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PD-AAA-418②

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Washington, D.C. 20523

PROJECT PAPER

JORDAN: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT III

LOAN 278-K-027

UNCLASSIFIED

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PAPER FACESHEET		1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A ADD <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D DELETE	PP 2. DOCUMENT CODE 3
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY JORDAN		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>	
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits) <input type="text" value="273-0221"/>		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL: NT B. CODE: <input type="text" value="3"/>	
8. ESTIMATED FY OF PROJECT COMPLETION FY <input type="text" value="81"/>		7. PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 40 characters) <input type="text" value="Village Development III"/>	
		9. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION A. INITIAL FY: <input type="text" value="719"/> B. QUARTER: <input type="text" value="4"/> C. FINAL FY: <input type="text" value="719"/> (Enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)	

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 -						
A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. TOTAL	E. FX	F. L/C	G. TOTAL
AID APPROPRIATED TOTAL	4,756	2,244	7,000	4,756	2,244	7,000
(GRANT)	()	()	()	()	()	()
(LOAN)	(4,756)	(2,244)	(7,000)	(4,756)	(2,244)	(7,000)
OTHER U.S.	1. _____					
	2. _____					
HOST COUNTRY	2,241	2,567	4,808	2,241	2,567	4,808
OTHER DONOR(S)	_____					
TOTALS	6,997	4,811	11,808	6,997	4,811	11,808

11. PROPOSED BUDGET APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)									
A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. 1ST FY <u>79</u>		H. 2ND FY _____		K. 3RD FY _____	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	I. GRANT	J. LOAN	L. GRANT	M. LOAN
(1) SA	300		210		7,000				
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS					7,000				

A. APPROPRIATION	M. 4TH FY _____		O. 5TH FY _____		LIFE OF PROJECT		12. IN-DEPTH EVALUATION SCHEDULED
	P. GRANT	Q. LOAN	R. GRANT	S. LOAN	T. GRANT	U. LOAN	
(1) SA						7,000	MM YY <input type="text" value="10"/> <input type="text" value="31"/>
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTALS							

13. DATA CHANGE INDICATOR. WERE CHANGES MADE IN THE PID FACESHEET DATA, BLOCKS 12, 13, 14, OR 18 OR IN PRP FACESHEET DATA, BLOCK 12? IF YES, ATTACH CHANGED PID FACESHEET.

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14. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE		15. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION.	
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TITLE	Acting AID Director Amman, Jordan	<input type="text" value="08"/> <input type="text" value="14"/> <input type="text" value="79"/>	<input type="text" value="08"/> <input type="text" value="21"/> <input type="text" value="79"/>

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT III

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
I. Summary and Recommendations	I-1
II. Project Background and Description	II-1
A. Introduction	II-1
B. The Base Line	II-3
1. Jordan River Valley	II-3
2. Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba	II-7
3. Development in Jordan Valley	II-10
4. Developments in Southern Ghors Wadi Araba	II-10
C. Project Description	II-17
III. Rationale for Village Development	III-1
IV. Evaluation of Village Development I	IV-1
V. Project Analysis	V-1
A. Technical	V-1
B. Social Soundness	V-1
C. Environment	V-7
D. Administrative Feasibility	V-7
E. Statement of Economic Feasibility	V-10
F. Conclusion	V-10
VI. Financial Analysis	VI-1
VII. Implementation Plan	VII-1
VIII. Evaluation Plan	VIII-1
IX. Conditions, Covenants and Negotiating Status	IX-1

ANNEXES

<u>ANNEX NO.</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
1.	611 (e) Certificate
2.	Statutory Checklist
3.	Borrower Performance under special covenants
4.	"A Baseline Socio-Economic Survey of the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba"
5.	Summary Table Approved Applicants for Mortgage Program
6.	Educational Survey Questionnaire
7.	Student Enrollment Statistics for Jordan Valley, Southern Ghors and UNRWA schools
8.	Environmental Clearance
9.	Logical Framework
10.	JVA Organizational chart and Description
11.	Project Authorization

USAID/JORDAN

PROJECT COMMITTEE *

CD - James Shea - Deputy Capital Development Officer - Chairman
PRM - Carol Steele - Deputy Program Officer
CD - Rex Cline - Engineer
OTP - Charles Jenkins - Agriculture Officer
CONT - Edward Giza - Controller

SENIOR REVIEW COMMITTEE

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PRM - Franz Herder - Acting Deputy Director
PRM - Carol Steele - Acting Program Officer
CD - Tom Pearson - Chief, Capital Development
CONT - Edward Giza - Controller
OTP - Frank Denton - Chief, Office of Technical Projects

* Project development assistance
was also provided by James Watson,
NE/PD, AID/Washington.

4. LOAN ADMINISTRATION

It is planned that approximately \$5,420,000 in loan funds will be expended in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba. This represents about 90 percent of the cost of facilities to be constructed in that area. Disbursement will be made under AID's Fixed Amount Reimbursement (FAR) procedures. In accordance with GOJ standard competitive procurement procedures (acceptable to AID), a contract for construction of the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba facilities was executed June 14, 1979 with the Seung Leung Corporation of Korea. AID Loan reimbursement for project costs incurred since June 14, 1979 is proposed for inclusion in project agreement.

It is planned that the remaining loan funds, approximately \$1,520,000, will be disbursed under a unit price contract executed for the construction of Village Development (VD) II facilities. The Jordan Valley facilities included in Village Development III project have been incorporated in the VD II IFB due to the small amount of construction required (See Section VII.B).

I. ISSUES

The following topics listed as issues are only a few of the many considerations which have been discussed at length within USAID/Jordan and between USAID/J and the GOJ. Some have been the focus of continuing dialogue between AID/Washington and USAID/J. Mission believes that, although some questions remain, issues have been resolved to the extent necessary to permit the project to proceed. The following paragraphs state the issues, present a very brief discussion, and provide the resolution or USAID/J's recommendation for resolution. More complete discussion of each topic is to be found in the body of the paper.

1. Were facilities provided under Village Development I and II sufficient to meet the needs of the Jordan River Valley?

No. Increased population and increasing demand for services (11 and 12-year-olds attending school for the first time, for example) have created a need for continuing village development activities in the Jordan Valley. This proposed project is expected to be the last required for the current population of the Valley. Facilities in a few villages will have the capacity to service some additional people who might move to the Valley.

2. Should the village development concept be expanded to include the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba?

As this paper describes at great length in many of the following chapters, Village Development I, particularly the education element, is proving to be a great success. Replication in other areas is a logical outgrowth of this success. The Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba qualify as top priorities for such assistance from an AID point of view for many reasons, among which are:

(a) on basic human needs grounds, the people there are among the poorest in the country; they have both a demonstrated need for Village Development-type services and a felt need as shown by their petitions to the GOJ to receive them;

(b) it is an area in which AID and other donors are making a major industrial infrastructure investment, the potash plant; additional assistance on the social side should make that investment stronger and of greater benefit to the entire area; and

(c) the Jordan Valley Authority is the agency assigned responsibility for development of this area as well as the Jordan River Valley. The JVA has a proven track record in swift, efficient use of AID funds to produce significant results.

3. Why are contracts already signed for work to be performed under the project? Why aren't American firms included?

Section VII discusses this question in detail. It finds that the GOJ has a very high degree of commitment to the project and felt a need for immediate action in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba which dictated that project activities begin there as quickly as possible.

It is noted that no U.S. firms were invited to submit bids for this southern section of the project. The Mission has discussed this oversight with the GOJ. Because of the small size and scattered nature of the project, it is doubtful that any U.S. firm would have bid on it. That was certainly the case in Village Development I and II projects, where U.S. firms were solicited, but declined to bid. In addition, start-up and operating costs would be so huge that any U.S. bid submitted would probably be far above those eligible Jordanian or 941 country bidders.

With regard to the northern section of the project, i.e., the Jordan River Valley, the small size and scattered nature of project elements led the JVA to conclude that it would be more efficient and less expensive to simply amend the existing invitation for bid for Village Development II to incorporate the additional Village Development III elements. Per the above, U.S. firms were invited, but the only firm prequalified to perform, declined to bid.

4. Are the Health Clinics to be constructed under this project planned in line with the National Health Policy?

The plans for the clinics were developed in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and are in the Ministry's view consistent with national plans. In both cases (national and Jordan Valley) a three-level approach is planned with the lowest level consisting of a paramedic-staffed simple clinic, the intermediate level consisting of a physician-staffed MCH/Health Center and the highest level consisting of a sophisticated center with the staff and equipment to perform field hospital functions. (For further discussion, see Sections II, III, and IV.)

5. Can construction of education and health facilities be expected to result in improved quality of services?

Evaluation of schools constructed under the Village Development I project strongly indicates that the answer is yes. Teachers, students, parents and the communities have responded enthusiastically to the new schools. Attendance is up; the dropout rate is down; an expanded curriculum is being offered (the first science stream in a secondary girls' school in the Valley, for example); early results show a marked improvement in test scores; and more teachers are living in the Valley as well as simply teaching there. It is too soon to assess the impact of the newly completed health clinics. However, furnishings are being installed, staff has been named, and clinics should begin operation in the near future. For further discussion of the education and health aspects of the project, see Sections II, III, IV and V, particularly the portions dealing with evaluation and social soundness analysis.

J. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. The previous project, Village Development I, is achieving its purpose. The development concepts of the Village Development program remain valid and consistent with AID's "new directions". It is too early to assess Village Development II, but it is assumed that project will achieve similar success.

2. The project is essential to meet a portion of the basic human needs in the fields of housing, health, and education for the population of the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba and to mitigate the social friction expected to develop between the affluent employees of the potash community, residing within their own enclave, and the present area residents.

3. The project is technically and socially sound. Cost estimates are reasonable.

4. The JVA has the administrative capability to implement the project.

K. RECOMMENDATION

That a loan will be authorized for an amount not to exceed seven million U.S. dollars (U.S. \$7,000,000) on terms and conditions spelled out in the project authorization in Annex 11.

This project conforms to AID assistance objectives in Jordan and to AID's basic human needs thrust worldwide as well. It is deserving of AID funding.

NOTE: This project paper incorporates by specific reference and by inference much information contained in the Village Development I and II project papers. Much of the detail from them (for example, description of the Jordan Valley setting, planned staffing patterns for health facilities, etc.) could have been repeated here. USAID/Jordan decided instead that project reviewers could be directed to those earlier papers for additional information.

II. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Jordan Valley

2.01. The economic development of the Jordan River Valley has been the subject of numerous studies and phases, some of which date from 1930's. As the following paragraphs describe, the Valley experienced a period of active growth and development in the 1950's and 1960's, only to have progress halted and then reversed by the 1967 war and by internal conflict and continuing sporadic military activity in the early 1970's. The basis of the current development program of the Jordan River Valley is the Rehabilitation and Development Plan for the Jordan Valley - East Bank (1973-75) ^{1/} This plan, and previous plans, focused on the agricultural potential of the Valley. However, this is the first plan to combine economic and social development activities in an integrated program of development. Investments in social services were badly needed to meet the basic human needs of the population residing in the Valley. In addition, it is the judgement of the GOJ, shared by USAID and other foreign donors, that realization of the agricultural potential of the Valley can come about only if the certain social investments are made to attract and hold the population necessary to operate the infrastructure projects being built.

2.02. Between 1958 and 1967 substantial increase in population occurred in the Valley because of the construction of the East Ghor Main Canal (EGMC). However no investments were made to increase the social services available and development was uncontrolled. Plans were made by the GOJ to invest in social services but the 1967 war and continuing military actions through 1971 caused the Valley to be virtually abandoned. All progress ceased, and economic activity approached zero. To illustrate the lack of progress between 1967 and 1973, the base line data given in paragraphs 2.11 - 2.23 below depict Jordan Valley conditions in 1967 and again in 1973/4. These statistics show clearly that a social services program was needed to meet the basic human needs of the Valley residents. In brief, the 1973 population was in the main illiterate (68.3% illiteracy rate). For every two boys in school only one girl was in attendance; few if any girls completed secondary schools and there were only eight Valley residents who had completed University training; electricity and potable water were available only in three villages; there were no doctors resident in the Valley; and only two of the 12 health facilities in operation could be considered adequate.

^{1/} This plan has been expanded by a 1975-80 plan, but the social services elements of the latter plan are identical to those of the 1973-75 plan.

Housing was poor. Sixty percent of the pre-1967 housing had been destroyed as a result of the war and subsequent military activity in the area. Commercial facilities existed but consisted primarily of grocery and dry goods stores. There were no mechanical repair facilities. Land line communications were (and still are) antiquated and served only two locations. Local administration facilities were virtually non-existent. All roads were in great need of rehabilitation. With this framework, the Rehabilitation and Development plan mentioned above was prepared and sources of financing were sought.

2.03. A.I.D.'s decision in 1975 to support the Village Development program, one element of the 1973-75 plan, has now begun to pay dividends to the GOJ and the people of the Jordan Valley. Although only the Village Development I project has been physically completed, the initial results in education and housing have been excellent and demonstrate the high degree of acceptance of Valley residents of the Village Development project.

2.04. The number of girls attending school increased 40% in the first year of operation of the schools constructed under the project; the ratio of girls to boys in school increased from 1:2 before the project to 2:3 in one year; and the consensus of teachers, students and parents is that the quality of education has improved greatly in the project schools.

2.05. The mortgage program is behind schedule but on the beneficiary target. Of the 307 JVA approved applicants for AID mortgage loan funds 233 are small farmers of whom 104 are tenant farmers. Over 90% of the applicants are Valley residents.

2.06. It is a tentative conclusion of the Arthur D. Little report ^{1/} that the health facilities will provide improved health care for Valley residents. AID and JVA concur in this conclusion. At present there are more private doctors (eight) residing in the Valley than there were university graduates residing in the Valley in 1973. A request has already been made to establish a private clinic.

2.07. Electricity is now available to houses in 23 villages. Water supply is available in 9 villages, and all villages will have piped potable water in 1981. About one quarter of all primary farm roads have been rehabilitated, as has the principal north-south Valley highway.

2.08. Because of the close involvement by JVA and other GOJ ministries with the Valley's population in the development of the Village Development program, it is believed by JVA and other GOJ ministries that the total program will continue to be well received by the Valley population.

^{1/} Arthur D. Little Inc., Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Maqarin Dam and Jordan Valley Irrigation System Project, Contract No. AID/NE-C-1591, Draft Final Report, July 15, 1979.

2. Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba

2.09. JVA, utilizing consultants and other GOJ ministries, has conducted a thorough analysis of what is required to meet the basic human needs of the people of the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba. Soil and land classification studies have been completed in the Southern Ghors. A road traversing the length of the Wadi Araba and Southern Ghors was completed in 1979. Investigations of surface water supplies have been completed and a plan of action adopted. Design for the first phase of irrigation works in the Southern Ghors is underway. Investigations of groundwater and mineral resources are being performed. Town plans for the villages in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba have been completed; an archeological survey has been made of the planned construction sites for Village Development III activities and for the areas to be included in each village. A census of the two project areas has been carried out, as has a baseline study of the basic human needs of the population. This study (Annex 4) is the basic source of the information presented in paragraphs 2.25 - 2.33 below. The data presented well describes the social and economic conditions of the project areas: the inadequate and insufficient school facilities -- with 6-8 students seated at a two individual desk, of old and broken furniture or none at all, of 5 teachers sharing a single room with "au natural" toilet facilities and virtually being locked in after dark; of poorly equipped and staffed health facilities and with one exception no potable water supply; and the existence of "economic slavery" of the sharecropper (See 2.26).

2.10. The JVA in its development program for the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba is relying heavily on the experience gained in the Village Development I project. The principal lesson learned and being applied is that it is necessary to meet the basic human needs of education, health care and potable water supply to truly create an impact on the population and to demonstrate forcefully the Government's true concern for the welfare of its citizens. It is this lesson that caused the GOJ to decide to begin implementing the proposed development program in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba in advance of a commitment to fund by AID. Further in the JVA's view, it is not practical to postpone aid until development of the water resources since the first water project cannot be initiated before the spring of 1980 and farm land distribution cannot occur, by law, until irrigation water supply is assured. Therefore given the needs and the lesson learned, JVA is proceeding to meet first the basic human needs.

3. THE BASE LINE

1. Jordan River Valley

2.11. U.S. involvement in the Jordan River Valley's economic development began in the 1950's with the construction of 70 kilometers of the East Ghor Main Canal (EGMC) which was completed

in the mid-1960's.^{1/} Completion of the EGMC was, unquestionably, the most important contributing factor in the Jordan Valley to both a larger population and greater productivity. By 1967 the population had risen to about 97,000 reflecting an increase of approximately 60,000 from the number of people residing in the Valley in the early 1960's. This sudden influx of people resulted in a haphazard settlement pattern. This chaotic 1967 settlement pattern and its consequences were described by Edmund Wilson:

2.12. "It was the very worst road I have ever seen - full of great holes and gaping fractures that had to be jolted over, and never quite wide enough so that meeting a truck or a bus did not create a problem. The countryside, I suppose, was typical: Bedouins in black tents; family dwellings that consisted of one or two cooplike cells - a primitive and miserable standard of living. Though they grow things where the soil makes it possible, these people are mainly occupied in attending to their sheep and goats. Burdens are carried by donkeys or by women who balance them on their heads. A few women wear long black veils that cover them from head to foot. (They are even rare in the cities.) Neither the beasts nor the people pay very much attention to the cars. The most the men, women and children will do is slowly move out of the way when a car is right at their backs. The donkeys, unless somebody pushes them, will stubbornly stand in the middle of the road. If one passes what appears to be, in comparison with the rest, an integrated and soundly built community, it turns out to be a refugee settlement subsidized by the United Nations. These settlements have been equipped with clinics and schools, which are otherwise unknown in this countryside. In the background, the hills are great barren folds. In the stony field stalk a few camels. The Jordan runs narrow and muddy." 2/

2.13. In an effort to realize substantial agricultural production potential and to foster social development in the Jordan Valley, the Government of Jordan (GOJ) established in 1972 the Jordan Valley Commission. This organization was renamed the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) in May 1977; and, to avoid confusion, the term JVA will be used throughout this document. A three year-plan for the "Rehabilitation and Development of the Jordan Valley (East Bank), 1973-75" was proposed by JVA in 1972.

1/ Actually a U.S. Navy expedition surveyed the Jordan River and Dead Sea in the 1840's.

2/ Wilson, Edmund, "Israel and the Dead Sea Scrolls," Farrar Straus Giroux. New York, Reprinted 1978, p. 345

A number of donor governments and agencies supported the plan, and the plan led directly to the design and implementation of many projects (including Village Development) which are currently underway or recently completed. It soon became evident that achieving ambitious plan objectives for construction of social and capital infrastructure required a longer time-frame than originally envisioned. Consequently, a follow-on plan ("Jordan Valley Development Plan, 1975-1982") was prepared incorporating both the activities of the three-year plan (Stage One) and a scheme for construction of the Maqarin Dam and irrigation facilities (Stage Two).

2.14. When the three-year plan was established, the Jordan Valley population approximated 60,000 located within 48-55 settlements scattered throughout the Valley. The Valley population consisted of a mixture of early settlers, arriving prior to 1948, Palestinian refugees (at least 50%) and emigrants from other parts of Jordan. The population was young, as 63% were less than 45 years of age. The prevailing overall illiteracy rate was 66.8% ^{3/}, females (85.1%) and males (49.5%). Percentages of illiteracy paralleled age with 90% rate for those over 50 years compared to 40% illiteracy for those between 15-24 years of age. Only eight Valley residents had completed any University training. Sixty percent of the population age 6 and above had no schooling at all. The female percentage was 75%.

2.15. Principal facilities available to the inhabitants of the Valley prior to the implementation of the three-year program were as follows:

a. Education

2.16. In 1967, 30 elementary and preparatory schools existed with a total enrollment of 4,338 ^{4/} students were housed in 75 rented and 102 Government-owned classrooms. In addition, there were 844 students enrolled in three secondary schools consisting of 44 Government-owned classrooms. A survey, conducted by an AID grant-financed consultant, Planning and Development Collaborative Associates (PADCO), counted a total of 35 boys schools (299 rooms including non-classrooms, i.e. administrative) 22 girls schools (133 rooms in total) and five coed schools of 47 rooms in total. These schools were located in 26 communities. PADCO's survey did not present the number of students enrolled ^{5/}.

3/ Supplement to JVA three - year plan, June 1974, p. 9.

4/ Three-Year Plan, p. 3.

5/ Development Report for Town Planning in the Jordan Valley Planning and Development Collaborative Associates, April 1976 Compilation of Data based on 32 reports by Consultant. However, the Ministry of Education statistics for 1974 show about 12,500 students, of which 8,200 were male and 4,300 were female.

b. Health Facilities

2.17. In 1967 there were no hospitals in the Valley, and health services were restricted to 12 small clinics visited periodically by physicians. Seven of the clinics were housed in rented facilities. PADCO's survey catalogued 15 localities with health facilities, only 2 of which were considered adequate. No doctors resided in the Valley then.

c. Potable Water and Electricity

2.18. In 1967 (except for South Shuna, North Shuna and the Karama refugee camp) drinking water systems and electricity were not available. Sources of drinking water were restricted to irrigation canals, wadis and wells. PADCO's survey identified 7 villages with public taps or home connections; 14 localities were dependent on EGM and other irrigation channels, while the remainder secured water from various side wadis or wells. Of course, treatment facilities were non-existent.

d. Administration

2.19. There are no accurate statistics on local administrative facilities prior to the PADCO survey. PADCO counted 4 Municipal Councils, 6 Village Councils and 17 communities headed by a Mukhtar. Of the villages, 15 administrative units were either in rented buildings or the Mukhtar's house. Existing facilities ordinarily consisted only of post offices and police posts.

e. Commercial Facilities

2.20. Again, there are no actual figures for the pre-PADCO survey period. PADCO identified 289 commercial structures built of various materials in the Valley, 148 of mud brick or metal construction and 141 of concrete block. Ninety of the latter were located in North Shuna. None of the commercial facilities included vehicular repair or maintenance facilities. There were no hotels, production or fabrication shops, and only two gasoline stations.

f. Housing

2.21. As a result of the 1967 conflict and continuing disruptions caused by Fedayeen actions and Israeli reactions, an estimated 60% of the housing in the Jordan Valley was destroyed. By March 1973 there existed 1,111 cement block, masonry or concrete houses, 8,520 mud-brick dwellings and 2,285 tents or huts.

g. Transportation - Communication

2.22. A north/south road existed in 1967 but was in great need of repair, upgrading and extension. Of the 300-400 kilometers of farm roads, none were paved and all were in various stages of deterioration. A rudimentary telecommunications system was in existence connecting North Shuna to Irbid and South Shuna to Salt and Amman, but there were no direct circuits between the northern and southern ends of the Valley.

k. Agriculture

2.23. Prior to 1973 a few irrigation projects had been completed, including the AID grant-financed EGMC plus an 8-kilometer extension to that canal. Construction of King Talal Dam began in 1971. Total land area under irrigation from the EGMC was about 13,750 hectares. Marketing and credit facilities were available to farmers only through commission agents. Credit facilities were minimal since banks were not present in the Valley. There were only two active cooperatives in the Valley.

2. Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba

2.24. A Baseline Socio-Economic Survey of the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba was completed in April 1979 by Dr. Jarir S. Dajani under Contract No. AID/NE-C-1907. This report is attached as Annex 4 and its principal findings summarized below. Together the findings demonstrate that these two areas are both socially and economically disadvantaged compared to other areas of Jordan and thereby deserving of AID assistance through inclusion in the Village Development III Project.

a. Overview

2.25. The population in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba is about 14,000 according to the November 1978 census. About 12,000 reside in the Southern Ghors. These estimates, particularly for the Wadi Araba, are only approximate. A site visit to one locality, Gureiga, which had a population of 24 according to the Census figures, is a case in point. Over 30 people gathered for the meeting, and the Mukhtar estimates 8,000 in his tribe.

Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan has stated that there are probably 15,000 people living in/about Wadi Araba. Land holding in the Southern Ghors is highly concentrated, with 68% of the land owned by 3% of the owners. Most of Wadi Araba is GOJ-owned. The Southern Ghors consists mainly of agricultural communities, while Wadi Araba represents more of the nomadic, pastoral and bedouin lifestyle. The Southern Ghors' population is comprised of 20 different tribes which are indigenous to the area. There are seven distinct tribal groups in Wadi Araba. Both areas have historically been, and continue to be, among the most backward and deprived in Jordan.

2.26. The vast majority of the population of the Southern Ghors are employed as sharecroppers and their economic condition well exemplifies the social situation in the Southern Ghors. Additional comments, derived mainly from Dajani's report (Annex 4) USAID believes supports the view that the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba areas are among the most backward and deprived in Jordan. The sharecropping system as practiced in the Southern Ghors, according to Dr. Dajani, has resulted in the exploitation of the farmers by the owners/financiers who monopolize both the supply and marketing functions of the small farms. Dajani concludes that all farms having an area less than 40 dunums and producing less than one ton per dunum of agricultural produce are incapable of generating a base subsistence income of JD 400. Dajani further notes that many sharecroppers do not manage to break even during the crop season and thus continue to be in debt to the owner/financier and have no choice but to continue to work the land at subsistence levels. The situation has been characterized as one of "economic slavery" by officials.

b. Education

2.27. No schools existed in the Wadi Araba prior to 1973. In 1967, the first person from the Southern Ghors graduated from high school, from a school outside the area since secondary schools were not available in the Ghors. The 12 schools (1979) in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba are generally in very poor condition. They are frequently of mud or brick construction, with an inadequate number of classrooms. They generally have minimal equipment and support services, and furniture is old and broken. Classrooms are small and very crowded with 6-8 students sometimes sharing the same desk. Of the total school enrollment of 3000, two-thirds are male and one-third female, a proportion equivalent to that prevailing in the Jordan Valley during the 1960's and early 1970's prior to completion of Village Development I.

School enrollments at all levels, with the exception of the elementary level, are less than their corresponding national average. About 75% of the students are in elementary grades (1 through 6).

c. Health

2.28. Southern Ghors' health care system consists of a central clinic in Safi and three other clinics in Mazra'a, Haditha and Feifa. Safi's central clinic has four primary health workers, while each of the other clinics has one. One doctor is in charge of all four clinics and maintains office hours on a rotational basis (a visit once a week to each clinic). Hospitalization and/or emergency services are available at Karak about 50 kilometers (± 45 minutes) distance. Health facilities are poorly equipped and sparsely stocked with medicines. For practical purposes, there are no health facilities in Wadi Araba.

d. Economic

2.29. The economy of the Southern Ghors is mainly agricultural. Northern Wadi Araba is an agricultural herding economy, and the economy of Southern Wadi Araba area is based on herding, employment in Aqaba, or the Jordanian military. Due to low rainfall, expansion in irrigated agricultural, settlement of Bedouins and availability of civilian and military employment, herding and pastoral activities have been decreasing. Dr. Dajani estimates annual per capita income in the \$250-\$300 range. The national average, by contrast, approximate \$310 per capita in 1979.

2.30. In the Southern Ghors landless laborers constitute the poorest class with the vast majority being sharecroppers involved in growing vegetables. Although it is difficult (because of wide variations in yields) to estimate income for sharecroppers, Dr. Dajani estimates annual per capita income to be between \$165 and \$205.

e. Settlement

2.31. Settlements are widely scattered and ill-defined with housing units often dispersed on the farms. Roads are generally unpaved. (There is a two-lane, paved highway from Aqaba to Haditha which was completed in early 1979 with financial assistance from the Government of Taiwan.)

The only domestic water supply system (financed by CARE) operates in Mazra'a with 22 subscribers. Most residents of the Ghor obtain water from irrigation channels. In Wadi Araba, exclusive of the village at Feidan, water is delivered by government water tankers to village residents.

2.32. Except for government buildings, none of the areas of the Southern Ghors or Wadi Araba have electricity supply systems available. Stores (other than food stores) and maintenance/repair facilities are conspicuous by their absence. There is a gasoline station at the Karak junction and stations in Aqaba. A bus travels daily from Aqaba to Karak with connections to Amman.

2.33. Teachers are assigned to the Southern Ghors on completion of their government-financed education. Few, if any, female teachers are native to the area. Their living conditions are deplorable -- one room for 5 women, no bath or clean water supply and unfurnished rooms called kitchens. Facilities are mud-brick (in the initial to advanced stages of deterioration). The women are literally locked in after dark.

f. Potash Plant

2.34. Probably the single largest investment ever made in Jordan is the potash plant in the northern part of Ghor Safi. The project cost is expected to exceed \$400,000,000. Facilities are being built to house and offer services to 800-1000 employees and will far exceed in quality and quantity anything available to the people of the Southern Ghors. This will present to the people of the Ghor a very sharp contrast to their own way of living. The complex includes schools, housing, medical and athletic facilities, etc. This, in stark contrast to primitive conditions experienced by present inhabitants, can only serve to cause intense social friction. Further, this facility will, of necessity, look to the surrounding communities for labor services and agricultural products which can best be provided by a literate and educated populace. To lessen the disparity and to permit participation in the wider benefits of development expected from the potash plant, it is necessary to provide basic social services to the local population and to stimulate production of goods and services.

3. Development in the Jordan Valley

a. Village Development I Accomplishments

2.35. Construction of all buildings has been accomplished, but only the schools are equipped, staffed, and in

operation. Health officials are in the process of installing and testing equipment in clinics. The Ministry of Health has selected personnel to staff the facilities and notified them of their pending transfer. USAID anticipates all facilities will be operational in September 1979. The experimental community center at Kreimeh is complete. Furnishings for the administration buildings are ordered, and delivery is expected in August, with the facilities to be in operation in 1979. Three hundred government employee houses have been completed and units are being allocated to the various ministries. Families and individuals have begun to occupy the quarters. All 53 kilometers of farm roads have been completed.

2.36. Three hundred seven qualified mortgage loan applications have been submitted to the Housing Bank for processing. This mortgage loan process should be completed by September, with disbursement of the full \$2.0 million in mortgage funds by late 1979.

2.37. Both USAID and JVA staff have inspected all of the completed public buildings and government houses to assure construction is in accordance with approved plans and specifications. From personal investigation, USAID/Jordan is confident the goals and objectives described in the Village Development I Project Paper have been or are about to be achieved. Per Sections 5.06-5.22, the project has improved the welfare of present and future residents of the East Bank of the Jordan River Valley. The percentage of persons in sub-standard housing is being reduced concomitantly with an increasing population. Further, stable and self-sustaining communities with basic social services are being established in target villages. Residents of target villages now have, or during 1979 will have, access to basic education, health and other public services. All facilities are (or soon will be) functioning, maintained and fully utilized.

2.38. The water supply program is underway. Six towns already have service. Main transmission lines and reservoirs are under construction and bids are to be received in September for construction of 296 kilometers of distribution network in another 25 towns. It now appears the water supply element will be completed in 1981. The majority of the public buildings financed by the project have been connected to the existing, albeit inadequate, water systems or are serviced by JVA-owned water tankers. JVA's schedule of construction provides assurance that all public buildings financed under the three Village Development Projects will be connected to water by the end of 1981.

2.39. The community streets elements of the project, also GOJ-financed, will not begin until a substantial portion of the domestic water project is underway. Tenders are out, and implementation will follow the domestic water program.

b. Village Development II Activities

2.40. Village Development II is a follow-on activity to the Village Development I project and was designed to provide selected communities in the Jordan Valley with the facilities needed to support development of adequate public services and improve living conditions for Valley residents.

It also provides a social development framework which complements (a) the major capital infrastructure investments already made and (b) the increased income and employment opportunities expected to be generated by these investments. The project includes: construction of 23 schools (300 rooms, including 233 classrooms), 4 health centers, 1 local government administration center and 2 regional centers; provision of furniture, books, and equipment for the facilities constructed; paving of 9 kilometers of village streets; grading and paving of 43 kilometers of farm roads; and provision of \$2.0 million in housing mortgage loan funds. Firms have been prequalified and tenders have been issued for construction of the schools, health facilities and administration buildings. Construction is expected to begin in late 1979. Table I sets forth the location of buildings constructed in Village Development I and proposed for construction in Village Development II. Thirty kilometers of farm roads have been completed. Mortgage applications in the amount of \$600,000 are now being processed by the Housing Bank.

c. Banking Developments

2.41. The Housing Bank, Jordan National Bank, Grindlays Bank and the Agricultural Credit Corporation now have branches in the Valley. The Housing Bank has been active in the Jordan Valley since early in the summer of 1978, and the Jordan National Bank branch began operations in November 1978. The other two banks have been in operation for several years. The Housing Bank has received new deposits of approximately \$900,000 equivalent from Valley residents but has made no loans to date for Valley housing. The Jordan Bank has received approximately \$1.3 million in new deposits and made available approximately \$350,000 equivalent in short-term (30 months maximum) loans to agriculture (70%) and new business enterprises (30%).

TABLE I

JORDAN VALLEY VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT III
 FACILITIES ALLOCATION BY VILLAGE

COMMUNITY	VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT I							VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT II					
	Schools		Health Centers			Govt. Bldg.	Community Center	Schools		Health Centers			Govt. Bldg.
	Boys	Girls	A	B	C			Boys	Girls	A	B	C	
1. Adasiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
2. H. Shuneh	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3. Manshiya	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4. Waqqas-Qlelat	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Tel El Arbaein	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
6. Zemaliya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
7. Mashare	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
8. Yabis-Meraze	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Qarn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
10. Steikhat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
11. Kreimeh	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Balawneh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
13. Khazma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Dirar	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15. Ruwelha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Abu Ezegan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
17. Deir Alla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Edlhab	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Sawalha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Rabe	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Twal	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Muaddi	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1
23. Arda	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
24. Damiya	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Dahret El Ramel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Karama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
27. S. Shuneh	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
28. Ghor Nimrein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Kafrein	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
30. Randa	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Rama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Sweimeh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Line Totals	14	12	3	4	3	7	1	11	12	1	3	-	3

No defaults have occurred, and farmers have repaid within one crop season. In response to the rapid development of the Valley, the Cairo-Amman Bank now plans to open a branch at Mu'adi.

2.42. The Industrial Development Bank has made several loans to new enterprises in the Jordan Valley, principally the plastic pipe factory at Sweima, presently in operation, a pesticides mixing facility, and a concrete block production factory.

2.43. In 1978, the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) made loans totalling about JD 400,000 to Jordan Valley farmers for use in drip irrigation. This amount was loaned on an area of 3,537 dunums, an average of JD 113 for each dunum. There are indications, however, that farmers receiving these loans from ACC have also used their own resources. It is estimated that these borrowers had some 4,500 dunums in drip irrigation in 1978. Most of this area was in the middle and southern sectors. ACC loans for both drip irrigation and plastic greenhouses amount to JD 1,024,000 in 1978. It is anticipated that the volume of ACC loans for drip irrigation in 1979 will maintain the same level as that of 1978.

d. Census

2.44. As no reliable recent data were available pertaining to demographic and social characteristics of the Jordan Valley, Wadi Araba, and Southern Ghors area, a census was conducted in November 1978 of these areas as a pre-test for the 1979/1980 National Census. Various findings from the census are presented in the project analysis section of this paper.

e. Integration of Jordan Valley Programs

(1) Other AID Projects

2.45. The basic objectives of JVA's overall Jordan Valley development program are to (a) enable the inhabitants of the Valley to increase their incomes by raising agricultural productivity and access to productive resources and by expanding their opportunities for employment, and (b) increase the availability of, and access to, goods and services required to meet the basic human needs of the Valley population. In addition to the Village Development series, which is designed to meet partially objective (b), AID assisted in the achievement of objective (a) by reconstruction of the Valley long north-south highway (278-H-010), expansion of the irrigated area (East Ghor Canal (273-H-009) and Zarqa Triangle project (278-T-011), provision of sprinkler irrigation

equipment for four pressure pipe systems (278-K-019), making credit available to farmers (278-K-025), providing assistance to the Jordan Valley Farmers Association (278-0186) and providing assistance in research and demonstration of agricultural production problem solving techniques (278-0182). The JVA plans to replicate or borrow techniques from many of these activities in carrying out development in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba.

(1) Other Donor Activities

2.46. Other donor activities have been directed primarily at objective (a). The most impressive project, from the residents, point of view, was the village electrification project financed by German Capital Aid. This single activity resulted in establishment of scores of repair and fabrication shops and also caused, according to GOJ social workers, considerable improvements in residential maintenance and cleanliness since people now gather more often indoors. Additional projects either completed or underway include construction of three market facilities (grading, packing and sales) and a box-making plant with Dutch, British and German assistance; agricultural marketing assistance (IBRD, FAO and AID); construction of agricultural equipment repair facilities (EEC); and technical assistance to farmers (FAC, EEC and AID).

2.47. All of these elements of village development and farmer service programs were planned to occur in tandem with the implementation of major infrastructure projects. The principal objective of these latter projects is to harness and fully utilize surface water resources available for irrigation by construction of four major irrigation projects (the two AID projects noted above and projects financed in part by IBRD, Abu Dhabi and German Capital Aid), by construction of a major dam on the Zarqa River (King Talal, financed by Arab lenders) and the proposed construction of a dam on the Wadi Arab (financed by Japan).

2.48. Furthermore, projects are in various stages of planning or construction for the electrical system, municipal and irrigation water systems (financed primarily with GOJ funds assisted by German Capital Aid).

2.49. Another major project which will greatly influence development in the Jordan Valley during the 1980's is the planned Maqarin Dam. This project will permit maximum utilization of agricultural land in the Valley.

4. Development in Southern Ghors-Wadi Araba

a. JVA Responsibility

2.50. JVA was tasked with the development of the Wadi Araba and Southern Ghors by a Council of Ministers decision on May 23, 1977, made effective as of May 16, 1977. JVA immediately initiated an economic, technical and financial feasibility study for development of an irrigation program for the Southern Ghors, (Binnie & Partners), which was completed in 1979, and began a groundwater investigating program in the Wadi Araba and Southern Ghors. This latter work will now be supplemented by the Rift Valley Water Resources Study Project (278-K-022). JVA also began construction of JVA offices in both areas. One is complete, and two are under construction.

b. Studies

2.51. During the last several years, numerous studies have been undertaken and plans for development prepared, ranging from soil and land classification to town planning. Among these reports are:

The South-East Dead Sea Area -- Ghor Haditha to Ghor Safi, Michael Baker Jr. Inc. and Harza Engineering Co., 1958; the East Bank Jordan Water Resources Report, Volume 3, Southern Wadis, Part III Diversion of Wadi Mujib and Part IV Storage on the Wadi Hasa, Sir M. MacDonald and Partners and Hunting Technical Services Ltd., 1966; Mujib and Southern Ghors Irrigation Project, MacDonald and Hunting Technical Services Ltd., 1969, and an update of the same report published March, 1973; Arab Potash Plant, Jacobs International, 1977; Mujib and the Southern Ghors Irrigation Project Feasibility Report, Binnie & Partners (Overseas) Ltd., Jouzy & Partners, Ove Arup & Partners and Booker Agricultural International Ltd., 1979, and A Baseline Socio-Economic Survey of the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba, Dajani, April 1979. In addition, a contract was completed in May 1979 of town plans for all villages in the project area by El Masar, a Jordanian company which employed PADCO's principal town planner for Village Development I. A detailed archeological study of all villages for which town plans were prepared by El Masar was completed by the American Center for Oriental Research in May 1979.

c. Agricultural

2.52. On the basis of results of pilot farm trials at Mazra'a, Safi and Isal and feasibility analysis, both conducted by Binnie & Partners (Overseas) Ltd., et al, in 1979 (see above)

that firm, with Jouzy & Partners is preparing a development project for irrigation by the drip method of 50,740 dunums in the Southern Ghors and preparation of tender documents for construction of irrigation systems for Ghor Dirar (440 hectares) and Ghor Safi north (960 hectares). In addition the agriculture program includes construction of a grading and packing station at Safi, construction of a farmer training center and provision of agricultural credit. The Agricultural Credit Corporation made its first irrigation equipment loans (two loans for drip equipment for 190 dunums) to the Southern Ghors in July 1979.

2.53. Presently JVA is implementing an exploratory drilling program in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba to determine the quantity and quality of groundwater resources. JVA's intention is to open new areas for irrigated agriculture, with the area(s) to be determined based on the water supply. Based upon results to date, the JVA has identified 500 hectares of land in the Wadi Araba that can be irrigated by groundwater sources. JVA engineers are presently designing the system, and subsequently will prepare tender documents to purchase the goods and services necessary to place the land under cultivation.

d. JVA Project Support

2.54. The JVA presently is constructing offices/residential facilities at two locations in Wadi Araba to supplement a similar facility at Safi in the Southern Ghors.

e. Other Projects

2.55. There have been several studies of specific known mineral resources, other than potash, in the area. These have not produced any project investments. However, it is believed commercially exploitable mineral resources do exist. An aerial magnetic/radiation survey and an airborne electromagnetic survey will be made in an attempt to identify potential mineral resources. These surveys will be flown in FY 1979 and financed in part by AID through the Minerals Development grant project (278-0202). A detailed analysis of data derived from the survey will be delivered in September, 1980.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.56. The planned project, Village Development III, includes construction of: (a) 8 schools in the Jordan Valley, 10 schools in the Southern Ghors and 4 in Wadi Araba; (b) 2 government administration

centers in the Jordan Valley; (c) 1 health facility in the Southern Ghors and 1 in Wadi Araba; (d) 46 houses in the Southern Ghors and 4 in Wadi Araba to house the staff of the schools and health facilities; (e) water supply facilities for communities in Southern Ghors and (f) 20 kilometers of village streets and access roads (constructed and/or rehabilitated). Table II presents the project components.

2.57. Engineering supervision for the construction will be performed by a Jordanian company. Fixed amount reimbursement procedures will be used for the Wadi Araba and Southern Ghors activities, and an addendum has been issued incorporating the Jordan Valley projects into the Village Development II IFB. Construction of schools, clinics and administration buildings is to be financed by both AID and the GOJ. The GOJ is financing all other project elements.

TABLE II

PROJECT ELEMENTS OF VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT III

<u>Facilities:</u>	<u>Type</u> ^{1/}	<u>Blocks</u> ^{2/}
1. <u>Schools</u>		
<u>Jordan Valley</u>		
Dahrat Er Ramil	B	1
	G	1
Karama	BP/S	2
	GP/S	2
Kafrein	BPS	2
Rama	BEPS	2
	GEPS	2
Ruweiha	G/B-E	1
<u>Southern Ghors</u>		
Haditha	BEP	2
	GEP	2
Mazra'a	BS	3
	GS	2
Ramleh (Safi)	BS	3
	GEPS	3
Nгаа (Safi)	BEP	2
	GEP	2
Feifa	BEP	1
	GEP	2
<u>Wadi Araba</u>		
Feidan	B/G-EP	2
Beir Matkhour	B/G-EP	1
Grandhal	B/G-EP	1
Rahma	B/G-EP	1

The required administration offices and toilet facilities will be built at each school site.

1) B - Boys, G - Girls, E - Elementary, P - Preparatory, S - Secondary.

2) Block is 4 rooms.

2. Administrative Buildings(Jordan Valley only)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>No.</u>
Wadi El Yabis	B	1
El Arda	B	1

3. Health Facilities

<u>Location</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>No.</u>
Safi (Southern Ghors)	A	1
Rahma (Wadi Araba)	C	1

(At Feidan, Beir Matkhour and Grandhal space for a health facility will be included in the school. As these settlements grow, separate buildings will be constructed as health centers).

4. Government Employee Housing

<u>Location</u>	<u>No.</u>
<u>Southern Ghors</u>	
Haditha	2
Mazra'a	11
Safi	17
Ngaa	12
Feifa	4
TOTAL	<u>46</u>
<u>Wadi Araba</u>	
Feidan	2
Beir Matkhour	2
	<u>4</u>

5. Water Supply - (Southern Ghors only)

4 Kilometers of transmission pipeline
20 Kilometers of distribution networks

6. Access Roads

20 Kilometers

III. RATIONALE FOR ALL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

3.01. The Village Development project series' objectives are consistent with the AID mandate for emphasizing and directing projects toward satisfaction of basic human needs. They are also consistent with the high priority assigned by the GOJ to the Jordan Valley, Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba.

3.02. Sub-programs implemented under this project series are part of the overall Jordanian development plan for the project area. Village Development III represents the third tranche of assistance in the Jordan Valley and the first major investment by AID/JVA in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba.

3.03. Allocation of funds criteria of the Foreign Assistance Act for AID programs necessitates consideration of the "commitment and progress" as well as the "greatest need". USAID believes the program "need" is well demonstrated by statistics developed by the GOJ in support of the 1973-75 plan and by the recent work of Dr. Dajani in his basic human needs study of the Southern Ghors and Wadi Arab (Annex 4). Success of the program has been validated by Valley inhabitants, the interim AID evaluation and the AID/GOJ preliminary education sector analysis. The school portion (which was the only functional aspect of the project at the time) has been highly praised by Arthur D. Little in the Maqarin Dam and Jordan Valley Environmental Assessment.^{6/} In the project series GOJ has demonstrated a large financial commitment (53%-\$17 million equivalent) to Village Development I and (47%-\$7.0 million equivalent) to Village Development II. Village Development has been assigned the highest priority with endorsement by the Prime Minister, National Planning Council and Jordan Valley Authority. Furthermore MOE personnel commitments have been made to assure all school facilities constructed to date are fully staffed. Regarding the remaining major facilities (health centers), the Ministry of Health has already prepared a list of personnel to be assigned to staff these facilities when they are completed. The progress and success to date has served to cause other communities (which have not yet received tangible, physical benefits) to demand facilities for themselves. The farm road program has proved such a success that JVA, reacting to public pressure, has hired a contractor to survey all Valley farm roads and has established a program for priority development for another 100 kilometers. These concerns and demands have been made known to JVA directly by individuals and through the various Ministries and Governorates.

^{6/} Arthur D. Little, Inc., Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Maqarin Dam and Jordan Valley Irrigation System Project, Contract No. AID/NE-C-1591, Draft Final Report, July 15, 1979.

3.04. Demand for the Village Development III Project in Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba is strong and verified by interviews conducted by USAID, et al, with teachers, health workers, farmers, merchants, local officials, tribal leaders, and Government officials. Project components represent a consensus on the highest priorities in the areas.

3.05. The basic concepts for a program of social services development were assessed in 1971 by a four-man U.S. team which assisted in formulating the basic planning documents leading to the 1973-1975 Jordan Valley Plan.^{7/} This plan also included a separate section for the Jordan Valley. The social services program for the Jordan Valley was reviewed in November 1972, by Planning and Development Collaborative Associates (PADCO). Subsequently PADCO received contracts to produce a detailed, phased program of development of the Jordan Valley villages. This phased program was accepted by the GOJ and AID and became the basis of the Village Development project series. Essentially all communities were surveyed; determinations were made as to which villages would be incorporated and which settlements would be phased-out; and boundaries of the communities were established. The survey included: a description and listing of physical assets of each village; social services (schools, clinics, water supply, public buildings), the purpose(s) of each village and its economic base; the social characteristics of each village (tenant/owners); method of government; the immediate social infrastructure needs of the population at the time; and projected future needs of each village. Population projections were based on the anticipated impact and labor requirements expected from GOJ's scheduled investments in irrigated agriculture.

3.06. PADCO established a needs hierarchy based upon hundreds of interviews with inhabitants and government employees and officials. During and subsequent to the survey, cognizant government agencies were consulted and a series of inter-agency meetings held for the purpose of developing facilities throughout the Valley on a basis consistent with both GOJ and specific Ministry policies and needs. For example, regarding education, it was agreed that facilities would be constructed to accommodate all children in the compulsory cycle of education (elementary/preparatory), with phasing based on judgment of the hierarchy of need, size of village, existing facilities, etc. Also a construction target to provide secondary school facilities in the Valley was based on appraisal of the number of students expected to continue to that level. Siting of schools was based on the maximum student travel distance from population centers.

^{7/} Rehabilitation and Development Plan for the Jordan Valley - East Bank (1973-1975)

3.07. Following guidelines developed by the Ministry of Health and amplified by PADCO and the JVA, three different types of facilities were designed and serve varying degrees of health care needs. Type A centers will provide a broad range of medical services, including emergency care and laboratory facilities. They are capable of eventually being upgraded to field hospital status, but at the present time it is not intended that they be considered full-service health units. They will provide basicall daytime service, and patients requiring overnight care will ordinarily be taken to a hospital outside the Valley, in Salt or Irbid. Emergency services are expected to be related primarily to automobile and agricultural accidents. Maternal and child health (MCH) care is expected to be the type of assistance most often requested from Type A clinics, as it is from the Type B clinics, which will also provide outpatient and pharmacy services. Type C clinics will offer basic preventive and first aid services. Eleven clinics of all types were planned for construction under the Village Development I and II projects. Under this project, two are planned: a Type A center for Safi and a Type C clinic for Rahma.

3.08. Domestic water supply is also included in the program. Each village will be given access to potable water. The JVA believes it is imperative to include potable water supply and sanitation improvements as important parts of the development effort. The Jordan River Valley communities needs are being handled as noted above. The plan is to furnish a few communal standpipes in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba villages on an experimental basis. Assuming their performance and social acceptability is favorable, a major distribution effort will commence. Recent investigation by the GOJ and Dames and Moore Engineering Co. (1979) and earlier studies by Remington (1972) verified the presence of groundwater in village areas in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba. JVA has a drilling program in operation and anticipates delivery of water in some areas via artesian wells prior to completion of project construction.

3.09. JVA is presently planning a Mujib and Southern Ghors Irrigation project which will increase the total cultivable area in the Southern Ghors to about 3600 hectares. This increase in the area of cultivable land, coupled with improved productivity and farming practices, can be expected to increase the value of agricultural production to about JD 10 million (\$33 million) in 1979 dollars.

3.10 The current projections of the engineering consultant to the JVA for the design of the Maqarin Dam Project is that there will not be sufficient water available from the Yarmouk River to the Jordan Valley to permit the extension of the EGMC to the vicinity of the Dead Sea, as was originally planned. It is now believed that 30,000 hectares of land can be irrigated with the total surface water sources available to the Jordan Valley. A total of 36,000 hectares of land was originally scheduled to be brought under irrigation. Concern has been expressed that this decrease in the irrigated area impacts directly on the need for the Village Development III project or particular elements of project. This is incorrect. The decrease has no effect on the requirements proposed in this project. Since all of the Jordan Valley village locations are in areas being serviced by irrigation projects included in the Stage I program ie, the East Ghor Canal Extension, Zarqa Triangle and Hisban Kafrein projects. The needs being met are the basic human needs of the population currently residing in the project villages. It is correct to note that if it becomes possible to extend the EGMC to irrigate additional lands in the southern sector of the Jordan Valley, additional investments will be required by the GOJ in social facilities.

IV. EVALUATION OF VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT I

A. MARCH 1978 EVALUATION

4.01. An evaluation of the Village Development I project was made in March 1978 by USAID and JVA personnel. The main conclusions of that evaluation were: (a) all input level assumptions were valid but that it was too early to evaluate assumptions at the output, project purpose, and goal levels and (B) all EOPS scheduled would be accomplished, although somewhat later than originally scheduled. This report is available from NE/PD (TOAID A-32 dated June 21, 1978).

B. JULY 1979 EVALUATION

4.02. A second evaluation of the project conducted by USAID/JVA/MOE personnel (July 1979), concentrated on output and purpose levels of the project and evaluated recipients' opinions of the services. The evaluation concluded that construction of school facilities is the element which has been the most effective in the project. It is second only to the provision of electricity as an element of immediate change in the Valley. Of greater importance, from USAID/JVA's viewpoint, is the conclusion that the people did not seriously believe in the reality of the GOJ's development program until the schools became operational. Although construction is complete for all buildings, only schools are currently in operation.

4.03. Because of the lack of private sector construction capability in the Valley, JVA is building 2100 houses for general sale to selected beneficiaries, with mortgage funds provided by AID and German Capital Aid. Houses have been built and mortgages are being processed to utilize all of Village Development I and 25% of Village Development II mortgage funds provided by AID. Mortgages are also being processed to utilize \$2.5 million of the \$5 million (equivalent) mortgage funds provided by German Capital Aid. Health and municipal facilities have been built and staffing selected and assigned. The facilities are presently being equipped. Classrooms have been constructed and schools are operational. Prequalification has been requested from firms to construct 296 kilometers of water distribution network in 25 villages from North Shuna to Rawda. Water supply mains are under construction. The social development center has been built, furnishing is in process and staff has been selected. Farm roads are complete. The standard of construction is excellent.

4.04 Only a few elements are complete enough to indicate purpose achievement. Those relate to mortgage funds, education, and movement to the Valley of government employees into the houses.

1) Mortgage Program

4.05. Analysis of the 307 mortgage applications approved by JVA and transmitted to the Housing Bank clearly indicates the target population was squarely hit. Of the 307 JVA-approved applicants, 285 are from the Valley and 22 from outside (Amman 9, Irbid 8, Salt 3, and Zarqa 2), 233 are farmers among which 91 are farm owners, 29 are part owners, and 104 are tenants. Included in this group of applicants are 14 laborers, a barber, a mechanic, grocers, merchants, a blacksmith, a hairdresser and teachers. The average number of people per household is 6.32 and the average income is 67 dinars/month (\$230/month). A summary tabulation of the approved applicants by village is given in Annex 5. The detailed analysis is available from NE/PD.

2) Government Housing

4.06. Virtually all 300 houses built for government employees have been allocated, and families and individuals are beginning to occupy the residences. Interviews in North Shuna indicate full satisfaction with the house design and quality of construction, but some wives prefer that JVA now provide air conditioning.

3) Educational Facilities

4.07. Educational facilities were reviewed in 10 of the 14 communities benefiting from the school program. Most of the facilities have been in operation for a full year. A copy of the questionnaire is enclosed as Annex 6. Based on statistical evidence, facility inspections, and interviews with MOE officials, headmasters and mistresses, teachers, students, mukhtars, graduates of the "old" schools and village officials, it is clear the quality of education has improved, the number of students (particularly girls) enrolled has increased, and facilities are well designed (students and teachers praised the expanded curriculum, the facilities, and the furniture, with one student noting that the chairs actually "fit"). Maintenance is being performed properly. Also, a few families are being attracted to villages which have schools. Teachers are highly satisfied with their working conditions, and job satisfaction is high. Communities are proud of these facilities and the presence of schools has dramatically increased the number of adult literacy

centers. As an example, there were 4 adult literacy centers in the middle of the Valley before the Village Development I project. Now there are 3 centers for women and 5 for men.

4.08. Arthur D. Little (4-51) confirms close coordination exists between the JVA and MOE and notes "the construction of 28 schools in the Valley at a time when educational resources throughout the Valley are strained, is indicative of the commitment of the JVA and the National Government to developing the Valley. The Ministry of Education has had little difficulty in assigning teachers to Valley villages compared to other rural areas." Arthur D. Little's survey of rural villages found "the effects of the JVA program were already apparent in the increased sense of importance and involvement that villagers felt...residents associated JVA with a positive change in their lives" (5-18). Arthur D. Little noted the important positive impacts in education "...not only provided the large school-aged population of the valley with modern facilities and equipment but also raised the morale of both students and teachers. As a result, more students have been accommodated, better teaching conditions are evident, including the ability to broaden curricula for both boys and girls...it is evident that the educational component of the Village Development Program is its major success." (6-123)

4.09. The review also discovered some problems. From the teachers viewpoint there was, in some instances, concern with the location of the school or the way it was sited to the prevailing breeze. Frequent requests were for a wall (not fencing) around the school boundary, better and paved access to schools, improved drainage, protective bars on windows, paved student marshalling areas, and more equipment. Paint color was also criticized as too light (showing hand marks) in one case. A general problem has been the lack of adequate water supply to the schools. (This problem also is expected to arise in connection with several public buildings and some government homes.) Therefore, a covenant will be included in the Loan Agreement to assure that the JVA will cause all project facilities to be built in the Jordan Valley and Southern Ghors to be connected to a functioning piped water supply before the facilities are handed over to the ultimate users; the Ministries of Education and Health and/or any other GOJ Agency or Ministry. Further, JVA will take the measures necessary to assure timely and adequate supply of water, by means best serving this objective, to all project facilities built in the wadi Araba until such time as the benefiting GOJ Ministries or Agencies can make arrangements satisfactory to JVA and AID for the timely and adequate supply of water to project facilities.

4.10. Students tend to agree with teachers on the need for paved access, and they desire more club space, more library facilities and an upgrading of teachers (science particularly), as many do not appear able to utilize fully the new equipment. Female students also requested that a scientific stream be added to their secondary curriculum. (This will be done in 1979-80 beginning in North Shuna.) Headmasters tend to view their problem areas as securing allocations for teacher housing and provision of additional storage and meeting room facilities to cope with the increased activities developing because of the new school. They also agree with the general comments of their teachers. Villagers request more schools, farm roads, telephones, post offices, street lights and medical facilities.

4.11. The single most important result of the completion of the school portion of the project was the 40% increase in one year in the number of girls attending school in the Valley. In 1977-78 there were 4,467 girls enrolled and in 1978-79 the number was 6,263. Annex 7 presents a tabular summary of school enrollments in the Jordan Valley and Southern Ghors by year for boys and girls in the elementary, preparatory and secondary levels for the 1975-76 through 1978-79 school years. In addition, school enrollments for UNRWA schools are shown for the past two years in the Jordan Valley.

4.12. Although the MOE estimates the dropout rate in the Valley to be 5% in the compulsory cycle (elementary and preparatory) and 9% in the secondary schools, the dropout rate appears to have been drastically reduced in the new schools. The highest dropout rate (5%) reported was by the head of a secondary girls school, while five schools reported no dropouts. The dropout rate at the girls secondary school was attributed to the distance which girls had to walk to attend school more than to any other reason. At a boys secondary school the number of dropouts decreased from 5 to 2 (army and work). In one community (Mashare) an orphaned female student was forced to drop out in order to support herself, but the community has since arranged for the maintenance of the student, and she will return to school. Absences were also reported to have decreased substantially.

4.13. Statistics were not readily available at schools as to comparative Tawjihi test scores of students. However, in those cases where test results were available (the current mid-year examination versus year-end examination for 1978), scores at a girls' secondary school improved from a 90% to 93.75% average. At a boys school, 46 of 54 students passed the mid-year examination, whereas last year 10 of 31 students failed; in one grade 10 class, 6 of 130 students failed this year as compared to 14 of 90 failures last year.

In all cases students and teachers expressed the view that the learning situation had improved considerably in terms of physical surroundings and level and number of courses taught. A more precise evaluation will be available next year when it will be possible to compare test scores from the new schools with the other Valley schools.

4.14. The USAID/JVA/MOE evaluation identified a common theme in the responses to the inquiries. It was that the school program strongly demonstrates government concern. The presence of 11, 12 and 13 year-old girls in the first grade for the first time was not uncommon. Another factor frequently expressed was pride in the facilities by residents and students. Parents occasionally noted the economic benefits to them of having their children, particularly boys, attend school in the village rather than going to the plateau. The boys are now available to work in the fields, and the cost of transportation is eliminated.

4.15. A potential benefit, eagerly awaited by headmistresses, is the return to the Valley of female graduates of the secondary schools as teachers. Presently a high percentage (perhaps 80%) of the male teachers are from the Valley. But, as there was previously little emphasis in educating females and few secondary classes for girls, there were few Valley females who received advanced training. An analysis has been made of the qualifications and degrees obtained by the 694 teachers in the Jordan Valley and Southern Ghors. (No similar information was readily available for Wadi Araba.) Summary tables are presented below.

It is clear from the data that an upgrading is necessary in the number and qualifications of science and mathematics teachers, and it is equally clear that teachers until now have had little incentive to remain as teachers in the project areas. As shown in Table IV 72 percent of all teachers in the Jordan Valley and Southern Ghors were graduated between 1976 and 1979. The concentration of new teachers in the Southern Ghors is even more pronounced as is shown by the figures in Annex 8. It is hoped that the provision of adequate housing, water supplies and health facilities, coupled with the growth of services and the availability of secondary education facilities for females will cause teachers to remain permanently in the Jordan Valley and Southern Ghors.

4. Health

4.16. A review of the utilization of the project's health facilities obviously is premature. However, the Arthur D. Little team concluded, and USAID concurs, that there is every reason to believe there will be substantial improvements in the quality of health services. The team felt staffing may be a problem. Yet, as noted above, personnel have been assigned. It is believed the new health facilities will give Valley residents-- particularly women and children -- the kinds of preventive and curative programs

TABLE III

Subject specialty and highest educational level of teachers in Jordan Valley and Southern Ghors - 1979

SUBJECT	BACHELORS DEGREE	TEACHER TRAINING DIPLOMA	TAWJIHI (SECONDARY GRADUATE)
Arabic	44	75	1
English	9	55	-
Education	2	67	-
Home Economics	1	27	-
Sports	2	39	-
Religion	7	28	-
Math	2	48	-
Science	3	47	15
Agriculture	1	16	25
Geography/History	44	19	-
Art	1	28	43
Other	5	24	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	121	473	101

Source: Ministry of Education - See Annex 8

TABLE IV

Years of Experience of Teachers in Jordan

Valley and Southern Ghors

(As of June 1979)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>CUMULATIVE TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF ALL TEACHERS</u>
1979	7		.01
1978	250	257	.37
1977	121	378	.55
1976	120	498	.72
1975	71	569	.82
1974	40	609	.88
1973	27	636	.92
1972	17	653	.94
1971	8	661	.95
1970	7	668	.96

(1) Year degree obtained

(2) Number of teachers obtaining degree that year

Source: Ministry of Education See Annex 8.

that have been present only minimally in the past. The Ministry of Health subscribes to the outreach philosophy proposed by the AID financed Westinghouse team in a 1976 study. The evaluation of the project's health component must await the overall Village Development I evaluation scheduled for early 1980.

4.17. The Government of Jordan envisages a national health system consisting of three basic types of health service centers.

a. The Community Health Unit (CHU) -- It is envisioned that there will be one Community Health Unit for each 1,000 people. The Unit will be staffed full time by paramedic workers and will concentrate on preventive medicine.

b. The Health/MCH (H/MCH) Center -- There will be one H/MCH Center for each 6 to 8 Community Health Units. The H/MCH will be physician staffed and will offer curative services.

c. The Regional Hospital -- The desired number of hospitals has yet to be determined.

4.18. This overall health concept, though generally accepted in the Ministry of Health (MOH), is still subject to modification as the Health Planning Projects gets underway.

4.19. The health facilities to be constructed under the Village Development projects were derived as a result of consultations among the JVA, MOH and USAID. The three levels of clinics, (A, B, and C) were intended to match the plans for overall national health system. The C and B clinics are functionally quite similar to the Community Health Unit and the Health/MCH Center respectively.

4.20. The type A clinic is somewhat different from the regional hospital, however. The MOH intends for the near term to provide the basic hospital services for the Valley from nearby plateau locations. The type A clinic will provide emergency back-up facilities for those cases in which time is of the greatest urgency.

4.21. Under this project, only two clinics will be constructed, one type A and one C. These clinics will provide an initial infrastructure for the thinly populated and remote Wadi Araba and Southern Ghor regions.

5. Other Aspects of Village Development

4.22. Preliminary census data reveals that there has been a substantial growth in the Valley population between 1973 and 1978 (from 60,000 to 85,000). The census data does not

specifically identify the new population as being either previous inhabitants returning to the Valley or new residents. However, based on previously referenced interviews with educators, village residents, etc. it is believed most residents are returnees with their families, although in the southern part of the Valley there are indications new residents are arriving. Improved conditions in the Valley are the reasons cited as causing this migration. It was stated often that some of the school population increase in middle and southern villages was due to movement into towns of people formerly residing outside the planned area.

C. COMPLIANCE WITH SPECIAL COVENANTS AND UNDERTAKINGS

4.23. Annex 3 lists the various covenants and undertakings contained in the several loan/grant agreements which bear on the Village Development projects. USAID/J concludes that the Government is in compliance with its agreed undertakings.

D. CONCLUSION

4.24. USAID has concluded that the project's purposes are being met in respect to the mortgage, housing and educational elements. USAID is optimistic that other purpose-level indicators will be positive once the facilities are operational. The GOJ is in compliance with the previously agreed special covenants and undertakings in related projects.

V. PROJECT ANALYSIS

A. TECHNICAL

5.01. Final design is completed, reviewed and approved by USAID for all schools, clinics and administrative buildings. Preliminary engineering is accomplished for the water supply systems, access roads and village streets activities.

5.02. Design and specifications for the buildings to be constructed have been prepared with, and approved by, the GOJ Ministries which will be responsible for operating them. All concerned are very pleased, both technically and aesthetically with the recently completed construction. Therefore, essentially the same construction plans will be utilized in Village Development III. The basic designs are relatively simple and considered appropriate. Construction methods required to complete the project will not involve complex or specialized activities. Cost estimates are considered reasonable.

5.03. Planning concepts for the Jordan Valley settlements were developed by JVA with assistance by Planning and Development Collaborative International (PADCO) a U.S. consulting firm under contract to JVA. These concepts were reviewed and accepted by AID and GOJ as the basis for the Village Development program in the Valley. These concepts still are considered valid by JVA and USAID for the program of Village Development. Utilizing the services of a Jordanian firm, El Masar, and the services of the principal town planner (previously employed by PADCO) town plans have been prepared for the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba. These plans have been reviewed by USAID and are acceptable.

B. SOCIAL SOUNDNESS ANALYSIS

5.04. Over the past several years a number of beneficiary analyses have been written as part of the design of specific Jordan Valley projects. None of these efforts has been comprehensive or in sufficient depth to provide an overall picture of the Valley's socio/cultural conditions: the firm of Arthur D. Little Inc. recently presented its final draft report of the "Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Maqarin Dam and Jordan Valley Irrigation Project" under AID Contract No. AID/NE-C-1591. In the spring of this year Dr. Mona Fikry prepared a report entitled "The Maqarin Dam and the East Jordan Valley". There have been numerous other looks -- notably by Fernea, Dajani and Murdock, Hazleton, and Benedict -- at the social soundness aspects of several projects but none has focused expressly on the compatibility of the Village Development program with the socio-cultural environment

(its socio/cultural feasibility). The essence of the project development process to date in the Jordan Valley is involvement of the populace. The extensive preparation by the GOJ, particularly JVA and PADCO and AID, in the preparation of the Village Development series in the Jordan Valley has been well documented. The concerted efforts by GOJ and AID have been described in their assessment of the social feasibility of the Southern Ghors-Wadi Araba portion of the project.

5.05. The judgment as to whether the program of Village Development in the Jordan Valley has been socially sound must rest on the results of the program. In the brief analysis which follows, various elements of the program will be reviewed and comments made on other aspects of the Valley's development which will be education and housing, both integral to Village Development land reform and agriculture.

1. Education

5.06. The AID/JVA program was designed to concentrate on primary education which not only is consistent with AID policy worldwide but was the most pressing problem, educationally, in the Valley. In attacking this problem (and at the completion of Village Development III every child in every community in the Jordan Valley will have ready access to primary education facilities) it was considered necessary to give maximum attention to increasing the number of females attending school. The results are dramatic - 13 year old girls attending school for the first time; in one year a 40 percent increase in the number of girls attending school in the Valley; and a significant increase in the number of adult literacy centers, for example the number of centers increased during the past year from 4 to 13 in the middle sector of the Valley with 8 of the centers for women. At the secondary level the curriculum for girls will be expanded for the first time to include the scientific stream. There is no available evidence to indicate the increase in educational opportunities for girls has created any social strain in Jordanian society. To the contrary the increase in school attendance reflecting as it must, parental consent, and reported demand for more schools shows increased socio-economic opportunities are a socially acceptable and desirable project impact on children of both sexes.

5.07. Concern has been expressed as to the relevancy of the curriculum, particularly in respect to agricultural education. This matter has been discussed with MOE planning officials who believe the present system is adequate to meet current demand for agricultural education. New students choosing the agricultural or other vocational streams attend the 10th grade at Mu'addi (the MOE pays transportation costs) and for grades 11 and 12 students are sent to either South Shuna or Amman for vocational training and for agricultural education at GOJ expense to Shobak and Rabeah. These are only 25 students at Mu'addi this year.

2. Housing

5.08. Various observers have noted potential problems in respect to acceptability of houses from the design, density and cost viewpoints. Further it has been suggested the target population did not understand the mortgage requirements and that the beneficiaries desired would not in fact benefit. To date, based on analysis of 307 beneficiaries of the AID mortgage fund and review of the 200 applicants approved for using German Capital Aid funds, it is clear that (1) the target group specified in previous PP's has been the beneficiary, (2) the houses are acceptable to at least 2500 applicants for houses Individuals and the JVA agreed that the construction density was too high, so houses are now being constructed on every other lot. It should be noted that if home owners do not choose to buy the intervening lot a house will be built on the lot. It appears now the housing mortgage program is socially sound.

5.09. Housing for government employees is essential, by all accounts and interviews on the question if JVA is to attract and hold employees in the Valley. This program will be crucial to the success of the Southern Ghors-Wadi Araba plan. JVA/USAID analysis of the housing program makes clear we must reserve at least 80% of the government houses for teachers and health workers as no alternative housing exists. A covenant to this effect will be included in the loan agreement. Again the conclusion is that the program is socially sound.

5.10. Land redistribution for agricultural and residential purposes is an important element of the JVA program. Implementation of these redistribution programs is both difficult and extremely time consuming. The procedure for redistribution of agricultural land is well known as the basic law describing the procedures has been in effect for over 20 years. Further redistribution of agricultural land was undertaken in the EGMC area in the 1960's and recently in the areas irrigated by the East Ghor Canal Extension and Zarqa Triangle projects. In the redistribution of the EGMC; lands, the holdings of 5,204 owners were "expropriated". Of these owners 4,007 were eligible and chose to retain all or parts of their lands while 1,297 owners sold their interests outright. The net result was smaller individual holdings and redistribution of land to 500 new owners who previously were sharecroppers and farm laborers. The procedure is said to have worked well and was accepted as equitable within the Jordanian context. The redistribution process has not been completed for the East Ghor Canal and Zarqa Triangle projects but is expected to be completed within the next few months.

5.11. The legal authority for redistribution of privately and publicly owned agricultural and village land is JVA Law No. 18 for the year 1977. The procedure for redistribution of agricultural lands is described below. It must be noted, however, that before the provisions of the law can be implemented JVA must be in a position to guarantee irrigation water to the land to be redistributed. This means that the irrigation facilities necessary to deliver water to the farm unit must be operational. The steps in the procedure are:

a. At the initial planning stage for an irrigation project, the areas to be included in the project are described and a notification is sent by JVA to the Council of Ministers (The Council) asking them to notify the Department of Lands and Survey (the Department) to halt all land transactions within the project areas. Any transactions subsequent to the Council's notice can take place only after approval of the JVA's Board of Directors. (Example of permissible transactions are those among partners owning a piece of land or consolidation of land holdings by an owner within the prescribed legal limits.)

b. Construction of the project takes place; the exact boundaries of the irrigation area are defined; and maps are drawn showing the 'as built' details of the project - the individual farms, pipe networks, canals.

c. The Council on the recommendation of the JVA appoints 3 individuals to serve as a Farmers Selection Committee. The committee is composed of a senior JVA employee, the head of JVA Irrigation Canal Operations and Maintenance section and a farmer from the project area.

d. The JVA announces by paid advertisements in the Jordanian press the commencement of the redistribution process. The exact areas to be redistributed are described, and eligible beneficiaries are invited to apply for land to the Farmers Selection Committee.

e. Simultaneously with step (d) the Council appoints two other committees for the purpose of appraisal of the value of the land to be redistributed. The first committee, called the Primary Committee, is composed of two land valuation experts from the Department and a farmer from the project area. This Committee appraises the properties and announces through a paid advertisement in the Jordanian press the price JVA is to pay for the properties. Owners and JVA both have the right to appeal the price set by the Primary Committee to the second committee established by the Council. This is the Appeals Committee which is chaired by a judge who must also be presiding judge in a regular court of appeals. The two other members of the Appeals Committee are the Assistant to the Director of the Department and a farmer from the project area. The decision of the Appeals Committee is final.

f. While the proceedings described in paragraph (d) are underway, the Farmer's Selection Committee implements the redistribution in accordance with the criteria set forth in the law.

5.12. To issue a title once the above described process has been completed, it is necessary that the Department's surveyors prepare a cadastral map for the farm unit showing access roads, irrigation pipe locations, non-irrigable land and to measure the exact area of the farm unit. It should also be noted that the survey work of the Department can only begin after the construction program has been completed. When the title is issued JVA can then compensate the previous owner with payments being made over 10 years at 4 percent interest. The buyer repays JVA over 20 years at 4 percent.

5.13. If GOJ owned agricultural lands are to be redistributed the above procedures and payment terms are utilized except that JVA has to appeal as an owner rather than as a buyer.

5.14. For lands within village areas the pattern is similar with two main exceptions. One is that title does not pass to an individual until he builds a structure on the property and, secondly, transactions are not halted at the time JVA decides to redistribute land in a village. To prevent speculation, JVA is empowered at its discretion to confiscate the property if it determines the purposes of the buyer were speculative. At this time (August 1979) JVA has completed the redistribution of Government Land in the town of Joffa. The next village, which is 100% government owned, to be effected by the program is Karama.

5.15. It is clear the process is long, that it is thorough, and that the interests of the parties before the law are well protected. No consultant(s) has questioned the correctness of JVA's application of the existing law. What has been questioned is (1) whether the law meets the social-economic-political viewpoint(s) of the observer* and (2) the speed of the redistribution process. The review of the actions to date has been that about 500 new owners resulted from redistribution under the distribution made for the East Ghor Main Canal project. Distribution is virtually complete of lands brought under irrigation by the East Ghor Canal Extension (Loan 278-H-009) and Zarqa Triangle (278-T-011) projects. Distribution procedures have not started on the Hisban-Kafrein (German Capital Aid assisted) and North East Ghor (IDA assisted) irrigation projects. In the absence of hard evidence to the contrary it is concluded that the land distribution program is socially sound in the Jordanian context but that implementation has been slow.

* It is also noted that while no consultant has examined the land records, despite JVA's offer to permit such examination, each nonetheless has reached conclusions as to the results of the land distribution.

4. Agriculture

5.16. A question frequently arises concerning sprinkler versus drip as a method of irrigation. It should be noted that JVA affirmed its position at the April 1978 Donors Meeting for the Maqarin Dam project^{o/} that farmers in the Valley had the freedom to choose either system. The Agricultural Credit Corporation loan statistics show that farmers in the middle and southern sectors of the Valley borrowed in 1978 and 1979 a total of approximately \$6.8 million equivalent for purchase of drip irrigation equipment and plastic greenhouses. Some 7,000 dunums are under drip irrigation as a result of these loans. This represents about \$10,000 equivalent in investment per hectare which is about 2½ to 3 times the GOJ investment in the pressure pipe systems. JVA believes the actual farmer investments will approach 5 to 6 times the JVA investment on a per hectare basis. At present there are approximately 20,000 dunums in total under drip irrigation financed from a variety of other sources including supplier credits and the Agricultural Credit Corporation.

5.17. Sprinkler equipment has not moved as expected due to delayed implementation of the land distribution program and the apparent reluctance of farmers to utilize sprinklers because of presumed non-applicability of sprinklers to the principal crop, tomatoes, and because of the elaborate, competent, and effective sales effort by drip equipment companies. However, recent demonstrations, using sprinklers, at the Agricultural Research Station at Dier Alla prove that a yield of 70 tons of tomatoes per hectare is attainable if plants are properly staked, watered, and treated for insects. A previous consultant for the Maqarin Dam noted the suitability of the Valley for sprinklers. Suppliers of drip equipment are convinced there is a role for both drip and sprinkler, and they believe the sprinkler equipment will be utilized fully but at a lower rate of adoption than the rate of acceptance of drip.

5. Other Project Elements

5.18. Direct project related activities such as health facilities water supply and farm roads are not amenable to in-depth social soundness analysis at the present time because the health and water supply aspects have not been completed and the farm roads have not been in use for a full crop season. The Mission's assumption borne out by the recent evaluation is that these elements are necessary components of any social development. It is significant that JVA is initiating a new program of farm road construction in response to public pressure and that fact is accepted as indicating strongly these roads are meeting farmer needs. Based on PADCO's survey work in 1973-75 both health and water supply were priorities after education. USAID and JVA believe these projects are socially sound but only evaluation will prove this belief.
o/ Donors Meeting, 4-10 April 1978, p. 2 para 1.2

6. Commercial/Banking

5.19. Commercial facilities originally were included in the project, but subsequently deleted on the grounds that if the project were successful there would be no need to finance these facilities. This assumption has so far proven correct as the private sector has responded with a significant construction program of shops and service facilities. The positive developments being experienced by the banking community have been noted elsewhere. The commercial banks and the GOJ's Industrial Development Bank are now becoming active in the development of the Valley, which is a positive sign. USAID/JVA believes these activities reflect the business soundness of the Village Development program.

5.20. The statistical evidence on population growth is that the Jordan Valley is attracting population at a rate greater than that projected by the JVA. (The present population was expected to be residing in the Valley only after the completion of the four irrigation projects. The four projects will not be in use until the 1979-80 crop year, and the population already exceeds the projections by 4,000 persons.)

5.21. The weakness of the Village Development Program stems from its successes. This weakness is the gradual transfer of the power for resource allocation from the village government level and other GOJ agencies to the JVA and the concomitant abrogation of responsibility by these other entities. JVA has moved from being a temporary planner and implementing agency into a permanent administrative agency. Although this situation is known and has been a matter of concern, there has been no decision whether to change the official role of JVA or to, in time, allow the situation to revert to conformity with normal governmental practice. At the same time a mitigating factor is the evident willingness of local residents to express their desires for services and facilities to the JVA and their apparently growing confidence that the JVA can and will respond positively to such requests.

5.22. The elements of the previous projects appear to be socially sound. The methodology of developing projects in the Jordan Valley has been repeated in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba. JVA and USAID conclude the concept and elements of Village Development have been socially sound and that the proposed program is socially sound.

C. ENVIRONMENT

5.23. The proposed project has been reviewed by the NE Bureau Environmental Coordinator and given a negative determination in accordance with provision of 22 CFR 216, "A.I.D. Environmental Procedures". The environmental clearance is contingent on addressing the following issues during the project implementation process:

- 1) Assurance that provision is made for the adequate handling of wastewater from proposed VD III facilities;
- 2) Assurance of adequate collection, storage and disposal of solid wastes; and
- 3) Assurance that siting of VD III facilities and associated services is consistent with the findings of recent archaeological surveys of the area.

The above concerns effecting environmental issues have been identified in a covenant in the project authorization and project agreement (See Section IX and Annex 12).

D. ADMINISTRATIVE FEASIBILITY

5.24. The following paragraphs briefly describe the primary responsibilities of the organizations involved in this project and assess their abilities and commitment with regard to carrying out these assigned responsibilities.

1. Jordan Valley Authority (JVA)

a. Organization

5.25. The JVA was established on May 16, 1977, replacing the Jordan Valley Commission. With this change, the principal development agency for the Valley was converted from a "temporary" organization responsible only for planning and construction to an entity also specifically charged with operation and maintenance responsibilities for most projects. Among many provisions, the Authority Law: (a) cancels previous laws which assigned conflicting responsibilities to a number of organizations; (b) provides greater centralization in an effort to promote more efficient, effective use of resources by placing JVA in command of the Valley project responsibilities, personnel, equipment and funds previously held by the Jordan River Tributaries Regional Corporation, the Natural Resources Authority, and the Domestic Water Supply Corporation; (c) gives JVA control of allocation of land within both Jordan Valley village and agricultural sites; and (d) extends the responsibilities of the JVA to include the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba.

5.26. The law appears to be making it possible for the JVA to attract new, qualified employees who now view the JVA as a "career" agency. Of perhaps even greater importance, the JVA is able to offer significant salary incentives above the standard GOJ wage scales.

5.27. In addition to carrying out an active employment program over the past few years, the JVA has also absorbed employees from other agencies listed above, and now has a staff of about 1800, as opposed to about 120 in early 1977 and 1300 in 1978. Many are skilled engineers, economists, irrigation experts, architects, construction supervisors, etc. An organization chart appears as Annex 10 along with a JVA-prepared description of duties and responsibilities of the major divisions.

b. Responsibilities for Project

5.28. The Jordan Valley Authority will be responsible for (1) providing overall policy in the implementation of the project; (2) assuring all terms and conditions of the loan agreement are met in a timely manner; (3) coordinating scheduling, and organizing the implementation actions related to the project with the participating GOJ Ministries and agencies; (4) assuring coordination between the activities of this project and activities of other donors; (5) taking the necessary action to cause allocation of sufficient funds from the National Budget to permit implementation of the program; (6) preparing and issuing of all procurement documents and award and signing of all contracts, and (7) supervising of construction activities.

c. Contracting and Monitoring Capability

5.29. The JVA has a proven track record in carrying out AID/GOJ financed projects. The Authority is thoroughly familiar with AID requirements and carries out necessary action quickly and efficiently. The JVA prepares detailed tender documents, submits them to AID for approval, and generally follows prescribed procedures in prequalifying firms and securing proposals. The JVA institutes comprehensive internal bid analysis procedures in accordance with AID and GOJ regulations and submits the analysis and recommendations for selection to AID for approval. Negotiation and execution of contracts is carried out by JVA in a professional manner.

5.30. An Area Auditor General team reviewing borrower/grantee contracting and monitoring capabilities in Jordan stated that the JVA has more than adequate capability. One team member, who has had IDY experience in more than 40 AID countries, stated that he believed the JVA was more advanced in that regard than any other agency he had ever reviewed. The AAG was also impressed with the comprehensiveness of the progress reports of the Village

Development project in particular. The team stated that the JVA appeared to have intimate knowledge of the activities of its contractors, was sufficiently aware of problems, and maintained close control over implementation. There is every reason to expect that such superior performance will continue in this project.

2. Ministry of Education

5.31. The Ministry of Education has prepared a detailed program of school construction requirements and priorities. With regard to provision of education services and construction of schools, the Ministry has been and is expected to continue to be a full participant in planning sessions, development or modification of design specifications, selection of equipment and furnishings, and project evaluation. When school construction is completed, the Ministry will, as they have done as well with the facilities built under Village Development I, assume responsibility for the staffing, operation and maintenance of the schools. A Condition Precedent to this paper provides for assurance to that effect.

3. Ministry of Health

5.32. The statements made above about the actions and responsibilities of the Ministry of Education with regard to schools apply equally to the Ministry of Health with regard to clinics.

E. STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

5.33. This project, which aims toward improvements in the quality of life for Jordan Valley residents, has been deemed to be the most cost-effective method of providing those benefits to the most people. Alternatives were considered and rejected in a long and complex process of project planning begun in 1972 and still underway. The most urgent, minimum requirements of the people of the Jordan River Valley, Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba for education facilities will be met on the completion of Village Development III, and this project for the most part continues with other activities similar to those already begun, extending benefits to more individuals and to additional target communities. Delaying the project would add a great deal to the eventual cost because of Jordan's high rate of inflation.

F. CONCLUSIONS

5.34. The project is technically sound and the cost estimates are deemed reasonably firm. The project is socially sound. It strives to meet a number of human needs of a currently disadvantaged group. The project is desired by the beneficiaries and serves as a much needed social component to other development activities currently underway.

VI. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

A. BASIS OF COST ESTIMATES

6.01. JVA executed a contract on June 14, 1979, with Shin Seung Corporation for the construction of schools, health facilities and housing units in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba. Analysis of the contract shows that unit prices were increased by a straight 20 percent over the actual prices bid by Shin Seung Corporation for identical facilities in the Jordan Valley in 1976 for the Village Development I project. Analysis also indicates that adjustments, both higher and lower, were made in the number of units (quantity of materials) to be incorporated in each structure. The adjustment in the number of units was based on the actual measurements of units required to construct identical buildings under the Village Development I project. These costs are considered firm and are the basis of the amounts shown in the following tables for construction in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba.

6.02. Cost estimates for the construction to be carried out in the Jordan Valley are based on the estimates contained in the Village Development II Project Paper (these prices also were based on Shin Seung's 1976 bid prices). However, the prices were escalated through mid 1979 on the same basis as used in the Village Development II cost estimate - 15.5% per annum for local currency costs and 7.5% per annum for foreign exchange costs. This escalation results in a higher cost (approximately 15%) per square meter than bid by Shin Seung for the above noted Southern Ghors - Wadi Araba. USAID/JVA believe the estimate is reasonable because (1) Shin Seung was already mobilized in the Southern Ghors for the potash township project and (2) about 85 percent of the construction activity will occur within a 15 mile radius of Safi, whereas in the Jordan Valley the sites are at several scattered locations over a 110 kilometer distance between Adasiya and Sweima.

6.03. The basis of the costs for the access roads and village streets are recent quotations and contracts for similar work. The water supply program costs are based on recent material prices and installation costs known to JVA. Land acquisition and Engineering costs are JVA estimates based on recent experience.

6.04. Table V presents the project cost estimate, and Table VI shows the estimated allocation between foreign exchange and local currency.

B. ATTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES

6.05. AID loan funds and GOJ funds will be applied to meet the construction costs of the schools, clinics, administrative buildings and government employee houses. The GOJ will finance all other project elements, i.e. furnishings, equipment, access roads, engineering and land acquisition.

6.06. It is projected that approximately \$5,420,000 in loan funds will be expended in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba under Fixed Amount Reimbursable (FAR) procedures. The amounts allocated to each facility are shown in Table IX, implementation letters will detail the requirements and procedures for GOJ reimbursement. Approximately \$1,580,000 will be spent for the Jordan Valley facilities under unit price contract payment type provisions.

C. DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE

6.07. Table VIII presents the anticipated disbursement schedule by project component. Project completion is anticipated by the end of October 1981. Engineering services will coincide with the construction period since JVA is handling all design and contracting functions. Expenditure for other elements, e.g. access roads, village streets, water supply network, and various furnishings and equipment procurement will be accomplished in line with the implementation schedule.

6.08. It is proposed the eligibility date for FAR payments be June 14, 1979 to coincide with the date the contract was signed between JVA and Shin Seung Corporation.

TABLE V
COST ESTIMATES

<u>Item</u>	<u>Southern Ghors/ Wadi Araba</u> (A)	<u>Jordan Valley</u> (B)	<u>Total</u>
1. Schools			
208 Rooms	\$ 3,427,765	----	\$ 3,427,765
18 W/C	415,144	----	415,144
14 Admin	316,503	----	316,503
104 Rooms	---	\$ 1,308,205	1,308,205
9 W/C	---	173,000	173,000
8 Admin	---	300,000	300,000
	<u>\$4,159,412</u>	<u>\$1,781,205</u>	<u>\$5,940,617</u>
2. Government Housing			
50 units	\$1,203,379	---	\$1,203,379
3. Health Centers			
Type A	610,325	---	610,325
Type B	50,805	---	50,805
	<u>\$661,130</u>		<u>\$ 661,130</u>
4. Government Admin Bldg.			
2 Type B	---	\$ 122,000	\$ 122,000
5. Furnishings			
Schools	900,000	400,000	1,200,000
Health Centers	300,000	---	300,000
Admin	---	12,000	12,000
	<u>\$1,100,000</u>	<u>\$ 412,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,512,000</u>
6. Access Roads			
20 Km	\$ 333,000	---	\$ 333,000
7. Water Supply	<u>\$ 300,000</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>\$ 300,000</u>
Sub Total	\$ 7,756,921	\$ 2,315,205	\$10,072,126
8. Contingency			
5% items 5-6-7 (Col. A)	\$ 36,650	---	\$ 36,650
5% items 1-4-5 (Col. B)	---	\$ 115,760	115,760
	<u>\$ 36,650</u>	<u>115,760</u>	<u>\$ 202,410</u>

9. Escalation @ 10 %

Items 5-6-7 (Col.A.)	\$ 173,300	---	\$ 173,300
Items 1-4-5 (Col.B.)	<u> </u>	<u>\$639,716</u>	<u>639,716</u>
	173,300	639,716	813,016

10. Land Acquisition 150
dunums

\$ 77,500	\$155,000	\$ 232,500
-----------	-----------	------------

11. Engineering

5% Southern Ghors	333,000	---	333,000
items 1-4,6-7 (Col.A)	---		
8% Jordan Valley	---	155,000	155,000
Items 1+4 (Col.B)	<u>\$333,000</u>	<u>\$ 155,000</u>	<u>\$488,000</u>

GRAND TOTAL

\$ 8,427,371

\$3,380,681

\$11,808,052

TABLE VIPROJECT COSTS: FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND
LOCAL CURRENCY

	<u>Foreign Exchange</u>	<u>Local Currency</u>	<u>Total</u>
Schools			5,940,617
Housing			1,203,379
Health Centers			661,130
Gov't Buildings			<u>122,000</u>
TOTALS	4,756,276	3,170,850 ^{1/}	7,927,126
Furnishings	1,512,000	-	1,512,000
Access Roads	-	333,000	333,000
Water Supply	<u>150,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>
SUBTOTALS	6,418,276	3,653,850	10,072,126
Contingency (SG)	62,500	24,150	86,650
(JV)	<u>77,696</u>	<u>38,064</u>	<u>115,760</u>
	140,196	62,214	202,410
Escalation (SG)	125,000	48,300	173,300
(JV)	<u>313,659</u>	<u>326,057</u>	<u>639,716</u>
	438,659	374,357	813,016
Land Acquisition	-	232,500	232,500
Engineering	<u>-</u>	<u>488,000</u>	<u>488,000</u>
TOTALS	6,997,131	4,210,921	11,308,052
	59%	41%	

^{1/} Arbitrary attribution of 60% FEK 40% Local Currency based on
VD I bid price break out.

TABLE VIIAttribution of Resources

<u>Detail</u>	<u>Southern Ghors/W.Araba</u>		<u>Jordan Valley</u>			<u>Source</u>
	<u>FEX</u>	<u>L/C</u>	<u>FEX</u>	<u>L/C</u>	<u>1/</u>	
Schools/Housing	3,614,352	1,807,177	1,141,923	436,543	1/	AID Loan
Clinics/Gov't Buildings	--	602,392	--	324,734		GOJ
Furnishings	1,100,000	--	412,000	--		GOJ
Access Roads	--	333,000	--	--		GOJ
Water Supply	150,000	150,000	--	--		GOJ
Land Acquisition	--	77,500	--	155,000		GOJ
Engineering	--	333,000	--	155,000		GOJ
	4,864,352	3,303,069	1,553,923	1,071,282		
Contingency	62,500	24,150	77,696	38,064		GOJ
Escalation	125,000	48,300	313,659	326,057		GOJ
	5,051,852	3,375,519	1,945,278	1,435,403		
<u>Summary</u>						<u>Total</u>
AID	\$3,614,352	1,807,177	1,141,923	436,548		7,000,000
GOJ	1,437,500	1,568,342	303,355	998,855		4,808,052
<u>Combined</u>	<u>FEX</u>		<u>LOCAL CURRENCY</u>			<u>TOTAL</u>
AID	\$ 4,756,275		\$2,243,725			\$7,000,000
GOJ	2,240,355		2,567,197			4,808,052
TOTAL	\$ 6,997,130		\$4,810,922			\$11,808,052

1/ In the event bid prices for Village Development II are at upper range of escalated price, the attribution would shift.

TABLE VIII
DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE
(\$ OCO)

	<u>FY 1980</u>		<u>FY 1981</u>		<u>FY 1982</u>	
	<u>Jordan Valley</u>	<u>S. Ghors W. Araba</u>	<u>Jordan Valley</u>	<u>S. Ghors W. Araba</u>	<u>Jordan Valley</u>	<u>S. Ghors W. Araba</u>
AID	\$475	\$1,625	\$790	\$2,710	\$315	\$1,085
GOJ	<u>670</u>	<u>1,555</u>	<u>433</u>	<u>780</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>1,000</u>
TOTAL	\$1,145	\$3,180	\$1,223	\$3,490	\$685	\$2,085

TABLE IX

AMOUNT TO BE REIMBURSED FOR EACH
BUILDING THROUGH FIXED AMOUNT
REIMBURSEMENT PROCEDURES

(U.S. \$ 000)

<u>BUILDING</u>			<u>AMOUNT OF REIMBURSEMENT</u>
A. <u>Schools</u>			
Ramleh	BS ^{2/} GEPs	3 blocks ^{1/} 3 blocks	\$ 355,960 355,960
Mazra'a	BS GS	3 blocks 2 blocks	355,960 237,306
Haditha	BEP GEP	2 blocks 2 blocks	237,306 237,306
Nqaa	BEP GEP	2 blocks 2 blocks	237,306 237,306
Feidan	B/G-EP	2 blocks	237,306
Feifa	BEP GEP	1 block 1 block	118,653 118,653
Beir Matkhour	B/GEP	1 block	118,653
Grandhal	E/GEP	1 block	118,653
Rahma	B/GEP	1 block	118,653
B.	School Administration Buildings (14 units) each unit		20,347
C.	School Water Closets (18 units) each unit		20,757
D.	Housing Units (50 units) each unit		21,661
E. Health Facilities			
	Type A (Safi) one unit		549,293
	Type C (Rahma)		45,725
			<u>\$5,421,583</u>

^{1/} Block is 3 rooms.^{2/} B - Boys, G - Girls, E - Elementary, P - Preparatory, S - Secondary.

* This amount designated for reimbursement is derived from the actual cost of facilities based upon negotiated contracts for the construction of facilities. This accounts for the change from earlier referenced FAR amounts of Southern Jhor W. Araba costs rated on TABLE VII, VI-6, Summary AID (\$9,614,352 and \$1,807,177).

VII. IMPLEMENTATION PLANA. PROJECT SCHEDULE

7.01. Major events related to project implementation, their timing, and primary responsibilities for execution are:

<u>Action</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Project Paper Submitted	8/79	USAID
Loan Agreement Signed	10/79	GOJ/USAID
Bid Documents prepared for Ghor Safi, Wadi Araba Facilities (GS/WA)	4/79	JVA
Bid Documents Distributed for Facilities Construction (GS/WA)	5/79	JVA
Prequalification of Construction Contractors	6/79	JVA
Construction Contract Awarded (GS/WA)	6/79	JVA
Notice to proceed on Construction (GS/WA)	6/79	JVA
Bid Documents Prepared for Construction of Facilities, Jordan Valley (JV)	6/79	JVA
Construction Bid Documents Approved (JV)	7/79	USAID
Bid Documents Distributed for Facilities Construction (JV)	7/79	JVA
Construction Contract Awarded (JV)	9/79	JVA
Construction Period (JV/GS/WA)	6/79 - 10/81	JVA/USAID
Notice to proceed on Construction (JV)	11/79	JVA
Conditions Precedent met	11/79	JVA
Bid Documents for water supply/ access roads (GS/WA)	6/80	JVA
Water Supply Systems/ access roads (GS/WA), Constructed	9/80 - 6/81	JVA

B. CONTRACTING PROCEDURES

1. Southern Ghors - Wadi Araba

7.02. JVA, utilizing GOJ procurement procedures, solicited bids in April 1979 from three firms (one Jordanian and two Korean) to accomplish the work proposed for construction under the Village Development III project. On June 14 the JVA executed a contract for the work with Shin Seung Corporation of Seoul Korea. This action was taken well in advance of the preparation of the Project Paper and in advance of any commitment by AID to reimburse the JVA for any expenditures incurred. The reasons for initiating the program in advance of the preparation of the Project Paper and availability of AID funds were that JVA was convinced of the necessity for immediate action to remedy the years of neglect experienced by the people of the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba. The JVA and other Government officials, including the Prime Minister, were appalled by the primitive conditions existing in the areas and sought by the quickest means to remedy the gross and obvious deficiencies in basic human needs of the population. JVA also knew from its experience in the Jordan River Valley that the main impact of its programs came from social services. Investments in the Potash Plant would place unsupportable requirements on the almost non-existent social infrastructure of the Southern Ghors to provide services (particularly, schools, water supply and health care) to the large population that will be attracted to the area once the Potash Plant begins operation in the early 1980's. For all of these reasons JVA decided that immediate action was necessary.

7.03. JVA did not invite U.S. contractors to bid for the works in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba simply because no US. firm has bid, to date, on any JVA construction project regardless of the financing source. U.S. firms have on occasion expressed interest in bidding and have even submitted prequalification data. Of the US. firms that have prequalified, none have chosen to bid. AID personnel have discussed with various US. firms the reasons for this non interest in bidding. In general, the small size of the projects has been cited as a reason for not bidding. In the case of the Village Development projects, the scatteration of many small project works over relatively large geographical areas has been a second unappealing factor.

7.04. With rare exceptions, all AID Loan projects in Jordan since 1972 have had Code 941 eligibility for procurement. Initially, Code 941 was used because the first three loans were development loans. Experience, however, dictated a continuation of the use of Code 941 because the size of the AID projects has been too small to attract U.S. construction firms. No U.S. construction firm, for example, bid, although several expressed interest in bidding, for the East Ghor Canal Extension, Zarqa Triangle, Village Development I or Yarmouk Dead-Sea Road projects. No U.S. firm bid on the Amman Water Carrier project or Potash Plant Townsite project, and the one U.S. firm that did bid on the potash plant's solar evaporation pan project was the highest bidder-- some \$55 million equivalent over the low bidder. U.S. firms have bid on direct commodity procurements. Two U.S. firms did submit prequalification data for the Village Development II construction contract; one firm was prequalified and requested bid documents, but it later declined to bid.

7.05. JVA, utilizing GOJ procedures, solicited construction bids in April 1979 from three firms to accomplish the work in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba. The firm selected was Shin Seung Corporation of Korea whose offer was only 20% above 1976 prices in the contract which that firm had received for construction of the Village Development I project. A contract was executed on June 14, 1979. USAID concludes that the GOJ procedures were followed and that plans, specifications and costs are acceptable for AID reimbursement.

2. Jordan Valley

7.06. The contracting for schools, health facilities and housing in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba left only the construction of 8 schools and administration buildings, equivalent to about 10,000 sq. meters. This amount of construction, particularly as it is scattered over a 50 mile length of road, was not considered sufficiently attractive to secure reasonable bids. Therefore, an addendum was issued to the Village Development II IFB incorporating the above elements of the Village Development III program.

This full program of Village Development II and III activities in the Jordan River Valley was offered to all prequalified bidders which included the one prequalified U.S. firm. However, the U.S. firm declined to bid for the work.

3. JVA Financial Procurements

7.07. JVA-financed procurement of furnishings, equipment and materials will be from Code 935 countries. Construction of access roads, village streets and installation of JVA-procured waterpipe will be accomplished using GOJ contracting procedures. The engineering services (Jordanian source) also will be procured by JVA in accordance with GOJ procedures which are acceptable to USAID.

C. DISEBURSEMENT PROCEDURES

7.08. For projects in the Jordan Valley, disbursement of loan funds for foreign exchange costs will be by Bank Letter of Commitment or Direct Letter of Commitment procedure and for local costs by Direct Reimbursement Authority.

7.09. FAR procedures will be used for the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba projects being built by Shin Seung Corporation. JVA will be reimbursed through the DRA procedure. The FAR procedure will be implemented as described below. A fixed amount has been allocated to the contractual cost of each building (SEE Table IX, Page VI-8). Eighty (80) percent of this amount will be disbursed upon completion of each individual facility. The remaining twenty (20) percent of AID's contribution will be disbursed when the facility is hooked up to utilities, equipped and staffed for operational use.

D. MONITORING

7.10. Two U.S. direct hire engineers and two local engineers, one of whom spends full time on Valley activities, are available for monitoring this project. Given the presence of a qualified supervisory engineering firm, the accessibility of project sites and JVA's own staff of field-based engineers, it is believed the USAID staff is adequate to effectively carry out its monitoring responsibilities.

VIII. EVALUATION PLAN

8.01. An interim evaluation of the project is scheduled for May 1980. A final evaluation will be carried out in October 1981, to coincide with evaluation of Village Development II. An ex-post-facto evaluation one year after project completion will focus on utilization of facilities. All will be joint USAID/JVA evaluations, and all will include Village Development I, II and III.

8.02. Basic criteria for the evaluations will be the objectively verifiable indicators as set forth in the Logical Framework (see Annex 12).

8.03. A Valley-wide socio-economic and agricultural census was taken in November 1978 to provide baseline data for management and evaluation purposes. A series of follow-up surveys and case studies are also being planned. In addition, Jordan has recently passed a Census Law decreeing its intention to undertake a National Census in November 1979. Baseline data gathered in November 1978 in the Valley can be compared with the subsequent information to serve as measuring change.

8.04. JVA has established a data coordination, analysis and distribution unit consisting of four professionals, under the direction of a Ph. D. Social Scientist, to accumulate and analyze data collected during continuous monitoring of all Jordan Valley Authority projects. The staff is presently preparing detailed statistics on each village and each project and preparing general information concerning the Valley.

IX. CONDITIONING, COVENANTS AND NEGOTIATING STATUS

A. CONDITIONS PRECEDENT TO INITIAL DISBURSEMENT

9.01. It is recommended that the standard conditions precedent of Borrower's legal opinion attesting to the validity of the Loan Agreement and naming of the Borrower's representatives will be required.

B. ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS PRECEDENT

9.02. Prior to the initial disbursement for construction of village facilities financed under the AID loan the Borrower shall submit or cause to be submitted the following in form and substance satisfactory to AID:

- a. A signed contract for construction supervision.
- b. Assurances that the Ministry of Education will provide the funds and personnel necessary to staff and operate the schools to be built under the project.
- c. Assurances that the Ministry of Health will provide funds and personnel necessary to staff and operate clinics to be built under the project.
- d. Assurances that the cognizant governmental Ministries/ Agencies will provide funds and personnel necessary to staff and operate the local and government administration buildings to be built under the project.

C. COVENANTS

9.03. The following covenants are recommended for inclusion in the Loan Agreement:

a. Government Housing. Except as A.I.D. shall otherwise agree in writing, JVA will make its best efforts to reserve at least forty (40) of the fifty (50) government houses to be built in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba for employees of the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health who are assigned to work in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba.

b. Water Supply. Except as otherwise agreed in writing, the JVA will cause all project facilities to be built in the Jordan Valley and Southern Ghors to be connected to a functioning piped water supply before the facilities are handed over to the ultimate users, the Ministries of Education and Health and/or any other GOJ agency or Ministry. Further JVA will take the measures necessary to assure timely and adequate supply of water, by whatever means best serves this objective, to all project

facilities built in the Wadi Araba until such time as the benefitting GOJ Ministries or agencies can make arrangements satisfactory to JVA and AID for the timely and adequate supply of water to project facilities.

c. Environmental Review. The JVA in planning construction of facilities under the project will provide:

1) Assurance that provisions have been made for the adequate handling of wastewater resulting from extensions of water supplies to project activities.

2) Assurance that adequate provision has been made for the collection, storage and disposal of solid wastes; and

3) Assurance that the findings of the initial report of the Archaeological Survey of the Southern Ghor and Wadi Araba are taken into consideration in all cases of facility siting, road/utility alignment and in the location of temporary work camps or storage sites.

D. NEGOTIATING STATUS

9.04. All Conditions Precedent and Covenants have been discussed with JVA officials. They have indicated a willingness to comply.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
AMMAN - JORDANوكالة الولايات المتحدة للامانة الدولي
السفارة الاميريكية
عمان - الاردنCERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 611(E)
OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961
AS AMENDED

I, Lois Richards, the principal officer of the Agency for International Development in Jordan, having taken into account, among other things, the maintenance and utilization of projects in Jordan previously financed or assisted by the United States, do hereby certify that in my judgment Jordan has both the financial capability and the human resources capability to effectively maintain and utilize the capital assistance project, Jordan Valley Village Development III, project number 278-0221.

Lois Richards
Acting AID Director
Amman, Jordan

August 14, 1979
Date

STATUTORY CRITERIA

PROJECT CHECKLIST

A. General Criteria for Project

1. FY 79 App. Act Unnumbered; FAA Sec. 633(b); Sec. 634A. (a) Describe how Committees on Appropriations of Senate House have been or will be notified concerning the project; (b) is assistance within (Operational Year Budget) Country or international organization allocation reported to Congress (or not more than \$1 million over that figure)?
(a) Notification will be accomplished by submission of an Advice of Program Change to the Congress.
(b) Yes
2. FAA Sec. 611(a)(1). Prior to obligation in excess of \$100,000, will there be (a) engineering, financial, and other plans necessary to carry out the assistance and (b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U.S. of the assistance?
(a) Yes
(b) Yes
3. FAA Sec. 611(a)(2). If further legislative action is required within recipient country, what is basis for reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of purpose of the assistance?
No further legislative action is required.
4. FAA Sec. 511(b); FY 79 App. Act. Sec. 101. If for water or water-related land resource construction, has project met the standards and criteria as per the Principals and Standards for Planning Water and Related Land Resources dated October 25, 1973?
N/A
5. FAA Sec 611(e). If project is capital assistance (e.g., construction), and will U.S. assistance for it will exceed \$1 million, has Mission Director certified the country's capability effectively to maintain and utilize the project?
Yes. Certification included among Annexes of Project Paper.
6. FAA Sec 209. Is project susceptible of execution as part of regional or multi-lateral project? If so why is project not so executed? Information and conclusion whether assistance will encourage regional development programs.
Project is not so susceptible, Assistance will not encourage Regional Development Programs.

7. FAA Sec. 601(a). Information and conclusion whether project will encourage efforts of the country to: (a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations; (d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions. Project will encourage efforts under "b" and "c". Under "e", Project will foster increased private investments in communities benefiting from the project entities in Jordan's only port. Project also will be constructed by private sector under competitive bidding. By providing greater health care facilities and increased educational facilities the work force's efficiency should improve.
8. FAA Sec. 601(b). Information and conclusion on how project will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise). U.S. private enterprise will be eligible and encouraged to bid for the supply of goods and services in the Jordan Valley and goods in the Southern Ghors/Wadi Araba project areas.
9. FAA Sec. 612(b); Sec. 636(h). Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, the country is contributing local currencies to meet the cost of contractual and other services, and foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized to meet the cost of contractual and other services. The Loan agreement will so provide.
10. FAA Sec. 612(d). Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release? Jordan is not an excess currency country.
11. FAA Sec. 601(e). Will the project utilize competitive selection procedures for the awarding of contracts, except where applicable procurement rules allow otherwise? Yes
12. FY 79 App. Act Sec. 608. If assistance is for the production of any commodity for export, is the commodity likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity becomes operative, and is such assistance likely to cause substantial injury to U.S. producers of the same, similar or competing commodity? N/A

5. Funding Criteria for Project
(Project Criteria Solely for Economic
Support Fund)

a. FAA Sec. 531(a). Will this assistance support/promote economic or political stability? To the extent possible, does it reflect the policy directions of Section 102?

The project will promote the economic and political stability of Jordan by contributing to the fulfilment of the country's five-year development plan.

b. FAA Sec. 533. Will assistance under this chapter be used for military or paramilitary activities.

No.

STATUROTIC CRITERIA

STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST

A. Procurement

1. FAA Sec. 602. Are there arrangements to permit U.S. small business to participate equitably in the furnishing of goods and services financed? All commodity procurement will be by competitive bidding. All construction contractors were prequalified and precluded use of small business firms.
2. FAA Sec 604(a). Will all commodity procurement financed be from the U.S. except as otherwise determined by the President or under delegation from him. N/A
3. FAA Sec. 604(d). If the cooperating country discriminates against U.S. marine insurance companies, will agreement require that marine insurance be placed in the U.S. on commodities financed. Yes
4. FAA Sec. 604(e). If offshore procurement of agricultural commodity or product is to be financed, is there provision against such procurement when the domestic price of such commodity is less than parity? N/A
5. FAA Sec 608(a). Will U.S. Government excess personal property be utilized wherever practicable in lieu of the procurement of new items? N/A
6. FAA Sec. 603 - MMA Sec 901(b). Compliance with requirement that at least 50 percentum of the gross tonnage of commodities (computed separately for dry bulk carriers, dry cargo liners, and tankers) financed shall be transported on privately owned U.S.-flag commercial vessels to the extent that such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates. Appropriate provision will be made.
7. FAA Sec 621. If technical assistance is financed, will such assistance be furnished to the fullest extent practicable as goods and professional and other services from private enterprise on a contract basis. If the facilities of other Federal agencies will be utilized, are they N/A

particularly suitable, not competitive with private enterprise, and made available without undue interference with domestic programs?

8. International Air Transport. Fair Competitive Practices Act, 1974. N/A

If air transportation of persons or property is financed on grant basis, will provision be made that U.S. flag carriers will be utilized to the extent such services is available.

9. FY 79 App. Act Sec. 105. Does the contract for procurement contain a provision authorizing the termination of such contract for the convenience of the United States. Appropriate provisions will be included in all contracts for procurement and or agreements for reimbursement with the GOJ.

Construction

1. FAA Sec. 601(d). If a capital (e.g., construction) project, are engineering and professional services of U.S. firms and their affiliates to be used to the maximum extent consistent with the national interest? N/A
2. FAA Sec. 611(c). If contracts for construction are to be financed, will they be let on a competitive basis to maximum extent practicable. Yes
3. FAA Sec. 620(k). If for construction of productive enterprise, will aggregate value of assistance to be furnished by the U.S. not exceed \$100 million? N/A

Other Restrictions

1. FAA Sec. 201(d). If development loan, is interest rate at least 2% per annum during grace period and at least 3% per annum thereafter? Yes
2. FAA Sec. 301(d). If fund is established solely by U.S. contributions and administered by an international organization, does Comptroller General have audit rights. N/A

3. FAA Sec. 620(h). Do arrangements preclude promoting or assisting the foreign aid projects or activities of Communist-Bloc countries, contrary to the best interest of the U.S.? Yes
4. FAA Sec. 636(1). Is financing not permitted to be used, without waiver, for purchase, long-term lease, or exchange of motor vehicle manufactured outside the U.S. or guaranty of such transaction? Yes
5. Will arrangements preclude use of financing:
- a. FAA Sec. 104(f). to pay for performance of abortions or to motivate or coerce persons to practice abortions, to pay for performance of involuntary sterilization, or to coerce or provide financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilization? Yes
- b. FAA Sec. 620(g). to compensate owners for expropriate nationalized property? Yes
- c. FAA Sec. 660. to finance police training or other law enforcement assistance, except for narcotics programs? Yes
- d. FAA Sec. 662. for CIA activities? Yes
- e. FY 79 App. Act Sec. 104. to pay pensions, etc. for military personnel? Yes
- f. App. Sec. 106. to pay U.N. assessments? Yes
- g. FY 79 App. Act Sec. 107. to carry out provisions of FAA Sections 209(d) and 251(h)? (transfer to multilateral organization for lending?) Yes
- h. FY 79 App. Act Sec. 112. To finance the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology or to train foreign nationals in nuclear fields? Yes

1. FY App. Act Sec. 601. To be used Yes
for publicity or propaganda purposes
within U.S. not authorized by Congress?

BORROWER PERFORMANCE UNDER SPECIAL COVENANTS
AND UNDERTAKINGS CONTAINED IN PREVIOUS AGREEMENTS

EAST GHOR CANAL EXTENSION PROJECT - 278-H-009

Section 4.15 Land Distribution: The Borrower shall carry out the acquisition (Article XIX) and distribution (Article XX) provisions of law No. 12 for the year 1968, or whatever substantially similar provisions which apply to the area to be irrigated by the East Ghor Canal Extension Project

The distribution of land in the project area in accordance with the covenant has been virtually completed. No further conditions or covenants are required.

YARMOUK DEAD SEA ROAD PROJECT - 278-W-010

Section 5.04. Maintenance Budget. Borrower covenants to make, and to cause the appropriate authorities to make, adequate provisions in their respective budgets annually for the cost of maintaining the Yarmouk - Dead Sea Road Project. The amounts so provided shall be in addition to amounts Borrower provides in its own budget for the maintenance of other roads in Jordan and in addition to amounts contributed under Section 5.01 hereof

The GOJ is in compliance with the above agreed undertaking and no further conditions or covenants are required.

ZARQA TRIANGLE IRRIGATION PROJECT - 278-T-011

Section 5.02 Land Distribution. The Borrower shall carry out the acquisition (Article XIX) and distribution (Article XX) provisions of Law No. 12 for the year 1968, or whatever substantially similar provisions which apply to the area to be irrigated by the Project .

The Borrower is complying with this covenant. Approximately 90% of the project area has been distributed as required. No further conditions or covenants are required.

Section 5.05 Maintenance Budget. Borrower covenants to make, and to cause appropriate authorities to make, adequate provisions in their respective budgets annually for the cost of maintaining the Project.

- 2 -

The amounts so provided shall be in addition to amounts Borrower provides in its own budget for the maintenance of other irrigation facilities in Jordan and in addition to amounts contributed under Section 5.01 hereof.

To date the facilities are within the maintenance period of the construction contract. As required all facilities have been maintained. USAID has no reason to suggest that additional conditions or covenants be required.

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT I (A) - 278-K-013A

Section 4.13. Collection of Data. The Borrower agrees to undertake sociological and economic studies necessary for development of quantitative and qualitative base line data against which attitudinal, social, and economic changes in the Jordan Valley can be measured following physical completion of the project. Such information and analysis would be used also by appropriate GOJ authorities in subsequent planning and development activities in the Jordan Valley.

A survey of social, demographic and economic activity in the Valley was undertaken in November 1978. A data collection, evaluation and project monitoring group has been established at JVA and is functioning. No additional covenants or conditions are required.

JORDAN VALLEY VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT II - 278-K-024

6.01 Project Evaluation. The Parties agree to establish an evaluation program as part of the Project. Except as the Parties otherwise agree in writing, the program will include, during the implementation of the Project and at one or more points thereafter: (a) evaluation of the progress toward attainment of the objectives of the Project; (b) identification and evaluation of problem areas or constraints which may inhibit such attainment; (c) assessment of how such information may be used to help overcome such problems; and (d) evaluation, to the degree feasible, of the overall development impact of the Project.

The JVA has complied with this requirement and there is no requirement for additional covenants.

Section 6.02 Plan for Turnover of Facilities. Borrower covenants that he will present a plan, and a timetable for execution of the plan for the turnover of schools to the Ministry of Education, clinics to the Ministry of Health, and government buildings to the recipient communities.

The turnover of buildings has been on an "as ready for delivery basis" therefore no formal timetable or plan has been drawn nor is it practicable to insist on such a plan. The covenant is not

Implementable and no further covenants or conditions of this type are advised or needed.

Section 6.03 Design and Implementation of Section Assessments.

The cooperating country covenants to consult with AID at any appropriate time during Project implementation for purposes of designing and implementing health and education sector assessments for the Jordan Valley. Assessment design and implementation schedules will be jointly agreeable to AID and JVA.

The JVA assisted AID in developing a questionnaire for and participated in, a preliminary education sector analysis. At the appropriate time JVA will assist in health sector assessment. There is no requirement for additional covenants.

POTASH PLANT - 278-K-021

6.05. Road Maintenance: Borrower agrees to cause the Safi-Aqaba highway and all facilities and bridges related there to be adequately maintained and to cause all necessary repairs thereof to be made, all in accordance with sound engineering practices, and to provide, promptly as needed, the funds, facilities, equipment, services and other resources required for the purpose.

The Potash Plant is not yet in operation and therefore the heavy traffic volume projected has not materialized. To date there has been no maintenance problem. No additional covenants or undertakings are required at this time.

6.09 Fresh Water Resources. Borrower agrees to cause APC to continue its consultations with the Jordan Valley Authority (The "Authority") to ensure that plans for supplying the plant and township with fresh water are consistent with the Authority's plans for the development of water resources in the project area.

Consultations and formal exchange of views between APC and JVA are continuing. USAID does not recommend additional covenants at this time.

[COPY ON FILE, NE/PD BULK PROJECT FOLDER]

A BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC
STUDY OF THE SOUTHERN BRCS
AND
WADI ARABA

BY

Jarir S. Dafani
Associate Professor of Civil Engineering
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94305

A Report to the
U. S. Agency for International Development
Amman - Jordan

Contract No: AID/NE-O-1307
Project No: 272-0221

April 15, 1979

SUMMARY TABLE OF
APPROVED APPLICANTS FOR
MORTGAGE PROGRAM

Community	Number of Approved Applicants	Profession	Family Status	No. of persons in Household	Agricultural Status				Others
					Farm owner	Father or wife is owner	part-owner	Tenant or Sharecropper	
KREIMEH	50 Applicants 44 from Kreimeh	42 Farmers, 1 Soldier 1 Teacher, 1 Barber 2 Govt. Employees 2 Drivers, 1 Electrician	48 Married 2 Single	359	18	-	-	24	-
BALAWMEH	36 Applicants 33 from Balawmeh	17 Farmers, 1 Driver 8 Soldiers, 1 Elec. Eng. 4 Govt. Employees 3 Teachers, 2 Policemen	32 Married 4 Single	206	3	2	9	10	-
MANSHIYA	72 Applicants 71 from Manshiya	61 Farmers 4 Drivers 4 Laborers, 1 Electrician 2 Merchants	64 Married 8 Single	494	16	9	7	3	4
WAGGAS QIAT	21 Applicants 15 from Waggas Qliat	10 Farmers, 1 Soldier 2 Grocers, 2 Drivers 2 Laborers, 1 Dentist 2 Employees, 1 Engineer	20 Married 1 Single	113	5	3	-	5	1
WADI EL YABIS	30 Applicants 22 from Wadi El Yabis	22 Farmers, 2 Merchants 2 Govt. Employees 1 Grocer, 1 Officer 1 Driver, 1 Engineer	29 Married 1 Single	192	13	-	3	11	-
TEL EL ARBA'EEN	53 Applicants 52 from Tel El Arba'een	45 Farmers 6 Laborers 2 Drivers	43 Married 10 Single	310	18	-	4	27	-
NORTH SHUMA	45 Applicants 15 from North Shuma 23 Bagora	38 Farmers, 1 Dressmaker 1 Laborer, 1 Blacksmith 1 Teacher, 1 Grocer 1 Mechanic, 1 Soldier	39 Married 6 Single	268	8	2	6	24	-

EDUCATION SECTOR QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Does the JVA investment in new schools meet the highest priority needs of education at this time?
2. Is there a better use that could have been made of the money?
3. What has been the impact of the new school on the Community?
4. Has the presence of the school increased the overall number of students attending school, increased the number of females attending, increased the duration of a students stay in school?
5. Are the schools well located? If not what are the problems? Where should new schools be located?
6. Does building function well as a school building, i.e., are the physical facilities OK? Should there be other facilities? Should the design be changed?
7. What are the objectives of the school? Why are you educating students? What do you expect they will do after school years? What do children generally do after completing school? Are you aware of any distinction between those graduating from UNRWA and MOE school? Do children express reason for being in school?
8. What is your view on co-education? At what level should it be permitted?
9. What is taught in the school. Is there any agricultural or vocational or home economics track in your school?
10. Does your school have any after-hours classes for individuals that are not normal students, i.e. part-time students, adult classes for reading, writing, sewing? Do any organization other than MOE utilize the school buildings for any purposes' if so what? Is there be an expressed demand by people for such a course(s)?
11. Are maintenance and other services (school supplies, water) performed well? Who does the maintenance?
12. Are there any private schools in the Valley or talk of setting any up?
13. What services are lacking in the Valley - clothing store, ice plant, movie theater, water supply, etc?

- 2 -

14. How do you view JVA performance in developing in Valley?
15. What are the results for the Valley and for the individual (economically and socially) of going to school versus not going to school?
16. What happens to dropouts?
17. What happens to secondary school graduates?

Locations at which interviews conducted:

Dier'Alla, Joffa, Rama, Dirar, N.Shuna, Waqqas, Mashare, Arda, Kreiymeh, Rauda.

JORDAN VALLEY STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1974/5 - 1978/79

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>% of Girls to student populati</u>
78-79	15,586	9323	6263	40.1
77-78	13,081	8614	4467	34.1
76-77	11,911	7717	4194	35.2
75-76	10,038	6570	3468	34.5
74-75	4,100	2367	1733	42.2

ELEMENTARY

78-79	10,830	6281	4549	42.0
77-78	9,397	5834	3563	37.9
76-77	9,157	5541	3616	39.4
75-76	7,790	4840	2950	37.8
74-75	3,200	1685	1515	47.3

PREPARATORY

78-79	3039	1951	1088	35.8
77-78	2472	1867	605	24.4
76-77	1844	1462	382	20.7
75-76	1548	1194	354	22.8
74-75	649	452	197	30.3

SECONDARY

78-79	1717	1091	626	36.4
77-78	1212	913	299	24.6
76-77	910	714	196	21.5
75-76	700	536	164	23.4
74-75	251	230	21	8.3

SOUTHERN GHOS STUDENT ENROLLMENTS

1974-5; 1978-9

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>% of Girls to Student Population</u>
1978-79	2683	1734	949	35.3
1977-78	2496	1724	772	30.9
1976-77	2032	1426	606	29.8
1975-76	1889	1410	563	29.8
1974-75	1779	1324	455	25.5

Elementary Level

1978-79	2010	1214	796	39.6
1977-78	1999	1325	674	33.7
1976-77	1732	1161	571	32.9
1975-76	1694	1174	520	30.6
1974-75	1548	1135	413	26.6

Preparatory Level 2/

1978-79	505	363	137	27.1
1977-78	415	317	98	23.6
1976-77	267	232	35	13.1
1975-76	279	236	43	15.4
1974-75	231	189	42	18.1

Secondary Level 2/

1978-79	168	152	16	9.5
1977-78	82	82	-	-

/ Difference between D'Jani and these figures is essentially differing counts at NGAA school. Different times of year.

JORDAN VALLEY STUDENT ENROLLMENTS

IN UNWRA SCHOLS

1977-8 - 1978-9

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>% of Girls to total Enrollment</u>
78-79	7346	3983	3363	45
77-78	6839	3831	3008	44

ELEMENTARY

78-79	5385	2802	2583	48
77-78	5112	2706	2406	47

PREPARATORY

78-79	1961	1181	780	42
77-78	1727	1125	602	35

Source UNWRA, Amman, Jordan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

PAGE 1 of 3

Memorandum

TO: NE/PD/SJIL, James Watson
Project Chairperson

DATE: September 7, 1979

FROM: NE/PD/PDS, Stephen F. Lintner
Environmental Coordinator

SUBJECT: Jordan - Village Development III (278-0221) - Environmental Clearance

I have reviewed the proposed project and recommend that it be given a "Negative Determination" in accordance with the provisions of 22 CFR 216, "A.I.D. Environmental Procedures". This environmental clearance is contingent on the following issues being addressed during the implementation phase:

1. That provisions be made for the adequate handling of wastewaters resulting from the extension of water supplies to the A.I.D. financed facilities. Special attention should be given to avoid the creation of pools of standing wastewater which provide disease vector habitat.

2. That provisions be made for the collection, storage and disposal of solid wastes.

3. That the findings of the Initial Report of the Archeological Survey of the Southern Ghor & Araba, May 2-6, 1979 by American Center for Oriental Research in Amman be taken into consideration in all cases of facility siting, road/utility alignment and in the location of temporary work camps or storage sites. It shall be the policy of A.I.D. to prevent the disturbance of archeological and historical sites through avoidance to the fullest extent reasonable. The Mission shall coordinate all decision making related to the possible disturbance of archeological and historical sites with the Jordan Valley Authority and the Jordanian Department of Antiquities. It is recommended that the Mission undertake, as appropriate, consultation with local non-governmental technical authorities such as the American Center for Oriental Research in Amman and the British School of Archeology in Amman. Copies of correspondence and documents concerning the above issue should be sent to the Environmental Coordinator, Bureau for Near East for inclusion in permanent files.

cc: GC/NE, J. Mullen
USAID/Amman, R. C. Cline, Environmental Officer
USAID/Amman, G. Davidson, Regional Legal Officer

DISCUSSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
JORDAN VALLEY VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT III

I. Description of Project

The project involves provision of a \$7.0 million loan to the Government of Jordan for use by the Jordan Valley Authority in continuing a program of Village Development begun in 1975 with the help of an initial \$8.65 million AID loan, a \$5.5 additional amount provided in 1977 as an amendment to the original loan and a second loan of \$8.0 million in 1978.

The planned project includes construction of : (a) 8 schools in the Jordan Valley, 10 schools in the Southern Ghors and 4 in Wadi Araba; (b) 2 government administration centers in the Jordan Valley; (c) 1 health facility in the Southern Ghors and 1 in Wadi Araba; (d) 46 houses in the Southern Ghors and 4 in Wadi Araba to house the staff of the schools and health facilities; (e) water supply facilities for communities in Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba; and (f) construction and/or rehabilitation of 20 km of village streets and community access roads.

II. Nature, Scope and Magnitude of Environmental Impact

The following paragraphs briefly describe impact areas of the project as noted on the attached Impact Identification and Evaluation Form. The numbering system corresponds to the one used on the form.

A. Land Use

1. Changing the character of the land through:

a. Increasing the population. This project and the other development projects currently underway in the Jordan Valley are expected to encourage more Jordanians to settle there to take advantage of the increased agricultural and employment activities and the greatly improved public facilities provided. Requirements met by this particular project are to satisfy the needs of the present population, but a great deal of planning has been carried out for future residents and guidelines developed for their inclusion. For example, in communities targeted for services under this project, construction of new homes and public facilities will take place only on non-agricultural land.

b. Land clearing. Land will be cleared for construction of schools, clinics, and government buildings. However, area will be minimal and, as mentioned above, sites selected are non-productive ones. Landscaping will be included as part of the construction activity, thus leaving an aesthetically improved condition.

F. Socioeconomic

1. and 2. Changes in economic employment patterns and in population.

It is expected that small businessmen and some professional individuals -- doctors, teachers, etc. -- will eventually settle in the Valley as employment opportunities and living conditions improve. This project and others underway in the Valley are also expected to encourage current residents to remain there, thus slowing rural to urban migration.

H. General

3. Larger program impacts. This project, one element in what is actually a major, integrated rural development program for the Jordan Valley impacts directly on all the other project elements, and vice versa. These include projects in irrigation, electricity, domestic water supply, farm to market roads, institutional development of a Farmers Association, and others.

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

(INSTRUCTIONS: THIS IS AN OFFICIAL FORM WHICH CAN BE USED AS AN ADD-TO ORGANIZATIONAL DATA FOR THE PDR REPORT. IT NEED NOT BE RETAINED OR SUBMITTED.)

Life of Project: From FY 1979 to FY 1983
Total U.S. Funding: \$ 7 million
Date Prepared: August 1, 1979
PAGE 1

Project Title & Number: Village Development III, 278-0221

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	METHOD OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes: (A-1)</p> <p><u>Jordan Valley Development Goal: Improved welfare of present and future residents of the East Bank of Jordan River Valley, Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba.</u></p> <p><u>AID Project Goal: Stable, self-sustaining communities with basic social services established in target villages.</u></p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement: (A-2)</p> <p>Percentage of persons in sub-standard housing reduced.</p> <p>100% of residents of target villages have access to basic education, health, and other public services. All facilities functioning, maintained, and fully utilized.</p>	<p>(A-3)</p> <p>Demographic and housing survey.</p> <p>Demographic, socio-economic surveys.</p> <p>Observation reports of relevant GOJ ministries or agencies. Special studies.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets: (A-4)</p> <p>Village Development plans continue to be implemented. Other infrastructure (particularly irrigation) is in place and functioning effectively. Rainfall is adequate for system operation.</p> <p>Mid-East peace is maintained. Employment and income opportunities are sufficient to encourage current residents to remain and new ones to arrive. Other Village Development projects, particularly those dealing with electricity and water, proceed as scheduled.</p>

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Life of Project 1979 - 1983
From FY 1979 - 1983
Total US Funding \$ 7 million
Date Prepared August 1, 1979

Project Title & Number Village Development III, 278-0221

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVE & VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Project Purpose: (B-1)</p> <p>Provide selected Jordan Valley, Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba communities with the facilities needed to develop adequate public services and improve living conditions for the residents.</p>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End-of-Project status. (B-2)</p> <p>Schools, clinics and government buildings are staffed and in operation.</p>	<p>(B-2)</p> <p>Ministries of Health and Education records and population census. Sample Surveys. Observations.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose: (B-4)</p> <p>GOJ provides budget and staff to operate facilities effectively.</p> <p>Population desires facilities and is willing to use them.</p>

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Page 3 of 4

Life of Project: _____
From FY _____ to FY _____
Total U.S. Funding: _____
Date Prepared: _____

PAGE 3

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Project Title & Number: _____	Magnitude of Outputs: (C-2)	(C-3)	Assumptions for achieving outputs: _____
Health facilities	Type A clinic, Type C Clinic	Observation.	Contracting procedure results in an acceptable bid by a qualified contractor with competent staff.
Schools	22 school buildings (320 rooms including classrooms and numerous libraries, laboratories etc.)		Construction materials are ordered and arrive in a timely, efficient manner.
Government Buildings	1 regional, 1 local facility.		Land acquisition is readily accomplished under the law.
Access Roads	20 kilometers.		
Potable Water Supply	Installation of 4 kilometers of transmission and 20 kilometers of distribution pipe.		

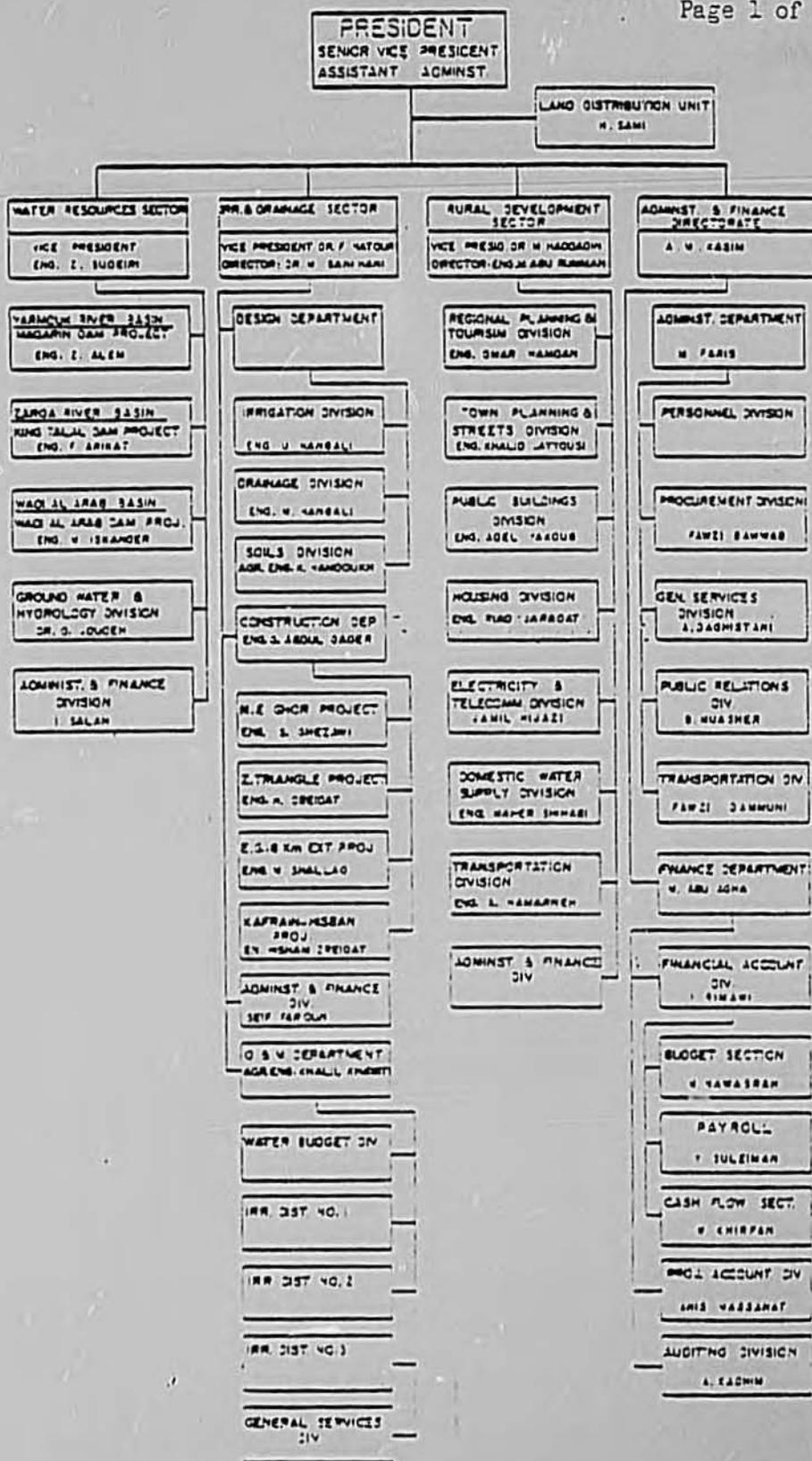
PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Life of Project
From FY 1979 to FY 1983
Total U.S. Funding \$7 million
Date Prepared August 1, 1979

Project Title & Number Village Development III, 278-0221

PAGE 4

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>AID Loan Funds for :</p> <p>Construction of community facilities including schools, clinics, and administration buildings.</p> <p>JVA funds from GOJ Budget for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of community facilities including schools, clinics, administrative buildings, village streets and farm roads. 2. Land acquisition, engineering and supervision, and furnishings for item 1. 	<p>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity) (D-2)</p> <p>Adequate JVA and AID staff as required by project progress for effective planning, monitoring, and supervising.</p>	<p>(D-3)</p>	<p>Assumptions for providing inputs: (D-4)</p> <p>Execution of loan agreement, and conditions precedent are met.</p> <p>Expected funds are forthcoming from GOJ budget.</p>



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ORGANIZATION OF JVA

	<u>PERSONNEL</u> <u>September 1978</u>
A. DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION	238
B. DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES	154
C. DIVISION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT	70
D. DIVISION OF IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE	773
E. LAND DISTRIBUTION UNIT	<u>23</u>
TOTAL	1,258*

*134 assigned in Amman
1124 assigned to the field

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

- 1) Advises and assists offices and divisions of the JTA with respect to administrative management programs and activities required for and affecting the accomplishment of the programs of the JTA. On behalf of the President insures the adequacy of such programs and activities.
- 2) Coordinates administrative management matters within the JTA, including its relationships with other agencies, and the performance of assigned overall JTA functions. Correlates administrative management programs and activities with the divisions of Irrigation, Water Resources, Rural Development, and the Department of Land Distribution and related program activities of the JTA.
- 3) Supervises administrative staff activities and services in the JTA, including personnel and organizational management, programming, budgeting, accounting, general services, property and purchasing, and records.
- 4) Determines the practicability and feasibility of existing and proposed administrative policies, practices and operational plans and performs the actions required to implement them.
- 5) Documents operational procedures, administrative policies, and delegation of authority throughout the JTA.
- 6) Coordinates the preparation and issuance of administrative instructions for the JTA.

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Working with representatives of the appropriate functional areas, identified administrative areas for study and determines the need for procedures to accomplish management objectives and reporting requirements in the administrative fields.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Serves as the principal tool to the President in accounting matters and as principal assistant in the administration of the following centralized activities of the JTA:

- 1) Provides accounting services and advice on accounting matters, develops, coordinates, and operates accounting systems and procedures.
- 2) Arranges and administers transfer and allotment of funds to the finance JTA activities.
- 3) Audits, schedules and certifies Vouchers for payment.
- 4) Prepares periodic and special financial statements and other statement of accounts, allotments, and costs; and renders statements of charges to other agencies.
- 5) Serves as principal office of the JTA for maintenance and processing of the JTA payroll.
- 6) Administers all technical and capital assistance funds in addition to GOJ appropriated budget, including keeping records on foreign loans with respect to amount, disbursement, accrued interest, and a complete bookkeeping system on all projects.
- 7) Coordinates and advises on program and budget formulation and prepares annual budget estimates and justifications on the basis of information furnished by the offices and divisions.
- 8) Follows up progress of work and accrued costs in relation to budget and programs, and prepares progress and budget reports for management purposes.

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PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Carries as principal adviser to the President on personnel, organization and management matter and as principal assistant in the administration of the following general areas activities of the CIA:

- 1) Provides personnel management advisory services to divisions and offices of the CIA. Conceives, develops, administers and evaluates personnel management processes for the CIA.
- 2) Administers programs of employee placement, position classification, position management, pay administration; employee relations.
- 3) Administers leave and retirement regulations, and interprets and assures compliance with applicable laws, policies, regulations, and standards.
- 4) Performs management reviews and identifies areas having potential for improvement.
- 5) Maintains liaison with the Civil Service Commission

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Property and Purchasing

Serves as principal advisor to the President on property and purchasing matters and as principal assistant in the administration of the following centralized services of the JVA:

- 1) Provides supply management services to divisions and offices of the JVA including procurement, receipt, storage, issue, and shipment of expendable and nonexpendable supplies and equipment; equipment accountability and repair, utilization and maintenance of office equipment.
- 2) Within delegated authority, performs all functions involved in the procurement of materials supplies, equipment and services, by means of established contracting and purchasing procedures.
- 3) Maintains accountability and utilization records on property for all JVA activities and various JVA development programs carried out in many locations throughout the country.
- 4) Administers the repair, maintenance and disposal of property.
- 5) Provides supplies and materials storage and warehouse operations.
- 6) Provides for building management including space utilization and communication facilities.
- 7) Administers motor vehicle transportation and issuance of security identifications.

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DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES

- 1) The primary responsibility for supervision and coordination of activities relating to the design and construction of water resources development.
- 2) Formulates plans for the construction of dams, storage facilities, diversion works, and the drilling of underground wells.
- 3) Assumes responsibility for the operation and maintenance of projects after their construction.
- 4) Participates in planning for water resources development and maintains hydrogeological, geophysical, hydrological, and similar data.
- 5) Recommends measures to protect and enhance environmental and archaeological qualities of project areas.
- 6) Supervises and coordinates execution of JTA water resources construction program; reviews specifications, analyzes bids and makes recommendations for JTA action; assists in negotiation and recommends modifications or amendments of contracts; advises on efficiency, organization, and staffing of field construction operations.
- 7) Representing the Vice President for Water Resources, this sector functions through project teams each headed by a project manager who has the following functions:
 - a- Represents the JTA in its contracts with consultants
 - b- Initiates and defines project concepts and descriptions
 - c- Prepares technical studies for the project at prefeasibility level.
 - d- Writes the scope of work for technical services to be contracted for and assumes management of the contracts until their completion.

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- e- Reviews the work of consultants and collaborates with them on various stages of their work and reports to the Vice President on the progress of work.

- f- Assumes operation and maintenance of the project after its completion.

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Division of Rural Development

- 1) The primary responsibility for development planning and implementation of projects designed to provide the villages in the Valley with the infrastructure needed for social services.
- 2) Through its Vice President, cooperates and maintains liaison with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labor (Social Affairs), and with the government agencies in charge of operation of any of its projects.

Through its various divisions, establishes and maintains relations with the population of the Valley, and reflects the peoples input in its projects planning and operation. The following branches are now functioning.

A. Regional Planning and Tourism.

- 1) In charge of regional land use policy implementation, and is responsible for tourism projects.
- 2) Issues permits of land use to users whose concern is of a regional nature.
- 3) Works with consultants in the field of tourism, reviews their work and recommends actions.

B. Town Planning and Streets

- 1) In charge of physical planning of villages and identifies land use purposes, and maintains originals of town plans showing streets, commercial areas, housing areas, etc.
- 2) Prepares town plans and amendments to them where necessary.
- 3) Issues building permits and supervises construction for its conformity to the Building Code.

- 1- Reviews the plan of way of streets, pedestrian paths, side walks and parking areas.
- 2- Supervises the arrangement signs and their placement in villages.

2. Public Buildings

- 1- Plans the projects for construction of schools, health centers, local government buildings, community centers and houses for government employees.
- 2- Prepares or supervises the preparation of designs and tender documents for the above works.
- 3- Supervises the construction contracts the JTA enters into for construction of the above projects.
- 4- Maintains contact with the respective ministries and keeps them informed with the progress of the work, and receives their plans for operation and maintenance.
- 5- Hands the completed buildings over to the respective government ministries.

3. Housing Division

- 1- Works with the Lands Distribution Unit in the distribution of housing plots.
- 2- Works with the information media to publicize the housing program.
- 3- Reviews and recommends approval of housing mortgages.
- 4- Maintains contact with the people in the Villages to advise them and make available to them the necessary engineering drawings for house construction.
- 5- Supervises JTA construction contracts for housing.

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E. Electricity and Telecommunications

- 1- Acts as liaison office with the Jordan Electricity Authority and with the Telecommunications Corporation.
- 2- Ensures compatibility of alignment of electricity lines with the town plan and village expansion.
- 3- Keeps a follow-up and answers the scheduling of these utilities to be coordinated with other projects in Village Development and Irrigation.
- 4- Assumes the availability of personnel to operate and maintain these projects.

F. Transportation

- 1- Prepares or supervises the preparation of designs and tender documents for roads projects.
- 2- Supervises the construction and maintenance of farm roads.
- 3- Collaborates with the consultants in the supervision of main road construction projects.
- 4- Coordinates the roads construction and maintenance program with irrigation operation requirements.
- 5- Maintains liaison with the Ministry of Public Works.

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LAND DISTRIBUTION UNIT

- 1) In collaboration with the Division of Irrigation, prepares maps indicating the boundaries of land expropriated for agricultural development.
 - 2) In collaboration with the Division of Rural Development draws village boundaries and determines areas for town planning and village development.
 - 3) Provides information for the Farmers Selection Committee and participates in its decisions concerning land redistribution for agricultural parcels.
 - 4) Maintains records showing land ownership prior to and after land redistribution.
 - 5) Cooperates with the Department of Lands and Surveys and supervises its surveyors in implementing decisions of the JVA Board of Directors in matters related to land parcelation and farm layout and town planning.
 - 6) Reviews all applications regarding land use and land sale and recommends course of action to the President.
 - 7) Manages all financial transactions resulting from land expropriation and land redistribution, including compensation for expropriated lands, and collection payments from beneficiaries.
 - 8) Develops and recommends appraisal policies, standards and procedures for adoption by the JVA and assists in the establishment of valuation standards for all classes of land in the Valley.
- Assures the implementation of and compliance by applicable laws with respect to land in the Jordan Valley.

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DIVISION OF IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

Has primary responsibility for supervision and coordination of activities relating to JVA's design, construction, and operation and maintenance of irrigation and drainage projects.

Headed by a Vice President, it functions through the following departments.

DESIGN

- 1) Reviews and approves criteria for irrigation and drainage networks, including pressure pipe networks, carrier canals, tile drainage and surface drainage networks.
- 2) Reviews final designs and technical specifications and tender documents.
- 3) Carries out field investigation for purposes of soil classification.
- 4) Reviews and approves detailed working drawings.

CONSTRUCTION

- 1) Supervises and coordinates execution of JVA's irrigation and drainage construction program.
- 2) Reviews specifications, analyses bids, and makes recommendations for JVA action with respect to irrigation and drainage networks.

- 1) Represents the an the dealing with construction contractors, and recommends modifications or amendments if necessary.
- 2) Provides inspection, expediting services and technical supervision of installation and testing of equipment.
- 3) Makes field inspections and monitors delegated construction work.
- 4) Reviews final payment vouchers for construction contractors prior to payment to assure that all adjustments have been properly accounted for.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

7

- 1) Within established policies, standards, and program guidelines, develops, promotes, and implements technical and engineering standards to govern the operation and maintenance of water conveyance, distribution and drainage.
- 2) Administers litigation water management, and issues the timely releases of water and its proper distribution to consumers.
- 3) Conducts technical and engineering studies of water facilities operation and maintenance and collaborates with other divisions in effecting improvements.
- 4) Develops operating instructions and training aids for project personnel. Organizes and supervises workshops for project operators.
- 5) Maintains records with respect to emergency repairs and maintenance.

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- 6) Collects water charges from farmers according to established standards.
- 7) Recommends the issuance of permits for the growing of perennial crops.
- 8) Assists the Unit of Land Distribution.

JORDAN VALLEY AUTHORITY

1. Jordan Valley Authority Staff

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Department/Division</u>	<u>Number of Staff</u>
Irrigation	Design Dept	3
	Irrigation	3
	Drainage	4
	Soils	3
	Construction Dept.	130
	Operation & Maintenance Dept.	597
	Labour (Daily Wage)	270
	Administration & Finance	6
		<u>1006</u>
Water Resources	Yarmouk Basin	10
	Zarqa Basin	25
	Wadi Al-arab Basin	7
	Ground Water Resources	10
	Administration & Finance	111
	Labour (Daily Wage)	20
		<u>243</u>
Rural Development	Regional Planning	03
	Town Planning	09
	Public Buildings	04
	Housing	04
	Electricity & Telecomm.	01
	Domestic Water Supply	10
	Transportation	22
	Administration & Finance	09
Labour (Daily Wage)	<u>100</u>	
		220

- 2 -

Land Distribution		23
Administration & Finance	Personnel	10
	Procurement	23
	Ground Services	38
	Public Relations	4
	Transportation	228
	Finance Dept & Financial Accounting	16
		<hr/>
		319
Research & Planning		05

- 3 -

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Management</u>	<u>Qualified or skilled</u>	<u>Unskilled</u> (Daily wage)
Irrigation	19	627	350
Water Resources	10	123	110
Rural Development	10	60	150
Finance & Administ.	10	294	15
Land Distribution	2	15	5
Research & Planning	1	4	-
Total	52	1124	640 (1016)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Admin</u>	<u>Field</u>
Irrigation	25	975
Water Resources	50	193
Rural Development	30	100
Finance & Administration	147	172
Land Distribution	13	10
Research & Planning	05	-
	270	1548 (1016)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523

ANNEX 11
PAGE 1 OF 4

ASSISTANT
ADMINISTRATOR

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AND
REQUEST FOR ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS

PART II

Name of Country: Jordan

Name of Project: Village
Develop-
ment III

Number of Project: 278-0221

Pursuant to Part II, Chapter 4, Section 531, of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize a Loan to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (the "Cooperating Country") of not to exceed Seven Million United States Dollars (\$7,000,000) (the "Authorized Amount") to help in financing certain foreign exchange and local currency costs of goods and services required for the Project, which consists of constructing facilities for basic health, education and municipal services in selected villages in the Jordan River Valley, Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba (hereinafter referred to as the "Project"). The entire amount of the AID financing herein authorized for the Project will be obligated when the Project Agreement is executed.

I hereby authorize the initiation of negotiation and execution of the Project Agreement by the officer to whom such authority has been delegated in accordance with AID regulations and Delegations of Authority subject to the following essential terms and covenants and major conditions; together with such other terms and conditions as AID may deem appropriate.

Interest Rate and Terms of Repayment

The Cooperating Country shall repay the Loan to AID in United States Dollars within forty (40) years from the date of first disbursement of the Loan, including

- 2 -

a grace period of not to exceed ten (10) years. The Cooperating Country shall pay to AID in United States Dollars interest from the date of first disbursement of the Loan at the rate of (a) two percent (2%) per annum during the first ten (10) years, and (b) three percent (3%) per annum thereafter, on the outstanding disbursed balance of the Loan and on any due and unpaid interest accrued thereon.

B. Source and Origin of Goods and Services

Goods and services, except for ocean shipping, financed by AID under the project shall have their source and origin in the Cooperating Country or the United States or in countries included in AID Geographic Code 941, except as AID may otherwise agree in writing. Ocean shipping financed under the Loan shall be procured in the U.S. or the Cooperating Country, except as AID may otherwise agree in writing.

C. Conditions Precedent to Initial Disbursement for Construction of Jordan Valley Facilities (Schools, Government Buildings)

Prior to any disbursement or the issuance of any commitment documents under the Project Agreement, the Cooperating Country shall, except as AID may otherwise agree in writing, furnish in form and substance satisfactory to AID:

1. An executed contract for engineering supervision services for construction.
2. Assurances that the Ministry of Education will provide the funds and personnel necessary to staff and operate the schools to be built under the Project.
3. Assurances that the cognizant Governmental Ministries/Agencies will provide funds and personnel necessary to staff and operate the local and Government administration buildings to be built under the Project.

- 3 -

D. Conditions Precedent to Disbursement for Construction of Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba Facilities (Clinics, Schools and Houses)

1. Method of Disbursement. The fixed amount method of reimbursement (FAR) shall be utilized as follows:

a) 80 percent of AID's contribution shall be payable upon completion of construction of each individual facility;

b) The remaining 20 percent of AID's contribution shall be payable when the facility is hooked up to utilities, equipped and staffed for operational use.

2. Prior to any disbursement for the facilities being financed in Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba the Cooperating Country shall, except as AID may otherwise agree in writing, furnish in form and substance satisfactory to AID:

a) A schedule for construction of individual facilities, their hook-up to utilities, equipping and staffing for operational use.

3. Prior to any disbursement for health clinics being financed in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba, the Cooperating Country shall, except as AID may otherwise agree in writing, furnish in form and substance satisfactory to AID:

a) evidence that health facilities financed under VD I and II are completed, equipped and staffed for operational use.

E. Special Covenants

1. Sector Assessment. Consult with AID at an appropriate time during project implementation for purposes of designing and implementing health and education sector assessments for the Jordan Valley, Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba and Assessment Design and Implementation schedules will be mutually agreeable to AID; the JVA and the responsible ministry. A national education sector assessment may be substituted for Jordan Valley, Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba assessment.

- 4 -

2. Government Housing. Except as AID shall otherwise agree in writing, JVA will make its best efforts to reserve at least forty (40) of the fifty (50) Government houses to be built in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba for employees of the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health who are assigned to work in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba.

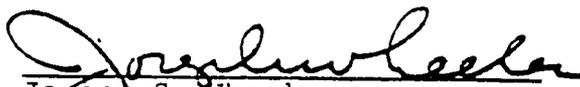
3. Water Supply. Except as otherwise agreed in writing, the JVA will cause all project facilities to be built in the Jordan Valley and Southern Ghors to be connected to a functioning piped water supply before the facilities are handed over to the ultimate users; the Ministries of Education and Health and/or any other GOJ Agency or Ministry. Further, JVA will take the measures necessary to assure timely and adequate supply of water, by means best serving this objective, to all project facilities built in the Wadi Araba until such time as the benefiting GOJ Ministries or Agencies can make arrangements satisfactory to JVA and AID for the timely and adequate supply of water to project facilities.

4. Environmental Review. The JVA in planning the construction of facilities under the Project will provide:

(a) Assurance that provisions have been made for the adequate handling of wastewaters resulting from extensions of water supplies to VD III facilities;

(b) Assurance that adequate provision has been made for the collection, storage and disposal of solid wastes; and

(c) Assurance that the findings of the Initial report of the Archeological Survey of Southern Ghor and Wadi Araba are taken into consideration in all cases of facility siting, road/utility alignment and in the location of temporary work camps or storage sites.


Joseph C. Wheeler
Assistant Administrator

September 14, 1979
Date