

**AIRGRAM**

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

*Project No. 3060002 (2)*  
**AD-AAC-428-B1**

**UNCLASSIFIED**  
CLASSIFICATION

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FROM - **KABUL**

SUBJECT -

REFERENCE -

**NONCAPITAL PROJECT PAPER (PROP)**

*11-190,002.1*

Country: **AFGHANISTAN**

Project No. **306-11-110-111**

Submission Date: **June 1969**

Original

Revision No. \_\_\_\_\_

Project Title: **National Agriculture Research and Facilities Development**

U.S. Obligation Span: **FY 71 through FY 73**

Physical Implementation Span: **FY 71 through FY 77**

**Gross Life-of-project financial requirements:**

U.S. dollars ..... \$ **1,313,000**

U.S.-owned local currency ..... **None**

Cooperating country cash contribution ... **2,000,000**  
(in \$ equivalent, current exch. rate)

*Afs 75 = \$1*

Other donor ..... **2,000,000**

**Total \$ 5,313,000**

OTHER AGENCY

*State*

*AgriC*

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*CIA*

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*HEW*

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DRAFTED BY <b>J. J. Young and D.R. Yeaman</b>	OFFICE <b>AG</b>	PHONE NO. <b>54 &amp; 53</b>	DATE <b>6/28/69</b>	APPROVED BY: <b>D:RSMcClure</b>
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CLASSIFICATION

## I. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

### A. Necessity and Justification

Agricultural program goals - (1) to achieve self-sufficiency in wheat and other cereal production by 1972 and (2) to develop the capability for sustained and steady increased growth of output after 1970 at a rate greater than the population increase - are progressing at a satisfactory rate and possibly, considering the short supply of trained personnel in Afghanistan, can even be considered above average. The problem of feeding people existed and still does to a degree. The selection of wheat, a crop in which all members of the population have a stake and the subsequent concentration on its development was a wise and necessary decision. Increased production of wheat on a given unit of land is causing a change. Incomes are being increased, prices for wheat are decreasing. The point of self-sufficiency in food grains on a year-in year out basis is rapidly approaching. Unless, however, agriculture has a means for expanding, the RGA will find itself at a point where economic growth again becomes stagnant. Opening avenues for diversification in agriculture requires time. Research, introduction of new crops, fertilizer, marketing, transportation, processing, credit needs, all require time for investigation, testing, and planning before the farmer can benefit. Increased participation in these areas must receive more attention now; at the same time the cereal effort must be maintained at a high level through the transitional period from subsistence farming to profit farming. Reluctance on the part of the United States or other donors and Afghanistan to provide the additional resources for agricultural development during this critical period could negate past efforts and performance. At this stage in the development of agricultural research we believe it is necessary to refine and broaden our assistance to agricultural research by establishing a new project which will complete work started under the National Agricultural Development Project 002 (Crop Production-Extension) i. e., self-sufficiency in wheat production by FY 72, and then go on to build a research institution for agriculture as a whole.

Project 002 has concentrated on wheat. The results have been very good; increased yields have resulted in greater farm income. A floor has been set by the RGA under the price of wheat. What happens when the price decreases because of overproduction? The farmers' real income will return to its past low level unless alternate crops are available. The change from subsistence farming to a diversified one cannot succeed unless research stays ahead of production and marketing, transport, processing, and credit facilities are available. The MAI has stated that work on edible vegetable oil crops and horticultural crops must be increased. These two general crops, however, have had second priority with the RGA and USAID because of the present emphasis on wheat. Oil crops represent

a possibility as a foreign exchange saver; horticultural crops as a foreign exchange earner. As the wheat sufficiency objective is met USAID's agricultural research program is being modified to include work in these areas without prematurely withdrawing support from the wheat program.

The introduction of the "Mexican Type Wheats" in 1964 followed by an active adaptive research program clearly focused attention on the need for research. It also highlighted the inadequacies of the existing organization, lack of trained personnel, lack of research program planning and direction, and the need for facilities. The research program from 1966 until the present (June 1969) has been focused on these deficiencies using "wheat" as the vehicle. Three years of research experience and practical application has produced positive results and done much to identify the direction and scope that future research should take. Some of the "Mexican Type Wheats" are adaptable to Afghanistan's various climatic zones and production areas. The lack of suitable high yielding varieties are no longer a limiting factor; the physical and time factors (seed bed preparation, planting depth, planting date, fertilizer rate and placement, time and rate of irrigation) are proving to be more important than originally thought in their effect on maximum economic yield. Farmer response to the use of improved varieties and fertilizer has been good. The present wheat support floor price is maintaining an incentive for production of wheat. Self-sufficiency appears to be possible by FY 72. Eventual reduction of acreage in wheat through increased yield will result in increased production meeting or exceeding country demands. Farmer income must be further increased to maintain the momentum of development. Research on other revenue earning crops should begin now and not be delayed until the need is immediate. Emphasis needs to be placed on foreign exchange earners or savers such as oil crops and better utilization and preparation of export earning horticultural crops.

While the FGA is presently importing wheat, edible oil, citrus, sugar and other agricultural products, the program to attain self-sufficiency in food grain production is well under way. By assisting FGA to attain this self-sufficiency and develop crops that can earn or save foreign exchange as land is freed from wheat production because of the use of improved inputs, a strong agricultural base will develop which will contribute to development in other sectors, re an increase in the production of oil-producing plants for processing in Afghanistan to reduce or eliminate the importation of edible oils.

#### B. Significance of Intended Results

Along with the establishment of a cadre of capable research technicians in the Research Section, it is estimated that by FY 72 Afghanistan will become

self-sufficient in food grain production. Also it is expected that a functional research institution will be developed which can adjust to meet the research diversification problem of a growing and changing agriculture sector.

### C. Project Goals and Targets

This project's primary goal is to assist the Royal Government of Afghanistan to create and maintain a viable agronomic research institution capable of meeting the enlarging research responsibilities and programs essential for total agriculture development. This project is an expansion in scope and extension in termination date of project 002 whose primary aim was to make wheat self-sufficiency a success. Therefore, this project will continue to emphasize its contribution to the wheat sufficiency objective set for 1972 and gradually switch to other overall research objectives as this objective is achieved.

The specific activity targets of this project are to assist the Royal Government of Afghanistan to:

1. Increase its capabilities to plan, administer, and conduct a research program designed to increase production of essential food crops and crops that will earn or save foreign exchange.
2. Improve the physical and managerial resources necessary for conducting an agronomic production oriented research program.
3. To plan and conduct research designed to increase the production of wheat and other priority food crops and increase farmer income through better utilization of production inputs.
4. Improve and enlarge the technical, managerial, and operational capabilities of the research and supporting staff through pre-service, in-service and foreign training programs.
5. Develop closer coordination of line agencies (research, extension) and agricultural supply organizations in increasing production through the timely availability of information and production inputs.

### D. Minimum Levels of Outputs to be Met

The minimum levels of achievement expected by 1973 in order to justify continuation of the joint RGA/AID activity are:

1. The provision of at least 7 additional professionals per year in the Research Section to plan research and to manage the various regional experimental stations throughout Afghanistan. This will be achieved with the addition of 7 Kabul University Faculty of Agriculture graduates per year.
2. An adequate budget and timely availability of funds for increased staff, experiment farm developments, machinery operation and maintenance and operational supplies.

The establishment of an identifiable functional research organization is considered essential. Firm placement of personnel and the designation of counterparts and their active participation in the program will be mandatory.

#### E. General Approach and Plan of Action

The project will require the assistance of an estimated 30 man-years of research and experimental station advisors, along with an estimated 6 man-years of consultant services by 1976. High priority will be placed on the training of Afghan counterparts and other RGA research technicians so that they will be increasingly capable of successfully continuing various programs initiated under this project as USAID assistance phases out. This training will embrace both on-the-job and AID-sponsored participant training in the United States and Third Country subject to the availability of funds and qualified candidates. The USAID advisors will train approximately 150 professional and sub-professional research and experimental farm technicians of which at least 30 will be sent to the U.S. or third country (AUE) for academic and/or practical training.

AID will supply a minimum amount of commodities sufficient to meet the needs of the USAID advisors in the implementation of the project.

The RGA will be expected to provide an adequate number of qualified trainees for positions where they can implement the knowledge and skills obtained from their U.S. advisors. The RGA will make administrative procedural, and technical changes in its operations in order to provide the framework needed to establish a viable Research Section in the Ministry.

It will be necessary for the RGA to provide increasing amounts to meet the budgetary requirements of an expanding Research Section and the funds needed for the construction program and land development program to upgrade their experimental farms.

## II. SETTING OF ENVIRONMENT

Project 002, National Agriculture Development, the forerunner of this new project, was initiated in 1952. The wheat concentration was mounted in late 1966. Prior to this the project included, during various periods of time, activities relating to agriculture development and production in general. These activities included livestock, forestry, horticulture, vegetables, dairying, mechanization, range management, poultry, plant protection, general agriculture and irrigation. Diversification of effort, plus the spreading of limited Afghan talent and resources, did not always result in success. The need for concentration became apparent and in 1966 "wheat" became the symbol for the rallying of resources and effort.

The results from initial trials and observation of "Mexican Wheats" early in the 1960's gave rise to the hope that self-sufficiency in wheat production could be reached. In 1963, the Royal Government of Afghanistan resolved to increase wheat production to the point of self-sufficiency. In 1964 a proposed plan, drawn up by the Ministry of Agriculture, was circulated to several potential donor countries and international and private agencies with requests for financial and technical assistance. Little materialized, however, until 1966 when the proposal was drastically revised and formulated as an Accelerated Wheat Improvement program. Specific goals and objectives were established, a plan of work was developed and input requirements were specified. In June 1966 USAID and the RGA signed a Project Agreement for USAID assistance to the accelerated wheat program.

Both the RGA and USAID recognized the problem areas limiting increased production. Placing primary emphasis on wheat, the joint efforts of the RGA and USAID were aimed at developing proficiency in adaptive research, transferring information to the cultivators, and providing the production inputs to maximize the effectiveness of technical knowledge through practical application by the cultivators.

At the beginning of the "Wheat Program" a small and relatively inexperienced Afghan research group existed within the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation under the direction of the President of Research and Extension. Personnel were assigned to head up research in cereals, horticulture, and industrial crops. Experiment stations existed largely in name and functioned mainly as commercial farms. The general research program lacked purpose and direction. Trained research personnel were few. The decision to concentrate on wheat dramatically highlighted the problems facing the existing research organization; its personnel, facilities, planning and implementation capabilities. The key to research development was assessed to be the development in depth of research personnel

and the formation of a viable research institution.

Progress to date has been satisfactory. The concentration on wheat and cereal research has resulted in the curtailment of most of the work in horticulture and industrial crops. Because of the lack of sufficient numbers of trained Afghan technicians, most of the better qualified technicians were moved to the "wheat program." The net result has been an increase in productivity and an awareness of the need for institution building and development of professionals if the job is to be properly done. Today four of the seven Regional Experiment Stations are under the management of returned USAID-sponsored participants. Three other managers are being prepared for foreign training. USAID-trained research officers with general research experience and training are being placed on stations. The Afghans are taking more responsibility for the research load. The shortage of sufficient numbers of research administrators and planners still exists; however, some of the field personnel are developing sufficiently to the point where they can qualify for administration and planning training scholarships.

Forty Ministry of Agriculture research technicians have received USAID-sponsored training and are now available. It is now possible to develop a well defined research organization which can, with the additional assistance outlined in this PRDP, expand and plan programs to meet growing agricultural needs. The concentration of Afghan staff on the accelerated wheat program has made the RGA aware of the total manpower requirement picture, and continuing improvement is expected.

Obstacles to growth in the agricultural sector are many. They include:

1. Insufficient knowledge of how to increase production.
2. Insufficient capital and credit.
3. Insufficient production supplies and equipment.
4. Insufficient emphasis on an operational plan for production incentive.
5. Insufficient distribution, ~~transport~~ transportation and storage facilities for agricultural products.
6. The inability to adjust government policies and administration to meet expanding development needs.

The Royal Government of Afghanistan in its Third Five-Year Plan set forth as its primary objective the increase of agricultural production. It proposes to increase the number of trained agricultural personnel in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation during the plan period. It proposes also to provide agricultural credit, to promote the creation of cooperatives, to build farm to markets roads, increase food grain storage capacities, improve domestic marketing of farm products, continue and expand research, improve the gathering and use of statistics, improve existing irrigation systems and complete irrigation systems which have been started. The basis for achieving these objectives are all too often not spelled out, and for many, detailed objectives really do not exist.

Achievement of the objectives is dependent on the actions of government. The policies it pursues, the actions it takes and the wisdom and vigor with which it attacks problems as they arise, will determine what can best be done to develop research and research facilities. There is a need for the development of a clearly defined research organization with a greater delegation of authority, more clearcut definitions of duties and responsibilities (both of the functioning unit and of the individual employee) and more clearly defined authority to act without reference to higher authority. Emphasis will be placed on the functioning of the organization unit with reliance on each echelon to discharge its responsibility. Planning is carried out on an ad hoc basis. It is incomplete, lacks depth and direction, and future planning and actions do not accept existing research data at face value. The lack of sufficient numbers of trained research personnel is a restricting factor of first magnitude. This is also true of research management and administrative personnel. The specific targets and actions taken under this project are to:

1. Define and increase research institution capabilities;
2. Develop research planning and improve research implementation; and
3. Develop personnel for key administration, management and implementation positions.

Social and economic situation relevant to the need for this project is discussed in the sector analyses of the FY 1971 CFS.

### III. STRATEGY

#### A. General Approach

The entire approach to the formulation and implementation of this project can best be described as one of a "simple approach toward establishing the rudiments

of research." The ~~philosophy~~ philosophy of the intent and purpose of research is only beginning to be understood. This is not completely understood by all RGA administrators although some are aware of the many problems. The existing "system" does not have enough freedom to lend itself well to research. The concept of "institution building" is not fully understood. Until the basics of research are established and staff increased and trained to meet minimum workload requirements, the longer termed goal of creating a viable research institution must be considered as a long term projected activity. Until the Afghan staff is enlarged, American advisors will have to assume a doer's role to a greater extent than is desirable, rather than one of only advisory nature.

The expansion and diversification of research efforts are required to continue agriculture development. The rate of this expansion hinges on availability of Afghan personnel. The rate of research expansion cannot exceed the availability of trained manpower yet it must exceed the present slow rate if it is to meet needs of the producer. U. S. assistance must, therefore, be directed toward development of the necessary skilled research technicians and to assist in developing administrative procedures so that they can apply their skills.

The host country must increase its efforts to prepare and supply additional personnel both in number and quality. Continued support for this project is expected of the country leaders and particularly more effort to develop personnel. This can be reflected through increasing the number of Kabul University graduates from the Faculty of Agriculture (a USAID assisted project), developing pre-service and in-service training, pay scale and promotion opportunities conducive to attracting better qualified persons, better logistic support of personnel, delegation of authority, and making assignments more permanent.

Although research in the existing environment is a government function, encouragement of agri-business type ventures could within the near future provide the catalyst necessary to encourage better qualified individuals into the agricultural sector (government and private). The success of farmer education (extension activities) and realization of higher farm incomes is directly correlated to the development of a viable research program.

#### B. Alternate Strategies

There are no constructive forward-moving alternatives in the implementation of this project.

C. Contributions of the Activity to U.S. Goals

Self-sufficiency in wheat and cereal production along with developing the capabilities of RGA institutions so that they can maintain adequate production in key foods, and foreign exchange earnings and saving crops is one of the most important goals of the United States in Afghanistan (see the FY 70 PBS, page 72). This project significantly helps to meet this goal.

D. Cooperating Country Leadership

The attitude of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is one that lends itself well to further assistance to the farmers. This is evidenced by the fact that over 50% of the personnel of both the Extension and Research sections are working directly with the Wheat Program. The aforementioned subsidy to the farmer for fertilizer is also indicative of the Ministry's attitude. Upgrading farmer skills and providing agricultural production inputs is an important goal of the Ministry. However, this entails the improvement and coordination of various departments within the Ministry and other RGA agencies.

The President of the ~~Extension~~ Extension and Research Department along with other research personnel have B.S. and/or M.S. degrees from American agriculture colleges. Many of the other research technicians have degrees from Kabul University or have attended the vocational agriculture schools in Afghanistan.

A limited number of the middle level leaders have been AID participants in either the U.S., the American University of Beirut, Iran, Thailand or Mexico. While young, with additional exposure to American advisors, they will, for the most part, bring their capabilities up to an acceptable level.

F. Cross Relationships with Other Programs

The project is coordinated with the following USAID ~~and~~ projects:

1. National Agricultural Extension Development Project - Research data generated on the station made available to the Extension Section for dissemination to the farmer. In turn the extension organization brings farmer problems to the attention of the Research Section.

2. Development Services - ~~Research~~ Research determines the levels of agricultural production inputs which are supplied by its Development Services Section. The absence of these inputs completely negates any effort by the research or extension sections.

3. Improvement of Existing Irrigation Systems -- The Research Department cooperates with this project to determine water requirements for selected crops.

4. Agricultural Advisory Group (HAVA) - The HAVA, although semi-autonomous, is considered a region and as such cooperates in the regional research programs. The HAVA participation in international research programs are coordinated through this project.

5. Wyoming Contract for the Development of a College of Agriculture in Kabul University - This is a constant exchange of technical advice and coordination of research activities. The Research Section and Faculty sponsor joint agriculture seminars.

Although all these projects are not under the supervision of the Agriculture Division, close liaison is maintained to see that ~~with~~ efforts are coordinated and not duplicated, and that the allocation of resources within the sector are placed where development can be maximized.

#### IV. PLANNED TARGETS, RESULTS, AND OUTPUTS

The following "Activity Targets" represent equally important and mutually supporting objectives. All are interrelated and will result in a strong research institution capable of meeting its obligation toward the development of agriculture. These actions require the efforts and financial support of both RGA and AID.

##### Research Targets

##### 1. Institution Building

a. To assist in the administration and development of programs to meet the requirements of a growing and changing research program.

b. To determine program priorities, projected on a time-need basis coupled to the resources that are made available.

c. To develop agricultural research information for dissemination to supporting agencies both government and private for use in the improvement of farming activities.

A long-term research plan with a projected yearly program oriented toward the full development of research requirements of cereal crops, and other important food and industrial crops has been developed.

The five year plan for agriculture research provides for completion of the development of 7 regional research stations - one for each region throughout Afghanistan. Two of the regional stations are assisted by the USAID Agriculture Advisory Group under the Helmand-Arghandab Valley regional development project 090. Research on each station is presently concentrated on wheat. A diversified program is being worked into the plan to meet new growing agriculture problems now that self-sufficiency in wheat is expected by 1972.

Fifty-two man-years of training is to be provided in various fields such as research administration and planning, ~~horticulture~~ horticulture, station operation and management, plant pathology, irrigation water management, and research analysis and design.

An in-service training program will be conducted on each station to complement the foreign training mentioned above.

A detailed, time-phased research development plan is outlined in the Project Implementation Plan (PIP) for this project and contains such major planning elements as: (i) research administration and planning, (ii) physical facilities improvement, (iii) research program implementation, (iv) staff training and development, and (v) coordination - development of a Research Council which will coordinate the needs of the farmers, private enterprise (agro-industries), and the Ministry of Agriculture.

## 2. Research Facilities

To improve the managerial construction program of the Central Research Center at Kabul and the six regional Experimental Demonstration Stations located at Jalalabad, Herat, Kunduz, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kandahar and Lashkar Gah. Key sub-stations are being established to fulfill the supporting role in research and demonstration. They were selected to meet total country requirements based on soil type differences, micro-climate, and cropping concentration and specialization.

## 3. Research Program Implementation

a. To implement the jointly prepared (MFI and USAID/A) agronomic research program for wheat and other cereal crops;

b. To establish research priorities for other crops and jointly prepare and initiate programs aimed at those crops that will earn and/or save foreign exchange; i.e., oilseed, horticultural and possibly pulses.

Depending on the availability of resources, research programs will be implemented in the six regions on cereal crops and those crops that production will raise the individual farmer income and/or favorably affect the balance of payment for Afghanistan. A close working and cooperative relationship will be developed with research personnel of the Helmand-Arghandab Valley Region, College of Agriculture of Kabul University, FAO, and other research groups in Afghanistan.

## 4. Research Training

Develop research staff capabilities to meet country requirements.

a. Agronomic research staff capable in numbers and quality to carry on a viable and country oriented research program.

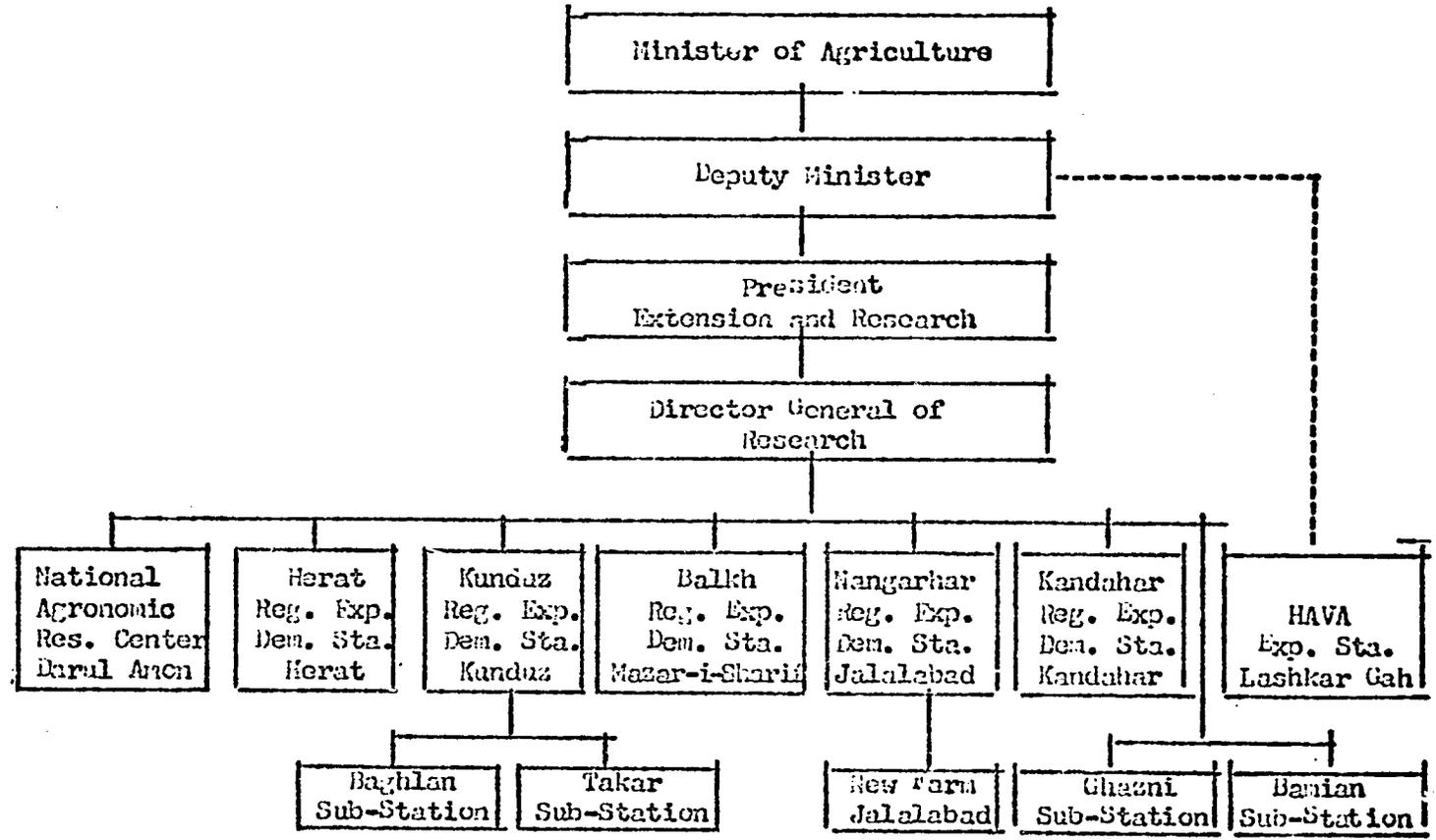
- b. Sub-professional research workers trained for supporting roles.
- c. Total organization personnel requirements assessed and a timed training program implemented:
  - (1) Pre-service training
  - (2) In-service training
  - (3) In-country graduate program
  - (4) Foreign training - specialized

More emphasis will be placed on in-country training with short courses in research management, planning, techniques, and station management. In-country short courses are necessary because of the difficulty to qualify participants for U. S. or third country training. Foreign training will be of non-degree practical type except for the occasional participant who can qualify for degree training. Training in basic agronomy will be emphasized until local institutions can meet minimum requirements and supply sufficient numbers.

- 5. Coordination with line and private agencies established by FY 1976.
  - a. A system for disseminating research results established.
  - b. Private enterprise supports research either as a contributing or participating party.

Efforts will be expended to develop facilities wherein research results and research publications (in layman form) are made available to the Extension organization and agriculture-based private enterprise. Technical backstopping services will also be made available.

ORGANIZATIONAL DIAGRAM OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS



## V. COURSE OF ACTION

### A. U. S. Inputs

#### Personnel

total of 30 man years of advisory and consultant services are estimated as the required technician services to this project. It is estimated that these services will be required as follows:

<u>Direct Hire and/or PASA Services</u>		<u>Consultant Services</u>
FY 1971:	8 man years	One man year
FY 1972:	6 man years	One man year
FY 1973:	6 man years	One man year
FY 1974:	5 man years	One man year
FY 1975:	3 man years	One man year
FY 1976:	2 man years	One man year

#### Participants

Between FY 1971 and FY 1976 approximately 30 participants will be programmed for approximately 40 man years of academic and practical training in either the U. S. or third countries. Participant training will ~~imply~~ be in the fields of research administration, plant breeding, horticulture, oil seed production, and other technical specialties required by the research program.

#### Commodities

Between FY 1971 and FY 1976 approximately \$1,000 per man year of commodities will be required to supply the educational and demonstrational materials to support each technician. ~~For~~ Vehicles estimated at \$18,000 will also be required.

### B. RGA Inputs

#### Budgetary and Logistic Support

The RGA is required to provide the local currency budgetary support to enable the individual programs under this project to be implemented. It is also required to provide foreign exchange, as necessary, for the procurement outside Afghanistan of commodities which AID is unable to provide. In addition to the MAI ordinary budget which finances salaries, operations and maintenance and other recurring activities, a development budget supporting joint AID/MAI

agricultural activities provides approximately AFS 25 million annually.

### Counterparts and Participants

In order for the research activity to succeed, the MAI must provide a qualified counterpart to work with each AID-provided technician and qualified participants for out-of-country training between FY 71 and FY 76. Without the exchange of ideas and the acceptance of new methods and techniques the research activity cannot successfully operate.

### C. Other Donor Inputs

Afghanistan receives technical assistance from several donors. These activities are coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Other donor activities are oriented toward specific crops or geographical areas while this U. S. effort is oriented toward institution building nationwide. Liaison is maintained with other donors so that the combined efforts support total research development.

The present donors working on various crops or aspects of research are: the Colombo Plan, U. N., French, and Federal Republic of Germany. Negotiations are now under way with the Colombo Plan for the services of a wheat breeding team. This addition to the wheat program would fulfill a requirement of the program that U.S. assistance has not been able to meet. A French (UN) team has been providing the leadership in cotton research and culture.

The U.N. is also doing feasibility studies and crop investigations in the Kunduz Region. The cropping investigation studies will be of assistance in determining future research requirements on specific crops. UN assistance on viticulture will also play a similar role. The Federal Republic of Germany is assisting with area development in the Paktia Province. This group is a close cooperator with MAI/USAID personnel in the present research program.

### D. Capability of Activity to Produce Results

Although the content and strategy of this project have been as carefully evaluated as possible, in the final analysis its success will depend on the RGA and AID's efforts and enthusiasm put into its implementation.

E. Mobilization, Deployment and Utilization of Inputs

Eight U.S. direct-hire technicians are now on the job and working with their counterparts. To date they have been able to initiate a research program on wheat which has provided the information on varieties and other inputs as fertilizer to contribute significantly to RGA's self-sufficiency in wheat. Additional research on wheat must be continued mainly to keep abreast of rusts and other diseases that ordinarily attack and render good wheat varieties obsolete in a period of approximately 5 to 7 years. Also, research will be initiated in FY 1971 on other crops that fit well into and complement wheat growing.

Of these eight technicians, five are located on regional stations, which are in various stages of development, advising on station development and research.

RGA has provided adequate funding for this development. RGA has been hard pressed to provide qualified counterparts or to provide adequate participants for training.

NEUMANN

NONCAPITAL PROJECT FUNDING (OBLIGATIONS IN \$000)

PROP DATE June 1969  
 Original X  
 Rev. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Project No. 303-11-110-111

19 Table 1  
 COUNTRY Afghanistan

Project Title: National Agriculture Research  
 and Facilities Development

18

Fiscal Years	Ap	L/G	Total	Cont <sup>1/</sup>	Personnel Serv.		Participants		Commodities		Other Costs	
					AID.	PASA	CONT	U.S.	CONT	Dir	CONT	Dir &
								U.S. Agencies		U.S. Ag		U.S. Ag
Prior through Act. FY 1969												
UNCLASSIFIED												
Oper. FY 70												
Budg. FY 71	TC	G	315	-	232	17	-	54	-	8	-	4 -
B + 1 FY 72	TC	G	303	-	180	17	-	92	-	15	-	4 -
B + 2 FY 73	TC	G	280	-	173	11	-	84	-	6	-	1 -
B + 3 FY 74	TC	G	230	-	147	5	-	63	-	14	-	1 -
All Subs. FY 75-76	TC	G	180	-	150	5	-	18	-	5	-	2 -
Total Life	TC	G	1,313	-	837	55	-	311	-	48	-	12 -

<sup>1/</sup> Memorandum (nonadd) column.

UNCLASSIFIED

National Agriculture Research  
and Facilities Development

Project No. 306-11-110-111

19 19

Table 1 Exchg rate \$1 = Afs 75

UNCLASSIFIED

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KABUL

Fiscal Years	AID-controlled		Other Cash Contribution Cooperating Country (\$000)	Other Donor Funds (\$000)	Food for Freedom Commodities		
	Local Currency U.S. owned	Country- owned			Metric Tons (000)	CCC Value & Freight (\$000)	World Market Price (\$000)
Prior through Act. FY 1969							
Oper. FY 70	New Project Starting FY 1971.						
Budget FY 71	-	NA	333	500	-	-	-
B + 1 FY 72	-	NA	333	500	-	-	-
B + 2 FY 73	-	NA	333	500	-	-	-
B + 3 FY 74	-	NA	333	500	-	-	-
All Subs. FY 75-76	-	NA	663	-	-	-	-
Total Life	-	NA	2,000	2,000	-	-	-

UNCLASSIFIED