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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Ref: 3060092 (2)

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FROM - **AID/Washington**

SUBJECT - **PROP Approval. 306-11-690-092 - Agriculture Education, Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University - University of Wyoming Contract**

~~REFERENCE~~

16 p.

PROP approval documents are attached.

FY 1972 to be final year of funding. ^{No action on} ~~Discontinuation~~ of activities suggested beyond FY 1973 should not be regarded by the Mission as an indication of a lack of interest by AID/W in the agricultural sector of which this Faculty is an important part. This project has met its goals. Goals for the future should be those appropriate for a nation with an established agricultural college and growing capabilities in extension and research. The new goals and more particularly the strategies should differ greatly from those defined for this project in the 1950's.

ROGERS

Attachment: PROP Approval Documents

KABUL
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ATT

PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

DRAFTED BY CRGurney:wlk	OFFICE NESA/NE	PHONE NO. 29246	DATE 11/10/69	APPROVED BY: ELangmaid, NESA/NE
AID AND OTHER CLEARANCES NESA/ID: LPompa (subs) NESA/ID: BCNewbry (subs)		NESA/ID: CSAadams (subs)		NESA/DP: RBirnberg (subs) NESA/CO: FHMoulton (subs)

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FROM - USAID/Kabul

SUBJECT - See below

REFERENCE - H.O. 1025.1 and H.O. 1301.1.1

NON-CAPITAL PROJECT PAPER (PROP)

Country: AFGHANISTAN

Project No.: 306-11-000-002

Submission Date: August, 1969

Original PROP

Project Title: Agriculture Education - FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

U.S. Obligation Spans: FY 1956 through FY 1973

Physical Implementation Spans: FY 1957 through FY 1973

Cross life-of-project financial requirements:

U.S. dollars.....	50,100,000
U.S.-owned local currency.....	-
Cooperating country cash contribution (in \$ equiv., current exch. rate).....	311,046
Other donor(s).....	138,000

TOTALS

57,149,046

OTHER AGENCY

State
NSA
FRB
Com
Trey

This PROP has been discussed with the concerned host government officials

PAGE 1 OF 15 PAGES

DRAFTED BY
Christine S. Hugarth
Program Assistant

OFFICE
Education
Division

PHONE NO. DATE
8/3/69

APPROVED BY:
Russell S. McClure, Director

AID AND OTHER CLEARANCES
EO: G.L. Martin
AD/Dr: CH Uyehara
DU: V.H. Skiles

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The Ambassador
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AGRICULTURE EDUCATION - FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

I. SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONA. Necessity and Justification

Approximately 85% of the population of Afghanistan is engaged in agriculture. Over the centuries Afghan farmers have continued their ancient practices, unaware of modern scientific development in agriculture and oblivious of labor-saving tools and machines. Since World War II, however, an awakening has occurred resulting in growing appreciation of the fact that improved economic and social conditions will require increased crop production and development of natural resources. Of all the joint projects of the host government and the USAID, agriculture development and strengthening of education are two priority goals. The establishment of the Faculty of Agriculture cuts across both areas, being substantively addressed to the improvement of agriculture but being also, institutionally speaking, within the framework of higher education. This Faculty is the only institution in Afghanistan whose major responsibility is university-level training of the top leadership, who can both guide and promote the nation's agricultural development, and can also train second-level personnel.

B. Significance of Intended Results

Modern scientific agriculture is a complicated technology, with the illiterate wielders of the hoe giving way to a body of workers ranging in skill and knowledge from those with rudimentary but scientifically sound conceptions of farming, animal husbandry, and silviculture to those trained to conduct respectably and necessary research and those competent to be the teachers of Vocational Agriculture school teachers, the teachers of extension workers, the planners of a national agricultural program, the managers of large-scale undertakings, and government officials in the central government ministry. It is to the creation of this latter group, the planners, managers, and government officials at the upper end of the professional spectrum and to the creation of an institution which can produce this group of agriculturalists, that the joint project to develop the Faculty of Agriculture is addressed.

This project contributed directly to the achievement of the RFA's Third Five-Year Plan for meeting the needs of Afghanistan for agriculturalists and educators. Teachers are needed by the Ministry of Education for the vocational agriculture schools. University-trained agriculturalists are needed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, the Helmand-Arghandab Valley Authority and other agencies such as the Rural Development and the Parakhta Development Authorities.

C. Project Goals and Targets

The objectives of this project are to help the University obtain a student enrollment for the Faculty, produce graduates, build a trained Afghan faculty, and develop and establish appropriate curricula. The curricula to be established are in plant science, animal science, agricultural economics, education, extension, and agricultural engineering. These curricula are suited to modernizing and developing agricultural productivity in Afghanistan. Textbooks and teaching materials needed for the instructional program will be procured or developed. Further goals of this project are to develop the physical plant, procure equipment, develop an experimental farm and a continuing research program. An effective faculty administration will be developed and also a program of services by the Faculty to other agricultural agencies and organizations.

The minimum levels of output to be met are: 75 graduates per year, 48 trained faculty members, 5 major curricula options, an established faculty experimental farm with a farm machinery building and demonstration equipment, and a small research program.

D. General Approach and Plan of Action

An American advisory team has provided direct teaching where no Afghan was qualified, moving as fast as Afghans were trained to a guidance and advisory role. Afghan administrators and faculty members are being trained overseas (U.S. and third countries) and receiving on-the-job guidance. The entire program of the Faculty is being developed jointly by Afghans and Americans. Recruitment of candidates for admission to the Faculty is conducted by Afghan personnel. The present classroom building was one of five university buildings on a central university campus which was constructed under another joint project. Basic equipment, books, and other commodities are provided with dollar funds. Farm land was provided by the RGA, and farm development proceeds as part of the practical experience of students and as a research facility, mainly for Faculty professors. The farm mechanics building is being constructed by the RGA with certain materials provided by USAID.

The essential U.S. inputs are 12 American advisory personnel, commodities including laboratory equipment and some farm implements, and participant training for selected Afghan faculty members in the U.S. The essential RGA inputs are providing Afghan administrative teaching, and supporting technical personnel, an adequate student body, land required for buildings and a farm, and commodities which can be procured locally. It is expected that the University will provide and spend the necessary monies to carry out its input obligations.

There are no inputs by other donors.

See Attachment A for tabular breakdown of planned inputs.

II. SETTING OF ENVIRONMENT

The first institutionalized step to spread modern agricultural knowledge and practices was the creation of the Kabul Vocational Agriculture School, a secondary school, which has now moved to Jarweshan. In September 1954 the RGA and USAID undertook a joint project to develop this school. It soon became apparent that a secondary school effort was not alone sufficient to provide the trained government officials, managers, agriculture teachers and research workers needed for genuine and lasting improvement of agriculture in Afghanistan.

Therefore, in 1956, the Faculty of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts was established in Kabul University as another joint project of the RGA and the U.S. The U. S. was to provide American advisors, agricultural commodities and U.S. training for selected Afghans who would become the professors in the new Faculty. In 1962, Agriculture became a separate Faculty.

Within the Education Sector this project is related to Goal Three: "To develop an integrated, efficiently administered, self-sustaining national university dedicated to training leaders with special emphasis on agriculture, education and engineering." (See FY 70 PBS, page 128).

The progress of this project is covered in the contractor's semi-annual reports, U-307 Reports prepared by the AID Education Division, and the Project Budget Submission for FY 1970. The last Project History and Analysis covered the period through 1964.

In general, the development of the teaching staff, curricula, laboratories, and the farm have moved at an uneven but generally acceptable pace; the research program has had to await trained Afghan faculty members and student enrollment has become satisfactory only within the last two years. The Faculty now occupies a modern building designed for its purpose. The construction of a farm machinery building has been difficult because of difficulties between the RGA and the locally-hired building contractor.

The Faculty had a humble beginning in April, 1956, in three classrooms in the Faculty of Science building, moving later to the Surgery Building of the Faculty of Medicine. In those days Kabul University buildings were scattered throughout the city and no central campus existed. The first class was graduated in 1959; nine graduates in agriculture and four in engineering. Early plans for this Faculty called for training Afghan professors (the director of the Kabul VoAg School, trained in the U.S. under an earlier project, later became the Dean), developing curricula, and designing and equipping functionally adequate classrooms and laboratories.

In 1962, the Faculty of Agriculture and Engineering was split into two separate Faculties, each to be assisted in its development by an American university team of specialists under contract to AID. The contract team which had assisted the earlier double Faculty continued to assist Agriculture when the split took place. In 1964, the Faculty of Agriculture, along with all other Kabul University Faculties, moved into its own building on the new central campus.

Changes in Kabul University leadership at the Rector level have caused delays in obtaining action and support for this activity. This is particularly true with respect to the completion of the Annex (farm shop building) to the Faculty of Agriculture and the farm buildings, and in obtaining an operating budget sufficient to provide the incentives and positions for technicians in the Faculty. The completion of the buildings, both at the farm and on the campus are vital to the success of the project in that they provide protection for valuable farm machinery, seeds, feeds, equipment and the farm shop building on the campus houses an activity directly related to the agricultural engineering program and releases space in the main building badly needed for laboratories and classes. Every effort is being made through the Mission, the contractor, the University administration, and the Ministries concerned to procure or release sufficient local monies, effect the completion of the buildings, and provide the needed financial and administrative support for the Faculty of Agriculture. A full reappraisal of progress with proposed action will be made at the next regular project appraisal cycle in November, 1969.

In understanding some of this project's problems, certain aspects of Afghan culture must be borne in mind. Even more than engineering, modern scientific agriculture has been slow of acceptance even among high-level Afghans. Foreign engineers have been imported for decades, and the nature of their work has at least been observed if not fully understood. But agriculturists of similar level were not so imported. Furthermore, the farmer has been one of the lowest paid workers on the economic totem pole. In addition, in a nation 85% of whose people are involved in agriculture, the modernization of this economic sector requires the flow of essential information and practices to a goodly number of this 85% of the population. It means that the top-level agriculturists must not only do the planning and administering but must also teach a sizeable enough second-level group that they in turn can educate and assist a substantial fraction of Afghan farmers. This large, complex effort requires the kind of planning and support which the government of a developing country has considerable difficulty in providing. Planning, management and innovation develop slowly. Incentives must be devised to lure the graduate of a VoA High School or of the Faculty of Agriculture into appropriate and satisfying jobs, if these schools are not to languish after a few years of initial enthusiasm. Also, the hiring of supporting technicians, maintenance of equipment, steady provision of consumable lab supplies and of library materials, and any necessary construction will continue to be slow, frustrating and time-consuming.

Thus, it must be remembered that establishing and developing a Faculty of Agriculture is more than opening doors to students, training faculty and devising courses and curricula. It involves factors within the culture, the economic pattern, and the government structure which, at the very least, present problems requiring time and work for their solution and, at worst, can hamstring an operation for long periods.

III. STRATEGY

A. Approaches or Techniques

The strategy in the development of the Faculty of Agriculture has been a progressive movement from almost total American management and teaching to a constantly diminishing advisory role for the Americans. As the number of trained Afghans increases, the Americans progressively relinquish their active role to the . However, a young and inexperienced Afghan faculty needs technical and teaching demonstrations, guidance in school administration, and assistance in launching new activities, albeit in steadily diminishing amounts. As the developing faculty has undertaken new activities, such as countrywide recruiting, research, or plans for a vacation preparatory course, Americans have been active in planning and execution. This process must have neither too fast nor too slowly, and the timing of withdrawal by the Americans is a key factor in its success.

One of the approaches used in developing the professional staff of the Faculty has been participant study, in which the Afghan faculty member becomes qualified academically in his subject field. After completion of his study program, the Afghan returns to the Faculty where, back on the job and with American advisory or demonstration assistance, he learns his role as a teacher and guide for students.

Another part of the development strategy has been provision for the purchase of carefully selected equipment adequate for the laboratories and the farms. Teaching or maintenance and repair procedures is an important part of the commodities program.

B. Cooperating Country Leadership

Afghan leaders directly involved with this project are the Rector of Kabul University, and the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, the latter of whom must be a person trained in one of the fields of modern agriculture, in order that he may understand and promote wisely the Faculty's development.

The problem of highest priority in the successful execution of this project is the Afghan leadership in the Faculty of Agriculture. Other problems such as administrative organization, staff personnel improvement, com-

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pletion of buildings and local support budget hinge on this factor. The need for adequate leadership has been fully demonstrated. In this project, as in all other activities, we work with the leadership that is provided and do the best job possible toward achieving RGA/USAID objectives. With the re-election of the former Dean, the effectiveness of Afghan leadership will again come into question. It is anticipated that his leadership will be more effective now that he has a clear mandate from his Faculty. An assessment of this leadership with the attendant implications for continued progress will be made at the next regular project appraisal period.

C. Cross Relationships.

The Ministries of Agriculture and Planning are responsible for policies in national agricultural development and have, therefore, a relationship to the planning for Faculty development. The Ministry of Agriculture will be the employer, whether in the ministry itself or in various government programs in the provinces, of many of the Faculty's graduates. The graduates trained in basic research procedures provide the source of skilled personnel for the research activities of the Ministry. The Ministry of Public Works is responsible for the supervision of the construction of public buildings. The two VoAg secondary schools are under the Vocational Department of the Ministry of Education, and the Faculty of Agriculture must work through this Ministry in any activities aimed at improvement of programs and teachers in these schools. Also, about 50% of the graduates of these schools enter the Faculty of Agriculture, and the Faculty has established an Ag Education option to prepare the agriculture teachers for the VoAg schools. The Faculty of Education of Kabul University assists in the VoAg training by teaching two courses in the Faculty of Agriculture. The Ag Engineering option is carried on by the Faculties of Agriculture and Engineering, with the students coming from the Agriculture Faculty, the degree from the Engineering Faculty, and the teaching being shared by both Faculties.

There is a close relationship and mutual interest between the Faculty of Agriculture and the USAID Agriculture Division. Leadership positions in national agriculture development projects are assumed by Faculty graduates, and the Agricultural Extension option in the Faculty must be planned in close collaboration with the Afghan leaders and American advisors of the countrywide development efforts in this field. The Helmand-Ang and/or Valley Regional Authority, which has a substantial agriculture development emphasis, employs Faculty graduates.

IV. PLANNED TARGETS, RESULTS, AND OUTPUTS

The planned outputs in order of priority of importance to the successful completion of this project are:

A. A trained staff of 43 faculty members who hold the M.S. degree. Training for 51 is being planned to allow for a normal attrition. It is anticipated that 3 or 4 of these will be trained to the Ph.D. level. The

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Jean already has the doctorate. The extent to which others can be brought to this level will depend on the quality of the participants available and the choices that are made in terms of the relative needs and maturity of the Faculty as the others return from their training and take up their teaching duties.

D. Four hundred undergraduate students enrolled each year to produce 75 graduates annually. The original target was 50 graduates annually. Due to the general increase in enrollment at Kabul University and the subsequent enrollment increase in the Faculty of Agriculture (404 in 1969), and the need for trained agriculturalists and Ag educators in Afghanistan, a target of 75 graduates annually is appropriate and a realistic goal for the project.

C. The establishment of six major curricular options: Plant science, Animal Science, Agricultural Education, Agricultural Extension, Agricultural Economics, and Agricultural Engineering. These are now established and each has a student enrollment. Teaching materials to support these options are being prepared, textbooks are being prepared or procured, and the appropriate laboratories are being equipped and put into operation.

D. Physical Plant, Equipment, Materials.

1. The Faculty's demonstration and research farm will be in full operation.
2. The farm mechanics building will be completed.
3. Plans for expansion of the Faculty of Agriculture building will be completed.
4. Farm equipment, laboratory equipment, textbooks and other teaching materials necessary for the Faculty's programs will have been developed or selected, purchased, and put in use.

E. Continuing Research Program. This program which will give graduates basic competencies in research and investigation procedures will be established, and it will in many areas be carried on through faculty collaboration with other agencies, especially, those listed in "Cross relationships" above.

F. Faculty of Agriculture services to other parts of the agriculture sector will be established; e.g. consultation, joint research, in-service work with VOA teachers, distribution of Faculty bulletins, and studies in agricultural problems. This will be achieved by 1972.

G. An effective administration will be established in the Faculty of Agriculture capable of developing policies and plans for effective classroom teaching, scheduling, staffing, budgeting and program development.

The following table gives a summary of the scheduled development of the Faculty of Agriculture.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE

Enrollment, Graduates, Staff Needs & Participant Program

Faculty of Agriculture

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
1. Student enrollment	24	370	300	400	500	500	500
2. Graduates each year	38	18	30	75 ^{c/}	100 ^{c/}	100 ^{c/}	100 ^{c/}
3. Trained Afghan teaching staff ^{a/}	22 ^{a/}	25 ^{b/}	33	41	43	47	51 ^{d/}
4. U. S. Advisory Team	31	15	12	10	8	5	5
5. % of contact hours taught by Afghans	60	65	70	75	80	90	100
6. Participants (in study programs): ^{e/}							
Starting	8	7	3	4	3	0	0
Continuing	2	9	8	3	5	4	0
Completing		3	8		2	4	4

a/ Five trained in third countries.

b/ Six trained in third countries.

c/ Allows for failures, dropouts.

d/ Allows for attrition.

e/ Allows for change in number of qualified candidates.

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V. COURSE OF ACTION**A. U.S. Inputs**

Personnel. In FY 1969 twelve U.S. advisors will continue to train, advise and guide the Afghan staff. This number will decrease progressively, with five U.S. advisors on board in the last year of project operation (FY 1973). The advisors will also participate in selection of promising Afghan staff members for participant study in the U.S., will plan suitable study programs for them, and will advise and assist them on their return to the Faculty. The Americans will continue to assist in development of the administration of the Faculty and of the Faculty's services to other agencies, groups and individuals.

Participant Study. Fifty-one Afghan faculty members will be trained in study programs abroad to allow for attrition to the 48 required in the Faculty. Of the 51, six will have been trained in third countries, the rest in the U.S. All will have M.S. degrees, with possibly 3 or 4 holding Ph.D. degrees.

Commodities. Farm equipment, lab equipment, textbooks and supplementary materials, and necessary consumable items have been purchased. The bulk of the project's commodities are on site and in use.

B. Host Country Inputs

The host country operates and maintains the Faculty of Agriculture. It provides travel and per diem for Afghan faculty members and students when field or student recruiting trips are taken. Free tuition, board, and a small personal stipend are provided to all students. The Farm Mechanics Building is being constructed with country-controlled P.L. 480 funds, though certain construction materials are U.S. dollar purchases. When additional classrooms are constructed to enlarge the present Faculty building, the host country will finance and carry out this construction.

C. The following actions will be pursued cooperatively with the RGA during the remaining years of this project.

1. Countrywide recruiting of students and the vacation preparatory course will continue.

2. Cooperative selection of participant candidates will continue, as will guidance to returned participants in their teaching role, course development, laboratory use, testing and research.

3. Efforts will continue to adopt an acceptable university policy for staff salaries and fringe benefits.

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4. Work on the development of the Agriculture Education major will continue under the leadership of an Afghan faculty member. Development of a working relationship between the Faculty and the Ministry of Education will be continued to strengthen the two existing VOA schools.

5. The Farm Mechanics Building with its facilities and equipment will be completed.

6. On the demonstration and research farm a silo, fertilizer and seed storage building, and machinery storage building will be erected. The domestic water system will be completed, and a farm manager's residence will be constructed. A poultry unit will be built. The livestock unit will be stocked with quality animals.

7. Plans and specifications will be developed for an added classroom and laboratory wing for the Faculty's present building, but construction will probably not start before project termination.

8. Research. The ability to do research, and to understand research reports, are integral parts of the university-level training of agriculturists. This ranges from such subjects as fairly simple seed trials to sophisticated experimental or historical studies. The Faculty is developing a continuing program of research on various aspects of agriculture in Afghanistan.

9. The administration of the Faculty will be strengthened and its activities broadened. For example, the Afghan faculty will be assisted by U.S. advisors in proper registration of students, keeping of student records including grades, and nature and content of an internal faculty bulletin. Development of student recruitment and selection procedures will be completed. Regular faculty meetings will be established. Inventory and stockroom system and control will be established in conformity with the business procedures of the University.

10. Appropriateness of Proposed Scale of Project Operation

Much progress has been made in the Faculty's capacity to sustain this activity after U.S. inputs are terminated. With adequate Afghan leadership the professional staff will be adequate to the job. If the leadership is not adequate, progress will be slowed and the achievement of USAID/FA objectives for this project will be difficult to attain by 1973. If the University, including the Faculty of Agriculture, moves with determination in providing funds, solving building construction problems, and maintains continuous effective leadership in the Faculty, project objectives will be achieved on schedule.

The scope of the project is appropriate to the needs of Afghanistan and to the development of a Faculty of Agriculture at Kabul University. A basic four-year curriculum has been developed in six areas. These curricula provide basic studies in the sciences, mathematics, economics, horticulture, agronomy, and appropriate specialized professional courses in agricultural education, extension programming, and research. It is expected that the graduates will have the depth of understanding and the level of skills necessary to function effectively as teachers of vocational agriculture, agricultural extension agents, farm managers, and specialized staff members of the Ministries where they will be employed.

Due to educational and social conditions discussed earlier in this report, the educational level of entering freshmen to the Faculty has been somewhat lower than that of those entering other Faculties. While this is understood by the University, it is anticipated that the selective admission procedures now being used will bring some improvement in the quality of the entering students. The level of educational development of the entering students sets some limits on the competencies and skills that can be expected from the graduates of a four-year program. This is accepted as a limiting factor in the development of this project with the anticipation that as the high school education improves and the University becomes more selective in its admissions, the quality of the entering students will improve.

E. Probability of Achieving Desired Results

The joint project to develop this Faculty began in 1955 and is scheduled to terminate at the end of FY 1973. The total duration will have been seventeen years, of which thirteen have already elapsed. Progress to date indicates that original project goals will be reached, and will even be exceeded in student enrollment and graduates. There will be a trained Afghan faculty adequate to the present size and complexity of the Faculty, though all of the instructors will be fairly inexperienced by American standards for the faculty of a School of Agriculture. The classroom and laboratory building will need an additional wing which will not be constructed under this project. The department library and other teaching and research materials will be adequate. The Faculty's relationships with others involved in development of agriculture in Afghanistan will have been established, and a modest continuing service program to such groups will be in operation. The demonstration and research farms will be in full operation, with necessary construction complete and utilities present.

F. Comment on Project Progress to Date

The Mission believes this project will have met USAID project objectives by the end of FY 1973 and should phase out on schedule. USAID should maintain some support for the Faculty for a period beyond that date in the form of an advisor or continued educational involvement by

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short-term consultants with a continuing modest participant and commodity program.

See PAC for this activity, dated November 15, 1968.

HEUMAN I

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NON-CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDING (obligations in \$000)

Table 1

PROP date: July 1969
Original

Country: AFGHANISTAN Proj. Title: Agriculture Education
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

Proj. No. 305-11-000-092

Fiscal Years	AP L/E	TOTAL	Contract (non-add)	Pers.		Participants		Consultants		Other Costs	
				AID	Serv. CONT	Sir	CONT	Sir	CONT	Sir	CONT
Prior thru Act 67 69	TC G	5,148	4,477	155	3,400	150	580	295	308	50	50
Oper. 67 70	TC G	442	420	-	382	-	38	22	-	-	-
68 71	TC G	293	268	-	242	-	26	25	-	-	-
69 72	TC G	253	216	-	210	-	8	45	-	-	-
70 73	TC G	50	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Subs	TC G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Life	TC G	6,186	5,453	155	4,384	150	651	387	308	50	50

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Table 1

Exchange rate: \$1 = 75 Afis. ¹⁾

Project No. 306-11-696-092

18

Fiscal Years	AID-controlled		Other Cash ²⁾	Other ³⁾	Food for Freedom Commodities		
	Local Currency		Contrib.	Donor	Metric	CCC Value	World Mkt
	U. S. owned	Country owned	Coop. Country	Funds (\$ equiv)	Tons (000)	& Freight (\$000)	Price (\$000)
Prior thru Act. FY 69	-	\$101,387	\$384,791	\$ 98,000	N	C	N E
Oper. FY 70	-	-	78,467	10,000			
Budg. FY 71	-	-	81,467	10,000			
B + 1 FY 72	-	-	81,467	10,000			
B + 2 FY 73	-	-	83,467	10,000			
All Subs	-	-	-	-			
Total Life	-	\$101,387	\$709,659	\$138,000			

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1) As of prep. date.

2) Based on expenditure estimates obtained from RGA officials in MCE or Kabul University and also funds provided USAID by RGA in support of its project operations.

3) Asia Foundation, USIS, W. B. Saunders Publ. Co., West Germany, Russia - all library books.
Two PCVs teaching English each year.

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