

AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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UNCLASSIFIED
CLASSIFICATION

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SUBJECT . Development Administration Training - PROP

REFERENCE .

NON CAPITAL PROJECT PAPER

COUNTRY: Jordan

PROJECT NO.: 278-16-790-146

SUBMISSION: May 1969

ORIGINAL: X REVISION:

PROJECT TITLE: Development Administration Training

U.S. COMPLETION SPAN: FY 1970 through FY 1972

PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS SPAN: FY 1970 through FY 1973

CROSS LIFE OF PROJECT FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS:

U.S. Dollars \$620,000

U.S. owned local currency None

Cooperating country cash/
Kind contribution None

Other Donor None

TOTAL \$620,000

OTHER AGENCY

*State
Treas
HGW
CIA*

PAGE 11 OF 11

DRAFTED BY

Marvin H. Murphy:ge

OFFICE

H.I.D.

PHONE NO.

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DATE

5/31/69

APPROVED BY:

DIR: AMHandly

AID AND OTHER CLEARANCES

PRC: JLCrane
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UNCLASSIFIED

CLASSIFICATION

I. Summary Description

This PROP is designed to contribute directly to overall U.S. goals by assisting Jordan to overcome the present lack of effective planning, policy formulation, implementation and evaluation of economic and social development efforts. The project goal and/or output is improved manpower in the public and private sector, with the motivation and training to plan and implement development.

Although Jordan has made significant technical progress over the past sixteen years, we believe the rate of development progress could be accelerated. The greatest impediment to more rapid development appears to be the inability to establish policies and to plan, manage and evaluate development projects. Continued technical training is required in specific areas but a critical lack of persons skilled in the economics and management of national development at all levels is also a serious problem.

Education in the fields of planning and managing development has not kept pace with the advances made in professional technical training, and education in these areas is not presently available in Jordan. The result is that Jordan lacks planners, analysts, and managers. Development projects, which are technically sound, are too slow in being implemented because policy has not been determined, coordination is lacking and managerial skills are not sufficiently developed. Many young Jordanians with university technical training and demonstrated qualities of leadership can be equipped to make a greatly enhanced contribution to the country's development by one or two years of graduate level work in development economics and administration.

The COJ still requires and will continue to request from USAID, follow-up training in specific technical areas in those agencies which have made considerable progress in institutionalizing modern practices through the past activities of American technical assistance, but have not yet completed the job although USAID project activity has terminated.

One of the best strategies would appear to be to provide academic training in the United States in development administration, development economics and public administration and to simultaneously strengthen the University of Jordan by providing scholarships for graduate instructors to obtain Ph.D's in the United States. Additional technical capacity is to be achieved by financing continued participant training in the United States for competitively selected Jordanians in a variety of technical, management or economic skills not provided under specific projects or by Jordanian institutions. This will be supplemented by providing short term TDY experts to come to Jordan to give instructional packages in specialized areas, under the auspices of a COJ agency or institution.

In summary the means of achieving the project goal will be the following:

1. Finance advanced degree training in development and public administration for young COJ employees with the potential to make key contributions to development.
2. Finance advanced degree training for instructors and assistant professors at University of Jordan.
3. Finance training in the United States for both governmental and non-governmental people in areas unusually important to social and economic development, e.g. family planning.
4. Provide follow-up training in specific technical skills to those agencies whose continued development is of considerable interest and importance to USAID, such as the Central Bank, the Department of Statistics, Tourism and Antiquities, the Aqaba Customs Laboratory, the Organization and Methods Division of the Budget Department, etc. - areas where we have provided technical assistance in the past.
5. Use teams of experts to come to Jordan to give short courses in specialized areas, e.g. management practices under the sponsorship of the COJ Institute of Administration.
6. Finance both academic and technical training in the U.A.R. in special areas for H.O.B. teachers and technical personnel, using excess U.S. owned Egyptian currency.

II. Setting or Environment

Jordan has made considerable progress during the last decade in economic and social development. Technology has advanced at a reasonably rapid rate and has been given priority attention both in the training of Jordanians abroad and in the development of Jordanian academic institutions. Policy development, planning, analysis and management have not kept pace with this technical development and this lack is seriously impeding Jordan's economic and social growth.

Many of the current leaders in Jordan were trained in law, philosophy or literature. Others, the younger leaders, have been trained as technicians, engineers, doctors, architects, chemists, physicists, and agricultural specialists. Although training in the social sciences has been increasing in recent years, a major gap exists in this area. There is an urgent need to supplement the technical training which is relatively wide spread, with future leaders who have been trained in the concepts and analytical tools which have been developed in recent years in management and economics, which will better equip them for roles in top management and policy formulation. Because these disciplines have not received sufficient attention in the past, the ability to analyze data, propose alternative solutions to problems,

establish policy, plan and implement action to carry out that policy and evaluate results, does not exist in sufficient quantity to move the development process forward at a rate consistent with the technical capacity of the nation.

Jordan is slowly developing institutions to fill this need. The newly established Institute of Administration and the University of Jordan are the principal academic institutions which will provide training in economic and administration in future years. However, at the present the Institute of Administration has yet to conduct its first course and the University is graduating only a handful of persons in these fields. Overseas training in quality universities is a necessity for the improvement of Jordanian policy formation, planning and management. There are currently some 25000 Jordanians studying abroad, many of them in Europe, but about 800 are now in the United States (9 under CU and 39 under USAID) and 106 are studying at the American University of Beirut. No more than about ten percent are studying economics or administration.

We are convinced that a serious gap remains in these disciplines which unless closed in the future will continue to retard Jordan's development. What is required is the provision of graduate level training focused on the concepts and tools of modern management and economic analysis for able young civil servants competitively selected for their proven intellectual ability and potential leadership. A strong nucleus of such persons in the government will give Jordan leaders who have the capability to plan and direct the use of resources for development purposes.

The June 1967 war and program limitations have seriously reduced the scope and flexibility of the U.S. technical assistance program in Jordan. There are a number of GOJ agencies such as the Tourism Authority, the Central Bank, the Income Tax Department, the Organization and Methods Division and several others, where it is essential to continue specific technical training not available in Jordan, if the contributions AID has made in the past to improving these agencies is to be maintained and brought to final maturity. Through this project, USAID intends to continue its impact in these key areas through the use of short term experts to conduct training in Jordan and through participant grants for specialized training in the U.S. and third countries.

III. Project Strategy

This project makes a direct and essential contribution to overall U.S. goals of economic and social development by providing the improved manpower capabilities required to plan and implement development. By providing both academic training in development administration in its various aspects and by continuing to provide specialized technical training to key development agencies it contributes both directly and indirectly to the success of all technical assistance activity. By strengthening indigenous academic institutions it contributes to Jordan's long range ability to provide her own requirements from her own institutions.

The project is strongly approved and supported by the COJ. In fact, if the assistance proposed under this project was not available, there likely would be strong negative reaction from the COJ and undesirable effect on U.S. interest and relationships.

No alternatives to achieving the purposes of this project through U.S. assistance present themselves.

The USAID proposes, through utilizing various aspects of training, to establish a three year training plan (spelled out in section IV) which will provide essential manpower to continue Jordan's development effort. This project will also provide an opportunity which may lead to new project ideas and permit the U.S. to show continued interest in important areas where major project activity has been phased out.

Specifically, the strategy is:

1. to provide a body of future leaders who have been given professional training in the United States in economics and the various aspects of administration as it relates to development so that they will have the modern concepts and analytical tools required for national development.
2. to provide a continuing vehicle for specific technical training for personnel of those COJ agencies of particular significance to USAID, because of their impact on economic and social development and their continued need for additional training to fully institutionalize changes.
3. to strengthen Jordan's own institutions of higher learning in order that education which must presently be obtained outside of Jordan will eventually be available within Jordan.

For all training grants in the United States, the USAID will ensure that candidates of quality and potential will be competitively selected by using the established Scholarship Committee of the COJ, made up of representatives of the Jordan Development Board, the Civil Service Department and the Ministry of Education, and the established scholarship procedures of the University of Jordan. These agencies have endorsed and are committed to the objective and purposes of this project.

IV. Courses of Action, Planned Targets, Inputs and Outputs

Courses of Action

1. Finance advanced degree training in development economics and administration and public administration for young COJ employees who are potential leaders.
2. Finance advanced degree training for graduate instructors and assistant professors who are members of the faculty of the University of Jordan.

~~3. Finance advanced degree training in the United States for both government and non-~~

3. Finance training in the United States for both governmental and non-governmental persons in areas unusually important to social and economic development, e.g. family planning.

4. Provide follow-up training in specific technical skills in those agencies whose continued development is of considerable interest and importance to USAID, such as the Central Bank, Department of Statistics, Tourism and Antiquities, the Aqaba Customs Laboratory, etc.

5. Use Teams of Experts to come to Jordan to give short training courses in specialized areas, e.g. management practices under the sponsorship of the COJ Institute of Administration.

6. Finance both academic and technical training in the U.A.R. in special areas for Ministry of Education teachers and technical personnel, using excess U.S. owned Egyptian currency.

Planned Targets, Inputs and Outputs

DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION TRAINING PLAN
(For Training in the U.S.)

FY69 Program PIO/P'd Inc.Proj.083 Pub. Admin. & Proj. 102 Tourism	FY 70 (new)	FY 71 (new)	FY 72 (new)
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COURSES OF ACTION (1) (2) (3)

A. Development Admin. - Academic Training

1. University of Jordan

FY 69 Graduate Ass't.-PhD.- 5 part's.	31,700	31,700*		
FY 70 " " " - 3 "		19,000	19,000*	
FY 71 " " " - 3 "			19,000	19,000*
FY 72 " " " - 3 "				19,000

* Second year costs of training started in previous fiscal year.

2. Masters Degree in Pub.Admin. or Dev. Adm. for JOJ Young Leaders

FY 70 - 5 scholarships		33,000	33,000*	
FY 71 - 3 "			19,800	19,800*
FY 72 - 3 "				19,800

*Second year costs of training started in previous fiscal year

3. Family Planning - Min. of Health & Ministry of Social Affairs

FY 69 - 5 part's.	14,128			
FY 70 - 3 part's.		10,000		
FY 71 - 5 "			15,000	
FY 72 - 3 "				25,000

31

<u>FY 69</u> <u>FIQ/P'd</u>	<u>FY 70</u>	<u>FY 71</u>	<u>FY 72</u>
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4. Univ. of Pitts.- Inst. of Dev.
Admin. Programs

FY 69 - 2 part's. from JDB	7,850		
FY 70 - 1 part: from other GOJ agency		3,900	
FY 71 - 2 part's. " " " "			7,850
FY 72 - 2 " " " "			7,850

COURSE OF ACTION (4)

B. Specific GOJ Training in Particular
Techniques

1. Department of Statistics

FY 70 Computer Maintenance - 1 part.		7,600	
FY 71 " " - 1 part.			7,600

2. Min. of Finance/Customs

FY 70 Chemist - Aqaba Customs Lab.- 1 part.		6,000	
FY 71 " - " " " - 1 part.			6,000
FY 72 Customs Admin. - 2 part's.			15,200

3. Min. of Fiance/O.& M. Organization

FY 70 Data Processing - 1 part.		7,600	
FY 71 Records Mangmt. - 1 "			7,600
FY 72 PPD & Pert Techs.-1 "			7,600

4. Central Bank of Jordan

FY 69 - 3 part's.	17,400		
FY 70 - 1 part.		7,600	
FY 71 - 1 "			7,600

5. GOJ Audit Bureau

FY 70 Advanced Audit & Acct.Tech.- 1 part.		7,600	
FY 71 " " " " - 1 "			7,600
FY 72 " " " " - 1 "			7,600

	<u>FY 69</u> <u>PIO/P'd</u>	<u>FY 70</u>	<u>FY 71</u>	<u>FY 72</u>
6. <u>Min. of National Economy</u>				
FY 69 Int. Trade & Econ. - 2 part's.	9,150			
FY 70 None		- 0 -		
FY 71 - 1 part.			7,600	
FY 72 - 1 part.				7,600
7. <u>Income Tax Department</u>				
FY 70 Tax Admin. - 1 part.		7,600		
FY 71 Tax Policy - 1 part.			7,600	
FY 72 Tax Admin. - 1 part.				7,600
8. <u>Civil Service Department</u>				
FY 70 None		- 0 -		
FY 71 Pers.Admin. Specialized Areas- 1 part.			7,600	
FY 72 " " " " 1 part.				7,600
9. <u>Min. of Labor & Social Affairs</u>				
FY 69 Labor Educ. & Soc.Security - 2 part's.	14,600			
FY 70 None		- 0 -		
FY 71 Labor Relations - 1 part.			7,600	
FY 72 Soc. Security Admin. - 1 part.				7,600
10. <u>Tourism & Antiquities</u>				
FY 69 - 7 part's. various fields	43,000			
FY 70 - 2 part. Tourism, 1 part. Antiq.		12,000		
FY 71 - 4 part's. various fields			25,000	
FY 72 - 3 part's. various fields				18,000
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
FY 70,71,72 SUB-TOTALS		153,650	201,050	189,250

~~1969-Proposed:~~

~~Ministry of Health~~

015

FY 69 PIO/P'd	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72
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FY 69 Prog. Cont.

Ministry of Health

T.B. Conf. & Dental Health - 2 part's. 4,400

Manpower Planning Seminar

5 Agencies - 6 part's. 25,800

Ministry of Education

School Building - 2 part's. 14,000

University of Jordan

Short Course - Agric. Workshop - 1 part. 2,200

Short Course - Econ. Dev. - 1 part. 2,500

1969 TOTAL PIO/P'd 186,523*

* (Inc. both Proj. 083 Pub. Admin. and Proj. 102 Tourism Dev.)

COURSE OF ACTION (5)
SHORT TERM TDY EXPERTS FOR TRAINING IN JORDAN

16,350 23,950 35,750

COURSE OF ACTION (6)
ACADEMIC OR TECH. TRAINING
IN U.A.R. FINANCED WITH
U.S. OWNED EGYPTIAN CURRENCY

FY 1969 Testing and Measurement
Course at AUC for 20 Teachers
of JOJ Teachers Colleges

30,000 (To be financed by U.S. Bureau
of the Budget Allocation of
U.S. owned Egyptian currency)

GRAND TOTAL BY FISCAL YEAR

\$170,000 225,000 225,000

Output by Fiscal Year

	<u>No. Begin Training in FY 70</u>	<u>No. begin Training in FY 71</u>	<u>No. begin Training in FY 72</u>
Development Training	12	13	16
Technical Training	8	13	11
Training in Jordan by TDY experts	Number cannot be estimated at this time.		
Training in U.A.R.	Number cannot be estimated at this time.		

Scope of Work

Technical Assistance for Manpower Planning - Jordan

A. Background and Statement of the Problem

Since 1970 the Jordanian Government has vigorously pursued the development of an effective manpower planning and analysis capability concentrating on urban industrial and public sector requirements. Only in the past two years has there been an attempt to define rural agricultural and infrastructural manpower requirements. A 1973 Socio-Economic Survey of the population living in the East Jordan Valley is the only useful statistical compilation of demographic characteristics, aggregate labor force, and educational attainment data. A soon to be released agricultural population census will augment the above report but will not provide the type of data required in coming to grips with defining the occupational composition, requirements, and availabilities of skilled Jordanians in the Jordan Valley.

USAID/Jordan considers this information gap a potentially critical constraint in the effective implementation of its capital assistance program and, if not addressed early-on in FY 76, could result in unwarranted inefficiencies for those signed project agreements targeted for the development program in the Jordan Valley.

* B. Statement of the Problem

During the period 1972-1974, the rate of growth in infrastructural development in the Valley has exceeded the rate of growth in the supply of trained and available labor in all occupational categories. In particular, existing evidence indicates that approximately 75-85% of the non-agricultural labor force in the Valley is composed of monthly-migrant labor brought in on an as-needed basis. The real skill composition of this labor force is unknown. More importantly, there is no certainty as to whether this form of labor supply can be increased as more projects come on-stream and whether a sizeable proportion can be stabilized within the Valley. Similarly, there is relatively little likelihood for substituting a majority of the existing agricultural labor force into current non-agricultural development project employment unless significant increases in wage rates, social services, and housing are provided in advance. Thus, with 81-89% of the employed labor force in agricultural production, increasing the supply of non-agricultural labor becomes a formidable problem if the primary source is the existing stock of labor. If the primary source is a combination of the existing stock and monthly migrants, and remains the only cost-effective short-run alternative, then, over the next three years, a highly efficient mechanism will need to be developed to assure continuity in the supply and quality of labor working on capital development programs. Equally important will be the need to assess the extent to which professional and managerial expertise will be required for Valley projects. Here, the Jordan Valley Commission has been

moderately successful in retaining an effective but inadequate number of skilled professionals for current levels of project activities. Whether this capacity can and will be appropriately augmented during the next three years can in part be determined by the proposed technical assistance.

C. USAID/Jordan Response to the Problem

1. Contractor Scope of Work

We view the following scope of contractor activities as most pertinent in producing outputs useful in addressing the above-stated problems:

a. Purpose

To assist the Jordan Valley Commission and National Planning Council develop and utilize manpower supply and demand information with emphasis on defining: (1) manpower requirements for the Jordan Valley development program, and (2) required education and training inputs that improve the quality of the active labor force in the Jordan Valley.

b. General Contractor Activities Required to Achieve Purpose

In conjunction with counterparts from the Jordan Valley Commission and National Planning Council, the contractors will: (1) Prepare a comprehensive status report of the existing and projected agricultural and non-agricultural labor force by occupational classification in and for the Jordan Valley. This report will flow from existing data and the results of the 1975 National Agricultural Census and sample surveys to be conducted during the months of August and September, 1975. This component should be completed and reported on by late October, 1975. (2) Produce a project-specific analysis of occupational classifications required, most probable sources of supply to meet these requirements during the period 1976-1980, and an assessment of the economic and financial implications for infrastructural and agricultural development due to shortages and/or surpluses in priority and non-priority occupational classifications. (USAID/Jordan and the Jordan Valley Commission will provide the contractors with all relevant project-specific documentation for those projects planned for implementation during the period indicated above.) (3) Assist in the preparation of a long-term manpower development strategy that serves the socio-economic growth objectives for the Jordan Valley. This component will include, but not be limited to, an assessment of national economic and

demographic/educational data and policies, national trends in manpower utilization, migration and emigration, and use of an expatriate labor force and how these factors affect development of the Jordan Valley. This section will also include recommendations on programmatic means to improve the quality of manpower development programs in the Jordan Valley.

D. Scope of Technical Services

1. Objectives: To assist the USAID and Government of Jordan in defining and specifying current and future manpower requirements and development priorities for the effective implementation of development assistance projects in the Jordan Valley.
2. Description: The contractor will assist in the analysis of existing national and Jordan Valley economic, social, educational, and manpower data to:
 - a. Prepare a comprehensive report defining the qualitative and quantitative status of the existing labor force in the Jordan Valley.
 - b. Conduct a project-specific manpower requirements analysis for those Jordan Valley projects planned for implementation during FY 1976-1980, with particular emphasis on the economic and financial implications of shortages and/or surpluses of priority categories of manpower.
 - c. Assist in the analysis of national economic education and manpower development data and programs and collaborate in the development of a long-term manpower development strategy and program recommendation for the Jordan Valley.

Thus, a perspective review and analysis of National Manpower requirements will be included and will be limited to:

- Interpretative reportage of relevant trends of key variables affecting the demand for and supply of labor as they relate to:
- capital/labor intensity in industrial and agricultural production,
- bottlenecks in producing labor for priority occupational categories,
- general implications of national manpower development, policies, and trends for the Jordan Valley Development Program.

In all of the above, the contractors will be guided by the USAID/Jordan and assigned counterparts and will formally and informally discuss manpower and manpower-related issues with appropriate Jordanian officials in relevant Ministries and Agencies. The contractors will, where required, prepare and assist in the conduct of special sample surveys in the Jordan Valley. Additionally, the contractors will have access to computer facilities and all relevant available, published and unpublished, statistical information.

The following tasks are indicative, but not inclusive, of the areas to be considered:

- Status of age, sex, and other compositional factors affecting agricultural and non-agricultural labor force participation rates.
- Demographic and educational trends affecting the geographical stability of the total population of the Jordan Valley and the labor force in particular.
- Relative wage differentials and factors related to incentives and dis-incentives as these affect the demand and supply of sector and occupation-specific labor force participation.
- Extent of and potential for expanding female participation in the labor force by sector and occupational classification.
- Status, financial and human resource flows to education and training in the Valley with particular emphasis on the adequacies of instructional delivery systems for technical and agricultural skills development.
- General cost effectiveness of education and training by type of level and to include non-government schools (UNRWA).
- Current and potential growth of commercial and social services.
- Cost analysis of supplying manpower for agricultural and non-agricultural development projects targeted for the Jordan Valley during 1976-1980.

E. Reports

The contractor will submit an end-of-assignment report to USAID/Jordan and AID/Washington in accordance with M.O.() to include the analytical and descriptive results obtained in performing the outlined tasks.

F. Background Information

Reports and surveys, plans and project descriptions prepared by the Jordanian Government, multilateral and bilaterai and private organizations are available in USAID/Jordan and relevant Ministries, Agencies, and Commissions.

Proj. 2780146
P.V.

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, NESA

NOV 10 1969

FROM: NESA/NE, Bradshaw Langmaid *BL*

SUBJECT: JORDAN PROP - Project 278-16-790-146 - Development Administration Training

Your approval is requested on the Development Administration Training Project outlined below. This new project for FY 1970 provides training in various fields related to development in which we do not have specific projects. The project was included in the FY 1970 Congressional as a continuing activity and funding for the first year was estimated to be \$170,000.

Planned Targets and Course of Action

The quality of Jordanian administration and management inhibits the development of the economy. This is true in both the public and private sectors. Although a large number of Jordanians have received and continue to receive foreign training, management, economics, public administration, etc., have not received sufficient attention.

Of the estimated 25,000 Jordanians currently studying abroad, only about 250 are studying economics or administration. (These totals may be inflated by the inclusion of expatriates). Between 1951 and 1969, over 1,500 Jordanians received A.I.D.-financed training, only slightly over 200 were trained in public and business administration. (81 of these were trained at AUB). The current A.I.D. AUB program includes 100 Jordanians, but only 6 in fields of public and business administration. In addition, there are few training facilities within Jordan. The Jordanian Government's Institute of Administration has yet to conduct its first class and the University of Jordan has only a few students in the management area. While the above is not a comprehensive training survey, it is suggestive of a deficiency this project attempts to meet.

Specifically, the purpose of the project is to provide: (1) degree training in the U.S. in development economics and public administration, (2) advance degree training for graduate instructors and assistant professors at the University of Jordan in public administration and provide short-term consultants to conduct short courses in specialized management areas under the sponsorship of the Jordanian Government's Institute of Administration, and (3) follow-up training both in technical and academic fields of special interest to A.I.D. which are not covered by other A.I.D. projects.

3-11

This program supplements the training being provided at AUB. The bulk of the training will be for new participants in the U.S. The Mission also plans to cover some training at the American University in Cairo to be financed by a proposed U.S. Bureau of the Budget allocation of U.S.-owned Egyptian currency. Competitive selection will be made using the established Scholarship Committee of the GOJ, made up of representatives of the Jordan Development Board, the Civil Service Department and the Ministry of Education, and the established scholarship procedures of the University of Jordan. Normal Mission procedures will be followed in approving candidates selected and in providing the proper orientation before departing Jordan.

It is proposed that this be a continuing project. For planning purposes, the Mission has developed a three-year training program. Over the three-year period, FY 1970-1972, primary emphasis will be given to family planning (21 participants) and development administration advanced academic training (20 participants). Follow-up training will be provided in specific technical skills in those agencies whose continued development is of considerable importance and interest to USAID, such as the Central Bank, Department of Statistics, Tourism and Antiquities, the Aqaba Customs Laboratory, etc., (31 participants). The proposed training schedule is as follows:

	<u>FY 1970</u>	<u>FY 1971</u>	<u>FY 1972</u>
TOTAL	<u>25</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>33</u>
NEW	20	26	27
CONTINUING	5	8	6

Cost and Duration of the Project

As noted above, this is a continuing project. Present Mission estimates for the first three years are:

	<u>FY 1970</u>	<u>FY 1971</u>	<u>FY 1972</u>
TOTAL	<u>170,000</u>	<u>225,000</u>	<u>225,000</u>
Participants	153,650	201,050	189,250
TDY Experts	16,350	23,950	35,750

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Recommendation: That you approve the PROP as outlined above.

Attachments:

- A - PROP
- B - FY 1970 Congressional Project Sheet

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Clearance:
NESA/PR: RCBirnberg ✓
NESA/TECH: BCNewbry (substance) ✓
OIT/PD: TJWilson (substance) ✓
NESA/ID/PSB: IWStuck (substance) ✓

NESA/NE: GFraser/BLangford 11/10/69

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

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

1. PROJECT NUMBER <u>278-16-790-146</u>	3. COUNTRY <u>JORDAN</u>	4. AUTHORIZATION NUMBER
PROJECT TITLE <u>Development Administration Training</u>		5. AUTHORIZATION DATE <u>December 2, 1969</u>
A.I.D. Reference Center Room 1656 NS		6. PROP DATED <u>May 1969</u>
7. LIFE OF PROJECT		

a. Number of Years of Funding: - b. Estimated Duration of Physical Work
 Starting FY 19 70; Terminal FY 19 Continuing After Last Year of Funding (in Months): Continuing

A. FUNDING BY FISCAL YEAR (in U.S. \$ or \$ equivalent)	DOLLARS		P.L. 480 CCC + FREIGHT	LOCAL CURRENCY Exchange Rate: \$1 =			
	GRANT	LOAN		U.S. OWNED		HOST COUNTRY	
				GRANT b/	LOAN b/	JOINTLY PROGRAMMED	OTHER
Prior through Actual FY	-	-					
Operational FY <u>70</u>	<u>170</u>	-					
Budget FY <u>71</u>	<u>225</u>	-					
B + 1 FY <u>72</u>	<u>225</u>	-					
B + 2 FY	<u>a/</u>	-					
B + 3 FY	<u>a/</u>	-					
All Subsequent FY's	<u>a/</u>	-					
TOTAL	<u>a/</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

a/ Continuing project for which USAID/J has developed first three years of funding. Future year funding subject to further review.

b/ If funds are available, Mission plans to cover some training at AUC to be financed by BOB allocation of U.S.-owned Egyptian currency.

10. CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL OF PROJECT

(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		CLEARANCES		DATE
X <u>[Signature]</u> SIGNATURE	AA TITLE	NESA/PR: RBirnberg <u>[Signature]</u>		[Date]
		NESA/TECH: BNewby (substance) <u>[Signature]</u>		
		OIT/PD: JWilson (substance) <u>[Signature]</u>		
		11-2-69 DATE	A/CONT <u>[Signature]</u>	