

**ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK**

**TAR: LAO 38084**

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

(Financed by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund)

**TO THE**

**LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

**FOR**

**CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SMALLHOLDER LIVESTOCK SYSTEMS**

**October 2004**

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 1 September 2004)

Currency Unit	–	kip (KN)
KN1.00	=	\$0.0001
\$1.00	=	KN10,828

The exchange rate of the kip is determined by the Bank of the Lao People's Democratic Republic under a system of managed float. In this report, the rate of \$1.0 = KN10,828 is used. This was the rate generally prevailing during the Fact-Finding Mission.

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CIAT	–	Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (International Center for Tropical Agriculture)
EU	–	European Union
FLSP	–	Forages and Livestock Systems Project
Lao PDR	–	Lao People's Democratic Republic
MAF	–	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
NAFES	–	National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service
NAFRI	–	National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute
NGPES	–	national growth and poverty eradication strategy
PLDP	–	Participatory Livestock Development Project
PPA	–	participatory poverty assessment
PPTA	–	project preparatory technical assistance
TA	–	technical assistance

## TA CLASSIFICATION

<b>Sector</b>	–	Agriculture and Natural Resources
<b>Subsector</b>	–	Livestock
<b>Theme</b>	–	Human Development

## NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

This report was prepared by J. Oka and M. Katagami.

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. During the Mission of 23 September–3 October 2003 to prepare the project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) for the Participatory Livestock Development Project (PLDP), the importance of building the capacity of key national, provincial, and district officers who will likely be involved in the ensuing project was identified. Following this Mission, a concept paper on Capacity Building for Smallholder Livestock was prepared and submitted to the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund (PRF) for funding consideration. The concept paper was endorsed at the strategy meeting of the Cooperation Fund in Support of the formulation and implementation of National Poverty Reduction Strategies (NPRS Fund) and the PRF in January 2004. Subsequently, a Mission to Vientiane and Xiengkhuang was undertaken during 20–21 April 2004 to formulate the technical assistance (TA). The Mission met representatives from the Government, key external funding agencies, and other stakeholders to discuss the TA objectives, scope, and implementation arrangements.<sup>1</sup> The TA framework is in Appendix 1.

## II. ISSUES

2. The contribution of agriculture to the gross domestic product is approximately 52%, of which livestock and fisheries contribute 18%. An estimated 85% of the population depend on the agriculture and forestry sector for their livelihood, with most practicing subsistence farming. Raising livestock is a particularly important activity for smallholders and poor farmers who produce about 95% of total livestock in the country. Livestock is a means of accumulating capital, acts as a social safety net, provides draft power, and has ceremonial significance for many ethnic groups. It accounts for approximately 50% of cash income in many upland and highland community areas. The importance of livestock was confirmed through ADB's participatory poverty assessment (PPA) undertaken in 2000.

3. Loss of livestock is a serious issue. It is attributed to high animal mortality rates from diseases, improper nutrition, and inappropriate animal husbandry practices. It has been estimated that as much as 80% of chickens in upland villages die every year, mortality rate of buffalo calves due to parasites is 30–40%, and disease epidemics among pigs may result in the death of most animals.<sup>2</sup> Such loss is one of the main causes of poverty. During the PPA, 70% of farmers interviewed identified livestock issues as a major problem.

4. Lessons learned from past and ongoing projects supporting the livestock sector underscore the importance, among others, of providing an integrated set of new technologies and management practices, and encouraging their adaptation and adoption by farmers. An effective participatory approach is required to reach (i) farmers, particularly women who are the main caretakers of livestock and provide much of the required labor and time inputs; and (ii) ethnic minorities whose cultural and language differences can inhibit information access and adoption of new technology and management practices. Past and ongoing projects commonly identify the limited availability of experienced counterpart staff, particularly at the provincial and district levels, as a major challenge (footnote 2). This constraint is attributed to limited opportunities to apply knowledge gained through training workshops, and Government budgetary pressures on staffing. Shortage of staff experienced in working with disadvantaged groups, including ethnic minorities and women, is significant.

5. While capacity building is a major component of many projects and programs, the training support is often a one-time event that is not necessarily targeted to staff responsibilities.

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<sup>1</sup> The TA first appeared in *ADB Business Opportunities* (Internet edition) on 16 April 2004.

<sup>2</sup> ADB. 2002. *Review of the Livestock Sector in Lao People's Democratic Republic*. Manila.

Moreover, the projects and programs provide limited follow-up support to help trainees apply and use the information as springboards to develop new skills and knowledge, in their normal work context. A preliminary institutional capacity assessment concluded that staff of the Provincial Agriculture Forestry Office and District Agriculture Forestry Office will benefit from (i) increased technical knowledge and relevant field experience in addressing livestock management issues, and (ii) strengthened social skills and orientation in effectively consulting with farmers of diverse cultural background. The Forages and Livestock Systems Project (FLSP) of the National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI) and supported by the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) is the only project that focuses on training of provincial and district officers in participatory approaches to promote adaptation and adoption of technologies and management practices by farmers, and supports its application to real work situations.

6. Accordingly, the TA will build on the FLSP experience to enhance the quality and outreach of livestock development services, particularly to the socially disadvantaged groups including ethnic minorities and women farmers. The PPTA aims to help the Government establish an effective and participatory livestock service system, focusing on poor districts in the northern region. The participatory approach is expected to strengthen interactions between provincial and district staff and farmers to diagnose and identify key constraints, and consider options to address the issues. It will build farmers' analytical and decision-making capacity to apply options to improve livestock productivity. As a first step, it is critical that national, provincial, and district staff have appropriate technical, social, and managerial skills and experience. The TA will work mainly with Government staff, but will also try to involve private providers, given that local governments have difficulty in fully responding to the demand for livestock services with its staff and budget constraints.

7. The TA is in line with the national growth and poverty eradication strategy (NGPES), which emphasizes "community-driven and access-oriented" rural development. NGPES considers addressing livestock disease and productivity issues as a priority for the poor. The TA supports the Government's Strategic Vision for the Agriculture Sector (December 1999), which emphasizes community participation; and the Government's Socioeconomic Development Plan 2001–2005, which emphasizes livestock development as one of the poverty reduction measures. The Poverty Reduction Partnership Agreement between the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) includes cooperation in improving agriculture productivity through, among other areas, livestock as important for poverty reduction.

8. The PPTA for PLDP was approved in 2003 and is currently being implemented, and an ensuing project is in the pipeline for 2005 or 2006. The TA is closely linked to the PPTA and the ensuing Project. It will field-test participatory and community mobilization approaches, strengthen technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) based on positive outcomes and experience of the FLSP.

### **III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

#### **A. Purpose and Output**

9. The goal is to enhance the livelihood and income of poor farming families through improved agriculture service delivery, particularly to increase livestock productivity. The immediate objective is to strengthen the capacity of field officers to work with poor farmers in adapting and adopting technical and management options for improving smallholder livestock systems. It is expected that Government field officers will be able to better respond to the variations between and within villages based on gender, linguistic, cultural, geographical, and livelihood differences. It is

anticipated that farmers will have an improved understanding of the choices available to increase livestock productivity.

10. Thus, the main expected outputs of the TA are (i) the upgraded capacity of MAF at the national, provincial, and district levels through further field application of participatory methods introduced by other projects; in the process, the number of field staff with experience working with disadvantaged groups—women and ethnic minorities— will increase; (ii) expanded and improved FLSP approach to reach and involve poor farmers, particularly women and ethnic minorities to address livestock-raising issues; and (iii) improved understanding of traditional practices in livestock raising, which may be used in extending promising technology and management options to other areas.

## **B. Methodology and Key Activities**

11. To achieve the objectives and outputs, the TA will support the following activities: (i) build the capacity for participatory methods to encourage adaptation and adoption of technical and management options for improving livestock productivity; (ii) strengthen the national and provincial technical support skills in the livestock sector; (iii) develop a systematic approach to reach and involve farmers including women and ethnic minorities; and (iv) document the experience and lessons learned, for incorporation in the ensuing PLDP. The TA is linked to the PPTA, and will form a critical foundation for PPTA implementation. To ensure linkage between the TA and the PPTA, the field staff to be trained by the TA will need to actively participate in the PPTA as key implementation agents by providing agriculture service in the field, training other field staff, and sharing experience they gained from the TA.

12. The TA activities will be undertaken in three provinces: Luang Prabang, Xiengkhuang, and another to be introduced later. In the first two, the TA activities will expand the FLSP experience to other districts. The criteria for selecting TA districts will be the same as for the PPTA, and will include (i) poor districts identified by NGPES, (ii) implementation capacity of districts, (iii) absence of similar livestock development investment, (iv) priority area of the government rural development strategy, and (v) market access. The third province will be named once the project area for the PLDP is identified. The third province will be selected among the PLDP target provinces according to the following criteria: (i) commitment of the province to participate in the future Project and to designate two districts as pilot districts for building the capacity of district officers and provincial livestock officers; (ii) readiness of the province to be involved in the TA activities, including assigning at least four full-time district officers from each selected district, and at least one provincial full-time livestock officer; (iii) proximity to Luang Prabang and Xiengkhuang to permit cross-provincial visits to learn from district officers involved in the FLSP; and (iv) limited number of similar livestock development projects in the province. Districts will be selected using the same criteria applied in Luang Prabang and Xiengkhuang.

13. Under the component on building capacity in participatory methods, at least 24 district officers from the three provinces will be trained. A key criterion for their selection is that they will participate in the PPTA and the PLDP. Preference will be given to women district officers and officers with cultural and language skills to work with some ethnic groups in the district. The TA will start working with a limited number of district officers from each province, before scaling it up. A conceptual framework for demand-driven and participatory agriculture service delivery will be complemented with on-the-job training, where selected district officers will be partnered with district officers in Luang Prabang and Xiengkhuang who were trained by the FLSP, and are effectively delivering demand-driven agriculture service. As a team, the district officers will initially work in two villages before expanding to other villages. The new district staff will be mentored through regular

visits and group meetings. Every 3 months, all district officers will meet to share their experiences and discuss solutions to technology development issues encountered in working in the villages.

14. To promote demand-driven agriculture service in new districts, the FLSP district officer teamed with officers from the new districts will help mobilize and engage villagers in analyzing livestock issues and determining solutions to them. The process will involve building partnerships with key community members or informants who may pass on information and assist other farmers in addressing livestock issues. These community members and informants will include women, who are the main caretakers of small livestock such as pigs and chicken.

15. To strengthen provincial technical support for the livestock sector, at least one full-time provincial livestock officer from each province; at least two full-time national technical officers from Livestock Research Center, NAFRI; and an additional full-time officer from National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service (NAFES) or NAFRI will be identified for training. Selection criteria include (i) a mandate to provide technical support to addressing livestock health and disease issues, and (ii) planned involvement in the ensuing PLDP. With the implementation of activities under the Livestock Project of the European Union (EU) and the Animal Health Project of ACIAR, their technical knowledge in livestock disease diagnoses, treatment, and health management will be strengthened. They will also join district officers during participatory identification and analysis of problems related to livestock husbandry, to familiarize them with farm-level realities and ensure linkage between technical support and farm-level needs.

16. A critical component of the TA is to document the experience, lessons learned, and successes for incorporation in the future Project. Accordingly, field officers will record existing practices in livestock husbandry, labor inputs, division of labor between men and women, livestock mortality rate, livestock health issues, any livestock raising practice specific to the ethnic minority group; and identify priority issues in livestock husbandry. Every 3 months, they will also prepare summaries of their experience, progress, and challenges faced in working with farmers to address livestock issues; and reflections on how to involve women and ethnic minorities. The summaries, which will systematically record changes in livestock management practices, livestock mortality and health, and livelihood impact from livestock, will be shared with other participating district officers. District officers will document existing and indigenous livestock practices and beliefs that constrain adaptation and adoption of new technology and management options, and identify, together with provincial and national technical officers, those that support livestock productivity. The summaries will be compiled into training materials for use in the PLDP.

17. The main risk is that the Government will not remain committed to upgrading agriculture service delivery, particularly for livestock. There is also a risk that inappropriate Government staff are selected at national, provincial, and district levels to participate in the TA. To ensure that committed and interested field and technical staff are involved, a set of criteria for participation in TA activities will be developed during implementation. It should be recognized that the number of women and ethnic minorities among field and technical officers at the provincial and district levels is fairly limited. Thus, it is necessary to work with the Government to make sure that the TA involves as many field and technical officers who are women or from ethnic minority groups, or who may effectively work with women farmers and with different ethnic groups. Given the natural turnover of staff, it is possible that not all the national, provincial, and district officers trained under the TA will be available to implement the PLDP. The Government has the responsibility of ensuring that staff trained through the TA will be involved in the PLDP. Finally, given the number of livestock development investments including that of EU and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), district selection needs coordination to minimize overlap of activities.

### C. Cost and Financing

18. The total cost of the TA is estimated at \$650,000 equivalent, comprising of \$333,000 in foreign exchange and \$317,000 equivalent in local currency. The TA will be financed on a grant basis by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund and will provide \$550,000 equivalent including \$333,000 in foreign exchange and \$217,000 equivalent in local currency costs. The Government of the Lao PDR will finance the balance of about \$100,000 equivalent in local currency. The detailed cost estimates and the financing plan are in Appendix 2.

### D. Implementation Arrangements

19. NAFRI will be the Executing Agency, and will arrange for necessary office space and support. A qualified and full-time project coordinator will be designated to manage, supervise, and monitor TA activities. Since the TA is linked to the PPTA, the TA project coordinator will closely coordinate with the PPTA project director. To ensure coordination with the PPTA, the PPTA project steering committee headed by the MAF vice-minister will also oversee TA implementation. The committee will (i) provide overall guidance, (ii) coordinate within the Government, (iii) coordinate with the PPTA, (iv) resolve any implementation issues that may arise, and (v) review the progress of the TA activities. A full-time provincial livestock officer from each province and four full-time staff from each district will be appointed to participate in the TA activities. The staff should be the same ones appointed for the PPTA.

20. ADB will directly select CIAT to support TA implementation. CIAT whose regional office is based in Vientiane, is the most qualified and competent agency to provide the required services. It has the experience, capacity, and commitment to the livestock sector in the Lao PDR, having pioneered the application of the participatory approach in disseminating livestock management knowledge and technologies, and training Government staff through the FLSP. CIAT also has an ongoing relationship with the Department of Livestock and Fisheries, NAFRI, and NAFES. The TA builds on the experience of the FLSP supported by CIAT, and will require district officers of the FLSP to act as mentors to other national, provincial, and district officers of the TA. Thus, CIAT's research and extension work in the Lao PDR, its extensive knowledge and experience, its training materials, and its approach to mentoring and training Government staff are critical to TA implementation. CIAT has demonstrated its capacity to deliver quality outputs for several ADB-supported TAs.

21. The TA will be implemented in 28 months from September 2004 to December 2006. It will require 11 person-months of international consultants in the field of participatory extension, forage management, and animal health management. CIAT will recruit them in accordance with ADB's *Guidelines on the Use of Consultants*. The consultant will work with the Government in training new national, provincial, and district officers by linking them with CIAT's ongoing FLSP, and in ensuring linkage with the PPTA activities. CIAT will submit a simplified technical proposal to recommend a work program, approach, and methodology, and personnel schedule for TA implementation. The outline of the terms of reference is in Appendix 3. All equipment will be procured in accordance with ADB's *Guidelines for Procurement*.

## IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION

22. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved ADB administering technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of \$550,000 to the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to be financed on a grant basis by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund for Capacity Building for Smallholder Livestock Systems, and hereby reports this action to the Board.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK

Design Summary	Performance Indicators/Targets	Monitoring Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
<p><b>Goal</b></p> <p>Enhanced livelihood and income of poor farming families through improved agriculture service delivery, particularly to increase livestock productivity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10%–15% reduction in livestock mortality rate by Dec 2006</li> <li>• 20% increase in livestock productivity by Dec 2006</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress reports</li> <li>• Review missions</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Purpose</b></p> <p>Upgrade the capacity and skills of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) to provide effective and integrated agriculture service for livestock, involving farmers particularly the poor and the disadvantaged such as ethnic minority groups and women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New methodologies and technologies adopted by 2000 farmers introduced to address their constraints in livestock husbandry by Dec 2006</li> <li>• 10% decrease in labor inputs, particularly of women, associated with livestock husbandry by Dec 2006</li> <li>• 10% increase in capital accumulation from livestock by Dec 2006</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly report prepared by field officers</li> <li>• Progress reports</li> <li>• Review missions</li> <li>• Technical Assistance Completion Report (TCR)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government at national and local levels remains committed to its poverty reduction goal and participatory approaches to project planning and implementation.</li> <li>• Field officers have some technical capacity to address constraints to livestock raising as identified by farmers</li> <li>• Farmers are interested in working with field officers to address farm-level problems</li> <li>• Farmers are interested in improving livestock husbandry</li> <li>• There are no livestock epidemics or new livestock disease emerging</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outputs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical, social, and managerial skills of MAF staff at the national, provincial, and district levels upgraded in demand-driven agriculture service delivery</li> <li>• Approach to reaching and involving farmers, particularly women and ethnic minorities, expanded and improved</li> <li>• Improved understanding of traditional practices in livestock raising,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 3 national technical officers and 3 provincial livestock officers given on-the-job training to provide support services in livestock productivity and health by Dec 2006</li> <li>• At least 24 district officers from 3 provinces mentored through fieldwork, cross-visits, and training by Dec 2006</li> <li>• Existing livestock practices, some of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly report prepared by field officers</li> <li>• Progress reports</li> <li>• Review missions</li> <li>• Technical Assistance Completion Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate human resources and budget provision are allocated to local government agencies to sustain agriculture service.</li> <li>• Adoption of promising technologies is low due to perceived high risk by farmers.</li> <li>• Effective interdepartmental coordination within the Government links agriculture service and technical knowledge and research related to livestock disease and animal health.</li> <li>• Farmers are willing to work with field staff, and to share indigenous knowledge and local</li> </ul>

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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK — *Continued*

Design Summary	Performance Indicators/Targets	Monitoring Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
<p>which should be incorporated in the extension service packages to villages and communities</p>	<p>which may be integrated as an option to improving livestock management documented by Sep or Oct 2005 and Dec 2006 based on quarterly reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experiences, lessons learned, and challenges to involving farmers and addressing farm-level livestock issues documented (by Sep or Oct 2005 and Dec 2006 based on quarterly reports)</li> <li>• New methodologies and technological options to reduce livestock mortality and increase production adapted and adopted by farmers by Dec 2006</li> </ul>		<p>practices that may be applied elsewhere in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable supply of essential inputs and veterinarian knowledge and service are provided.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare and confirm work plan</li> <li>• Review and update work plan</li> </ul> <p><b>Building Capacity in Participatory Methods:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify at least 24 field officers in three provinces in the northern region who will be involved in the project activities.</li> <li>• Partner the selected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sep 2004</li> <li>• Responsibility: National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI) and International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)</li> <li>• Yearly</li> <li>• Responsibility: NAFRI and CIAT</li> <li>• Responsibility: NAFRI and CIAT</li> <li>• Sep–Dec 2004</li> <li>• Responsibility: NAFRI and CIAT</li> <li>• Dec 2004 – Dec 2005</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly report prepared by district officers</li> <li>• Progress reports</li> <li>• Review missions</li> <li>• Midterm review</li> <li>• Final report</li> <li>• TCR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government is willing to make available field staff to participate in the project activities.</li> <li>• There are field officers who are women or from ethnic minority groups interested in participating in project activities.</li> <li>• Field officers trained under the Forages and Livestock System Project (FLSP) are available and willing to help train colleagues from other districts and provinces.</li> <li>• Coordination between national and field technical officers is good.</li> <li>• Farmers are interested in and are willing to work with local district and provincial officers.</li> </ul>

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**Technical Assistance Framework —Continued**

<b>Design Summary</b>	<b>Performance Indicators/Targets</b>	<b>Monitoring Mechanisms</b>	<b>Assumptions and Risks</b>
<p>field officers with those in Luang Prabang and Xieng Khuang provinces who have undergone capacity building in participatory agriculture services under the FLSP. As a team, work initially in two villages, in participatory identification of livestock production constraints and problem solving.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give training in participatory methodologies, including approaches to reach women and minority groups.</li> <li>• Every 3 months, meet to share and discuss experiences in providing participatory agriculture service to villages.</li> </ul> <p><b>Strengthening Technical Support for Livestock Sector:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Select at least 3 national and 3 provincial technical officers from three provinces mandated to provide technical support to address livestock health and disease issues.</li> <li>• Conduct training to strengthen technical knowledge and field capacity to respond to livestock disease diagnoses, treatment, and health management.</li> <li>• Have technical officers, together with field staff do fieldwork</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsibility: NAFRI and CIAT</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing between Jan 2005 to Dec 2006</li> <li>• Responsibility: NAFRI and CIAT</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing from Jan 2005 to Dec 2006</li> <li>• Responsibility: NAFRI, CIAT, participating provincial and district officers.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sep- Dec 2004</li> <li>• Responsibility: EA and CIAT</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing from Jan 2005 to Dec 2006</li> <li>• Responsibility: NAFRI and CIAT</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing from Jan 2005 to Dec 2006</li> </ul>		

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## Technical Assistance Framework —Continued

Design Summary	Performance Indicators/Targets	Monitoring Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
<p>during participatory identification and analysis of problems related to livestock husbandry and problem solving.</p> <p><b>Documentation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document existing practices in livestock husbandry and identify those that may be integrated as one of the options to improve livestock management.</li> <li>• Record initial labor inputs, division of labor, livestock mortality, income from livestock, and priority issues in livestock raising.</li> <li>• Summarize experience and progress in providing participatory agriculture service every 3 months.</li> <li>• Compile summaries of experience for application in the Participatory Livestock Development Project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsibility: NAFRI and CIAT</li> <li>• Ongoing from Jan 2005 to Dec 2006</li> <li>• Responsibility: Participating provincial and district officers</li> <li>• Ongoing from Jan 2005 to Dec 2006</li> <li>• Responsibility: Participating provincial and district officers</li> <li>• Ongoing from Jan 2005 to Dec 2006</li> <li>• Responsibility: Participating provincial and district officers</li> <li>• First summary expected by midterm review planned in Sep or Oct 2005, final summary by Nov or Dec 2006</li> <li>• Responsibility: NAFRI, national staff, and CIAT.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Inputs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultant to manage capacity building to strengthen demand-driven and participatory agriculture services, in forage systems, livestock management, and livestock health</li> </ul>	<p>\$187,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly report prepared by district officers</li> <li>• Progress reports</li> <li>• Review missions</li> <li>• TCR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate consultant is available to support capacity building in participatory agriculture service delivery and in technical information and knowledge.</li> <li>• Government delays signing of the TA letter.</li> </ul>

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**Technical Assistance Framework —Continued**

<b>Design Summary</b>	<b>Performance Indicators/Targets</b>	<b>Monitoring Mechanisms</b>	<b>Assumptions and Risks</b>
<p>(estimated international: 11 person-months)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International travel</li> <li>• Local travel</li> <li>• Training workshops, field visits, and seminars</li> <li>• Motorbikes for new district teams and office equipment</li> <li>• Communications and reports</li> <li>• Administrative support costs</li> <li>• Contingencies</li> <li>• Counterpart contribution</li> </ul>	<p>\$10,000</p> <p>\$72,000</p> <p>\$90,000</p> <p>\$34,000</p> <p>\$20,000</p> <p>\$82,000</p> <p>\$55,000</p> <p>\$100,000 (in kind)</p>		

**COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN**  
(\$'000)

Item	Foreign Exchange	Local Currency	Total Cost
<b>A. Asian Development Bank Financing<sup>a</sup></b>			
1. Consultants			
a. Remuneration and Per Diem (international consultants)	187.0	0.0	187.0
b. International and Local Travel	10.0	72.0	82.0
c. Reports and Communications	0.0	20.0	20.0
2. Equipment (motorcycles, office equipment)	24.0	10.0	34.0
3. Training, Workshops, Seminars	0.0	90.0	90.0
4. Miscellaneous Administration and Support Costs	82.0	0.0	82.0
5. Contingencies	30.0	25.0	55.0
<b>Subtotal (A)</b>	<b>333.0</b>	<b>217.0</b>	<b>550.0</b>
<b>B. Government Financing</b>			
1. Office Accommodation and Transport	0.0	20.0	20.0
2. Remuneration of Counterpart Staff	0.0	50.0	50.0
3. Translation and Communication	0.0	20.0	20.0
4. Others	0.0	10.0	10.0
<b>Subtotal (B)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>333.0</b>	<b>317.0</b>	<b>650.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Financed by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund.  
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

## OUTLINE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONSULTANTS

### A. Participatory Extension Specialist (8 person-months, intermittent)

1. The consultant will do the following:

- (i) Formulate a participatory extension training strategy for village livestock development that builds on the experiences of the Forages and Livestock Systems Project (FLSP), primarily through linkages to trained staff from the districts in which the FLSP operates, with management and training from the national and provincial levels.
- (ii) Mentor the district staff, both those associated with the current FLSP and the staff in new districts, to implement appropriate livestock development strategies that are responsive to the changing needs of the villagers.
- (iii) Involve senior officials at the district, provincial, and national levels, so that they promote the process of capacity building for livestock development.
- (iv) Assess the process of capacity building for district staff and develop modifications for future broad-scale implementation over many districts and provinces by the government, as part of the Participatory Livestock Development Project and the continued development of livestock on the Lao People's Democratic Republic.
- (v) Prepare assessments and reports on the process of developing an effective livestock extension system.

### B. Forages Specialist (1 person-month)

2. The consultant will do the following:

- (i) Provide technological inputs on the selection, propagation, and use of livestock forages, including grasses, legumes, cassava, sweet potato, maize, and other potential feedstuffs.
- (ii) Assist in training and mentoring district staff, and developing training materials.

### C. Livestock Management Specialist (1 person-month)

3. The consultant will do the following:

- (i) Train and mentor district staff on appropriate village-level livestock management systems.
- (ii) Assist in developing training materials.

### D. Livestock Health Specialist (1 person-month)

4. The consultant will do the following:

- (i) Train and mentor district staff on village-level diagnosis and treatment of major animal diseases.
- (ii) Assist in developing training materials.