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A.I.D.
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AAC-050-81

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TO AID/W TOAID A-413 Date Sent - 9/16/70 26p

FROM TUNIS

SUBJECT Noncapital Project Paper (PROP) - Accelerated Livestock Production - Tunisia

Country: Tunisia Project Number 664-11-130-276

Submission Date: September 16, 1970 Original X
With additional information supplied 12/11/70, 1/28/71, and 3/15/71.

U.S. Obligation Span: FY 1971 through FY 1975

Physical Implementation Span: FY 1971 through FY 1975

Gross life-of-project financial requirements:

U.S. Dollars	$ 960,000
A.I.D.-Controlled Local Currency	285,000
Cooperating Country Cash Contribution	1,860,000
Total	$3,105,000

Note:
a) This project is long term, needing Donor assistance for a minimum of ten years. AID assistance is planned by phases and this financial plan covers the first phase through FY 1975.

b) Edited and amended in AID/W per TOAID A-518 dated 12/11/70.
Retyped in AID/W - 2/10/71.
Rearranged and typed in AID/W - 3/19/71.
Restructured and retyped in AID/W - 4/22/71.

On Original TOAID A-413:
Drafted by: OGodman/GLWalker:bz AGR 8/24/70

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ACCELERATED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION IN TUNISIA

I. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Livestock production represents about 20% of the total value of all agricultural outputs in Tunisia. Historically though, Tunisia livestock industry fluctuates considerably and has suffered heavily from recurring drought, the latest of which (1968-1969) resulted in an approximate reduction of 30% of the country's cattle and sheep population. An important factor in the fluctuating livestock population is the amount of rainfall and the availability of range-pastur and forage. Levels of livestock maintenance are low and so are levels of animal care and nutrition. Generally, livestock producers lack knowledge of the science and art of livestock management and proper care and feeding of livestock. A major difficulty with livestock development is that raising productivity requires sustained coordinated activity on a wide variety of fronts, including livestock management, sanitation and health, forage and feedgrain production, rangeland and water management, and proper use of grazing.

Livestock development efforts in Tunisia in the past have not been sufficiently comprehensive or long enough to influence overall production. Those efforts emphasized problem solving, institution building, improved breeding and related activities. Gains made in the past will be utilized to the maximum extent to formulate the base for a new, more comprehensive program that gives the needed

attention to this important segment of agriculture in Tunisia as contemplated in Tunisia's Development Plan.

The goal of this project is to assist the Government of Tunisi with the development and implementation of a livestock production program designed to enable Tunisia to accelerate and sustain its production of meat and livestock products. In order to reduce fluctuations in livestock production from year to year and keep production at its highest potential, technical assistance will be directed initially towards: a) increased forage and feed grain production; b) improved animal husbandry methods such as care, management, sanitation, health, breeding and feeding; and c) bette use of water, pastures, and grazing.

Efforts to increase livestock production in Tunisia, as a minimum, should extend through FY-81 with a project planned in three phases. The financial plan and activities described in this PROP covers Phase I of the Project extending through FY-75. Phase I will focus upon development of technology and methods of operatio better care and management of livestock, range management practices better use of water and training. Phases 2 and 3 will be designed during Phase I. The more complicated range management development and marketing will be primary factors in the 2nd and 3rd phases.

AID inputs during the first phase will consist of: a) the services of four full-time specialists and short-term consultants, as required, in the general fields of (1) livestock production,

(2) forage crops and pastures, (3) feedgrains, and (4) water utilization; b) training of Tunisians; and c) support commodities. In addition, through another project (Agricultural Economic Planning & Research), A.I.D. is providing a team of 5 specialists through the University of Minnesota to assist the Ministry of Agriculture develop economic planning and policy making capabilities. Marketing pricing, and other economic analysis will be conducted through the life of the project.

The GOT inputs include: a) the project coordinator, project director, counterparts to A.I.D. personnel and additional personnel to carry out the project activities; b) organization and support items; c) equipment and laboratories for research, breeding, husbandry, forage and grain production, storage and marketing facilities; d) personnel to be given training; and e) all other locally available commodities and support items. In addition, the GOT has reorganized the Ministry of Agriculture to establish a capability to implement the livestock production activities and to coordinate all exterior assistance to livestock production. The GOT is counting heavily upon U.S. assistance to the new organization which is coordinating all livestock production activities - including those of other donors.

The GOT trust fund will be used to pay for required building construction, locally available commodities and services up to 285,000 Tunisian dinars.

A tabular breakdown of the required financial inputs for Phase I of this project is given below:

A. U.S. Budget Summary: (U.S. $000)

	FY-71	FY-72	FY-73	FY-74	FY-75	Total
Technical Services	25	135	130	130	130	550
Participants	33	106	111	48	13	311
Commodities	40	35	18	3	3	99
Other	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	98	276	259	181	146	960

B. GOT Budget Summary: (U.S. $ equivalent 000)

TOTAL	160	300	400	500	500	1,860

C. GOT Trust Fund: (U.S. $ equivalent 000) 285

GRAND TOTAL ($000) $3,105

Other donor contributions to livestock production in Tunisia which will be coordinated through the Ministry of Agriculture include: a) the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, b) United Nations Development Program, and c) the Governments of Holland, Belgium, Western Germany, Denmark, and Spain (see page 23).

II. SETTING

Agriculture is a major industry in Tunisia and livestock production represents about 20% of the total agricultural outputs. An estimated 70% of the population is dependent upon agriculture with about 58% of the labor force directly engaged in agriculture. Yet, presently, the production of livestock products and meat do

not provide ample amounts for the domestic requirements of the country at a time when more attention is directed towards self-sufficiency in food at an adequate nutritional level. In addition to importing animals, meats and livestock products, feedgrain is being imported to supplement the feeding of livestock.

The Tunisian Government planned the expansion of the numbers and raising the productivity of livestock in the current 4-Year Development Plan (1969-1972). The goals in that plan call for:

1. An 8% increase in livestock production annually.
2. An increase in quality meat production from 130,000 tons to 180,000 tons in four years.
3. A reduction in feedgrain imports by 25,000 tons annually.
4. An increase in forage feedgrain and rangeland production by 473 million forage units within four years.

These planned goals are believed to be overly optimistic and are expected to be revised for the next GOT Plan period. No attempt will be made to get the GOT to alter plans before initiating this project. However, more realistic production estimates and benchmarks will be jointly worked out by U.S. and Government of Tunisia officials during the first year of operation of this project.

Traditionally, the livestock industry in Tunisia carries extensive flocks and herds. Sheep total about 3-4 million, cattle around 0.5 million, goats about 0.6 million, poultry about 7.5

million, and other animals including horses, donkeys, mules and camels about 0.8 million. The numbers fluctuate considerably from year to year tending to correlate to the amount of rainfall and availability of range-pasture and forages. In more recent years, up to 1970, the focus upon cooperative farming has served as a deterent to livestock production.

Most of the animals are of indigenous breeds of which there is a wide range. They are obviously well adapted to the primitive conditions of husbandry and to the relatively tough ecological conditions under which they live. There are few well-defined mixed farming systems where livestock are integrated into crop and forage production, though a beginning has been made in the northern zone of the country. Originally, this type of farming was introduced by the French. A.I.D. has assisted to promote better livestock farming through prior projects in livestock improvement, and a center for livestock improvement is representative of past GOT/AID efforts.

It is estimated that approximately 67% of Tunisia's animal production comes from rangeland rather than planned farms with more than 7/8ths of the feed consumption coming from roughage and 1/8th from cereals. This means that the supply of feed for livestock in Tunisia is, to a great extent under existing conditions, dependent upon weather. As a result, there is excessive grazing pressure on the traditional rangeland, which could be curtailed if farmers raised and conserved an adequate amount of forage to feed animals during the dry season when natural forage is scarce.

There are other factors affecting livestock production that are pertinent to the setting. Most of the livestock marketed outside of Tunis are slaughtered and sold to local killing and selling centers There are few, if any, accepted standards of meat quality. Animals are slaughtered irrespective of size or degree of finish. In Tunis, however, there is a modern meat plant that is beginning to offer some price incentive for better quality meats to the meat producers.

Research assistance to the livestock industry is centered in the Ministry of Agriculture's research unit. A few professional officers are available who are giving attention to research on forage production, animal nutrition, animal breeding, and related subjects. A.I.D. is currently providing the services of an agronomist through another project (Agricultural Production and Research) who is guiding feedgrain production trials and research.

A completed AID-sponsored project developed extensive information on rangeland management, grazing and forage production, and water utilization. This information is adaptable to other selected areas of Tunisia. A soil conservation service within the Ministry of Agriculture, a result of that project, is carrying on the work of that activity with the help of an AID specialist now associated with the Agriculture Production and Research Project.

The Accelerated Cereals Production sub-project has given the Tunisians an insight into the possibilities of an integrated package approach to crop production. An organizational pattern

has been developed and utilized successfully that is readily adaptable to other operations such as contemplated in this PROP.

An economic analysis of livestock production is being completed by the FAO. When the report is available, it will be utilized by project personnel in developing future plans. Indications are that present and future demand for livestock products will run well ahead of domestic production.

The GOT requests AID assistance to develop and implement an integrated livestock production program.

III. STRATEGY

With about 58% of the labor force engaged in the agriculture sector, Tunisia must continue substantial investments for the foreseeable future in this sector to strengthen its economy. There will not be sufficient investment opportunities outside of agriculture to cope with the employment and income requirements of the country for years to come. The potential in the livestock industry, while not as great as in some countries, does offer an opportunity for substantial increases in some areas of the country with only a moderate level of new investment.

The proposed project is compatible with U.S. country assistance strategy to assist Tunisia to increase food production and decrease imports as outlined in other planning documents. Also, increased production of meats will provide needed support to the important increasing tourist industry of the country.

The U.S. Government project specialists will supply commodity support and participant training.

The Government of Tunisia will organize a special production-oriented coordinated livestock and feed production campaign patterned after the successful integrated Cereals Production Project. The several divisions of Government will cooperate in this endeavor with the Ministry of Agriculture being the focal point. An advisory committee has been established composed of the Directors of Agriculture Production, Office of Animal Husbandry, OMVVM, INRAT, OTD, Forests and Faculte d'Agronomie, to provide overall policy formulation and organizational framework within which to carry out the livestock and forage production project. A coordinator has been appointed to assure proper utilization of all external inputs. A Technical Director has been designated to integrate the Feed and Forage Directorate with the Animal Production Directorate of the Ministry (see page 25 for the organization chart).

IV. PLANNED TARGETS, INPUTS AND OUTPUTS

The goal of this project is to assist the Government of Tunisia with the development and implementation of livestock production program designed to enable Tunisia to accelerate and sustain its production of meat and livestock products. It is contemplated that the proposed project will be given support for a minimum of 10 years

in three phases. This PROP, which covers activities for Phase I ending in FY-1975, is to assist the GOT achieve the following project outputs:

1. Develop a technological package of production practices to accelerate forage and feedgrain production.
2. Develop animal husbandry practices and management techniques to accelerate and improve livestock production.
3. Develop and implement technical standards for establishing proper range use and pasture management.
4. Develop and initiate a coordinated plan to better utilize irrigation facilities on farms.
5. Train a core of Tunisians on-the-job and overseas to be capable of expanding livestock production.

At the end of Phase I it is expected that an integrated package approach to increasing livestock and livestock products, including forage and feedgrains production, and better use of water, will have been developed, tried out, and demonstrated to determine the direction, pace, and areas to be concentrated upon for a sustained production program. Annual feed production increases by the end of FY 1975, expressed in forage units (one forage unit equals 1 kilo of barley) for annual and perennial forages, including supplemental pastures, are from about 850 M to 1,650 M and for feedgrains from

about 150 M to 400 million. It is planned to effect these increase from:

a. 200,000 hectares of dryland forage under rotation farming practices;

b. 50,000 hectares of annual and perennial forages under irrigation;

c. 25,000 hectares of permanent dryland hay;

d. 35,000 hectares of dryland tame grass pasture; and

e. 200,000 hectares of feedgrains where per hectare yield is expected to increase from 5 to 20 quintals.

A group of about 40 Tunisians will have received academic and short-term training in the U.S.A. in addition to those trained on-the-job to take important jobs in continuing emphasis upon livestock production.

V. COURSE OF ACTION

A. Operating Principles

1. The project will be staffed and managed by Tunisians, assisted by foreign experts who will be training a counterpart staff. Since this is a project of central importance, the GOT will assign its most competent personnel to it. Approximately 18 key Ministry of Agriculture officials and about 28 other GOT personnel will be working on this project during the first phase.

2. The project will be organized to insure a well-coordinated effort among all disciplines and provide for a smooth and direct flow of direction and assistance from top government administrative officials through the research, extension and production specialists to the farmer. Existing agricultural divisions of the GOT will be strengthened by integrating as much work as possible and funneling the project's efforts through them.

3. The pattern and structure of organization of the livestock project proposes that:

a. The Ministry of Agriculture with the Ministry of Plan will determine government policies to reach production objectives.

b. A special integrated livestock and forage production project is established within the Ministry of Agriculture which will coordinate all livestock production activities.

c. The Ministry of Agriculture has named a Coordinator and a Technical Director who will be directly in charge of the project.

d. An advisory committee has been established, made up of the various directors or agencies interested in livestock production -- Direction de la Production Agricole, Office de l'Elevate et des Paturages, OTD, INRAT, Ecole Nationale Superieure de Tunisia d'Agriculture (ENSAT), Faculte de'Agronomie, and

and Direction des Forets. This committee will follow the evolution of the project and meet with the Minister of Agriculture at least annually.

B. Procedures and Actions

1. The coordinated project will be production-oriented and give attention to the production problem as a whole. The project in its initial stage will concentrate heavily on:

a. The varieties of feedgrain and the kind of forage crops to be grown, processed, and utilized, and methods of improved tillage, seeding, fertilizing, weed control, harvesting and storage Feed and forage production targets will be coordinated with the crop rotation systems worked out by INRAT for irrigated and dry-land farming. Efforts in dry-land feedgrain and forage production will be concentrated at the outset in areas which normally average 350 millimeters or more of precipitation.

b. Attention will be directed towards developing animal husbandry practices including improved breeding, intensive management, improved animal health, feedlot operations, general management and feeding trials. It is anticipated that no additional breeding stock will be imported as adequate improved breeds of livestock are in the country for the present plans.

c. A system of proper grazing and improved management of rangeland and pastures will be established to increase production capabilities.

d. Establish technical standards and guides for irrigated forage crops production. Irrigation management systems will be provided to irrigation perimeters. Technical guides for irrigated crops for silage pastures and hay will be developed.

2. Support for research will be increased in INRAT in cooperation with the Accelerated Cereals Production Project to develop stiff-strawed, high-yielding, disease-resistant cereal crops and legume grain and forage crops plus improved production management techniques, including fertilization, seed control, and rotation of crops. There is a serious need for a disease-resistant barley that will stand up with increased use of fertilizer.

3. Increased effort will be given the Extension Division for training field workers on how to teach farmers to improve feed-grain and forage production. This training will consist of practical methods for improved livestock production, utilizing the technological package developed for this project.

4. Increased attention will be given by the GOT to the credit needs of farmers. Last October the GOT enacted a new legislation to furnish short-term credit to farmers which further strengthens the capability of the GOT to provide credit. The National Bank of Tunisia, with its 24 branches, provides credit to private and cooperative farmers. The [illegible]ce of Cereals has 128 provincial offices in all parts of [illegible] country through which credit may be extended.

5. Initiate improved methods of livestock and forage production and proper range management on selected farms which will serve as models for demonstrational purposes. Farms to be selected initially are under control of the Livestock Service, the OMVVM and OTD as well as certain private farms. In addition to the demonstrational aspects, an early increase in both livestock and forage production is envisioned on the selected farms.

6. Demonstration and field trials will be initiated on the model farms to teach:

a. the advantages of border and corrugated irrigation methods over locally used systems;

b. the value and need for forage and feedgrain crops in rotations that include winter and summer irrigated forage crops; and

c. the potential for newly introduced varieties of forage and feedgrains.

7. Deferred grazing programs will be initiated to demonstrate how overgrazed grassland can be improved and future productio potential insured. The deferred grazing program established by the ued Marguellil Watershed Project (OMWP) will be expanded. The oils Conservation Service (CES) and the FAO will both cooperate n these programs.

8. Grass seed production for forage grasses and feedgrains ill be increased and production methods improved. The grass seed

nursery established under the OMWP will be expanded to serve as a major source of seed for the country. It will also serve as a model for other nurseries to be established in other areas.

9. In cooperation with the FAO, farmer demonstrations and practical training will be conducted at Beja where a livestock production program is underway.

10. Key Tunisian officials and technicians will be selected for short study tours in the U.S. These will be tours designed to familiarize the participants with modern livestock, feed and forage production, and range management methods.

11. Academic and practical training scholarships leading to an M.S. (Ingenieur Principal) degree will be offered to qualified technicians. The area of studies will be in animal husbandry, animal nutrition, agronomy, agricultural engineering, plant material and range management. It is recognized that when Tunisians earn degrees in the USA they may encounter difficulty getting proper recognition for those degrees upon returning to Tunisia. The Ministry of Agriculture has formed a degree equivalency commission to study the matter and take necessary actions to resolve any problems that might arise.

12. Local teaching institutions will be strengthened in these fields through the use of qualified U.S.-trained graduates as teachers. Some of the graduates already sent for degree-level

education by the OMWP will be available for such use in the near future.

13. A technical guide will be developed with the Extension Service that includes Standards and Specifications designed to improve the specific sectors of:

a. Animal Husbandry (practices and meat production and marketing),

b. Agronomy (feedgrain and forage production),

c. Proper range and pasture management,

d. Farm irrigation of feedgrain and forage crops.

14. Extension service technicians will be assigned to the project for training and to assist in project implementation at the national and regional level. [illegible] will be at least one technician in each Gouvernorat with a [illegible] demonstration program.

C. A.I.D. Inputs

1. Personnel

AID will provide the services of four full-time project personnel. One of these, a Direct-Hire individual, will serve as Project Manager. The other three will be supplied through a PASA arrangement. Short-term consultants and experts will be provided as required. The personnel will consist of:

a. One livestock advisor to assist in developing animal husbandry practices and management techniques and to assist

in the overall management as co-director of the livestock program beginning FY-1971. Duration of the assignment will be for the life of the project. He will be responsible for all technical aspects of animal husbandry, the formulation of project strategy, advising counterparts on national livestock policy, the development of new programs to meet changing conditions, supervision of other U.S. specialists, and coordination of the program with other donors.

b. One forage crop and rangeland advisor to assist in developing and implementing technical standards for establishing proper range use and pasture management, and to assist with the improvement of forage crop production methods, varietal research on adaptable forages and range grasses, development and expansion of range management and controlled grazing programs, expanded livestock feeding programs, feeds and feeding problems, and improvement of the national forage seed production centers. He will be assigned for the duration of the project commencing with approval of the PROP

c. One feedgrain advisor to assist in developing a technological package of production practices, and to provide technical assistance in the increased production of sorghum grains, corn, barley, and silage, advice on feedgrain research, assistance in increased feedgrain seed production, planning and conducting farmer demonstrations and advising on national feedgrain development policy. He will be assigned for the duration of the project upon approval of the PROP.

d. One irrigation advisor to assist in establishing sound and practical methods of farm irrigation for forage and feed-grain crops. He will be responsible for training in water usage techniques and improved agronomic practices. Assignment will begin with PROP approval and continue for the life of the project.

e. Short-term consultants as required to assist in developing changes, solving problems and furnishing expert advice on matters related to the project.

f. Economic analysis, particularly relating to cost-benefit ratios, marketing and pricing will be conducted during the life of the project through the services of contract personnel (University of Minnesota) being provided to the GOT Ministry of Agriculture through the Agricutural Economic Planning and Research Project.

2. Commodities

Certain needed demonstrational commodities amounting to about $99,000 will be provided to supplement those available locally. The type of commodities expected to be provided include seed and planting materials, fertilizer and weedicide, vehicles and parts, forages and feed mixing equipment, animal sanitation and health supplies, forage planting and harvesting equipment, feed and forage storage facilities. USAID may provide additional commodity support as required for specialized equipment under the program loan

3. Participant Training in U.S.

a. Twelve academic and practical training scholarships for M.S. (Ingenieur Principal) study in animal husbandry, animal husbandry, animal nutrition, range management and selected subjects of agronomy.

b. Twelve short-term training grants for three to six months in extension livestock management education, forage and feed-grain production, feeds and feeding, range and pasture management and production of irrigated forage and pasture crops.

c. Several key Tunisian officials and technicians will be sent as necessary to the U.S. for short three to six week specialized study tours to become familiar with livestock, feed and forage production and range management methods in the U.S. Participants for this specialized training should be selected as soon as possible.

4. Local Currency

GOT trust fund contribution will be used to pay for required building construction (third floor of ACPP office-laboratory located on Rue Alain Savary), locally available commodities and services, including six Renault 4L for transportation, local travel, per diem and stipends for trainees and special employees. For the life of the project, this special fund is expected to total 285,000 Dinars of which 25,000 Dinars will be for the completion of the third floor of the ACPP building. This third floor will serve as the central office and supporting laboratory space for

the Accelerated Livestock and Forage Production Project.

D. GOT Inputs

The Government of Tunisia will be responsible for and contribute the following:

1. Personnel services consisting of the Coordinator and one Project Director to initiate the activities of this project in 1971, and approximately 16 additional technical personnel of the Ingenieur grade or higher will be assigned to the project in key subject matter areas, and 28 technicians at the central and regional level.

2. Animal production oriented enterprises, equipment and laboratories for breeding, husbandry, feedgrain and forage production, grading and marketing, facilities of the Ministry of Agriculture as needed to accomplish objectives of project proposals in research and production.

3. Agricultural facilities of livestock and land for farmer demonstration and experimentation, as required.

4. Locally available commodities including office equipment and supplies and agricultural supplies and transportation equipment (licenses, gas, oil, repairs, maintenance).

5. General office equipment and supplies -- telephone, postage, electricity, etc.

6. Assure timely availability of required farm inputs to cooperatives and private farmers participating in the program in

order to help them reach the project objectives.

E. Other contributors or donors contributing to the livestock sector:

1. U.N.Agencies

The facilities of all FAO-supported agricultural stations, projects, institutes and training programs will be indirectly made available for use by the project. Information needed to develop technical standards, specifications and guidelines, will be assembled by FAO. A pasture specialist from Rome will furnish guidance in the development of technical standards and guides for the project.

2. German Aid Program

Germany is furnishing technical guidance to the Elevage Dairy Farm at Sedjenane. Major changes in the project's direction are now taking place, but support will be furnished to the Livestock Project. Technical guidance in the veterinary field and in dairy husbandry practices will be made available to the project. Technical guidance in apiculture will also be made available for the project.

The German extension development project at Jendouba, which is primarily in support of a major irrigation project, emphasizes a complete extension program. Technical guidance and service support in irrigation and livestock production will be made available to the project.

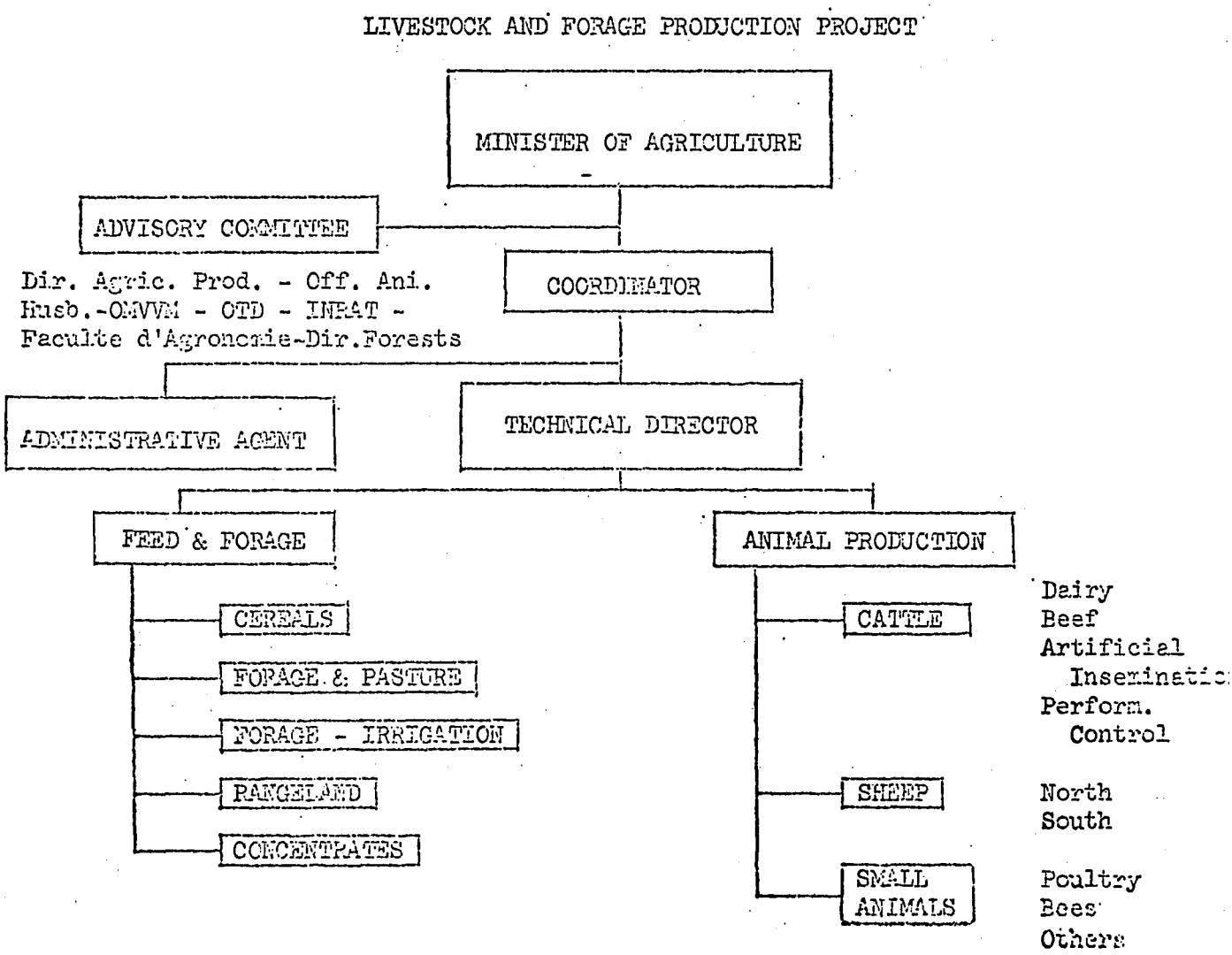
3. Belgian Aid Program operates an irrigated farm at Ghenini near Gabes. A dairy cattle cross-breeding program is being developed and a general livestock production project started at Frittissa, near Mateur. Technical information in agronomy irrigation, animal husbandry and range management is being assembled at these farms, the results of which will be available to the project. Artificial insemination at Sidi Thabet will be incorporated into the project as required.

4. Holland Aid Program is engaged in a dairy enterprise and in dryland and irrigated feed and forage production in the Medjerda Valley. The Dutch have a contract with the Tunisian Government to furnish 2,000 dairy cows by 1972, and will cooperate with the project as required and able in furnishing technical guidance and service support.

5. A Fourteen-Man Spanish Agricultural Team is located in Kairouan and Tunis. It is composed of foresters, agronomists, a veterinarian, agricultural engineers and fruit tree specialists. They are working as advisors and consultants to the GOT. Efforts have been primarily concentrated in Kairouan. Consultant advice and technical information will be furnished, as required, to the project. The project director will schedule technical assistance from this team to the project.

F. Organization Chart

An organization chart showing how the Minister of Agriculture is geared up to provide direction for implementation and coordination follows:



Proj. No. 6640 276

A.I.D. 1020-24 (10-69)

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (A.I.D.) PN —

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

1. PROJECT NUMBER	3. COUNTRY	4. AUTHOR
664-11-130-276	TUNISIA	0183

2. PROJECT TITLE

ACCELERATED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

5. AUTHORIZATION DATE: APR 30 [redacted]

6. PROP DATED 9/16/70 as modifi by TOAID A-518, 12/11/70

7. LIFE OF PROJECT

a. Number of Years of Funding: 5 a/ Starting FY 1971; Terminal FY 1975

b. Estimated Duration of Physical Work After Last Year of Funding (in Months): a/

8.

FUNDING BY FISCAL YEAR (in U.S. $ or $ equivalent)	DOLLARS		P.L. 480	LOCAL CURRENCY Exchange Rate: $1 = .525 TD			
				U.S. OWNED		HOST COUNTRY	
	GRANT	LOAN	CCC + FREIGHT	GRANT	LOAN	JOINTLY PROGRAMMED	OTHER
Prior through Actual FY —	—						
Operational FY 1971	98						
Budget FY 1972	276						
B + 1 FY 1973	259						
B + 2 FY 1974	181						
B + 3 FY 1975	146						
All Subsequent FY's	a/						
TOTAL c/	960					285 b/	1,860 b/

9. DESCRIBE SPECIAL FUNDING CONDITIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION, AND LIST KINDS AND QUANTITIES OF ANY P.L. 480 COMMODITIES

10. CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL OF PROJECT

a/ This represents the first phase of the project; requirements beyond FY 75 not known at this time.

b/ Breakdown by fiscal year not available.

c/ A PASA agreement will be made with the USDA to provide technical services and short-term consultation back up support.

(Use continuation sheet if necessary)

11. Approved in substance for the life of the project as described in the PROP, subject to the conditions cited in Block 10 above, and the availability of funds. Detailed planning with cooperating country and drafting of implementation documents is authorized.

This authorization is contingent upon timely completion of the self-help and other conditions listed in the PROP or attached thereto.

This authorization will be reviewed at such time as the objectives, scope and nature of the project and/or the magnitudes and scheduling of any inputs or outputs deviate so significantly from the project as originally authorized as to warrant submission of a new or revised PROP.

A.I.D. APPROVAL	CLEARANCE	DATE
Samuel C. Adams Jr.	AFR/NA/EJMoore	Apr 28, 1971
SIGNATURE	AFR/DP/DShear	4/29/71
AA AFR: Dr. Samuel C. Adams, Jr. 4/30/1971	AA/AFR/PBirnbaum	
TITLE DATE	A/CONT	

AFR/NA/TUN/CRSadler:4-28-71