an outreach capacity for rural artisans.

5. Other donors supply initial capital requirements of PROPTA for equipment and animal health care products, and participation in uniform medium-term credit system.

6. Animal herd growth rates and structure are maintained at current level or improved.

Project Title and Number: Togo Animal Traction Development 693-0218

| NARRATIVE SUMMARY | MAGNITUDE OF OUTPUTS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS |
|---|---|--|--|
| <u>Outputs</u> | <u>Magnitude of Outputs</u> | | <u>Assumptions for Achieving Outputs</u> |
| 1. PROPTA monitoring and evaluation unit established and fully operational | 1. Annual updates of technical, financial, economic and social feasibility of animal traction | 1. A. Annual reports of PROPTA, DRDR/Kara, DRDR/Savanes (other animal traction projects), UPROMA B. Periodic reports of PROPTA C. Publications of Animal Traction Quarterly Review | 1. A. Timely installation and good performance of data processing equipment B. Assignment of adequately trained Togolese personnel to M&E Division C. Inter-face established between M&E units within PROPTA and individual projects |
| 2. PROPTA extension programs drawn up and used | 2. A. Training materials and packages put together, i.e. animal traction handbook B. Animal traction information regularly diffused to projects and farmers | 2. PROPTA reports and records. Interviews with individual project 'Users' of training materials and information packages. | 2. A. PROPTA possesses the planning and technical capacity to respond on a timely fashion to client-expressed training needs B. PROPTA can offer materials and services on a cost paying basis |
| 3. PROPTA's Namiele cattle buying/holding center established and functioning with standard animal health and maintenance procedures, providing oxen to projects, as requested | 3. Oxen supplied by PROPTA to animal traction projects in areas where local procurement is not possible, i.e. Eastern Kara and Plateaux regions | 3. PROPTA reports and project reception records | 3. PROPTA will be able to supply quality oxen at an affordable cost |
| 4. Delivery of oxen to farmers through private marketing channels, developed and encouraged by PROPTA | 4. Animal traction adopters acquire oxen from local markets, at less cost than PROPTA animals | 4. PROPTA reports and project records including credit history | 4. Suitable oxen are available and can be purchased locally on reasonable terms |
| 5. Animal traction credit system functioning on a national level, with major guidance from PROPTA and CNCA | 5. Wherever feasible, individual projects and DRDR take advantage of central credit fund to finance animal traction units | 5. Account records of the ELC line-of-credit at the CNCA | 5. A. CNCA will permit loans through the intermediary of projects and the DRDR in instances where there is no financial guarantee, only the guarantee of project technical integrity and follow-up B. CNCA plays an active role, with projects and the DRDR, in credit recovery |
| 6. Animal traction support division for DRDR Kara and Savanes regions established in Kara | 6. Multi-room office building built and occupied by project staff, on the grounds of DRDR/Kara; office space built and occupied within the headquarters of DRDR/Savanes | 5. Site visit, and reports of construction engineers | 6. Project Management will obtain waiver from standard COT construction procedure to permit direct negotiations with prospective building contractors in time for scheduled start up date |
| 7. Seventeen technical resource centers established and functioning as extension, supply, training and adaptive research centers | 7. A. Seventeen centers, either newly built or renovated: 8 in Kara, 9 in Savanes B. Four adaptive field trials/center/year reports C. Operating revolving fund D. Quarterly farmer training/demonstration program | 7. Site visit, monthly accounting of materials and cash, agronomist's report | 7. A. Peace Corps Volunteers adequately train and motivate section chiefs to manage centers B. Project staff organization includes national agronomist with supervisory skills and responsibilities which he exercises |
| 8. Oxen drawn agricultural equipment being used for farming purposes in those zones within Kara and Savanes regions for which DRDR is responsible. | 8. Year Region and Target (or achieved) | 8. Project records | 8. COT and EEC continue to provide necessary credit financing, which combined with reflows, create the requisite revolving fund. |
| 9. Farmer-adopters plow and weed with adapted technology | 9. As opposed to not making use of plowing and weeding equipment | 9. Site visit | 9. A. Project training courses for extension agents help to transfer improved technology to farmer B. Demonstration plots are convincing |
| 10. Farm land under animal traction cultivation has increased | 10. Average of 30 percent after 5 years of work | 10. Project records, DRDR reports, PROPTA M&E reports, Ag statistics service reports | 10. Animal traction technology can be profitably adapted to farming systems and social systems in northern Togo |
| 11. Crop yields on farmlands under cultivation with animal traction has increased | 11. Food and cash crop production increases on land cultivated with animal traction on average of 20 pct after 5 years of work | 1. Project records, PROPTA M&E reports, Ag statistics service reports | 11. Market prices, rather than State set prices, continue to determine farm gate prices, and are sufficiently high to provide incentive to farmers |
| 12. Animal traction equipment repair and parts supply for some basic pieces is established at village level | 12. One private repair facility exists for every 20 (average) animal traction units | 2. Site visit, project records of blacksmithy trained and equipped | 12. Interest and profit in learning to manufacture parts for animal traction units can be found (or training given to) local artisans. |

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

INPUTS:

AID (\$000)

| | <u>Increase</u> | <u>Total Budget</u> |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Technical Assistance | 1,310 | 2,847 |
| Construction | 80 | 757 |
| Vehicles | 110 | 275 |
| Commodities | 60 | 330 |
| Participant Training | 40 | 40 |
| Operating Costs | 300 | 611 |
| Entente Fund Support | - | 100 |
| Contingency | <u>100</u> | <u>270</u> |
| TOTAL | 2,000 | 5,230 |

GOT (\$000)

| | <u>Increase</u> | <u>Total Budget</u> |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Personnel | 332.5 | 572.5 |
| Credit Fund | 165 | 507 |
| Construction | 29 | 29 |
| Training | 30 | 30 |
| Operating Costs | 86 | 86 |
| Miscellaneous Expenses | 60 | 162 |
| Contingency | - | 40 |
| Inflation | <u>-</u> | <u>41</u> |
| TOTAL | 702.5 | 1,467.5 |

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PID APPROVAL CABLE AND RESPONSE

RUFHPC/AMEMBASSY LOME IMMEDIATE 4417
INFO RUENR/AMEMBASSY ABIDJAN IMMEDIATE 7133

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ADAC, ABIDJAN FOR REDSO/VA

S.O. 12065: V/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: TOGO ANIMAL TRACTION DEVELOPMENT (693-0218);
PID REVIEW

22 JUN 82
TO: 4224
CN: 13540
ACTION: AID
INFO: AME

CHRON

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1. FOLLOWING PRELIMINARY PID REVIEW, MAY 29, AND EXTENDED OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL INTERESTED PARTIES TO EXAMINE DOCUMENT, PID REVIEW COMMITTEE ON MAY 27, RECOMMENDED PID APPROVAL AND DEVELOPMENT OF PP FOR FY 82 DESIGN. ECPR LEVEL REVIEW HELD JUNE 16, 1982 CHAIRED BY REGIONAL DAA/AFR CCRREL.

REVIEW COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED APPROVAL, IN PART, TO A GENERALLY COMPLETE DOCUMENT. NONETHELESS, EVOLVING NATURE AND SUBSTANCE OF AID POLICIES AND GUIDELINES, AS REFLECTED IN DIRECTIVES AND HANDBOOKS, LEAD THE REVIEW COMMITTEE TO CHARGE THE PP TEAM WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMMENTS DETAILED BELOW.

2. PROJECT ECONOMIC ANALYSIS: REVIEW COMMITTEE EMPHASIZES

THAT THE PROJECT SHOULD BE BASED UPON A SYSTEMATIC FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS. THE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS REQUIRES THAT ALL COST AND INCOME STREAMS BE ESTIMATED. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS WILL CONSIST OF QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE SECTIONS. (A) QUANTITATIVE SECTION WILL ESTIMATE INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN OR OTHER APPROPRIATE BENEFIT-COST TYPE ANALYSIS OF THE PROJECT OR OF INDIVIDUAL PROJECT ACTIVITIES WHICH IN TURN CAN BE AGGREGATED. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS SHOULD STRIVE TO INCORPORATE EFFECTS OF MAJOR DISTORTIONS, PARTICULARLY INPUT AND OUTPUT SUBSIDIES. (B) QUALITATIVE SECTION SHOULD CRITICALLY DISCUSS OTHER ECONOMIC EFFECTS OR CHARACTERISTICS OF PROJECT SUCH AS ECONOMIC LINKAGE POTENTIAL, INCOME DISTRIBUTIONS, AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EFFECTS.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS SHOULD CONSIDER HOW RECURRENT COSTS (POST-PROJECT) WILL BE MET, I.E., PRIVATELY BY USER FEES, OR PUBLICLY BY GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS. IF THE GOVERNMENT WILL INCUR RECURRENT COSTS, THEN A DISCUSSION SHOULD BE INCLUDED OF THE GOV'S FUTURE BUDGET CAPACITY.

3. PROJECT VIABILITY: THE REVIEW COMMITTEE ASSUMES THAT OAR/LOM COULD NOT HAVE PROPOSED THE SUBJECT PID UNLESS THE MISSION BELIEVES, BASED IN PART ON EXPERIENCE, THAT THERE IS A SOLID PROSPECT OF BEING ABLE TO OFFER ADDITIONAL TOGHESE FARMERS ANIMAL-TRACTION TECHNOLOGY THAT

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IS A GOOD INVESTMENT FOR THEM AND THAT THEREFORE THEY WILL, WITH SOME EXPERIENCE, DEMAND AND BE WILLING TO BUY AT FULL COST. THE CONSULTANT GAVE SOME ASSURANCE ON THIS POINT.

HOWEVER, THE STATEMENT IN THE PID THAT "FOR MANY REASONS, AN AGRONOMIC PACKAGE THAT WORKS IN ASSOCIATION WITH ANIMAL TRACTION HAS NOT BEEN DEVELOPED" PUZZLED AND CONCERNED SOME MEMBERS OF THE REVIEW COMMITTEE. THE COMMITTEE TAKES IT TO MEAN THAT AN ANIMAL-TRACTION TECHNIQUE APPROPRIATE TO A SPECIFIC AREA MUST BE WORKED OUT IN THE AREA ITSELF AND THAT THE MISSION FIRMLY EXPECTS THAT THIS CAN BE DONE EARLY IN THIS PROJECT. THE COMMITTEE IS WILLING TO ACCEPT THIS ON THE BASIS OF THE CONSULTANT'S ASSURANCES AND ON THE BASIS OF THE AVAILABILITY OF A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF EXPERIENCE WITH ANIMAL TRACTION IN THE REGION UNDER THE AIP, THE EXTENSIVE FUND FOOD PRODUCTION PROJECT, AND RELATED EFFORTS IN BWIN, GRANA, AND UPPER VOLTA.

THE PROJECT PACKAGE MUST BE KEPT VIABLE THROUGH THE INSTRUCTION OF A STRONG AND COMPLETE MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN, CONTAINED IN THE PP, WHICH INCLUDES ELEMENTS OF FIELD TESTING AND PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF THE PACKAGE IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY WAYS AND MEANS BY WHICH PROJECT ELEMENTS MAY BE ADJUSTED THROUGHOUT THE COURSE OF IMPLEMENTATION. EARLY AND REPEATEDLY SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS FOLLOWING UP ON A RIGOROUS PLAN OF MONITORING SHOULD PROVIDE THE NECESSARY FEEDBACK TO ADJUST THE PACKAGE, INCLUDING SUPPORT SYSTEMS, TO FIT THE FARMER'S CROP AND CASH NEEDS.

OPPORTUNITY FOR SUCCESS AND POTENTIAL EXPANSION OF AN ANIMAL TRACTION PROGRAM IN TOGO SHOULD NOT BE SACRIFICED BY INCLUDING WITHIN THE PROJECT MANY SUB-ACTIVITIES WHICH ARE AT BEST SECONDARY TO THE BASIC PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT. THE PP TEAM SHOULD SUGGEST GO TO OTHER FUNDING AGENCIES (FED, IBRD, IDP, VOLTA) AT WORK IN NORTHERN TOGO CONSIDER SUPPORT TO OTHER SUB-ACTIVITIES WHICH DO NOT FIT WITHIN THE AID PROJECT'S OBJECTIVE AND RESOURCE CONSTRAINT.

4. TECHNICAL ISSUES:

(A) ANIMALS: REVIEW COMMITTEE AGREED WITH DRAFTERS OF PID RE PREEMINENT IMPORTANCE OF DRAFT ANIMALS. A NUMBER OF RELATED POINTS WERE DISCUSSED:

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- A. ADEQUATE VETERINARY SUPPLIES AND SERVICES MUST BE ASSURED.
- B. DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF SUITABLE DRAFT ANIMALS IN SUFFICIENT NUMBERS MUST BE WORKED OUT WITH ALL OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES.
- C. THE EVENTUAL ROLE OF PRIVATE SUPPLIERS OF ANIMALS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AND PROVISIONS/ALLOWANCES MADE FOR SUCH, GIVEN EXPERIENCES IN BENIN.
- D. TOGO'S CONSUMPTION OF RED MEAT IS AMONG THE LOWEST IN WEST AFRICA, ACCORDING TO THE FAO, AND THEREFORE HAS A SUBSTANTIAL POTENTIAL FOR GROWTH. ONCE ANIMAL TRACTION TECHNIQUES ARE ESTABLISHED, DEMAND FOR MEAT SHOULD PROVE TO BE COMPLEMENTARY WITH THEM SINCE THE OLDER ANIMALS WILL HAVE A SLAUGHTER-VALUE WHEN THEY CAN NO LONGER WORK. HOWEVER, DEMAND FOR MEAT COULD INITIALLY DIVERT ANIMALS FROM FARM WORK BEFORE THE PROFITABILITY OF ANIMAL TRACTION TECHNIQUES IS ESTABLISHED. THE PP SHOULD ADDRESS THE POTENTIAL PROBLEM OF DIVERSION OF DRAFT ANIMALS TO PREMATURE SLAUGHTER FOR MEAT.
- E. DRAFT ANIMALS IN WEST AFRICA ARE BULLS OR PULLOCKS NOT OXFEN, DESPITE THE COMMON USAGE TO THE CONTRARY.
- F. A SOUND DRAFT ANIMAL INSURANCE PLAN SHOULD BE DESIGNED AND INSERTED INTO TOGO'S NATIONAL ANIMAL TRACTION PROGRAM.
- G. SINGLE DRAFT ANIMALS AND THE RELATED TECHNOLOGY SHOULD BE PROMOTED WHEREVER FEASIBLE. THERE ARE MANY DISTINCT ADVANTAGES IN COST, EASE OF OPERATIONS, IMPACT ON ANIMAL SUPPLY, FEEDING, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS FROM USING SINGLE DRAFT ANIMAL TRACTION.
- H. DUAL OR GROUP OWNERSHIP OF DRAFT ANIMALS APPEARS TO BE FRAGMENT WITH PROBLEMS. THIS SHOULD BE DISCOURAGED.
- I. HEALTH CONCERNS: ZOOBOTIC DISEASE CONTROL/PREVENTION SHOULD BE ADDRESSED BY THE PP TEAM.

(B) ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS: THE EFFECT OF ANIMAL TRACTION ON THE SOIL'S PHYSICAL STRUCTURE AND ON THE WATER REGIME SHOULD BE ADDRESSED IN ADDITION TO EFFECTS ON THE AVAILABILITY OF NUTRIENTS. COMPACTION AND EROSION BY WIND AND WATER ARE CONCEIVABLE PROBLEMS. THE AGRICULTURALIST AND ENVIRONMENTALIST OF THE PP TEAM SHOULD EXAMINE THE EFFECT OF ANIMAL TRACTION ON SOIL FERTILITY. THE USE OF GREEN AND ANIMAL MANURES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED.

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(C) MIXED FARMING: THE INTRODUCTION OF WORKING ANIMALS ON THE FARM IS THE BEST ARGUMENT FOR THE INTEGRATION OF CROPPING AND LIVESTOCK. THE PP TEAM SHOULD LOOK AT THE POTENTIALS FOR MIXED FARMING, AND DEFINE MODEST SCHEMES TO ASSIST THE FARMER TO REALIZE BENEFITS FROM THIS LINKAGE.

(D) CREDIT: BOTH INSTITUTIONS AND METHODS MUST BE ADEQUATELY COVERED IN THE PP. REVIEW COMMITTEE IS CONCERNED THAT PROBLEMS LATER ON BE AVOIDED.

- A. LOAN AMORTIZATION SCHEDULES MUST BE ESTABLISHED FROM THE OUTSET OF THE PROJECT. THE FINANCIAL PART OF THE PROJECT SHOULD BE DESIGNED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO ASSURE REPAYMENT OF LOANS.
- B. OPTIONS FOR THE PROGRAMING OF REPAYED LOANS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED BY THE PP TEAM, AND A DEFINITE PLAN WORKED OUT WHICH COULD THEN BE MODIFIED IN THE COURSE OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, ACCORDING TO NEEDS.

C. THE REVIEW COMMITTEE STRONGLY DOUBTS THAT REDUCTIONS IN INTEREST RATES HAVE ANY SUBSTANTIAL IMPACT ON FARMERS' INTEREST IN ADOPTING ANIMAL TRACTION TECHNIQUES. LOWER INTEREST RATES COULD, HOWEVER, AFFECT THE VIABILITY OF INSTITUTIONS THAT EXTEND CREDIT, WHICH COULD THEREFORE RESULT IN LESS CREDIT BEING AVAILABLE AND IN REDUCTION OF THE RATE OF ADOPTION. THE SUBJECT PROJECT SHOULD NOT, THEREFORE ENCOURAGE REDUCTIONS IN INTEREST RATES, ALTHOUGH IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT INTEREST-RATE CONTROLS MAY BE IMPOSED BY THE GOVT OR OTHER DONORS. THE MISSION SHOULD TRY TO PERSUADE THE GOVT AND OTHER DONORS TO AVOID THE PROBLEMS CAUSED BY SUCH CONTROLS, IF NECESSARY.

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(F) LINKAGES - COORDINATION: THE PP TEAM SHOULD ABIDE BY CURRENT AID STRATEGY GUIDELINES FOR PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION IN TOGO, PARTICULARLY WITH REGARD TO:

- A. OTHER AID ACTIVITIES IN TOGO (CIC-TRAINING, YOUNG FARMERS, BLACKSMITHS ETC).
 - B. AFRICAN INSTITUTIONS (INADES-TRAINING)
 - C. OTHER DONORS (IBRD, FAO/UNDP, FED, PAC, VCLAFES)
5. MANAGEMENT

(A) GIVEN THE IMPORTANCE OF CONTINUALLY ASSESSING AGRO-ECONOMIC AND ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION THROUGHOUT ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION, THE REVIEW COMMITTEE BELIEVES THAT AN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST SHOULD BE ADDED TO THE LIST OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS, AND THAT THIS POSITION WOULD ALSO ASSUME THE FUNCTIONS OF CREDIT PROGRAM SUPERVISION (EVALUATION AND MONITORING). THE C.A. TEAM COORDINATOR MUST BE LEFT TO WORKING PRACTICALLY WITH INSTITUTION BUILDING AND LINKAGES WITH GOVT AND OTHER DONORS ACTIVITIES.

(B) REVIEW COMMITTEE DOUBTS THAT PERSONAL SERVICE CONTRACTING CAN PROVIDE THE TIMELY, QUALITY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PROJECT, WITHOUT PLACING EXTRAORDINARY AND INTOLERABLE BURDENS ON THE MISSION AND THE PROJECT COORDINATOR. PP TEAM SHOULD PROVIDE:

- A. DETAILED SCOPE OF WORK FOR THE TA MEMBERS (INCLUDING PERIODS OF SERVICE)
- B. DETAILED ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED KIND OF CONTRACTING MODES REQUIRED TO FURNISH TA.

(C) THE BUDGET SHOULD INCLUDE A LINE-ITEM FOR EXTERNAL EVALUATION (S).

(D) THE PP TEAM IS ENJOINED NOT TO EXCEED THE DOIS 5 MILLION LIMIT.

(E) REDSO: PLEASE CONFIRM AVAILABILITY OF REQUIRED DESIGN SUPPORT ASSISTANCE, AS INDICATED ON PID FACESHEET. PP DESIGN EFFORT TO OCCUR IN JUNE AND JULY WITH ESTIMATED DATE OF SUBMISSION, AUGUST 2. NOTE: MOST REDSO INPUTS WILL BE PUNCTUAL, OF A TWO-WEEK DURATION, AT A POINT IN TIME WHICH WILL BE WORKED OUT BETWEEN OAR/LOME AND REDSO.

(F) AID/W HAS PROVIDED FOR CONTRACTING OF TWO CONSULTANTS: AGRICULTURALIST AND AGRICULTURE ECONOMIST.

6. ICPR, IN ADDITION TO SUPPORTING ABOVE RECOMMENDATIONS, EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER DIVERSE PROJECT PORTFOLIO AND RELATION TO STAFF SIZE AND THAT OAR STAFFING MIGHT NOT PROVIDE DEPTH OF MANAGEMENT CAPABILITY NECESSARY FOR THIS COM-

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PLEX PROJECT. ECPR ALSO HAD RESERVATIONS ON USE OF CONTRACTORS UNFAMILIAR WITH AID PROCEDURES OR IOMC ENVIRONMENT. PP MUST SHOW THAT OAR WILL BE ABLE TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE AID PROJECT MANAGEMENT COVERAGE, AND THAT STEPS WILL BE TAKEN BY OAR OVER NEXT FEW YEARS TO REDUCE PROLIFERATION OF PORTFOLIO, AND MOVE TOWARD GREATER CONCERNATION WHICH WILL BE MORE COMPATIBLE WITH STAFF SIZE AND CAPABILITY.

7. REVIEW COMMITTEE SPECIFIED THAT COMPLETED PP BE SUBMITTED TO AID/W FOR REVIEW AND AUTHORIZATION. THOUGH AN ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO AUTHORIZE IN FY 1992, OAR SHOULD BE AWARE THAT CONCERNS ARE SUCH THAT THIS CANNOT BE GUARANTEED. WE RECOGNIZE BUDGET LIMITATIONS AND PORTFOLIO ABSORPTION CAPACITY, BUT REACTION OF ECPR WAS THAT INITIAL OBLIGATION THIS PROJECT SHOULD BE IN DOLS 2.4-2.5 MILLION RANGE, RATHER THAN 1.2 MILLION DOLS PROPOSED. THIS FACTOR WILL BE CONSIDERED DURING PP REVIEW IN WASHINGTON ALONG WITH OTHER NEEDS IN TOGO AND ELSEWHERE IN BUREAU. PAIG

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(5) ACTION REISO-2 INFO LCM WAAC RIG

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RP RUEHAB
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ZNR UUUUU ZZE
P 132429Z AUG 83
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO RUEHPC/AMEMBASSY LOME 8008
INFO RUEHAB/AMEMBASSY ABIDJAN 7302
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LOC: DISK 239 842
13 AUG 83 0635
CN: 43215
CHRG: AIF
DIST: RELS

ALLAC, ABIDJAN FOR REISO/WCA

F.C. 12356: N/A
TAGS:
SUBJECT: TOGO ANIMAL TRACTION (693-2218)
REF: STATE 22325 NDTAL

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| Action | <u>PDO</u> |
| Info | <u>wacc</u> |
| | <u>ed</u> |
| | <u>RLA</u> |
| Due Date | <u>8/22</u> |
| Action Taken | <u>NAN</u> |

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1. HERE FOLLOWS ENTIRE TEXT OF SUBJECT PROJECT AUTHORIZATION.

2. QUOTE: PURSUANT TO SECTION 103 OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961, AS AMENDED, I HEREBY AUTHORIZE THE ANIMAL TRACTION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, (693-2218) FOR TOGO, INVOLVING PLANNED OBLIGATIONS OF NOT TO EXCEED THREE MILLION ONE HUNDRED THIRTY THOUSAND UNITED STATES DOLLARS (DOLS. 3,130,332), IN GRANT FUNDS OVER A TWO AND ONE HALF YEAR PERIOD FROM THE DATE OF AUTHORIZATION, SUBJECT TO THE AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE A.I.D./OYB ALLOTMENT PROCESS, TO HELP IN FINANCING FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND LOCAL CURRENCY COSTS FOR THE PROJECT. THE PLANNED LIFE OF THE PROJECT IS TWO YEARS AND SIX MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF INITIAL OBLIGATION.

3. THE PROJECT WILL ASSIST THE COOPERATING COUNTRY IN IMPROVING, COORDINATING AND EXPANDING ITS ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE ANIMAL TRACTION AMONG THE SMALLHOLDER FARMERS OF TOGO, IN PARTICULAR THE IMPROVEMENT OF FARM TRACTION EQUIPMENT SO AS TO INCREASE CROP PRODUCTION. THE PROJECT IS DESIGNED TO INCREASE FARMER PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOME AND TO INCREASE TOGO'S FOOD PRODUCTION WHILE REDUCING ITS FOOD IMPORTS. THE PROJECT'S INTENDED BENEFICIARIES ARE SMALLHOLDER FARM FAMILIES LIVING IN TWO AREAS OF TOGO.

4. THE GRANT AGREEMENT WHICH MAY BE NEGOTIATED AND EXECUTED BY THE A.I.D. REPRESENTATIVE WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF THE DIRECTOR OF REISO/WCA IN ACCORDANCE WITH A.I.D. REGULATIONS AND DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE BELOW LISTED ESSENTIAL TERMS AND COVENANTS AND MAJOR CONDITIONS TOGETHER WITH SUCH OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS A.I.D. MAY DEEM APPROPRIATE.

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5. I HEREBY FURTHER AUTHORIZE THE A.I.D. REPRESENTATIVE IN TOGO WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF THE DIRECTOR OF REISO/WCA TO AMEND THIS PROJECT AUTHORIZATION TO INCLUDE UP TO AN ADDITIONAL TWO MILLION UNITED STATES DOLLARS (DOLS. 2,000,000), SUBJECT TO THE AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH A.I.D. ALLOTMENT PROCEDURES AND SUBJECT FURTHER TO A RECOMMENDATION FROM STUDIES TO BE CONDUCTED DURING THE PROJECT THAT A.I.D. CONTINUE FINANCING THE PROJECT.

A. LOCAL CURRENCY COSTS

- - I HEREBY APPROVE THE FINANCING OF LOCAL CURRENCY COSTS IN THE APPROXIMATE AMOUNT OF ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND UNITED STATES DOLLARS (DOLS. 1,600,000).

- B. SOURCE AND ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES

- - EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH "A," AND EXCEPT AS A.I.D. MAY OTHERWISE AGREE IN WRITING, GOODS AND SERVICES FINANCED BY A.I.D. UNDER THE PROJECT SHALL HAVE THEIR SOURCE AND ORIGIN IN THE UNITED STATES. OCEAN SHIPPING FINANCED UNDER THE GRANT SHALL BE PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES.

- C. THE COOPERATING COUNTRY SHALL COVENANT AS FOLLOWS:

- - (1) WATER QUALITY

- - - (A) TEST PUMPS WILL BE INSTALLED ONLY ON WELLS THAT DISCHARGE WATER THAT IS SAFE ACCORDING TO STANDARDS OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, AND (B) THAT ADEQUATE MEASURES WILL BE TAKEN TO CONSERVE THE QUALITY OF WATER.

- - (2) MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR SYSTEMS

- - - THAT IT AGREES TO PURSUE ACTIVELY NEGOTIATIONS WITH THOSE DONORS WHO ARE CURRENTLY ENGAGED IN METAL-WORKING TRAINING RELATED TO ANIMAL TRACTION PROJECTS, SO AS TO PROVIDE FIRM ASSURANCES FROM THOSE DONORS AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE OF ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR A SATISFACTORY PROGRAM OF TRAINING AND ESTABLISHING VILLAGE-LEVEL METAL-WORKERS.

- - (3) DRAFT ANIMAL SUPPLY

- - - THAT PROJET DE PROMOTION DE LA TRACTION ANIMALE (PROPTA) WILL WORK WITH A.I.D. TO DEFINE,

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DEVELOP AND ENCOURAGE PRIVATE MARKETING CHANNELS CAPABLE OF DELIVERING SUITABLE DRAFT ANIMALS TO FARMERS, AND IT WILL TAKE STEPS TO ENSURE THAT MANY OF PROFTA'S ANIMAL SUPPLY FUNCTIONS ARE TAKEN OVER BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR AS SOON AS POSSIBLE SO THAT PROFTA DOES NOT BECOME THE EXCLUSIVE SUPPLIER OF DRAFT ANIMALS TO TOGCLESE FARMERS.

- - (4) ANIMAL HEALTH

- - - THAT (A) PROFTA WILL COLLABORATE WITH THE ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICE IN PROMOTING THE HEALTH OF DRAFT ANIMALS, AND (B) PROFTA WILL NOT HAVE ITS OWN FIELD-LEVEL VETERINARY STAFF.

5. WAIVERS

- A. THE FOLLOWING WAIVERS TO A.I.D. REGULATIONS ARE HEREBY APPROVED:

- - (1) A PROCUREMENT SOURCE AND ORIGIN WAIVER FROM A.I.D. GEOGRAPHIC CODE 808 (UNITED STATES) TO

A.I.D. GEOGRAPHIC CODE 935 (SPECIAL FREE WORLD) FOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES IN AN AMOUNT OF APPROXIMATELY DOLS. 232,300; AND

- - (2) A WAIVER TO PERMIT THE PROCUREMENT OF SHELF-ITEMS FROM A.I.D. GEOGRAPHIC CODE 809 (FREE WORLD) IN AN AMOUNT UP TO DOLS. 400,000.

- B. I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE EXCLUSION OF PROCUREMENT OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED COMMODITIES FROM FREE WORLD COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE COOPERATING COUNTRY AND COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN A.I.D. GEOGRAPHIC CODE 941 WOULD SERIOUSLY IMPEDY THE ATTAINMENT OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

- C. WITH RESPECT TO THE PROCUREMENT OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED VEHICLES, I HEREBY FIND THAT SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES EXIST TO WAIVE THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 636 (1) OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961, AS AMENDED.

- D. BASED UPON THE DISCUSSION IN SECTION 3.6.2 OF THE PROJECT PAPER, I HEREBY APPROVE A WAIVER OF THE REQUIREMENT OF SECTION 112(A) OF THE ACT, THAT THE COOPERATING COUNTRY PROVIDE AT LEAST TWENTY-FIVE (25 PERCENT) OF THE COSTS OF THE PROJECT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH ASSISTANCE IS BEING FURNISHED. THIS REQUIREMENT IS WAIVED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 124(D) OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT. END QUOTE.

6. FIFTY COPIES OF PROJECT PAPER BEING POUCHED TO IOMG SOONEST. TEN COPIES BEING SENT TO REF/SO/ABIJAN. SFULTZ
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