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AID 1025-1 (7-71) (FACE SHEET)

NONCAPITAL PROJECT PAPER (PROP)

PD-AAC-047-B1

PAGE 1 of 15 PAGES

I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1. PROJECT TITLE: Lysine Fortification Study

APPENDIX ATTACHED: ☐ YES ☒ NO

2. PROJECT NO. (M.O. 1095.2): 664-11-560-255.2

3. RECIPIENT (specify): ☒ COUNTRY TUNISIA ☐ REGIONAL ☐ INTERREGIONAL

4. LIFE OF PROJECT: BEGINS FY 69 ENDS FY 76

5. SUBMISSION: ☐ ORIGINAL ☒ REV. NO. 2 DATE June 17, 74

CONTR./PASA NO. AID/afr-650

II. FUNDING ($000) AND MAN MONTHS (MM) REQUIREMENTS

H. LOCAL EXCHANGE CURRENCY RATE: $ US = TD 0.43 (U.S. OWNED)

A. FUNDING BY FISCAL YEAR	B. TOTAL $	C. PERSONNEL (1) $	C. PERSONNEL (2) MM	D. PARTICIPANTS (1) $	D. PARTICIPANTS (2) MM	E. COMMODITIES $	F. OTHER COSTS $	G. PASA/CONTR. (1) $	G. PASA/CONTR. (2) MM	H. (1) U.S. GRANT LOAN	H. (2) COOP COUNTRY 1/ (A) JOINT 2/	H. (2) COOP COUNTRY 1/ (B) BUDGET
1. PRIOR THRU ACTUAL FY	560	474		-		86	-	560		495	90	14
2. OPRN FY 74	129	100	36	-		29	-	129	36	121	19	5
3. BUDGET FY 75	164	145	36	-		19	-	164	36	130	4	7
4. BUDGET +1 FY 76	208	187	42	-		21	-	208	42	70	5	7
5. BUDGET +2 FY 77	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	6	1
6. BUDGET +3 FY												
7. ALL SUBQ. FY												
8. GRAND TOTAL	1061	906	-	-		155	-	1061		816	124	34

9. OTHER DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

(A) NAME OF DONOR	(B) KIND OF GOODS/SERVICES	(C) AMOUNT
Harvard Univ.; Ajinomoto; Hoffman-LaRoche; Merck; Mallinkrodt; Pillsbury; CRS	Technical Services and used clothing; Lysine; Vitamins, iron, mixing+testing services; used clothing.	Estimated $250,000

III. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

1. DRAFTER: Dr. Nassib Hamaidan/Harold S. Gray	TITLE: Nutrition Officer/ Assistant Program Officer	DATE: June 1974
2. CLEARANCE OFFICER: Albert P. Disdier	TITLE: Acting Director	DATE: June 1974

IV. PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

1. CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

1/ Calendar year basis (OPRN FY 74 = CY 1973)

2/ Trust Fund

USAID Clearances
D/DIR:HLThompson
PPS:RDCarlson
FMS:AHulliung
HUR:JWKennedy
PSS:BIMahan

2. CLEARANCES

BUR/OFF.	SIGNATURE	DATE	BUR/OFF	SIGNATURE	DATE

3. APPROVAL AAs OR OFFICE DIRECTORS

SIGNATURE | DATE

TITLE

4. APPROVAL A/AID (See M.O. 1025.1 VI C)

SIGNATURE | DATE

ADMINISTRATOR, AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

COVER SHEET FOR REVISED PROP

Per M.O. 1025.1, Section VII. A. 3, this cover sheet for the attached revised PROP provides a brief statement of the nature of the revision and why it is needed. Since according to the Manual Orders this change is a minor or "Record" change, the PROP revision need not follow the GPOI format. However, the USAID believed that for purposes of clarity, almost the entire original April 1969 PROP and its subsequent March 1971 revision would benefit from recasting in the new PROP format.

This PROP revision seeks approval for extending the terminal date of project obligations from the current FY 1974 to a new date of FY 1976 in order to fund the following:

1. The project results to date indicate the strong likelihood that one additional (i.e., a seventh) post-fortification measurement will be required in order to terminate the study with conclusive data regarding the value of lysine-fortified wheat.

2. On the basis of current experience, the completion of laboratory analysis, computer processing, and report drafting is expected to take longer than originally planned. (Submission of the final report is now projected for August 1976.)

3. Two supplementary studies, the results of which will have important implications regarding the acceptance of Nutrition and Family Planning recommendations, are now under way, but they will require additional time to ensure meaningful results.

The extension requested herein is expected to add $348,000 to the currently approved $717,000 which will then total $1,064,000. Also, a U.S.-owned local currency input (PL 480 Section 104 (h) Grant) is expected to add the dollar equivalent of $296,000 to the currently approved $564,000 for a total of $860,000.

I. The Project Goal

A. Statement of the Goal

The broader objective to which this project contributes is to improve nutrition and child development in order to 1) provide a more productive and energetic population and 2) increase acceptance of family planning through reduced child mortality.

B. Measurement of Goal Achievement

1. Improvement in nutritional status
2. Increase in general productivity on the basis of better health
3. Increase in the number of families practicing family planning as a result of better child health.

C. Assumptions about Goal Achievement

1. Final results of the village tests are positive.
2. Feasibility study results are positive.
3. The Tunisian Government establishes an operational fortification program which will improve the nutritional status of needy segments of the population.
4. Better nutrition leads to greater productivity.
5. Better nutrition reduces child mortality which in turn increases acceptance of family planning.

II. The Project Purpose

A. Statement of the Purpose

1. To conduct and finish, by the end of August 1976, under village conditions, a controlled large trial to determine the nutritional benefits which can be derived from the fortification of wheat products with lysine.

2. If results are positive, then to provide the Tunisian Government with information as to whether, and how, an effective operational fortification program could be established in Tunisia, including the economic feasibility of producing lysine and other nutrients locally.

B. Conditions expected at the End of the Project

1. An accumulation of scientifically verified data indicating the validity of the fortification hypothesis.

2. The Tunisian Government will have studied the report in connection with its decision as to whether, and how, it should establish an operational fortification program.

C. Assumptions about Achievement of Purpose

1. Project outputs will lead to project purpose and will provide clear conclusions.

2. Findings are relevant to entire country or a significant segment thereof.

3. Continued interest by the Tunisian Government and people.

III. Project Outputs

A. Statement of Project Outputs and Output Indicators

1. Background baseline data composed of eight different surveys

a. Economic/demographic survey
b. Anthropological survey
c. Parasite survey
d. Nutrition consumption survey

e. Anthropometric survey
f. Radiology survey
g. Biochemical survey
h. Clinical survey

2. Seven post-fortification measurements occurring at six months intervals for a period of 3 1/2 years.

3. Two special studies:

a. Study of an estimated 1500 newborn babies during the period February 19 to December 1975.

b. Study of mortality rates during a current measles epidemic in the test a

4. Analysis of the post-fortification measurements as compiled in a final report which is to be submitted in August 1976.

5. Results of a study of the feasibility of an operational fortification program. The final report is to be submitted in August 1976.

B. Assumptions about Outputs

1. Continued interest and cooperation of Tunisian officials and population.
2. Continued availability of funds, technicians, commodities and support service
3. Maintenance of rigid control of delivery of fortified wheat products from mills to study areas.
4. Project personnel operating as an effective team.
5. No major disruptions resulting from changing dietary patterns, epidemics, natural catastrophies, etc.
6. Sufficient information being developed by non-project means so that feasibility study will not require extensive new effort.

IV. Project Inputs

A. Statement of Project Inputs

1. U.S. Inputs	FY 69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
a. Technical Services								
1. Long-term	-	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
2. Short-term	1	4	6	4	1	2	1	2
3. Campus backstopping	-	2	2	2	3	3	3	3

b. Commodities
(Office, lab, medical equipment and supplies; vehicles; and enrichment ingredients and equipment)

c. 104 (h) Grant
(for local salaries, operations)

2. Tunisian Inputs

a. Direct GOT budget support
(Laboratory and office space and utilities in the Institute in Tunis)

b. Tunisian contribution to U.S. assistance projects (Trust Fund)
(Some support costs of contract personnel)

3. Other Donors

(See Section IV. C. below)

B. Budget

1. U.S. Inputs ($000)	FY 69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	Total
A. Harvard University Contract*/									
1) Technical Services	71	22	165	155	61	100	145	187	906
2) Commodities	55	18	6	5	2	29	19	21	155
Sub-Total	126	40	171	160	63	129	164	208	1061
B. P.L. 480 Section 104 (h) Grant 1/2/	-	107	142	137	109	121	130	70	816
US INPUTS TOTAL	126	147	313	297	172	250	294	278	1877

2. Tunisian Inputs ($000) 1/3/	CY 69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	Total
A. Direct GOT Budget Support	1	4	4	5	5	7	7	1	34
B. Tunisian Contribution to U.S. Assistance Projects (Trust Fund)	19	29	21	21	19	4	5	6	124
GOT INPUTS TOTAL	20	33	25	26	24	11	12	7	158

1/ For purposes of standardization, a rate of $1.00 = TD 0.430 has been used, although this does not take pre-dollar devaluation rates into account.

2/ Based on releases rather than obligations.

3/ Calendar Year Basis (e.g. CY 1973 - FY 1974).

*/ A portion of projected costs (eg. international travel) which would normally be funded under the contract, may be funded from FY 74 onward directly by the USAID for maximum use of U.S.-owned local currency.

C. Other Donors

Contributions of funds, commodities, and services from various donors are essential to the project. Their combined contributions total an estimated $250,000. Among the donors are the following:

1. Harvard University has funded some project start-up expenses, some short-term consultants, and, through a private individual, has provided used clothing which is given to the villagers participating in the project.

2. The Ajinomoto Company of Japan has been donating the lysine needed for the project.

3. The Hoffman-LaRoche, Mallinkrodt, and Merck Companies have been donating the vitamins for the enrichment premixes.

4. The Pillsbury Company has been donating the iron and some other ingredients then mixing all ingredients, testing the mixes for uniformity, and shipping them to Tunis.

5. The voluntary agency Catholic Relief Services (CRS) has provided used clothing for the villagers participating in the project.

D. Assumptions about Inputs

1. Continued interest and cooperation of Tunisian officials and people, AID, the Contractor, and other donors.

2. Timely provision of services and commodities

V. Rationale

A. General Background

The original PROP was submitted for AID/W approval on April 8, 1969 and five months later, September 1969, the contract was signed with Harvard University. The PROP was revised in March 1971 and since then the project has been implemented essentially as planned. The following information is provided for record to reflect the minor changes that have occurred as project implementation progressed.

Section C., SETTING, of the 1969 PROP has changed little since it was drafted. There is no longer an AID P.L. 480 "Food for Work" program, and the PROP revision of March 1971 provides updated information on wheat products production and distribution.

The Schedule of Operations of Section D, COURSE OF ACTION, of the 1969 PROP is out of date. It indicated that distribution of the fortified products was to have begun about the thirteenth month (i.e., September 1970) after the project began. There were to be six post-fortification measurements taking about three years, i.e. until September 1973. Analysis of the data and drafting of the final report were to have taken five months more, with submission of the report

and completion of the project in February 1974. The March 1971 PROP revision explained that the distribution of fortified products was now not expected before June 1971, with the final report expected December 1974. This delay was due to the 1969 floods; the problem of finding qualified local staff; and the lengthy negotiations required to develop, install, and test an alternate control system after the abolition of the cooperatives which were concerned with the milling and distribution of the wheat products. Actually, the distribution of fortified products did not begin until September 1971, and although the post-fortification measurements are going as scheduled, the final report is not expected before August 1976, as is explained in Section V. C. below.

Personnel requirements, paid from P.L. 480 Section 104 (h) Grant funds, have not changed significantly, as this table of personnel levels illustrates:

Administrative and Support Personnel	14
Enrichment/Distribution Personnel	6
Field Survey Team Members	19
Village Resident Representatives	13
Laboratory Personnel	6
Total	58

As mentioned in the March 1971 revised PROP, lysine fortified products are going to Douz, and the vitamins and iron mixture are going to Kebili. The Degache villages continue to receive unfortified wheat. The basic vitamin-iron-lysine mixture has been changed and will now provide the following amounts (in milligrams per 100 grams of flour):

Thiamine	0.96	
Riboflavin	0.59	
Niacin	6.76	
Vitamin A	5.20	(1,300 I.U.)
Vitamin D	0.13	(260 I.U.)
Iron	5.92	
Lysine	300.00	

These ingredients are not being blended in Tunisia, as was originally planned, but are being blended and tested in the U.S. by the Pillsbury Company. They are then shipped to Tunisia for blending with the various wheat products as they are milled. This fortification process is under the supervision of project personnel (rather than Nutrition Institute employees).

The most important group being studied consists of all the pre-school children in the study villages, about 3,500 children between the ages of 3 months and 6 1/2 years. They are examined at six-month intervals after the fortification process was established. Children are dropped from the study as they pass 6 1/2 years of age.

The period 1969-1970 was used for the collection of background data which contributed to the design of three separate baseline measurements (September 1970, March 1971, and September 1971). These helped, in turn, to establish the

procedures to be followed when post-fortification measurements actually began. All together, the background/baseline data consists of the following:

1. Economic/Demographic Survey - inter alia to determine the presence of socioeconomic trends which might modify any biological effect of wheat fortification.

2. Anthropological Survey - to determine the racial/ethnic background of families (possibly important determinants of child growth).

3. Parasite Survey - to determine the frequency and type of infestations in a small but representative group of children.

4. Anthropometric Survey - to measure body growth, perhaps the most sensitive measurement of nutritional development.

5. Radiology (X-Ray) Survey - to determine the general pattern of skeletal growth and maturation.

6. Biochemical Survey - to determine nutritional status by means of blood and urine analysis.

7. Clinical (Physical) Survey - visual examination to determine the frequency and severity of clinical signs suggesting nutritional deficiency.

8. Nutrition Consumption Survey - consisting of both a preliminary, qualitativ survey of food purchasing habits as well as a series of four detailed and quantitative surveys in which the weight of foods consumed by individual village families was established for each meal during a period of 5-7 consecutive days.

It should be noted that distribution of fortified wheat products had begun by the time of third series of measurements, but the results of these measurements simply corroborated the previous results and helped to refine the measurement procedure. These data are therefore considered "baseline", because the amount of fortified wheat products which could have been consumed were not enough to make any significant biological difference in such a short period.

The frequency at which each of the above-methodologies are used to "update" data depends on the nature of the measurement and data. The anthropological and parasite surveys are made only once. The regular semi-annual measurements consist of the anthropometric, radiologic, biochemical, and clinical measurements. The economic/demographic data and the nutrition consumption data are updated continuously.

The original 1969 PROP included in the demographic data a provision for collecting mortality information, and a special study based on this is covered in more detail in Section V. C. below. Another special study,

concerning newborn babies, has also been developed on the basis of material presented in the 1969 PROP. This study, too, is explained in more detail in Section V. C. below.

Perhaps the only real departure from the 1969 PROP was the decision to drop immunization and anti-parasite activities. It became apparent that such activities were already being performed to some extent by the Tunisian Government and that in any case the need for such a program was so great that it would require too much time from project medical and para-medical personnel. The project could not afford this diversion from its main course.

B. Current Status

After four and a half years of continuous field study, the program is moving smoothly and shows every sign of producing important results. The most recent PAR evaluation, conducted on May 29, 1974, indicated that data collected from the first two post-fortification measurements suggested an increase in weight of the slowest growing children in the area receiving the lysine supplement. This weight change was not seen in the other two study areas. Additional measurements over a period of time are required to establish the consistency, magnitude, and significance of this growth pattern. As was explained in Section V. A. above, the measurements are several months behind the schedule suggested by the 1971 revised PROP. Evaluation of the current data also suggests the possible need for one additional post-fortification measurements (for a total of seven). It has become apparent as well that more time will be needed to complete the two special studies mentioned previously and described in more detail below. On the basis now of the past two years of experience, it has also become evident that the analysis of the data and drafting of the final report on the village tests will probably take thirteen months rather than the five months originally planned for them.

The actual work on the second report, dealing with the feasibility of an operational fortification program, is not projected to begin (per the revised schedule in Section VI. below) until after December 1975 when there will be sufficient data from the village study to identify the likely benefits from lysine fortification and the actual need for such a feasibility study. In the meantime, it is understood that AID/W has awarded a contract to James Austin, (Ph.D. in Business Administration), of the Department of Nutrition of Harvard University's School of Public Health, to study the economic aspects of establishing national fortification programs. Presumably he will be considering Tunisia in this regard. AID/W has also funded two international conferences to encourage the consideration of such operational programs around the world as one option for reducing the incidences of protein malnutrition. One conference was held in Vail, Colorado, in May 1971 and the second was held in Tunis (including a trip to the project villages around Kebili) in September 1973. The Tunisian Government's agreement to co-host the latter conference is a measure of its interest in the project, as are the visits made by President Bourguiba and two cabinet ministers to the project site during the last two years.

C. Rationale for Extension

1. Specifically, this PROP revision seeks approval for extending the terminal date of project obligations from the current FY 1974 to a new date of FY 1976 in order to complete the following activities:

a. The project results to date indicate the strong likelihood that one additional (i.e., a seventh) post-fortification measurement will be required. It was originally assumed that three post-fortification years (6 series of measurements) would be adequate to determine any benefits which might derive from the process of fortifying wheat products. However, the project is now studying the development of children who were exposed to the potentially beneficial effects of wheat fortification when they were in-utero. And if the project is to follow these children for a minimal period of 2 1/2 years after birth, then it may be necessary to add a seventh post-fortification series of measurements.

The seventh measurement takes on importance in another aspect as well. There are more than fifty essential nutrients required by the body for growth and health. Dietary deficiency of many of them, either singly or in combination, may interfere with child development. Correcting one deficiency may be of limited value in the face of a complex or multiple deficiency state. Protein deficiency is real, and a possibly serious health risk in Southern Tunisia. It is only one aspect of this picture, however, and is often complicated by caloric intakes which are even more limited. Accordingly, the nutritional benefits of lysine fortification may only be apparent in specific socio-economic groups, perhaps only in those obtaining an adequate caloric level. Demonstration of this may require a longer period of observation and more careful data analysis.

It often takes extended periods of time for the biological effects of improved nutritional status to become apparent. As of the date of this PROP revision, only the first two post-fortification measurements have been fully analyzed, therefore, project personnel are not yet certain, how much time will actually be needed to show meaningful results. Hopefully, beneficial results will be apparent prior to a seventh period of study. However, many developing countries are considering amino acid fortification of cereal products as a means of reducing the incidence of protein-calorie malnutrition, and significant amounts of money are involved in such considerations, which may affect major food industries in these countries. This, in turn, could have a major impact on the majority of the world's population that is malnourished. Therefore, the study must reflect the most conclusive data possible. Because of this, it is proposed that the project be given the authority for a seventh series of measurements on the understanding that it will be initiated only if justified in the light of analysis of all post-fortification data available by December 1974.

b. On the basis of current experience, the completion of laboratory analysis, data verification, coding, key punching, computer processing, and the drafting of the final report are all expected to take longer than originally planned.

For example, a thirteen-month timetable for a complete cycle (which would be true of the possible seventh measurement as well) has emerged as follows:

1) March-July: conduct the measurement in the field
2) August-November: complete the laboratory work (one of the tests, for example, can only analyze 17 specimens per day)
3) December-January: code, punch, and verify the raw data for the computer
4) February-March: conduct the computer run, with associated tests and verification

On top of this will be the drafting, clearance, typing in final, and printing of the final report, submission of which is now expected to occur in August 1976.

c. Project personnel are conducting two supplementary studies, the results of which will have important implications regarding the acceptance by families of nutrition and family planning recommendations. Although under way, these studies will require additional time to ensure meaningful results. The first of these studies involves the determination of mortality rates and their socioeconomic, nutritional, and child development correlates during a current measles epidemic in the test area. Children who are ill have a greater requirement for essential nutrients, and undernourished children are exposed to a greater risk of serious illnesses. Such children may therefore be considered as another population sensitive to the effects of wheat fortification. It was originally concluded that the project could not provide "hard" or quantitative data on illnesses or morbidity of these children, even though it is accepted that the combination of undernutrition and infection is responsible for much of the poor growth and increased mortality rates of children in developing countries. However, as a result of a measles (rubeola) epidemic in the test villages, significant numbers of children have died. With careful evaluation, there may be some evidence as to whether the wheat fortification program has reduced the mortality from this specific illness. This study began in October 1973, and it is proposed to continue it until the epidemic is over or until enough data is collected for valid conclusions.

The second of these supplementary studies involves the determination of physical measurements and perinatal mortality rates of newborn babies. Growing individuals have the greatest qualitative and quantitative need for nutrients. This means that growing pre-school children should demonstrate the beneficial effects of improved nutritional status more clearly than older children or adults. For the same reason prenatal or fetal growth may be a still more sensitive measure of nutritional status, and this may be evaluated in part by the birth weight or length of infants and by the infant mortality rates (birth to one year). It is likely that undernourished mothers will give birth to small babies, and these have a proportionately high incidence of infant death and serious long range physical and behavioral handicaps. Until this supplementary study began in February 1974, we had no data on the birth weights of infants born to mothers eating the fortified or unfortified wheat products in the study villages. By three months of age, when they get picked up by the regular study, the infants have a weight comparable to those of children in developed countries, but there is only limited data on the

incidence and weights of infants who died prior to reaching three months of age. This type of mortality data may provide valuable information on maternal health and fetal nutrition in Southern Tunisia, but is also applicable to the causes and prevention of low birth weight babies in all countries. In developed countries, the infant mortality rate is 15-20/1000 live-born infants. Tunisian national statistics are in the area of 70/1000, but there is some evidence that the rate in some of the test villages may reach 120-130/1000 live births, a rate common to many developing countries. This rate undoubtedly reflects maternal nutritional status as well as other health considerations. This study has been designed to identify the incidence of these high-risk babies, and to determine whether wheat fortification with lysine or vitamins is of significant value in reducing their mortality rates. However, the study was only begun in February 1974, and it should continue until December 1975 because a minimum of twenty-three months (i.e. an estimated 1500 newborn babies) will be required for definite results.

2. The requested extension is currently expected to add $3[illegible],000 to the currently approved $717,000 for a new project total of $1,0[illegible],000. Also, the U.S.-owned local currency input (P.L. 480 Section 104 (h) Grant) is expected to add (in dollar equivalents) $296,000 to the currently approved $564,000 for a project total of $[illegible],000.

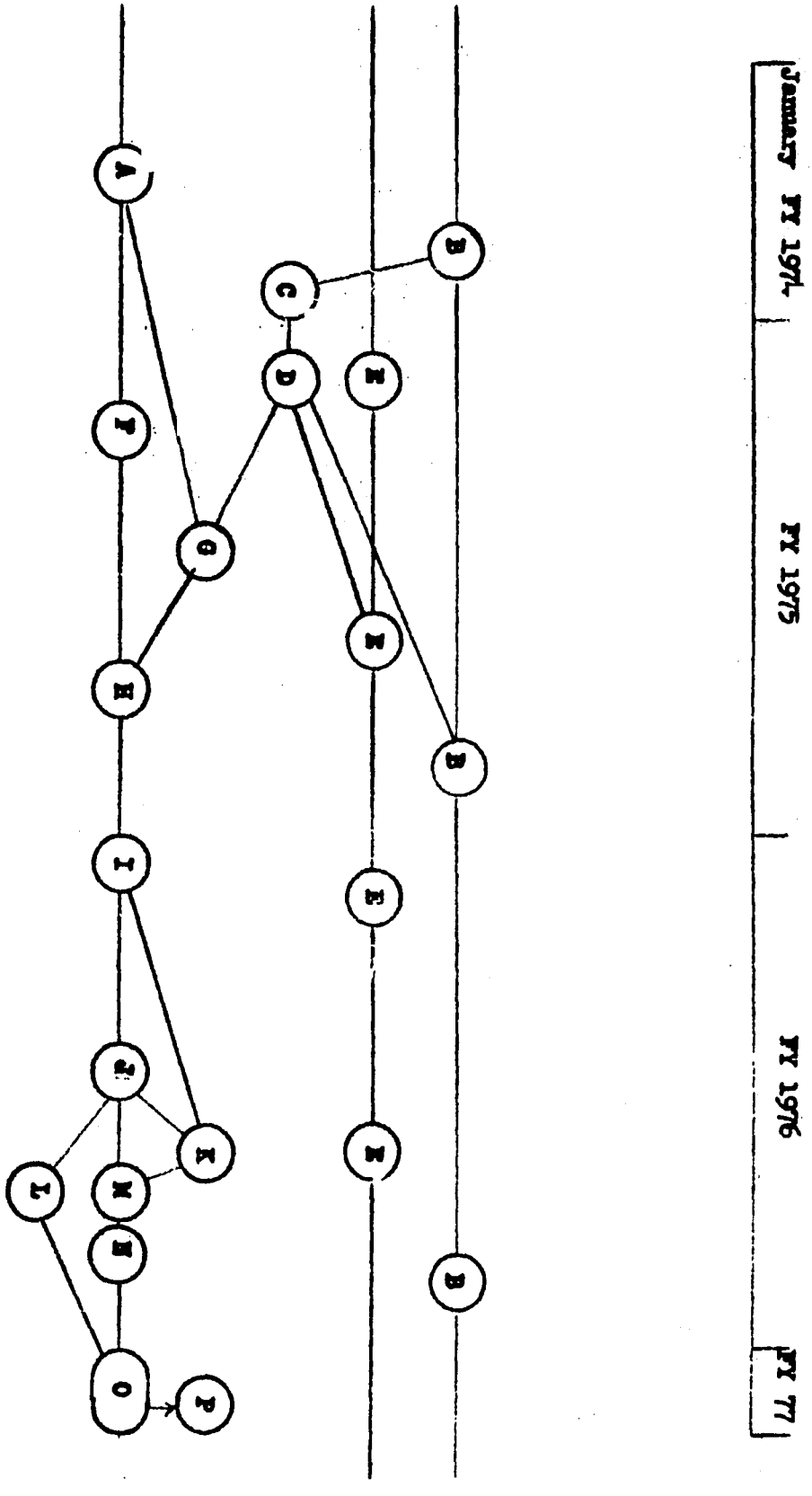
VI. Course of Action

A. Narrative

The fifth and sixth post-fortification measurements proceed as previously planned. With AID/W approval of this revised PROP, the seventh post-fortification measurement can begin (if it is required). By the end of December 1975 all special studies and the collection of updated background data will have been completed, and fortification will cease. Enough data should now be available to determine whether a study, leading to a report on the feasibility of an operational program, is justified to begin in March 1976. In the meantime, data is being analyzed and processed preparatory to starting the final draft of the report on the village study. By June, both reports should be ready for final typing, with printing scheduled for July and August. Submission of the two reports in August 1976 will mark the termination of U.S. project assistance.

B. Implementation Plan Network and Schedule

(see following pages)


January FY 1974
FY 1975
FY 1976
FY 77
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Proposed Re-Scheduling and Key to

Project Network

June 1969	First PIO/T obligated
September 1969	Contract with Harvard signed
Sept. 69/Dec. 70	Project Start-up and collection background data
September 1970	1st Baseline measurement begins
March 1971	2nd Baseline measurement begins
August 1971	Fortification begins in Tunis
September 1971	3rd Baseline measurement begins
March 1972	1st Post-fortification measurement begins
September 1972	2nd " " " "
March 1973	3rd " " " "
September 1973	4th " " " "

(Key to project network starts at this point)

A	March 1974	5th Post-fortification measurement begins
B	May 1974	PAR completed (Annual)
C	June 1974	Revised PROP submitted to AID/W
D	August 1974	AID/W approves revised PROP
E	August 1974	Contractors Report due (Semi-annual)
F	September 1974	6th Post-fortification measurement begins
G	December 1974	Determine requirement for 7th measurement
H	March 1975	7th Post-fortification measurement begins, if required
I	July 1975	7th Measurement completed
J	December 1975	Complete all field work and terminate fortification
K	February 1976	Complete laboratory analysis
L	March 1976	Start operational program feasibility study
M	March 1976	Complete computer processing and data analysis
N	April 1976	Start final drafting, clearing, and typing of village study
O	July/Aug. 1976	Print and submit both final reports
P	August 1976	Termination of U.S. Project Assistance