PD-ACC-375

AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 1978

JORDAN

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

AUGUST 1976

BEST AVAILABLE

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 1978 - JORDAN

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USAID/JORDAN - FY 1978 ABS

Mission Comments on Continued Validity of DAP

Summary

The DAP for Jordan sets forth the background and rationale for our economic assistance program. We believe it is still valid. Nearly two years have passed since it was drafted, however, and it needs updating. We continue to believe that the AID program should concentrate on sectors contributing to fiscal self-sufficiency, but recognize that the goal of self-sufficiency remains distant. At the same time we believe that the program must place increased emphasis on projects designed to reach the poor majority.

Recent Developments

Jordan's overall economic performance in the past few years has been quite respectable. Real GNP grew at approximately 7 percent during the 1973-1975 period, as predicted in the DAP, with the industrial sector (primarily the result of phosphate production) achieving an average yearly rate of 23 percent and providing the major stimulus. Gross capital formation reached the record level of over 30 percent of GDP and by 1975, construction demand exceeded supply. Jordan moved from an unemployment level of perhaps 10 percent in the early 1970's to a current position of full employment, and actual shortages for certain technical personnel, skilled and semi-skilled workers.

While commodity exports increased faster than commodity imports (44 percent a year vs 28 percent), a very healthy sign, the trade deficit nevertheless more than doubled, rising from $861 million (JD 287 million) in 1973 to about $1,818 million (JD 606 million) in 1975. This deficit was financed largely by official current transfer payments and remittances from Jordanians employed abroad, leaving a current account gap of about $420 million (JD 140 million) in 1975 as opposed to $195 million (JD 65 million) in 1972. Private and official capital payments more than covered this deficit, resulting in a rise in foreign exchange reserves from $321 million (JD 107 million) to $525 million (JD 175 million) during the period. This figure represents about nine months imports of goods as it did in 1973.

The budget performance has been mixed since 1973, as shown below:

In Million of Jordanian Dinars (1 JD = $3)

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Expenditures				
Current	71	83	106	123
Capital	23	25	26	60
Total	94	108	132	183
Domestic Revenue				
Deficit*	51	62	66	99
Domestic Borrowing	7	11	9	13
Foreign Financial Assistance	44	47	53	71

* According to official figures the recorded deficit is not completely financed in most years shown on the Table. We believe the uncovered gap is probably financed by short-term borrowing.

There has been a substantial increase in domestic revenues over the past several years. They doubled from 1972-1975. (In part because they started from a low base and also benefited from "windfall" export duties on phosphate based on higher than expected international market prices.) Although it could be better, the record is satisfactory. Despite this growth in domestic revenues, the gap between expenditures and domestic revenues also doubled because of the rapid growth of total expenditures. The amount contributed by outside donors for budget support experienced a parallel growth.

The DAP estimate of fiscal self-sufficiency was based on assumptions relating to the possibilities for limiting increases in security/political expenditures and growth of leading sectors of the economy. A regional political settlement might have produced those results, but, in fact there has been no reduction in concern with military preparations (modernization of ground forces and air defense). The overall budget has grown. apace and tourism, and perhaps other sectors, have suffered from political uncertainty. Fiscal independence may ultimately be possible but present trends make that goal appear more distant.

The policy of gradually reducing our budget support in favor of other types of aid should be continued. An emphasis on development is important to Jordan. Unless present trends change, however, we can expect to encounter increased resistance to our attempts to reduce budget support. The growing gap between revenues and expenditures, combined with Jordanian and US reluctance to have Jordan totally dependent on other Arab states, will require careful near-term attention to the level of budgetary support.

Since the DAP was prepared there has been rather sudden and serious inflationary pressure. After two decades of relatively stable prices the Amman Consumer Price Index recorded increases of 20 percent and 12 percent in 1974 and 1975 respectively, largely as the result of increases in the cost of fruits and vegetables. Wages, too, particularly in the private sector, have risen markedly in recent months. Jordan's heavily dependent on imports and imported inflation certainly contributes to the problem. Expanding commercial bank credit (45 percent in 1975), primarily to commerce and construction rather than the more directly productive sectors of mining, manufacturing, and agriculture, adds to the problem. Two other, essentially foreign, factors contribute to the problem: rapidly rising remittances from Jordanians working abroad (they doubled in 1975 and have further increased this year); and, large official current and capital transfers from foreign countries. As a result, money supply rose nearly 30 percent in 1975 and another 20 percent in the first five months of this year.

The demand for final product, and local and foreign demand for Jordanian labor, exceeds the country's capacity to respond. There are some preliminary indications the economy may be cooling off. There have been discussions of how to deal with the problem, but the tendancy of the government has been to treat the symptoms rather than the cause.

In addition to restricting and perhaps redirecting the expansion of commercial credit, Jordan must try to attract the flow of overseas remittances away from consumption and land speculation. This is politically and economically difficult. With a healthy foreign exchange position, the Jordanians can permit the pressure to leak out of the economy through increased imports, but this is not a long-term solution. It seems likely the government will have to consider cutting back on expenditures projected in the Five Year Plan.

1976-1980 Development Plan

The Jordanian Five Year Plan establishes extremely high targets and asserts that necessary policies will be adopted to overcome the myriad of constraints to implementation. It recognizes Jordan's basic balance of payments and budget problems, its low labor participation rate (20 percent), abnormally high service (government) sector, and envisages improvement in all areas.

The Plan establishes a target of 12 percent in annual growth of GDP (1975 prices), with major stimulus from a 7 percent growth in agriculture, 28 percent in manufacturing and mining, and 22 percent in construction. Domestic revenues are projected at a growth rate of over 16 percent a year. The need for budget support from all sources is held steady throughout the period at $183 million (JD 61 million, the figure has been overtaken by events). Similarly the Plan foresees a reduction of over $66 million (JD 22 million) in the trade deficit by 1980. The Plan calls for fixed investment during the five years totalling $2.295 million (JD 765 million), divided equally between the public and private sectors.

It seems most unlikely that Jordan can achieve these targets. Limited government capacity to plan and implement projects, as well as limitations in the construction sector, will probably prevent investment and sector growth target from being reached. The targets are based on unrealistic projections of exported minerals activity. We estimate that perhaps 60 percent of the total Plan investment can be achieved, with an average annual growth of GDP of 7 percent to 8 percent in real terms. This is still a respectable performance.

The Plan overstates the pace at which Jordan is likely to change existing farming practices in the Jordan Valley, and the projected 50 percent increase in wheat yields probably cannot be achieved in the Plan period. An average growth of no more than 5 percent a year in the agriculture sector seems more realistic. The Plan nonetheless clearly demonstrates the importance and potential of agriculture in Jordan and supports our decision to concentrate our assistance on rural development.

The Plan sets a threefold increase in annual income from $135 million to $432 million (JD 45 million to JD 144 million) as the goal of the mining sector, and an increase in exports from $99 million (JD 33 million) to $330 million (JD 110 million) which would account for nearly all the expansion in exports during the Plan period. Over 50 percent of all proposed investment is concentrated in mining and related infrastructure. The

Jordanians plan major expansion in phosphate production, in petroleum refinery and cement capacity, and in other manufactured goods as well. The Plan gives highest priority to this sector but will probably fall short of its goal.

The Jordanians give more attention to education, health, and projects arrived at the poor majority in this Plan than in earlier ones. The Plan throughout stresses the importance of addressing the problems of the rural and urban poor. The planned expansion and improvement in schools and health clinics is consistent with these goals. For the first time as well the Plan addresses the role of women in Jordanian society. It establishes policies and includes a number of projects designed to overcome resistance to female employment, and at the same time provides for training and job opportunities for them. The government believes a suitable program to employ women will be a partial solution to human resource constraints. Also encouraging is the emphasis in the Plan on decentralizing the industrial expansion away from Amman and into other regions.

Need for Foreign Assistance

The Plan overstates the requirement for development lending and understates the likely need for budget support. Past experience suggests the Jordanians will not succeed in reducing the gap betweeen recurrent expenditures and domestic revenues at the projected pace. Domestically generated revenues are expected to rise over 16 percent annually. This would cover 91 percent of current expenditures by 1980, according to the Plan, thus maintaining the budget support requirement at approximately $180 million (JD 60 million) a year for the five year period. As described in the DAP, progress in reducing this gap is possible, but past experience indicates the government has yet to commit itself fully to this objective. The short term requirement for budget support is clear.

Similarly Jordan will require assistance because of the balance of payments. The government hopes for a reduction in the trade deficit from $450 million (JD 150 million) to $363 million (JD 121 million) during the Plan period. This success depends primarily on finding foreign markets, for high (but achievable) increases in phosphate production, at approximately $45 a ton. We expect a lower price on the average. Imports, too, may be understated unless the government adopts policies to limit consumer goods imports. We question the projected expenditure of $789 million (JD 263 million) from foreign loans in the public

sector and the import figures may overstate capital goods expenditure. While some improvement in the trade deficit is possible, the current ratio (one to four) of exports to imports of goods will leave a very sizable gap for years to come. A significant reduction in offical foreign borrowing from the $789 million (JD 263 million) estimate would still require major contributions from donors on balance of payment grounds.

While the Five Year Plan describes in some detail Jordanian financial needs, it makes almost no mention of technical assistance. This omission reflects the fact that macro-economists prepared the Plan and they have concentrated on aggregate economic measurements. Jordanian confidence and pride in their own talents and level of education also provides a partial explanation for not emphasizing the need for outside expert advice. Among developing countries, Jordan is well off, but we believe limited technical assistance is essential to a successful Plan implementation. The Jordanians have requested such help from us as well as other donors, notwithstanding the wording of the Plan.

Other Donor Assistance

Jordan receives most of its donor assistance from other Arab countries, in the form of budget support. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait make Khartoum payments of approximately $40 million and $35 million annually, and we anticipate this assistance will continue in coming years. Other Arab countries also contribute cash grants on an ad hoc basis. These payments in total have ranged from a few million dollars to tens of millions a year. The Jordanians probably will succeed in their future efforts to obtain cash grants from these sources for specific purposes, but do not attempt to predict what these amounts may be in the years to come. While significant, they are not likely to fill the Jordanian budget gap.

A number of countries contribute to the Jordanian development budget in the form of loans, as shown below.

$000,000

	1974	1975	1976 GOJ Budget
Kuwait	12.8	10.8	9.4
Iraq	--	--	4.4
Abu Dhabi	--	2.3	4.8
FRG	16.6	12.1	33.8
UK	5.7	13.1	9.0
IDA	6.6	12.3	8.1

	1974	1975	1976 GOJ Budget
Denmark	1.6	.7	3.2
Rep. of China	--	2.8	3.6
Iran	--	9.4	7.4
Arab Fund	--	--	6.8
Other	--	--	2.8
	$43.3	$63.5	$93.1

Comparing the total $789 million (JD 263 million) in loan requirements of the public sector in the Plan against the table of contributions shows a very sizable gap. Projects will not be ready for financing at the pace projected in the Plan, and this will reduce the demand. We expect many donors will be willing to increase developmental lending to Jordan, but the government will face a considerable task in putting together successfully financed packages for a number of their projects.

Implications for U.S. Assistance

Our objectives are to reduce the budget support component of our program, concentrate on loans in several key sectors, and expand our technical assistance program. Through our loans and grants, we hope to address increasingly the needs of the poor majority in Jordan. Along these lines, development projects now account for about 1/3 of the program and the ABS forecasts further increases in the development component in 1977 and 1978.

We have talked to the Jordanians about reductions in budget support in the range of $5 million a year for the near term. The actual pace of the reduction will depend upon political developments, always unpredictable in the Middle East. Projections in the Plan notwithstanding, the Jordanian budget gap actually increased in the past year or so and the Jordanians claim a rather serious budget problem this year.

Reducing budget support may prove to be difficult if this trend continues. We believe more domestic revenues could be generated through changes in tax policy and procedures and pressures to raise government salaries could be abated. Capital spending plans could be revised to avoid further straining already overtaxed construction capacity, and adding further to rising costs in this sector. Public and private sector demand exceeds supply. Development plans, which may be overly ambitious, could be scaled back.

We propose to discuss these issues with Jordanians. The additional funds possibly available to us during the transition quarter provide a useful opportunity to obtain more detailed information about the budget and to engage the government in a continuing dialogue on budget and related matters. As agreed in the recent Joint Economic Commission meeting, we are trying to reduce pressure on the Jordanian recurrent expenditure budget as we shift from budget support to development projects. The government has proposed adding a commodity component to technical assistance projects as a step in this direction. It has used the term "development grant" to describe this possible form of assistance. We agreed in principle to consider the suggestion and will be reviewing in greater detail two such projects included in our revised FY 1977 program (i.e., Jordan Valley Housing, and Vocational Training). If suitable projects can be designed, we propose, as shown in this ABS, to reduce budget support from the previously recommended level of $50 million to $47 million to cover these projects.

Among some Jordanian officials we are finding considerable support for a sharper focus of our development loans upon sectors that contribute more directly to improvement in the life of the poor majority and we intend to move steadily in this direction. Our various projects in the East Ghor, for example, contribute to the development of Jordan's most important, yet largely untopped agricultural region. Most persons who live in the Valley own very small farms or are tenant farmers. Thousands move from the highlands, many of whom lived there prior to 1967, travel daily to and from refugee camps. By assisting Jordan in extending irrigation systems and opening new land to cultivation, and in land reform, improvement of government services, farmer organizations, etc., we benefit not only roughly 80,000 persons living there, but afford similar opportunities for perhaps an equal number in the next five to ten years.

As much as possible in our capital projects we will try to focus on several key sectors: Jordan Valley development specifically; rural development (emphasizing agriculture) generally; education (basic and vocational rather than university); and health. For new projects we will try, for example, to concentrate on farm to market roads rather than highways; farm irrigation rather than large dams; rural electrification rather than central power generation; etc. We can not afford to be doctrinaire but we will try to emphasize benefits for the poor majority while recognizing Jordan's unusual needs for budgetary support and revenue generating projects.

Thus far our program, and those of the World Bank and the Germans, have concentrated on the infrastructure essential to the Jordan Valley. Our future plans call for greater technical assistance in agriculture extension and research, and institutional impediments so as to increase income and opportunity. Detailed review of Jordan's dryland farming sector and the plan to introduce sprinkler irrigation into the Valley have delayed a more comprehensive agriculture sector study proposed earlier. We now would like to focus such a study on the Valley and include a multi-sectoral approach. This study could involve AID/W direct support.

Jordan generally faces manpower and educational problems not envisaged in the DAP, and has requested AID assistance. For example, to meet the unexpected surge in demand for manpower, the government has recently created a corporation to plan and conduct a short-term skilled training program. We have agreed to help in the development and possible execution of this project. The Minister of Education has expressed interest in exploring, with our help, relevant educational technology. This request ties in with our school constructon project. Both activities should reduce pressure on the education budget and improve education available to lower income groups. At the government's request we will consider other possible ways of assisting in education. The health sector warrants our increased attention. In the Jordan Valley, at least, the government is stressing preventive medicine and some use of medical auxiliary personnel. We will want to explore the possibility of helping in the area of health delivery systems, and other opportunities may also appear. Our limited assistance to the community medicine program at the medical school has been a first step. A health syncrisis now underway should provide useful background information for program decisions.

In designing projects to benefit the poor majority we must bear in mind Jordan's budget situation. Rapid expansion of education and health programs might sharply increase Jordan's dependency on outside budget support. For that reason we must find ways of maximizing the cost effectiveness of these programs. The MOB projects a need for two additional direct hire positions in the coming year. Specific recommendations will be made later. To move in the program direction described above, we will almost certainly need a multi-sector officer.

Country/Program: Jordan

Attachment 1

Summary Table 1
Funding Levels for FY 1976, IQ, FY 1977, FY 1978
($000)

	FY 1976	Interim Quarter	FY 1977	FY 1978
Food/Nutrition	-	-	-	-
Grants				
Loans				
Population/Health	-	-	-	-
Grants				
Loans				
(Population)	-	-	-	-
(Grants)				
(Loans)				
(Health)	-	-	-	-
(Grants)				
(Loans)				
Education	-	-	-	-
Grants				
Loans				
Section 106	-	-	-	-
Grants				
Loans				
Sub-total	-	-	-	-
Grants				
Loans				
Supporting Assistance				
Grants	2350	150	6000	5500
Loans	7000	11000	17000	27000
Budgetary Support	37000	15000	47000	45000
Total	46350	26150	70000	77500
FY78 Loan Shelf	-	-	-	(7000)
HIGs	-	-	-	-
PL 480				
Title I	12200	-	14500	11000
Title II	400	100	300	300

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ABS/CP SUMMARY

1. TRANSACTION CODE: [A] (A = ABD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE: 6

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Jordan

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.: [ ]

5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY: [77]

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: NE; B. CODE: [3]

7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE: [278]

8. TYPE DATA: [1] (1 = ABS, 2 = ABS REVISION, 3 = CP, 4 = CP NOTIFICATION)

9. TYPE ASSISTANCE: [2] (1 = PROJECT, 2 = PROGRAM)

10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH OBLIG FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN $000) AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP
-	Budgetary Support (Cash Transfer)	1/1	-	SA	-	GC	37000	15000	47000	45000	-

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W: MM DD YY

AID 1330-7 (3-76)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ABS/CP SUMMARY

1. TRANSACTION CODE: [A] (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE: 6

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Jordan

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.:

5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY: 77

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: NE; B. CODE: [3]

7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE: [278]

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	ONGOING PROJECT										
0146	Development Administration Training	1/1	78	SA	601	GC	450	-	300	510	3124
0178	Faculty of Agriculture Development *	1/1	78	SA	140	GC	600	-	640	470	2260
0181	Technical Services Grant *	1/1	80	SA	790	GC	1300	150	1300	1500	7250
0188	Maqarin Dam Feasibility Study	-	76	SA	144	L	1000	-	-	-	1000
0189	Potash Project Feasibility Study	-	76	SA	739	L	6000	-	-	-	6000
0190	School Construction	-	TQ	SA	629	L	-	7000	-	-	7000
0191	Roads Improvement	-	TQ	SA	701	L	-	4000	-	-	4000
	NEW PROJECTS										
0186	Farm Cooperatives Development*	3/2	80	SA	130	GN	-	-	240	300	1500
0192	Water Management Technology	1/1	80	SA	120	GN	-	-	520	420	1550
0193	East Ghor Canal Extension (add'l)	1	77	SA	101	L	-	-	2500	-	2500
0194	Zerqa Triangle Irrigation (add'l)	1	77	SA	101	L	-	-	2000	-	2000
0195	Sprinkler Equipment Procurement	1	77	SA	120	L	-	-	4500	-	4500
0196	Yarmouk-Dead Sea Road (add'l)	1	77	SA	701	L	-	-	1000	-	1000
0197	Jordan Valley Roads	1	77	SA	130	L	-	-	1500	-	1500
0198	JV Govt Housing	1	77	SA	100	GN	-	-	2000	-	2000
0199	Aqaba Grain Storage Design	2	77	SA	169	L	-	-	500	-	500
0200	Maqarin Dam Design *	3	77	SA	144	L	-	-	5000	-	5000
0201	Adult Vocational Tng.	4/3	78	SA	601	GN	-	-	1000	2000	3000
0202	Minerals Development	1	80	SA	733	GN	-	-	-	300	825
0203	Roads Improvement (4)	1	78	SA	701	L	-	-	-	4000	4000
0204	Elem Sch Constr (3)	1	78	SA	629	L	-	-	-	4000	4000
0205	Village Develop. II (1)	2	78	SA	701	L	-	-	-	10000	10000
0206	Aqaba Water & Sewage(2)	2	78	SA	501	L	-	-	-	9000	9000
0207	Rural Electrification (shelf) (5)			SA	720	L	-	-	-	(7000)	(7000)

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W: MM DD YY

AID 1330-7 (3-76)

Project Title:

Attachment 2A - Project

ABS/CP Summary Table (Project) Att. 2A
Month of Action/Obligation - FY1977

(Projects Listed by Title & Sequence No. With (a) = month(s) of receipt in AID/W of PID-PRP-PP-PPRev. (b) = Obligations($000) (c) = Narrative description of AID/W TDY assistance required)	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	TOTAL
1. Development Administration Training(0146)													
a. None													
b.	100			50			100				50		300
c. None													
2. Faculty of Agriculture Development (0178)													
a. None													
b.	640												640
c. None													
3. Technical Services Grant (0181)													
a. None													
b.	1300											1300	
c. None													

Project Title

Attachment 2A - Project

ABS/CP Summary Table (Project) Att. 2A
Month of Action/Obligation - FY1977

(Projects Listed by Title & Sequence No. With (a) = month(s) of receipt in AID/W of PID-PRP-PP-PPRev. (b) = Obligations($000) (c) = Narrative description of AID/W TDY assistance required)	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	TOTAL
4. Farm Cooperatives Development (0186)													
a.							PRP		PP				
b.									240				240
c. None for PRP. One month TDY agribusiness /Farm Services Management expert (either DH or contract) Mar.77 for PP preparation.													
5. Water Management Technology(0192)													
a.				PP									
b.				520									520
c. 3 week TDY AID/W DH Ag.Economist Sept. - Oct. 76 for preparation of PP.													
6. East Ghor Canal Extension(0193)													
a.				PP									
b.				2500									2500
c. 4 week TDY AID/W DH Loan Officer Sept. - Oct. 76 for PP preparation, Projects 0193, 0194, 0195.													

Project Title:

Attachment 2A - Project

ABS/CP Summary Table (Project) Att. 2A
Month of Action/Obligation - FY1977

(Projects Listed by Title & Sequence No. With (a) = month(s) of PID-PRP-PP-PPRev. (b) = Obligations($000) (c) = Narrative description of AID/W assistance required)	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	TOTAL
7. Zarqa Triangle Irrigation (0194)													
a.		PP											
b.			2000										2000
c. See Project 0193													
8. Sprinkler Equipment Procurement (0195)													
a.		PP											
b.			4500										4500
c. See Project 0193													
9. Yarmouk-Dead Sea Road (0196)													
a.	PP												
b.		1000											1000
c. 2 Week TDY AID/W DH Loan Officer Aug. - Sept. 76 for PP preparation Projects 0196, 0197, 0198; and 2 week TDY Transportation Economist (probably IQC) for PP preparation Projects 0196, 0197.													
10. Jordan Valley Roads (0197)													
a.	PP												
b.		1500											1500
c. See Project 0196													

Project Title

Attachment 2A - Project

ABS/CP Summary Table (Project) Att. 2A
Month of Action/Obligation - FY1977

(Projects Listed by Title & Sequence No. With (a) = month(s) of PID-PRP-PP-PPRev. (b) = Obligations($000) (c) = Narrative description of AID/W assistance required)	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	TOTAL
11. Jordan Valley Government Housing(0198)													
a.	PP												
b.		2000											2000
c. See Project 0196													
12. Aqaba Grain Storage Design(0199)													
a.		PP											
b.				500									500
c. None. PP to be written in AID/W													
13. Maqarin Dam Design (0200)													
a.						PP							
b.								5000					5000
c. None. PP to be written in AID/W.													
14. Adult Vocational Training(0201)													
a.					PRP			PP					
b.											1000		1000
c. Multidisciplinary team to develop PRP, late Fall 1976 for Approx. 4 weeks, probably contract, and including vocational institute planner, equipment specialist, and labor economist. Additional TDY may be needed for PP preparation, requirements to be identified later.													

9/

Project Title: Attachment 2A - Project

ABS/CP Summary Table (Project) Att. 2A
Month of Action/Obligation - FY1977

(Projects Listed by Title & Sequence No. With (a) = month(s) of PID-PRP-PP-PPRev. (b) = Obligations($000) (c) = Narrative description of AID/W assistance required)	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	TOTAL
12. Minerals Development (0202)													
a.										PRP		PP	
b. None													
c. None. PRP and PP will flow from results of resident USGS team's planning efforts.													
13. Roads Construction & Improvement (0203)													
a.												PP	
b. None													
c. 2 week TDY contract transportation economist and 3 week TDY AID/W DH loan officer (for both projects 0203 and 0204) August 77 for PP preparation.													
14. Elementary Schools Construction(0204)													
a.												PP	
b. None													
c. 3 week TDY AID/W DH evaluation officer Aug. 77 for evaluation of project 0190 (FY76 Schools Construction Project) and PP preparation. Also see Project 0203.													

Project Title:

Attachment 2A - Project

ABS/CP Summary Table (Project) Att. 2A
Month of Action/Obligation - FY 1977

(Projects Listed by Title & Sequence No. with (a) = month(s) of PID-PRP-PP-PPRev. (b) = Obligations($000) (c) = Narrative description of AID/W assistance required)	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	TOTAL
15. Rural Electrification (0207 - Shelf FY 78)													
a.									PRP			PP	
b. None													

c. Several man TDY team May 77 for PRP preparation, consisting of minimum of engineer (DH) and economist/financial specialist (DH or contract). Additional requirements for PP preparation, if any, to be identified later.

3/

Attachment 2B - Project

ABS/CP Summary Table (Project) Att 2B
Deviations From FY77 CP Funding

Project 278-0186, Farm Cooperatives Development

Deviation from FY77 CP estimate for FY77 ($200,000) is due to re-costing of personnel services required for this project.

Project 278-0200, Maqarin Dam Design

The FY77 CP estimated total cost of the design of the Maqarin Dam at $5.0 million. Based on recent prices obtained in connection with drilling and test pit investigations to be undertaken for the feasibility study, and given rising costs of consulting services, the estimated total cost of design is now estimated at $6.0 million.

Project No.: 278-0146

Project Title: Development Administration Training

Narrative Progress Statement

The project is on schedule and is serving the purposes it was originally designed for.

The project was initiated in 1970 to: (1) provide training in development economics and public administration for young GOJ employees with the potential to make key contributions, to development; (2) provide advanced degree training for instructors and professors of the University of Jordan and the Institute of Public Administration; (3) provide training in the United States for both governmental and non-governmental people in areas particularly important to social and economic development; (4) provide training in specific technical skills to staff of those agencies where earlier USAID projects have been phased out, but whose contribution to development remains of considerable interest to the GOJ and USAID and additional training or skills transfer is needed; and (5) bring experts from the U.S. to teach or conduct in-country courses.

U.S. consultants/experts provided under this project have included an instructor for an Agricultural Capital Project development course for GOJ employees and an expert in community medicine to teach at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Jordan.

Effective implementation of Jordan's increasingly complex economic and social development programs will continue for some time to present manpower demands in excess of the capacity of Jordanian institutions to provide. Given the growth that has occurred in those institutions, however, and the cumulative training accomplished to date under this project and other donor-financed development activities, we believe it is now appropriate to consider revising this general-purpose training activity, making our contribution to Jordanian manpower development over the next several years more closely attuned for more specific current and foreseeable skills shortages. The National Planning Council is currently developing a medium term projection of national manpower training demands, and expects to have completed this study by late fall 1976. Consequently, we are proposing to phase this project out in FY 1978, one year ahead of schedule, and plan to present to AID/W in mid FY 1977 a followon technical assistance proposal in manpower development which we believe will more closely reflect current needs.

A total of 231 training programs have been obligated in the seven years through FY76. They are detailed in the following summary table.

	PRACTICAL	Ph.D	MASTERS	TOTAL	%
I. DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS/PLANNING					
A. Economics	1	5	7	13	
B. Project Analysis	7			7	
C. Data Processing	8		1	9	
D. Computer Science			1	1	
E. Passports	4			4	
F. National Income	2			2	
G. Irrigation Design	5		2	7	
H. Hydraulics			1	1	
I. Engineering for Dams			1	1	
J. Regional Planning	1			1	
K. System Analysis			1	1	
L. Rural Electrification	2			2	
TOTAL	30	5	14	49	21.21
II. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION					
A. Organization & Mgmt	1		1	2	
B. Management	2			2	
C. Public Administration	8	6	15	29	
D. Manpower	6		1	7	
E. Revenue Administration	27			27	
F. Tax Administration	5		5	10	
G. Statistics - Labor	3			3	
H. Accountancy	3			3	
I. Agricultural Statistics	1			1	
J. Social Welfare Admn.	1			1	
TOTAL	57	6	22	85	36.80
III. UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN					
A. Arts	1	2	2	5	
B. Science		22	1	23	
C. Economics		1	1	2	
D. Administration	1			1	
TOTAL	2	25	4	31	13.42
IV. PRIVATE SECTOR					
A. Chamber of Commerce	1			1	
B. Agriculture	2			2	
C. Commerce/Industry	4			4	
D. Construction	1			1	
TOTAL	8			8	3.46

	PRACTICAL	Ph.D	MASTERS	TOTAL	%
V. POPULATIONz	8			8	
TOTAL	8			8	3.46
VI. OBSERVATIONAL TOURS	4			4	
TOTAL	4			4	1.73
VII. OTHER					
A. Tourism/Archaeology	7		2	9	
B. Eng/Agric/Geology	7	3	12	22	
C. Civil Defense	2			2	
D. Library	4			4	
E. Social Affairs		1	3	4	
F. Health	2			2	
G. Customs/Food Control			1	1	
H. Education/Admin		1	1	2	
TOTAL	22	5	19	46	19.92
GRAND TOTAL	131	41	59	231	100.00

Project Number: 278-0178

Project Title: Faculty of Agriculture Development.

NARRATIVE PROGRESS STATEMENT

The implementation of the primary project objectives is essentially on schedule and the project is serving the purposes for which it was designed.

The project was initiated in FY1975 to develop the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Jordan, to establish the faculty's capabilities in planning and conducting research on selected agricultural problems, and in preparing effective, relevant extension materials based on research findings. Project objectives are being accomplished by provision of US agricultural advisors, training of Jordanian faculty staff and improvement of technical equipment and facilities. Contract number AID-278-UNN-81-T entered into between the University of Jordan and Washington State University (WSU) is the principal device for delivery of US inputs. Contractor personnel began arriving in Jordan in early FY1976. The first arrived at post late August 1975, and since his arrival two short-term consultants have also arrived.

A recent USAID review of the project, has revealed several developments which require relative shifts in input emphasis. These input modifications which are consistent with project goals and purposes, are:

(1) The addition of a WSU irrigation specialist on a two year assignment beginning in October 1976 to help the Faculty begin a program of research and instruction in irrigation. Short-term services of an irrigation specialist (later in the project's life) was part of the project's original design. The increase in length of services required, and the earlier start, flows from a GOJ decision to convert Jordan Valley irrigation to sprinklers beginning in 1977;

(2) An increase in PhD training by three participants, to a total of 13, to over-come unanticipated difficulties in recruiting sufficient qualified Jordanian staff; and

(3) An increase in funding for commodities by $195 thousand, to accomodate equipment price increases ranging from 20 to 40 percent which have occurred since the PROP was submitted in 1974.

The above input changes increase estimated total project costs to $2,260. thousand.

Following is progress made to date under the project;

(a) Facility Development:

The poultry facilities and experiment station in the Jordan Valley are essentially on schedule in their construction and development phase. However, other facility development, not funded by the WSU contract but necessary for accomplishment of project objectives, has lagged somewhat due to severe labor shortages in Jordan.

(b) Personnel:

Fifteen professional staff members are currently on board. WSU, through its contract, has supplied three scientists (a virologist, farm machinery specialist and animal scientist). A WSU irrigation specialist will join the field staff in the fall of 1976.

(c) Participants:

The project is sponsoring six participants in the US for PhD training in various fields. Three are WSU contract and three are direct. Five additional candidates for PhD training have been selected and are being processed for study in the U.S. beginning in the fall of 1976. Two more will begin training in 1977.

The attached table indicates the status of the PhD training program under the project.

Ph.D. Participant Training Program Under Faculty of Agriculture Project.

Field of Specialization	Number of Participants	Starting Date	Expected Date of Completion
Soils	1	Sept. 1974	Summer 1977
Weeds	1	Sept. 1974	Summer 1977
Poultry Husbandry	1	Sept. 1974	Summer 1977
Horticulture: Vegetables	1	Sept. 1975	Summer 1978
Animal Husbandry	1	Sept. 1975	Summer 1978
Soils	1	Sept. 1975	Summer 1978
Horticulture: Fruits	1	Sept. 1976	Summer 1979
Irrigation	1	Sept. 1976	Summer 1979
Extension	1	Sept. 1976	Summer 1979
Entomology	1	Sept. 1976	Summer 1979
Agronomy	1	Sept. 1976	Summer 1979
Soils	1	Sept. 1977	Summer 1980
Agricultural Economics	1	Sept. 1977	Summer 1980
TOTAL	13		

GRANT ACTIVITY

Project No.: 278-0181

Project Title: Technical Services Grant

Narrative Progress Statement

The FY 1977 Congressional Presentation projected $1.0 million for this project in FY 1976, $1.5 million in FY 1977, and an estimated total cost through FY 1980 of $4.5 million. Subsequent to the preparation of the FY 1977 Congressional Presentation, the Project's 1976 authorization was increased to $1.3 million. The GOJ's need for assistance in formulating, design and development of programs and projects in various sectors of its economy and in furthering implementation of those projects will require comparable funding annually, through project completion in FY 1980.

Of the total $1.3 million obligated in FY 1976, to date $511,360 has been allocated to finance a variety of technical services contracts already approved, and an additional $316,000 has been allocated for finalizing and financing a PASA agreement with the U.S.G.S. for assistance to the National Resources Authority in the minerals and mining area and for financing the services of an expert to assist in resolving drainage problems in the Jordan Valley. An additional $300,000 is expected to be allocated in August 1976 to provide managerial and financial assistance to Jordan's Telecommunication Corporation. Therefore this project is considered to be on schedule.

No change in project scope or purpose is being proposed.

Country/Program Jordan

Attachment 3

GRANT PROJECT FISCAL DATA

Development Administration

PROJECT NAME Training
PROJECT NUMBER 278-0146
APPROPRIATION S.A.

INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1970
FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978
TOTAL COST $ 3,124

DATE PROP/~~REVISION~~ June 3, 1969
DATE LAST PAR -
DATE NEXT PAR -

U.S. DOLIAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:
Actual FY 1976	470	302	6/30/76 439
Estimated Interim Qtr.	-	98	9/30/76 341
Estimated FY 1977	300	352	9/30/77 289
Proposed FY 1978	510	380	9/30/78 419

FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component

Cost Component	Direct Aid 77	Direct Aid 78	Contract 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	TOTAL 77	TOTAL 78
U.S.Tech.	-	-					-	-
Local & Ten.	-	-					-	-
Participants	300	510					300	510
Commodities	-	-					-	-
Other Costs	-	-					-	-
Total	300	510	-	-	-	-	300	510

~~Contract~~/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor	FY 1976 Obligations From	To	Int. Qtr. Obligations From	To	FY 1977 Obligations From	To	FY 1978 Obligations From	To
D.C. Govt.								
Period	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr
	7/76	7/77	-		-		-	
Amount	$000		$000		$000		$000	
	83		-		-		-	

On Board Personnel

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire	-	-	-	-
PASA	1	1	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-
Participants	34	39	35	45

Country/Program Jordan

Attachment 3

GRANT PROJECT FISCAL DATA

PROJECT NAME Faculty of Agriculture Development
PROJECT NUMBER 278-0178
APPROPRIATION S.A.

INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75
FINAL OBLIGATION FY 78
TOTAL COST $ 2,260

DATE PROP/~~AMENDED~~ Nov. 27, 1974
DATE LAST PAR -
DATE NEXT PAR Jan. 31, 1977

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:
Actual FY 1976	600	381	6/30/76 767
Estimated Interim Qtr.	-	150	9/30/76 617
Estimated FY 1977	640	550	9/30/77 707
Proposed FY 1978	470	607	9/30/78 570

FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component

Cost Component	Direct Aid 77	Direct Aid 78	Contract 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	TOTAL 77	TOTAL 78
U.S.Tech.			275	223			275	223
Local & Ten.			4	5			4	5
Participants			95	88			95	88
Commodities			200	91			200	91
Other Costs			66	63			66	63
Total	-	-	640	470			640	470

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor	FY 1976 Obligations From	To	Int. Qtr. Obligations From	To	FY 1977 Obligations From	To	FY 1978 Obligations From	To
WSU								
Period	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr
	7/76	6/77	-	-	7/77	6/78	7/78	12/79
Amount	$000		$000		$000		$000	
	600		-		640		470	

On Board Personnel

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-
Contract	2	2	3	2
Participants	7	10	9	5

Country/Program Jordan

Attachment 3

GRANT PROJECT FISCAL DATA

PROJECT NAME Technical Services/ Grant
PROJECT NUMBER 278-0181
APPROPRIATION SA

INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76
FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80
TOTAL COST $7250

PP
DATE/~~PROG/REVISION~~ January 12, 1976
DATE LAST PAR N/A
DATE NEXT PAR N/A

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:	FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component
Actual FY 1976	1,229	-	6/30/76 1,229	
Estimated Interim Qtr.	150	79	9/30/76 1,309	
Estimated FY 1977	1,300	500	9/30/77 2,109	
Proposed FY 1978	1,500	1,480	9/30/78 2,289	

Cost Component	Direct Aid 77	Direct Aid 78	Contract 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	TOTAL 77	TOTAL 78
U.S.Tech.								
Local & Ten.								
Participants								
Commodities								
Other Costs								
Total							1300*	1500*

Contract/PASA Funding Periods *

Name of Contractor	FY 1976 Obligations From	FY 1976 Obligations To	Int. Qtr. Obligations From	Int. Qtr. Obligations To	FY 1977 Obligations From	FY 1977 Obligations To	FY 1978 Obligations From	FY 1978 Obligations To
Period	mo/yr-mo/yr		mo/yr-mo/yr		mo/yr-mo/yr		mo/yr-mo/yr	
Amount								

On Board Personnel *

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire				
PASA				
Contract				
Participants				

*Note: Due to the number of and type of contracts financed under this project it is not possible to provide meaningful estimates of a further breakdown of obligations; cost components (PASA vs. contract services), or estimates of Project-related on-board personnel.

Country/Program Jordan

Attachment 3

GRANT PROJECT FISCAL DATA

PROJECT NAME Farm Cooperatives Development
PROJECT NUMBER 278-0186
APPROPRIATION S.A.

INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77
FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80
TOTAL COST $1,500

DATE PROP/REVISION -
DATE LAST PAR -
DATE NEXT PAR Oct. 31, 1978

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:
Actual FY 1976	-	-	6/30/76 -
Estimated Interim Qtr.	-	-	9/30/76 -
Estimated FY 1977	240	60	9/30/77 180
Proposed FY 1978	300	350	9/30/78 130

FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component

Cost Component	Direct Aid 77	Direct Aid 78	Contract 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	TOTAL 77	TOTAL 78
U.S.Tech.			150	200			150	200
Local & Ten. Participants			50	50			50	50
Commodities			40	50			40	50
Other Costs								
Total	-	-	240	300	-	-	240	300

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor	FY 1976 Obligations From	To	Int. Qtr. Obligations From	To	FY 1977 Obligations From	To	FY 1978 Obligations From	To
Unknown								
Period	mo/yr-	mo/yr	mo/yr-	mo/yr	mo/yr-	mo/yr	mo/yr-	mo/yr
Amount	$000		$000		$000		$000	
	-		-		240		300	

On Board Personnel

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	2	2
Participants	-	-	4	4

Country/Program Jordan

Attachment 3

GRANT PROJECT FISCAL DATA

PROJECT NAME Water Management Technology
PROJECT NUMBER 278-0192
APPROPRIATION S.A.

INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77
FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80
TOTAL COST $ 1,550

DATE PROP/REVISION -
DATE LAST PAR -
DATE NEXT PAR May 31, 1978

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:
Actual FY 1976	-	-	6/30/76 -
Estimated Interim Qtr.	-	-	9/30/76 -
Estimated FY 1977	520	160	9/30/77 360
Proposed FY 1978	420	380	9/30/78 400

FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component

Cost Component	Direct Aid 77	Direct Aid 78	Contract 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	TOTAL 77	TOTAL 78
U.S.Tech.			300	258			300	258
Local & Ten. Participants			-	66			-	66
Commodities			220	96			220	96
Other Costs								
Total	-	-	520	420	-	-	520	420

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor Unknown	FY 1976 Obligations From	To	Int. Qtr. Obligations From	To	FY 1977 Obligations From	To	FY 1978 Obligations From	To
Period	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	2/77	1/78	2/78	1/79
Amount	$000 -		$000 -		$000 520		$000 420	

On Board Personnel

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire				
PASA				
Contract	-	-	3	2
Participants	-	-	-	5

Country/Program Jordan

Attachment 3

GRANT PROJECT FISCAL DATA

PROJECT NAME Jordan Vall Govt Housing
PROJECT NUMBER 278-0198
APPROPRIATION

INITIAL OBLIGATION $2,000,000
FINAL OBLIGATION $2,000,000
TOTAL COST $4,000,000

DATE PROP/REVISION
DATE LAST PAR
DATE NEXT PAR October 1977

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:
Actual FY 1976			6/30/76
Estimated Interim Qtr.			9/30/76
Estimated FY 1977	2000	1200	9/30/77 800
Proposed FY 1978	-	800	9/30/78 -

FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component

Cost Component	Direct Aid 77	Direct Aid 78	Contract 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	TOTAL 77	TOTAL 78
U.S.Tech.								
Local & Ten.								
Participants								
Commodities								
Other Costs			1200	800			1200	800
Total								

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor	FY 1976 Obligations From	To	Int. Qtr. Obligations From	To	FY 1977 Obligations From	To	FY 1978 Obligations From	To
Period	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr
Amount								

On Board Personnel

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire				
PASA				
Contract				
Participants				

NOTE: The houses to be constructed under this project are to be included in a single host country contract which will also include buildings to be constructed for the Village Development Project (Loan 278-K-013)

Country/Program Jordan

Attachment 3

GRANT PROJECT FISCAL DATA

PROJECT NAME Adult Vocational Training
PROJECT NUMBER 278-0201
APPROPRIATION S.A.

INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77
FINAL OBLIGATION FY 78
TOTAL COST $ 3,000

DATE PROP/REVISION
DATE LAST PAR
DATE NEXT PAR

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:
Actual FY 1976	-	-	6/30/76 -
Estimated Interim Qtr.	-	-	9/30/76 -
Estimated FY 1977	1000	250	9/30/77 750
Proposed FY 1978	2000	1400	9/30/78 1350

FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component

Cost Component	Direct Aid 77	Direct Aid 78	Contract 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	TOTAL 77	TOTAL 78
U.S.Tech.								
Local & Ten.								
Participants								
Commodities								
Other Costs								
Total							1000	2000

Contract/PASA Funding Periods*

Name of Contractor	FY 1976 Obligations From	FY 1976 Obligations To	Int. Qtr. Obligations From	Int. Qtr. Obligations To	FY 1977 Obligations From	FY 1977 Obligations To	FY 1978 Obligations From	FY 1978 Obligations To
Period	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr
Amount								

On Board Personnel*

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire				
PASA				
Contract				
Participants				

*Note: Prior review of detailed GOJ/VTC plans it is not possible to provide meaningful cost component/personnel projections.

Country/Program: Jordan

Attachment 3a

Proposed New Projects - FY 1978 Alternative Funding Levels

	(Alternative A) Full Funding Level		(Alternative B) Forward Funding According to A-368	(Alternative C) Mission Alternative if Grant Resources Curtailed	
	Dollars	Months From Date of Obligations	Dollars	Dollars	Months From Date of Obligations
Minerals Development (278-0202; SA)	825 a/	42	300 a/	-	-

a/ Three year project, primarily technical assistance, limited commodity and participant components. Full funding offers no particular advantage over A-368 funding. No viable alternative (lower) level would allow the project to proceed satisfactorily.

Country/Program: Jordan

Attachment 5

Mission Evaluation Plan for FY 1977 and FY 1978

(1) Project Title And Number/Subject	(2) Loan Number	(3) Date of Last Evaluation	(4) Number of Last PAR (if applicable)	(5) Date of Submission FY'77 and/or FY'78 Evaluation	(6) Period Covered Next Evaluation
A. Grants					
1. Development Admin. Training Program 278-16-790-146	-	-	-	Not Required	-
2. Faculty of Ag. Devpt. 278-11-110-178	-	-	-	1-31-1977	12/18/74-12/31/76
3. Village Development a/ 278-11-810-183	-	-	-	10/30/77	6/30/75-9/30/77
4. Feasibility Studies FY'74 Road Master Plan & Grain Storage - 278-12-995-127	-	-	-	Not Required	-
5. Technical Services and Feasibility Studies 278-12-995-181	-	-	-	Not Required	-
6. Farm Cooperatives Devpt. 278-0186	-	-	-	October 1978	10/1/77-9/30/78
B. Loans					
1. East Ghor Canal Ext. Project b/ 278-22-120-175	278-11-009	-	-	August 1978	3/20/75-2/28/78
a. East Ghor Canal Ext. (Additional) b/ 278-0193		-	-		
2. Yarmouk-Dead Sea Road b/ 278-22-310-176	278-W-010	-	-	July 1978	1/24/75-1/1/78
a. Yarmouk-Dead Sea Road (Additional) b/ 278-0196					
3. Zarqa Triangle Irrig.Project b/ 278-22-120-177	278-T-011	-	-	12/31/1977	9/15/75-7/4/77
a. Zarqa Triangle Irrig. (Additional) b/ 278-0194					

Country/Program: Jordan

Attachment 5

Mission Evaluation Plan for FY 1977 and FY 1978

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4. Ma'an Quwaira Highway (Rum Junction Ras En-Naqab Ma'an Road) 278-22-310-187	278-J-012	-	-	10/30/1977	10/6/75-9/30/77
5. Village Development a/ 278-22-810-183	278-K-013			10/30/1977	6/30/75-9/30/77
6. Maqarin Dam Feasibility Study- 278-22-120-188	278-K-014	-	-	Not Required	-
7. Potash Production Feasibility Study 278-22-210-189	278-K-015	-	-	Not Required	-
8. Maqarin Dam Design 278-0200		-	-	Not Required	-

a/ Combined evaluation of grant and loan components

b/ Terminal evaluations basic loans, and additional amounts proposed for FY'77, to be considered as one for evaluation purposes.

PL480, TITLE I - NARRATIVE

The GOJ has requested a Title I wheat program of 105,000 tons in FY1977. For the second year in succession, rainfall this past season fell well below needed levels and this summer's harvest approximated only 60,000 tons, just slightly above last year's 50,000 ton figure. With consumption expected at 350,000 tons, Jordan again will have to import about 80 percent of its needs for wheat. UNRWA and EEC shipments will cover part of this requirement; and commercial imports of 70.5 are planned in 1977. These figures, nevertheless, leave a gap of about 105,000 tons. Jordan continues to experience a very large balance pf trade gap. Exports of goods cover only 25 percent of Jordan's imports of goods. Foreign exchange reserves, while higher than many developing countries, are falling as a ratio to imports and the GOJ expects this ratio to approximate 9 months by the end of 1977. Without budget support payments from the Arab states and the U.S., Jordan would face a disastrous balance of payments situation. There is, therefore, a clear justification for Title I commodities and the need is likely to exist for many years. In an area with such wide variations in rainfall we cannot predict the 1978 requirement but, for planning purposes, propose 80,000 tons. We are examining how food aid can be used to better contribute to economic and social development. We do not anticipate Jordan will qualify as one of the core programs but we believe that pursuasive political and economic agreements for the program can be made. This submission will be ready in mid-August.

Country/Program: Jordan

Attachment 6

PL 480 Title I Agreements and Shipments *

	FY 1976 & Transition Quarter Estimate			FY 1977 Request			
Commodity	Agreements (MT)	Shipments (MT)	Carryover to FY'77 (MT)	Agreements ($)	Agreements (MT)	Shipments (MT)	Carryover To FY'77 (MT)
Wheat	80.0	80.0	-	14.5	105.0	105.0	-

	FY 1978 Request				
Commodity	Agreements ($)	Agreements (MT)	Shipments ($)	Shipments (MT)	Carryover to FY'79
Wheat	11.0	80.0	11.0	80.0	- -

* All estimates in thousands of metric tons. Dollar amounts shown in millions.

PL 480 TITLE II NARRATIVE

In FY1978 VolAg programs will remain at this year's levels. The VolAgs reduced their programs by about 50% in recent years and the number of cooperating sponsors dropped from 4 to 2. This decrease results from the phase-out of the Food For Work and Adult Health Cases programs previously supported by Lutheran World Relief and Catholic Relief Services respectively. The Title II program will be limited to Maternal Child Health (MCH) School Feeding (SF) and Other Child Feeding (OCF) in 1977 and 1978, just as it is now.

CARE recently conducted a survey of the recipients of its feeding centers. The survey indicated that Jordan is in greater need of nutrition education than nutrition supplements. Based on this conclusion, CARE began discussions with Jordanians to develop a nutrition education program. The program's broad objectives will be to acquaint mothers with the problems resulting from malnutrition and show them how to provide their babies with the appropriate food. Unless there is increased emphasis on nutrition education, the usefulness of commodity distribution programs is questionable. CARE agrees, and will discuss these issues with the Jordanians. The Beirut situation prevents our discussing this matter with UNICEF. Although malnutrition among older children is not as high as among infants, Title II commodities will continue for the coming 3-5 years to play an important role in supplementing the diet of those participating in Maternal-Child Health. The calorie value of the daily ration for FY1977 is shown below:

	Calorie Value Per Day
A. Pre-school Feeding (20 days a month)	
1. Title II Commodities	566.8
2. Local Input	60.0
B. Other Child Feeding (30 days a month)	
1. Title II Commodities	756.6
2. Local Input	800.0
	1556.6

	Calorie Value Per Day
C. Maternal and Child Feeding (30 days a month)	
1. Title II Coomodities	399
2. Local Inputs	40
	439

In FY1978 we expect that the calorie value of daily ration will be the same as in FY1977. Commodity distribution has proved to be an effective tool in increasing attendance at these centers. Providing these centers with Title II commodities has also enabled Jordan to release some funds for other developmental purposes. Here again nutritional education should be put into the program. The uncertainty of the economic and political situation in the area makes continuation of PL480 Title II program desirable.

1. Country: Jordan

Attachment 7

Sponsor's Name: CARE

A. Maternal and Child Health . . . . . Total Recipients:15.0

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) Kgs	Dollars
5.5	Flour	51.4	10.1
4.8	S.F. Bulgur	25.5	5.2
11.0	CSM	28.9	14.1
5.5	Soybean oil	7.8	4.6
Total MCH		113.6	34.0

B. School Feeding . . . . . Total Recipients:13.5

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Kgs	Dollars
13.5	Flour	203.6	40.0
13.5	S.F. Bulgur	87.3	17.8
13.5	C.S.M.	20.0	9.4
13.5	Soybean oil	29.1	17.3
Total School Feeding		340.0	84.5

C. Other Child Feeding . . . . . Total Recipients: None

D. Food for Work . . . . . Total Recipients: None

E. Other (Specify) . . . . . Total Recipients: None

II. Sponsor's Name:

ATTACHMENT 7

I. Country: Jordan

Sponsor's Name: UNICEF

A. Maternal and Child Health — Total Recipients 16.0

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
16.	CSM	297.2	134.2
Total MCH		297.2	134.2

B. School Feeding ..... Total Recipients NONE

C. Other Child Feeding ..... Total Recipients NONE

D. Food for Work ..... Total Recipients NONE

E. Other (Specify) ..... Total Recipients NONE

Country/Program: Jordan

Attachment 8

Support to Private Voluntary Organizations/Developing Country Cooperatives

	FY 1977	FY 1978	Functional Account
ONGOING			
A. Ongoing OPGs			
None			
B. Non-OPGs			
None			
NEW			
A. OPGs			
None			
B. Non-OPGs			
Farm Cooperative Development	240	300	SA
Subtotal	240	300	
of which technical assistance to cooperatives (non-add)	(240)	(300)	
LOANS			
None			

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: [A] (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: JORDAN

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 278-0195

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: NE; B. CODE: 3

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Sprinkler Equipment Procurement

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT

A. [3] (2 = PRP, 3 = PP) B. DATE: MM 11 YY 76

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION

a. INITIAL FY 77 b. FINAL FY 77

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = .333 JD)

FUNDING SOURCE	REQUEST
A. AID APPROPRIATED	4500
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	200
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	4700

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 77 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 77 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) SA	120		064		4500		4500
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL					4500		4500

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): BF

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE:

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To support GOJ sector goals of increasing yields and production, improving farmers' welfare through increased incomes, and increasing foreign exchange earnings.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To complete the irrigation systems planned for the Hisban-Kafrein and North East Ghor Irrigation and Development Project areas in the Jordan Valley.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

Several week TDY AID/W DH loan officer, Sept-October, 1976. AID/W-funded.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: CR

Title: Christopher H. Russell, Director

Date Signed: MM DD YY

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MM DD YY

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

SUMMARY OF PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE

The Jordan Valley Commission (JVC) is implementing two irrigation projects in the Jordan Valley to provide irrigation by sprinklers to 43,100 dunums of land in addition to two A.I.D. assisted projects (Loans 278-H-009 and 278-T-011) which are to provide irrigation by sprinklers to 50,000 dunums of land. The Northeast Ghor Project, partially financed by IDA, will irrigate 27,600 dunums. The Hisban-Kafrein Project, partially finaced by KFW, will irrigate 15,500 dunums. Both projects have been designed, and a construction contract has been awarded for the Northeast Ghor Project. (The contract was awarded to the Cho Suk Construction Company which is also the contractor for the A.I.D. assisted East Ghor Canal Extention and Zerqa Triangle Projects).

The equipment nedessary to carry water from the fixed irrigation system farm turn-out and distribution points, and to deliver the water by sprinklers, has not yet been purchased for any of the four project areas. In order that this portable on-farm equipment, which must be utilized by the individual farm operators, is compatible throughout these projects, JVC desires to place an order for this equipment rather than fragment the supply. It is believed that procurement of all equipment, by utilizing only one request for bids, will result in lower unit costs for all four irrigation projects, reduce overall inventory of spares and facilitate training of technicians and farmers in the use of the equipment and application of water by sprinklers. Funds provided by both IDA and KFW will be fully utilized for construction of the water sources and fixed portions of both the IDA and KFW irrigation systems projects.

This proposed FY 1977 loan project will finance the procurement of portable pipes, couplers, strainers and sprinkler risers for on-farm use. Technical specifications have been prepared for equipment for the Zerqa Triangle Project and were approved by A.I.D. JVC consultants will prepare the bidding documents and delivery schedule to assure compatibility with the fixed portions of the systems and to meet phasing requirements based on estimated dates of completion of various areas within each project. The primary beneficiaries of this project will be the farmers for whom this equipment is provided. Detailed procedures for the distribution of this equipment to individual farmers is yet to be finalized but it is expected to be the same for all four project areas.

In addition to the IDA and KFW irrigation activities described above the Kuwait Fund is assisting in the construction of the King Talal Dam on the Zerqa River which will be the source of water for the Zerqa Triangle and East Ghor Canal Extension. Japan is financing a feasibility study for a dam in the Wadi Araba which will be an additional controlled source of water for the Valley. There are no viable alternatives to the provision of this equipment for realizing the benefits of investments made in the irrigation systems.

As part of our FY 1977 program, we are proposing a related technical assistance project -- Water Management Technology, Project 278-0192. The JVC recognizes the need for and has requested AID's assistance in training GOJ technicians and Valley farmers in sprinkler use, and in applied research on potential problems in sprinkler irrigation. The applied research portion of this project will include adequate economic analysis capability and rapid feed back of the experience of the initial installations to improve operating and farm management techniques in the farm training programs. An early FY 1977 start is planned for this related project, to coordinate with the supply of equipment that will be procured and delivered under the loan.

Financial Requirements and Plans

The estimated cost of this project totals $4.7 million which includes $200,000 for engineering, local transportation and distribution costs to be provided by JVC.

Project Development

The appraised reports on the basis of which both IDA and KFW provided funds for the Northeast Ghor and Hisban-Kafrein projects included evaluations of the on-farm equipment. Consultants on the projects have designed the systems for on-farm equipment and have estimated the quantities required to initiate production by irrigated farming. No further project development per se is considered necessary, other than the development of details of procedures for distribution of the equipment. TDY services of an AID/W DH loan officer will be requested for several weeks in September-October 1976, and it is expected that a PP can be completed by November 1976.

Issues

None.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: [A] (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Jordan

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 278-0197

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: NE; B. CODE: 3

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): JORDAN VALLEY ROADS

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT

A. [3] (2 = PRP, 3 = PP) B. DATE: MM 10 YY 76

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION

a. INITIAL FY 77 b. FINAL FY 77

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = .333 JD)

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	1500
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	275
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	1775

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 77 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 77 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) SA	130		821		1500		1500
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL		1500		1500

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

Increase agricultural production.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

Improve transportation facilities for more efficient and economical movement of agricultural inputs and produce.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

Transportation Economist - $12000 (IQC) 2 weeks
AID/W DH Loan Officer - AID/W funded - 2 weeks, both Aug - Sept 76.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature

Title: Director, Christopher H. Russell

Date Signed: MM DD YY

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MM DD YY

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

JORDAN VALLEY ROADS

SUMMARY OF PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE

Under the Yarmouk-Dead Sea Road loan project (AID Loan 278-W-010) an existing highway which extends almost the length of the Jordan River Valley is being improved to a primary highway. The Government of Jordan has requested that additional work be performed to create bypasses at the small communities of North Shuna and South Shuna; and that the northern terminus of the Valley highway be extended four kilometers to join a recently completed road from the Irbid Plateau to a point near the intake structure of the East Ghor main Canal on the Yarmouk River.

The rationale for the proposed bypasses is contained in a report recently prepared by an AID grant funded consultant responsible for the preparation of plans for settlements to be developed under AID's Village Development Loan (278-K-013). In essence, the present plan under the Yarmouk-Dead Sea Road project, to reconstruct the existing highway through the two Shunas, would be carried out, but through traffic would be diverted from in-town commercial areas to the bypasses. This and the extension of the highway's northern terminus will provide a direct link with the Irbid Marketing Region and export market in Syria, the principal reason underlying the Government's request for the additional work. Facilitating the transport of agricultural commodities and farm inputs is consonant with AID's and the GOJ's development strategy to permit the most efficient and least costly availability in the market of both domestically produced and imported goods and more efficient and more profitable export operations.

The three sub projects to be financed under this proposed loan in FY1977 are construction of bypasses of North and South Shuna, including bridges over the Wadis Araba and Shueib, and construction of about four kilometers of road, including bridging of the Main East Ghor Canal, connecting the Yarmouk-Dead Sea Road and the existing road to the intake of the East Ghor Main Canal. Actual construction will be carried out by contracts with Jordanian firms with supervision by the Ministry of Public Works. The roads will be designed and constructed according to the GOJ's "Standard Specifications for Construction of Roads and Bridges" 1973 and "Highway Design Manual", 1972. These specifications are based on standards of the US Bureau of Public Roads and American Association of State Highway Officials, respectively

modified to incorporate conditions in Jordan. These specifications are consistent with the standards of design of AID-financed road projects. The design of each individual sub project will be reviewed by USAID prior to the placing of contracts. The GOJ will be reimbursed for disbursements made under contracts. The estimated disbursement period is 2 years. To achieve the project purposes it is assumed: (a) that funds will be available and released on a timely basis, (b) adequate quantities of required materials are available, (c) sufficient contractor and material supplier capacity exists and can perform satisfactorily, and (d) that the MPW will supply adequate staff for labor and construction supervision.

Other donors currently assisting the GOJ in its highway development are:

a. IBRD: A $6 million loan to assist in financing construction and equipment costs of the 19 kms Amman/Zarqa highway (total cost: JD 3.5 million). Project almost complete.

b. Abu Dhabi: A JD 400,000 loan to assist in financing the construction costs of the 56 km. Azraq/Saudi Arabia border highway, Rte 50 (total cost: JD 1.25 million). Work in progress: about 45% complete.

c. Iraq: Two loans, JD 8.0 million and JD 3.5 million, to finance respectively the construction of the Azraq/H-5/Iraq border route and the Azraq-Ma'an Road to facilitate commerce between Iraq and Jordan. The second section of the road (240 kilometers) is under design while one section of the Azraq/H-5 road is under contract. The Iraqi financed project will link with the AID financed Ma'an-Rum Junction project (AID Loan 278-K-012). Engineering design under way by MPW.

d. Republic of China (Taiwan): An $8 million loan to finance construction of Rte 66, Safi (South end of Dead Sea) to Aqaba - 178 km. (total cost: JD 4.5 million). Construction about 50% complete.

The improved transportation corridors and new construction will be of benefit to the residents of the communities of North and South Shuna by greatly decreasing the current and projected traffic congestion within these towns and will benefit the Jordanian economy by making more efficient and less costly the availability of agricultural produce in the Irbid region. Providing an access to the Valley from the Irbid region, site of the proposed Maqarin Dam, by extending the existing road, is expected to have a high economic rate of return.

Financial Requirements and Plans

The estimated cost of the project is shown below:

A.I.D. Loan	$1,500,000
GOJ	
Land Acquisition	200,000
M.P.W. Supervision	75,000
Total	$1,775,000

Project Development

A transport economist and a loan officer are expected to be required for approximately 10 days in August-September 1976 to analyze the project's feasibility and prepare a PP.

Issues

The JVC also has a need to build roads to provide access to villages and farms not located directly adjacent to the Yarmouk-Dead Sea road. JVC is presently reviewing the priorities of these roads against available funds. Should JVC find it necessary to delay construction of one or more of the bypasses, the Mission would be prepared to consider revising the project description to assist in meeting this need.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: [A] (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE) — PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: JORDAN

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 278-0198

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: NE; B. CODE: 3

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): JORDAN VALLEY GOVERNMENT HOUSING

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 3 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP) B. DATE (MM YY): 10 76

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 77 b. FINAL FY 77

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = .333 JD)

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	2000
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	2600
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	4600

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 77 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 77 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) SA	100	210		2000		2000	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL							

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (*maximum six codes of three positions each*)

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

Increase agricultural production in the Jordan Valley.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

Provide housing for government employees required to provide services in fields of agricultural production, primary and secondary education, health and administration to inhabitants of the Jordan Valley.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (*staff/funds*)

2 week TDY AID/W DH loan officer Aug-September 76 - AID/W funded

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature:

Title: Christopher H. Russell
Director Christopher H Russell

Date Signed (MM DD YY):

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION (MM DD YY):

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

JORDAN VALLEY GOVERNMENT HOUSING

Summary of Problem and Proposed Response

Under its "3 Year Plan for Economic Development 1973-1975" and the ensuing "Five Year Plan for Economic and Social Development, 1976-1980" the Government of Jordan prepared both a comprehensive national plan and separate sub-plans for the East Bank of the Jordan River Valley. In the preparation of the plans for the Jordan Valley, the GOJ recognized that the full benefits expected to be realized as a result of the scheduled investments in productive infrastructure, primarily irrigation facilities, could not be realized without the orderly development of communities to support an expanded population and without the availability to that expanded population (and obviously the existing population as well) of its basic needs in terms of social and public services. Therefore a major planning effort was undertaken to plan villages and to provide those villages with schools, clinics, administration facilities, and services. The plan also envisioned the need for housing, and credit for housing.

In addition to the existing gravity irrigation, several irrigation development projects being built in the Valley utilizing sprinkler systems will be coming on stream in early 1977. The expectation is that the King Talal Dam on the Zerqa River can be used to empound water during the coming winter and that the water thus empounded will permit use of the first 5 kilometers of the East Ghor Canal extension (AID Loan 278-H-009) and parts of the Zerqa Triangle project (AID Loan 278-H-011). In addition to these AID assisted projects, irrigation facilities are now being built in North East Ghor, partially funded by IDA, and in the Hisban Kafrein project, partially funded by KFW, which are scheduled to be completed late in 1977. These irrigation projects will require additional staff for their operation and maintenance, and the introduction of sprinkler irrigation will require extension personnel to work with farmers to fully realize benefits from the system. Additionally, initial construction is scheduled to commence in November 1976 on the schools, clinics and other sites and services elements to support an agricultural development which are being financed under the AID's Village Development Loan (278-K-013). The GOJ will not be able to maximize its return on its investments, estimated at over $75 million, unless the physical facilities are staffed and services provided. At present, there is inadequate or no housing available to Government employees in the Valley and attempts at busing have been a failure.

Given no viable alternative, and the pressing need for housing to attract and retain adequate staff in the Valley to support and permit realization of benefits from the above described infrastructure investments, the GOJ has decided to proceed with a housing construction program for its employees. Initially 300 houses will be constructed, and are included as part of the bidding package which also includes the buildings to be financed under the Village Development Project. Including all of the buildings in one construction contract is expected to attract not only local but U.S. contractors, and to result in construction at cheaper unit costs than previously received bid prices from local contractors for the more narrowly defined bid package suggested would result.

This proposed FY 1977 project will assist in financing construction of 300 homes for government employees. Construction will be by a private contractor. Supervision of construction will be by the consortium of Jordanian engineering firms employed by the JVC to supervise construction under the Village Development Loan (278-K-013). A two year disbursement period is anticipated.

Proposal of this project is based on the fact that the GOJ employees who will provide the government services, facilities for which are to be constructed or are under construction, must have housing. The present alternative for these employees is either to rent, if available, unsuitable accommodations or to commute daily to and from the plateau cities. Both "alternatives" have proven largely unworkable. The first level beneficiaries of the project will be the employees housed; however, the ultimate beneficiaries of the services which these government employees will make available are all of the population of the Valley. These services can not be directed at any one income level or social classification of people. It is clear from employment data collected during 1973 by the GOJ, that about 75 percent of the persons were employed in agriculture and that some 60 percent of these agricultural workers are tenants or sharecroppers. Thus the rural poor will be the prime beneficiaries of the services to be provided by the GOJ employees who will occupy the houses to be built.

The proposed 300 houses will not meet the total housing requirements but will be a first, and essential step in providing housing in the Valley.

Financial Requirements and Plans

The average size of houses proposed for construction is 60 square meters, which is slightly larger (20 square meters additional) than the homes inhabited by tenant farmers and farm laborers. These houses are quite modest by Jordanian standards. The estimated cost per square meter is JD 60 which equates to approximately $10,800 per housing unit. The estimated cost is considered realistic in view of the extreme inflation in construction currently being experienced in Jordan. Total cost of the project is estimated to be $4,600,000 which includes 300 houses ($3,240,000), land acquisition ($1,200,000) and engineering supervision ($165,000).

Project Development

Plans and specifications for the 300 houses have been developed and included in the invitation to bid being issued in August 1976 for the construction of schools and clinics under the Village Development Loan. TDY services of an AID/DH loan officer for several weeks in August-September 1976 will be requested, to assist the Mission in preparation of a PP by October 1; and authorization of funds will be requested in the first two weeks of FY 1977.

Issues

None.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: [A] (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Jordan

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 278-0199

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: NE; B. CODE: 3

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): AQABA GRAIN STORAGE DESIGN

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT

A. [3] (2 = PRP, 3 = PP) B. DATE: MM 11 YY 76

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION

a. INITIAL FY 77 b. FINAL FY 77

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = .333 JD)

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	500
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	100
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	600

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 77 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 77 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) SA	169		820		500		500
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL		500		500

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

More efficient and economic availability in the market of imported grains.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

Improve facilities for unloading and handling grain imports

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

None. PP to be prepared in AID/W

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature

Title: Director, Christopher H. Russell

Date Signed: MM DD YY

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MM DD YY

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

Aqaba Grain Storage Design

Summary of Problem and Proposed Response

Jordan depends on imports to provide a substantial portion of its grain requirements. This dependence appears unlikely to change in the next decade despite a concerted and ambitious effort by the GOJ to foster economic development and greater self reliance. Given the closure of Beirut, and the congestion and distances that would be involved in the use of Syrian ports, the only alternative available to Jordan is to import grain through Aqaba. Grain offloading and storage facilities at Aqaba are virtually non-existent. The increased general cargo congestion of the Port of Aqaba has further exacerbated a most difficult situation. Grain ships currently require 20 days or more for offloading. The lack of storage space requires on-the-spot bagging and immediate transport to inland mills and storage facilities. The long off loading time further results in high allowances in shipping contracts for idle ships' time while unloading. Therefore the inclusion of modern bulk grain handling and storage facilities in Aqaba's port development plans is highly important.

In July of 1975, A.I.D. financed a consultant (Black and Veatch International) to undertake a feasibility study for an Aqaba grain storage silo complex. This study should be completed by the end of October 1976. On the assumption the study shows project feasibility, it is proposed that this project finance in FY 1977 the final design of the facilities, the preparation of contract documents, invitations for bid, review of bids and recommendations for award.

In 1975, the GOJ financed the preparation of a master plan for the Port of Aqaba. Additionally, the GOJ has financed several barges and additional berthing spaces to ameliorate the port congestion. However, there is no realistic alternative to providing some sort of grain handling and storage at the Port of Aqaba; the only real questions are how much capacity and what type of facility are required. These questions will be answered by the feasibility study.

The ultimate beneficiaries of the project will be the consumers of wheat and other grain products which can be said to be all Jordanians. By improved port operations, users of the Port will also benefit.

Financial Requirements and Plans

The estimated cost of the project is $600000 of which $100000 represents costs to be met by the GOJ. The estimated disbursement period is approximately one year, beginning approximately December 1976.

Project Development

The PP can be prepared by AID/W since the principal source document will be the feasibility study. Preparation of the PP should be accomplished by November 1976.

Issues

None

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

To Be Completed By Originating Office

1. TRANSACTION CODE: [A] (A = Add, C = Change, D = Delete)

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Jordan

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER *(7 digits)*: 278-0200

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. Symbol: NE; B. Code: 3

7. PROJECT TITLE *(maximum 40 characters)*: Maqarin Dam Design

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 3 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE (MM YY): 03 77

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 77; b. FINAL FY 77

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 or equivalent, $1 = .333 JD)

FUNDING SOURCE	Life of Project
a. AID Appropriated	5000
b. OTHER U.S. 1.	
b. OTHER U.S. 2.	
c. Host Country	1000
d. Other Donor(s)	
TOTAL	6000

II. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. Grant	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. Loan	E. FIRST FY 77 F. Grant	E. FIRST FY 77 G. Loan	LIFE OF PROJECT H. Grant	LIFE OF PROJECT I. Loan
(1) SA	144		060		5000		5000
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
	TOTAL						

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES *(maximum six codes of three positions each)*:

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES *(maximum six codes of four positions each)*:

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE:

15. PROJECT GOAL *(maximum 240 characters)*:

Increased agricultural production.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE *(maximum 480 characters)*:

Develop water resources of the Yarmouk River for agricultural purposes.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS *(staff/funds)*:

None: PP to be prepared in AID/W

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature:

Title: Christopher H. Russell
Director

Date Signed (MM DD YY):

19. Date Document Received in AID/W, or for AID/W Documents, Date of Distribution (MM DD YY):

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

MAQARIN DAM DESIGN

Summary of Problem and Proposed Response

A critical production constraint for agriculture in the Jordan Valley is water. The valley has good soils and temperatures which are generally favorable for extensive cultivation of high value fruits and vegetables. The Jordan Valley Development Plan (1975-1982) emphasizes a program for systematic development of the water resources that may be utilized in the Valley. This plan anticipates the construction of a dam on the Yarmouk River at Maqarin with related civil works for distributing water to the Jordan Valley. This dam will also provide hydro-electric power and other benefits.

The existing irrigation systems of the Jordan Valley supply 11,700 HA. Four new systems are under construction which will increase the irrigated area by 9,300 HA. The Maqarin Dam is estimated to provide water for an additional 15,000 HA of irrigated land bringing the total irrigated land of the Valley to 36,000 HA. Concurrently with undertaking the program for expansion of the area under irrigation the several projects will include improvements in the existing system which will enable improvement in cropping programs and productivity. The Jordan Valley Development Plan projects the following change in crop production from the present to the completion of the Maqarin Dam project.

Plan Targets of Crop Production *
(Ton per Year)

	1975	1982
Vegetables	129,400	460,500
Cereals	3,750	31,800
Fruits	46,800	150,400
Fodder	1,710	850,000

The Maqarin Dam when completed, is expected to provide a source of irrigation water for 5,000 family farm units and to augment the water supply for the total Jordan Valley Irrigation System. This benefit is anticipated to flow readily and directly to these farmers through the existing irrigation system and the several irrigation improvement projects now under construction. Assuming that the present population distribution of the intensively irrigated areas of the valley is repeated in this new area there may be an additional 5,000 "service unit" families migrate into the area served by the additional water supply.

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* "Summary - Jordan Valley Development Plan 1975-1982" - Jordan Valley Commission P 9.

In FY 1976 USAID authorized a $1.0 million loan for an economic, financial and technical feasibility study of the proposed Maqarin Dam and appurtenant works. The feasibility study is being performed by Harza Oversea Engineering Company and is scheduled for completion in April 1977. Assuming the outcome of this study demonstrates positive feasibility, this proposed FY 1977 loan would finance the preparation of a complete project design, preparation of contracting documents and invitation for construction bids, evaluations of the bids, and recommendations for construction contracting. The scope of this work is fully described as "Phase B" of the contract entered into by Harza with the GOJ. The work is estimated to require 18-24 months, at a cost of $6.0 million. To undertake the construction of the Maqarin Dam assumes a positive recommendation resulting from the feasibility study now under way. Additionally, any issues related to the reparian rights of any of the countries involved must be identified and a satisfactory settlement of these issues negotiated prior to the initiation of construction.

A number of donors are assisting with various elements of the overall Jordan Valley irrigation system described in general terms above. Specifically, the World Bank has participated informally in the development of the scope of work included in the Harza Contract which covers consulting services for all phases of the project including construction supervision. Abu Dhabi and Kuwait are providing assistance for dam construction on the Zerqa River which will also augment the water supply to the valley in the near future. IDA and KFW have financed projects to expand the irrigation canal system and to convert some areas to more efficient distribution methods.

Financial Requirements and Plans

This proposed FY 1977 loan is in support of Phase B of the GOJ's Maqarin Dam Project. The cost of Phase B is estimated at $6.0 million, tentatively estimated to be $5.0 million in foreign exchange costs and $1.0 million in local currency costs. The proposed AID loan of $5.0 million could finance both foreign exchange and local currency costs, subject to a more refined cost estimate, with the balance to be provided by the GOJ.

Project Development

An Interim Report on Phase A is expected to be submitted by Harza Overseas Engineering Company in January 1977; and the decision to proceed with Phase B tentatively scheduled for February 1977. Assuming a decision/a PP can be prepared in AID/W by March 1977.
to proceed

Issues

There are no issues pending which require resolution as a precondition for preparation of the PP for this proposed loan.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: [A] (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE) — PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Jordan

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 278-0201

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: NE; B. CODE: 3

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Adult Vocational Training

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. [2] (2 = PRP, 3 = PP) B. DATE: MM 02 YY 77

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 77; b. FINAL FY 78

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = .333 JD)

FUNDING SOURCE	$000
A. AID APPROPRIATED	3000
B. OTHER 1. Jordanian Private	
2. Companies	4500
C. HOST COUNTRY	3300
D. OTHER	600
TOTAL	11400

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 77 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 77 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) SA	601	690		1000		3000	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL							

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): BL | TNG | PART

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

Overcome the shortage of skilled labor and technicians.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

Develop training capacity need to meet manpower requirements.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

Four vocational education specialists (Contract - $35000) for one month late CY 1976.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature

Title: Christopher H. Russell, Director

Date Signed: MM DD YY

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MM DD YY

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

ADULT VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Summary of Problem and Proposed Response

The primary goal of Jordan's Five Year Plan is to realize a 12 percent annual growth rate in Gross Domestic Product. Achievement of the targeted growth rate is predicated significantly on the ability of the manufacturing and mining sector to grow at an annual average rate of 26.2 percent. Skilled labor to build, operate and maintain new productive investments is viewed by the GOJ as a potential major bottleneck to achievement of growth targets. Already, shortages of skilled labor have been a significant factor slowing and making more costly implementation of projects of the Three Year Plan. Demand for technicians and skilled labor has now become more pressing, not only because of the recent initiation of Five Year Plan (1976-1980) development projects, but also because of demand for labor to implement development projects in neighboring Arab countries, particularly of the oil-producing countries. The migration of technical and skilled workers has consequently assumed new dimensions under an already existing high demand for technical and skilled personnel to service Jordan's growing requirements.

The GOJ, recognizing the existing and projected worsening of the skilled labor shortage, has proposed the establishment of a Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) which will be responsible for establishment of new and coordination with existing short term vocational training programs (less than one year) with the intention of both upgrading the skills of laborers and training new entrants to the labor force. In addition, the VTC will be responsible for development of social security program for labor and various other worker oriented services.

AID's assistance strategy recognizes the skills shortage problem, and endorses the need for immediate and sustained attention to the development of a vocational manpower training capability in Jordan adequate to produce sufficient skilled persons to construct, implement, operate and maintain existing and planned facilities and services, both public and private. This grant project proposes to provide commodity and technical assistance necessary to help the VTC develop a skills demand oriented training capability utilizing both existing training centers of the Ministry of Education and new training centers to be established, equipped and staffed for conducting intensive, short term training in a wide range of vocations and crafts. (The number and location of centers to be assisted will be determined during PRP preparation.) VTC "project" objectives, to which this proposed grant will contribute, include training of 25,000 skilled laborers in the 1976-1980 period (from both public and private sectors), both raising the number of technical laborers and upgrading their skills, in those vocations now in short supply; and developing existing capacities of all levels of training, including training cadres. U.S. inputs will be the financing of selected training center development, provision of needed equipment, and technical assistance needed to ensure effective center operations.

The major assumptions pertinent to project success are; correct identification of the skills required; that adequate staff can be secured to perform the training function; that coordination can be effected with the Ministry of Education to permit satisfactory utilization of facilities; that funds will be made available on a timely basis; and that skilled laborers trained by the project will not migrate in numbers sufficient to negate the effect of the project on Jordan's labor requirements.

The shortage of skilled technicians and labor is evident, as is the fact that as additional projects and facilities come on stream shortages will be exacerbated. There is no viable alternative to the development of a training capability. The principal question is where, and how quickly, do you start.

The first level beneficiaries of this project are unskilled and semi-skilled laborers and technicians who represent in Jordan the lower middle class.

Financial Requirements and Plans

GOJ projections call for an overall investment over the Five Year Plan period 1976-1980 of $11.4 million equivalent. This project would provide $3.0 million to assist development of selected centers, with costs of student stipends, salaries and land acquisition to be provided from GOJ Budget and Jordanian private sector sources. Disbursement of the U.S. contribution is expected to stretch over 3-3½ years.

Project Development

We tentatively project that a multidisciplinary team will be required in the late fall of 1976 for about four weeks to review the status of GOJ specifications and plans and assist in the development of a PRP for this project, which we believe can be completed by Feb. 1977. The team will probably consist of a vocational institute planner, a skills training planner/curriculum specialist, an equipment specialist and a labor economist. Additional TDY may be needed for PP preparation, which we have tentatively sheduled for May 1977.

Issues

None.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: [A] (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Jordan

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 278-0202

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: NE; B. CODE: 3

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): MINERALS DEVELOPMENT

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. [2] (2 = PRP, 3 = PP) B. DATE (MM YY): 07 77

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY [7 8] b. FINAL FY [8 0]

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = .333 JD)

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	825
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	160
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	985

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 78 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 78 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) SA	733	833		300	-	825	-
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL							

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 876 | 878 | 840

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH):

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE:

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

Increase Exploitation of Jordan's Natural Resources for Commercial Export

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

Investigate, explore and define mineral resources which can be exploited on commercial basis

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

None, unless otherwise determined after USGS report received.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature:

Title: Christopher H. Russell
Director

Date Signed (MM DD YY):

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION (MM DD YY):

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

MINERALS DEVELOPMENT

Summary of Problem and Proposed Response

The DAP and the Five Year Plan recognize Jordan's narrow economic base which cuases Jordan to rely on outside sources for a significant portion of the Government's annual budget and the financing of the nation's trade deficit. This dependency has many ramifications and the Jordanian government development strategy as expressed in the Five Year Plan has as its aim to effect the development and change necessary to render the Jordan economy more capable of self-sustenance. The minerals and mining sector is still in its infancy. A number of minerals have been identified as having commercial potential and experts believe other minerals too will be discovered. Additional study however is needed to be certain of this potential and to interest private investors and/or foreign donors in its exploitation. The GOJ view minerals development as their major potential resource for assisting in achieving their goal of self sustenance because of the high potential for foreign exchange earnings and increased budget revenues. Consequently, about fifty percent of the planned expenditures under the Five Year Plan are for minerals development or for infrastructure facilities related to the minerals sector.

Funds were programmed in FY 1976 to support project development team under a PASA with the USGS. The PASA is now under negotiation and the experts are expected to arrive early in FY 1977. This team's objectives are to assist the National Resources Authority in (a) the development of a comprehensive work plan summarizing NRA's proposed activities in the field of mining geology for the next 3 to 5 years; (b) a review of the status of existing knowledge of Jordan's geothermal resources, including the development of recommendations for investigations and/or work as may be appropriate to achieve an adequate understanding of those resources; and (c) the implementation of such activities presently being undertaken, and resolution of current specific technical or operational problems, as are of priority condern to the NRA. Based on the output from the initial joint NRA-USGS effort described above, it is the intention of the GOJ to move forward with a joint NRA-USGS program of finding promising mineral deposits, subject to commercial exploitation (but not oil) undertaking, for example necessary pre-feasibility exploratory efforts to the point where private risk capital (domestic or foreign) will take over the projects for final feasibility and an investment decision. As a result of earlier discussions with the USGS, it was concluded that this effort could extend over perhaps three years at a cost on the order of $800,000 - $900,000. No other donors are significantly engaged in minerals development in Jordan, nor do we believe there is a viable alternative source of this critically needed technical assistance/expertise available to the GOJ.

Financial Requirements and Plans

Other than the above noted tentative estimates by USGS, there are no financial plans for the project. These plans will be developed by USGS during FY 77.

Project Development

It is expected that the USGS project development effort described above will be sufficiently advanced nine months after the arrival of the first expert to permit development of a PRP for this followon activity. We tentatively estimate, subject to the USGS team's actual date of arrival, that a PRP can be completed by July 1977. AID resources required to develop a PRP and PP, if any, will depend in part on the program generated by the USGS/NRA efforts and will have to be identified at a later date.

Issues

None

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: [A] (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Jordan

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 278-0203

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: NE; B. CODE: 3

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Road Construction and Improvement

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. [3] (2 = PRP, 3 = PP) B. DATE: MM [09] YY [77]

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY [78] b. FINAL FY [78]

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = .333 JD)

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	4000
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	1500
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	5500

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 78 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 78 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) SA	701		821		4000		4000
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL							

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

More efficient and less costly availability in the market of both imported and domestically produced goods and more efficient and profitable export operations

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

Improved Road system which permits efficient least cost transportation of goods.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

Economist (IQC) two weeks -$8000 and AID/W DH loan officer (AID/W funded) three weeks, both Aug. 77

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature

Title: Christopher H. Russell
Director

Date Signed: MM DD YY

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MM DD YY

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT

Summary of Problem and Proposed Response

A principal goal of the GOJ's Five Year Development is to realize a 12% annual growth rate in GDP by concentrating on commodity producing sectors, e.g. agriculture, manufacturing and mining. It is the intent of the GOJ to cause this growth to occur in the various regions of Jordan, particularly rural areas, and not to permit the concentration of activities in only one or two principal cities, thereby maximizing distribution of development gains among the population in the various regions of the Kingdom. AID's development strategy is designed to assist in achievement of this goal. The current USAID program in Jordan stresses inputs in the agricultural sector, and also includes assistance to other rural oriented projects such as school and health facility construction and rural water supply. To facilitate realization of the distribution of gains, however, an adequate transportation network is required, to permit the most efficient and least costly availability in the market of both imported and domestically produced goods, and more efficient and more profitable export operations.

In FY 1976 AID authorized a $4.0 million Roads Improvement Project (Loan 278-K-017), for improvement of about 174 kilometers of road segments located throughout the primary and secondary national highway systems -- patching and overlaying approximately 131 kilometers of primary highways; the upgrading of approximately 27 kilometers of rural roads to "improved highway system" standards; and 16 kilometers of highway extension, relocation and widening. The above sub projects were selected by the Ministry of Public Works and identified as priority requirements in the GOJ's Five Year Plan.

In essence the proposed project is a continuation of the efforts initiated under the FY 1976 Roads Improvement Loan.

The sub projects to be financed in this proposed loan will improve various road segments located throughout the primary and secondary national highway systems. Individual sub-project improvements will be carried out by construction contracts with Jordanian firms and/or the Ministry of Public Works, Department of Highways. The type of construction upgrading will vary among sub projects, e.g. widening by several meters; resurfacing with an asphalt overlay; new construction; etc.

A related project financed by A.I.D. to assist in the preparation of a five year plan for roads in Jordan should assist the Ministry in identifying the priority of roads to be selected for improvement under this proposed loan. The decision to support a continuation of our

current efforts in upgrading Jordan's road transportation network is based on the essentiality of a suitable highway system to the achievement of the goals expressed above and in the DAP. The improved access to undeveloped areas should enhance both economic conditions and quality of life for both existing and new settlers in their respective areas. Because of the type of project it will be of benefit to the total population in the areas affected rather than of benefit to a particular group. To achieve the upgraded roads it is assumed: (a) that funds will be available and released on a timely basis, (b) adequate quantities of required materials are available, (c) sufficient contractor and material supplier capacity exists and can perform satisfactorily, and (d) MPW will provide staff for labor and construction supervision.

Other donors currently assisting the GOJ in its highway development are:

a. IBRD: A $6 million loan to assist in financing construction and equipment costs of the 19km Amman/Zarqa highway (total cost: JD 3.5 million). Project completed.

b. Abu Dhabi: A JD400,000 loan to assist in financing the construction costs of the 56 km Azraq/Saudi Arabia border highway, Rte 50 (total cost: JD1.25 million). Work in progress: about 85% complete.

c. Iraq: Two loans, JD8.0 million and JD3.5 million, to finance respectively the construction of the (1) Azraq/H-5/Iraq border and (2) Azraq/Ma'an route to facilitate commerce between Iraq and Jordan. The second section of the road (260 kilometers) is under design and current estimates project a requirement for an additional JD5 million for construction. The Iraqi financed project will link with the AID financed Ma'an-Rum Junction Road (Loan 278-J-012).

d. Republic of China (Taiwan): An $8 million loan to finance construction of Rte 66, Safi (south end of Dead Sea) to Aqaba - 178 km. (total cost: JD4.5 million). Construction about 50% complete.

Financial Requirements and Plans

The estimated cost of the project is $5.5 million which $4.0 million will be provided from this proposed AID loan and $1.5 million from the GOJ. The estimated disbursement period is two years.

Project Development

A PP is expected to be completed in September 1977. To assist in the preparation of the PP it is proposed to provide the TDY services of a loan officer (who would also review the progress achieved under Road Improvement Loan 278-K-017 and the Road Master Plan Contract) and a transportation economist for a period of two to three weeks, both in August 1977.

Issues

None.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: [A] (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Jordan

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 278-0204

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: NE; B. CODE: 3

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Elementary Schools Construction

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT

A. [3] (2 = PRP, 3 = PP)

B. DATE (MM YY): 09 77

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION

a. INITIAL FY [78] b. FINAL FY [78]

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = .333 JD)

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	4000
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	3500
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	7500

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 78 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 78 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) SA	629		636		4000		4000
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL							

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

Improve Educational System to effect positive benefit on the social and economic development of Jordan.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

More effective and economic education conditions in the schools constructed.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

3 weeks AID/W DH evaluation officer Aug. 77 - AID/W funded, and 3 weeks AID/W DH loan officer Aug. 77 - AID/W funded

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature

Title: Christopher H. Russell
Director

Date Signed (MM DD YY)

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION (MM DD YY)

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS CONSTRUCTION

Summary of Problem and Proposed Response

The GOJ has established an ambitious plan for development of the nation's educational system based in part on the premise that investment in education is essential to achieve its economic and social development goals. Improved education is a social goal in itself and a means, indeed a requirement, of further economic development.

The status of the Jordanian school system's physical plant is fully described in the Project Paper for the School Construction Program, AID Loan 278-K-016. In summary, the bulk of all elementary school facilities in Jordan are rented former dwellings, small, poorly ventilated, ill-lighted, inadequately furnished, with inadequate sanitary facilities and little play ground. They are seriously overcrowded, and often operated on double shifts. Construction of adequate elementary school facilities to replace the existing plant is deemed essential - primarily to permit qualitative improvement in the education available to Jordan's youth. It will have the additional benefit, over time, of decreasing educational cost per student.

The Five-Year Plan, consequently includes the construction of 50 elementary and preparatory schools. AID, under Loan 278-K-016, is currently contributing to the financing of about 18 schools. Implementation of this proposed FY1978 Loan project will contribute additionally to fulfilling the goal of the Five Year Plan as it relates to elementary education facilities.

Based on current costs and the cost sharing agreement of the current school construction Loan (278-K-016), this proposed loan will provide partial financing of approximately 13 schools constructed according to a model plan prepared by the Ministry of Public Works. The basic plan is adaptable to many classroom configurations and provides for their construction as either 1, 2 or 3 story structures. Project schools with two floors contain 18 classrooms, separate administrative and teacher offices, a science laboratory, workshop, library and lavatory facilities. Schools with three floors contain 30 classrooms. Work will be carried out by private contractors supervised by Ministry of Public Works technical staff.

The overall sector goal to which this project will contribute is the improvement of the educational system and its consequent positive effect on the social and economic development of Jordan. The project purpose

is to provide more effective and economic education conditions in the schools constructed under the project. Achievement of this purpose assumes a continued demand for school facilities to serve 6-14 year old students; and continued GOJ budgetary support for the elementary and preparatory school programs and attainment of the goals in this phase of educational development set forth in the "Five Year Plan 1976-1980". Project outputs will be the completion and equipping of school buildings, and attainment of these outputs assumes availability of local contractors to carry out construction; adequate trained MPW supervisory engineering staff; and GOJ provision of furnishings and equipment for completed schools. Project inputs are AID funds to contribute to contracts for school construction; GOJ (MOE) funds to finance land, furnishings, and their contribution to finance construction contracts; construction supervision and management services by MPW staff; and construction contractor labor and materials.

The World Bank group is currently assisting the GOJ in school construction and improvement. The IBRD in 1975 approved a $6.0 IDA credit to assist in constructing seven new trade and secondary schools; constructing extensions to 16 existing preparatory schools (adding space to existing buildings); and equipping all 23 of the above with laboratory, workshop, and crafts furnishings. Total project cost was estimated to be $17.5 million. An IDA 1972 credit of $5.4 million is financing teacher training curriculum improvement, a comprehensive school, a polytechnic and trade training center at Zarka and an Agricultural Teaching Center in the Agricultural School at Shoubak. No other donors are assisting the Ministry of Education (MOE) in new construction of elementary and preparatory schools.

Financial Requirements and Plans

The estimated cost of the project is $7.5 million of which the A.I.D. Loan will cover $4.0 million. Disbursements are expected to extend over a 2 to 2½ year period, utilizing FAR procedures.

Project Development

Preparation of this project should be delayed until the initial problems associated with the first School Construction Project have been resolved, and until an evaluation of progress made under that project can be completed -- the first year's experience. It is anticipated that evaluation and project development/project paper preparation can be undertaken in August 1977 with a PP available in September.

Issues

No fundamental issues affecting the basic assumptions of the project are evident at this time.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: [A] (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Jordan

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 278-0205

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: NE; B. CODE: 3

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT - II

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT

A. [3] (2 = PRP, 3 = PP) B. DATE: MM 12 YY 77

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION

a. INITIAL FY [78] b. FINAL FY [78]

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = .333 JD)

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	10000
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	6000
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	16000

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 78 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 78 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) SA	701		210		10000		10000
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL							

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

Improve the quality of life for rural inhabitants

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

Provide social infrastructure and residential quarters necessary to attract and service Valley population and provide a framework for increasing agricultural and other productivity from capital and social investments made or to be made in the Jordan Valley.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

AID/W DH Evaluation Officer, AID/W funded, 2-3 weeks, Oct. 1977.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature

Title: Christopher H. Russell, Director

Date Signed: MM DD YY

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MM DD YY

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

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VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT II

Summary of Problem and Proposed Response

Under its "3 Year Plan for Economic Development - 1973-1975" and the ensuing "Five Year Plan for Economic and Social Development, 1976-1980", the Government of Jordan prepared both a comprehensive national plan and separate sub-plans for the East Bank of the Jordan River Valley. The rationale for these separate sub plans was that agriculture in the Jordan Valley, in the short run, could potentially generate more income and employment than any other alternative investment in agriculture. In the preparation of these sub-plans, the GOJ recognized that the full benefits expected to be realized as a result of the scheduled investments in productive infrastructure, primarily irrigation facilities, could not be realized without the orderly development of communities to support an expanded population and without the availability to that expanded population (and obviously the existing population as well) of its basic needs in terms of social and public services, e.g. housing, health, potable water, education and governmental services.

The proposed program of sites, services and housing to be developed in conjunction with irrigation and other infrastructure projects is consistent with AID's approach to rural development to improve the quality of life of the poor majority residing in rural areas in making the areas economically selfsustaining. The development activities which make the process of rural development self-sustaining are the income producing irrigation and agricultural investments which are separate projects in themselves, but at the same time integral parts of the East Bank development scheme.

In FY 1975 an AID loan (278-K-013) of $8.65 million was made to finance construction of health, educational and municipal facilities in selected "first" priority villages and to initiate a mortgage lending program. Although no loan funds have been disbursed, the construction contract documents and bid documents for buildings have been prepared for issuance in early August 1976. The implementation of the mortgage lending program has not been, and cannot be implemented, until a law, currently in draft, is promulgated permitting the GOJ to expropriate land in planning areas for parcelization and sale to Valley residents. This law is anticipated to become effective in late August or early September. As of now the JVC has received over 1,000 applications from individuals and cooperatives for mortgage loans for house rennovation, house additions and construction of new homes.

The project proposed herein is essentially a continuation of the existing loan. The JVC now believes it essential to increase the mortgage component of the project but no decision as to the level will be made until bids are received for construction of a) the buildings in the first priority villages and b) 300 houses which are to be made available for GOJ employees. After a more accurate (actual cost of construction) picture of costs is obtained, it will be possible for the JVC and AID to focus on the particular villages to be assisted and the extent of sites and services and mortgages which can be accommodated within the proposed funding.

In essence, Village Development II will continue the efforts of Village Development-I, following the priorities established by the JVC and participating ministries of the GOJ.

The JVC will require continuation (and possibly an increase by one) of the number of experts providing technical assistance in the area of project implementation, particularly construction management. These experts presently are being funded, in part, from the FY 1975 Village Development Grant Project. Probably 3-4 men for 2 years will be required. In addition there will be a continuing need, on an intermittent basis, for assistance to and monitoring of the Housing Bank's mortgage lending program. This will require one advisor approximately 3 times a year over a two year period.

There is no realistic alternative to meeting the needs; the only alternatives are the funding sources, e.g. GOJ budget, and/or other foreign loans for the separate facilities or sub-parts of the total program. Thus the real question is the establishment of priorities for development and coordination among the various donors and the GOJ to achieve maximum results from the investments proposed.

The intended beneficiaries for the infrastructure portion of the project are all of the residents of the existing settlements which are to be provided with water supply, schools, clinics, streets, etc. This element of the project is not and cannot be directed at any one income level or social classification of people. It is clear from employment data collected during 1973 by the GOJ that about 75 percent of the persons employed were employed in agriculture and that some 60 percent of these agricultural workers are tenants or sharecroppers. Thus the rural poor will benefit directly from the infrastructure portion of the program. In respect to mortgage financing, the criteria of eligibility for loans will restrict the bulk (70 percent) of the funds to income levels of that of farm workers, sharecroppers, tenant farmers, etc. in a manner similar to that employed in the Village Development-I Loan.

Given the design standarization adopted for the various facilities based on population levels in the communities, there is no physical restraint evident to the replicability of these standardized facilities throughout the Valley. The mortgage program can be expanded using Housing Bank funds since the interest rate is to be compatible with the Housing Bank's usual interest rate. Replicability of the project is not at issue.

Two major project specific assumptions are (1) that employment opportunities are generated as expected and the income opportunities of the new productive infrastructure is adequate to stabilize settlers with the average person receiving a fair income for his services; and (2) the Government of Jordan is able to satisfactorily secure and implement a law for expropriation of land within planning areas for purposes of parcelization and sale of private citizens.

Parallel Jordan Valley development efforts assisted by foreign donors include:

(1) Domestic Water Supply Project

For purposes of supplying drinking water to all 36 population centers, the Valley has been divided into three regions, each to be served by a water supply project as under:

(a) North East Ghor Project - IDA

This is to serve ten settlements in the northern part of the Valley. The project consists of distribution networks, slow sand filters, chlorinating plants and small concrete reservoirs. The construction of the project is scheduled to start in mid-1977 and to be completed by mid-1978.

(b) South East Ghor Project - KFW

This project consists of furnishing 8 settlements in the southern part of the Valley with domestic water supply from Wadi Jaria wells. A consultancy agreement was signed for a review of available designs, preparation of tender documents and supervision of construction. The construction of the project is intended to be in two phases. The first phase would start in October 1976 to be completed by the end of 1977, the second phase to start in 1979 and be completed in 1981.

(2) Jordan Valley Electrification Project: - KFW

The Project aims at providing electricity in the Valley for irrigation, industrial and domestic purposes by extending the national power system from the Eastern Highlands to the Valley. The Project consists of a 33 KV transmission network and a system of distribution networks for 36 settlements. The transmission network consists of one line extending from Adasiya in the north to the Dead Sea in the south and three lines extending in an east-west direction. Of the three lines, one extends from Samma in the north to North Shuna in the northern part of the Valley and the other two lines extend from the vicinity of Amman to South Shuna in the southern part and Al-Arda in the middle part of the Valley.

(3) Telecommunications Project - KFW

The project is aimed at providing automatic telephone services within the Valley and connecting it with the national and international networks. For this purpose, four telephone exchanges for connections within the Valley will be installed. Microwave networks will interlink the four exchanges and will provide toll connections with Amman. Local distribution networks in each of the 36 settlements in the Valley will also be provided. A detailed study and a master plan have been completed, on the basis of which designs and tender documents are under preparation.

Financial Requirements and Plans

The project is estimated to cost $16,000,000 of which the AID loan would provide $10,000,000. The balance would come from GOJ budget sources. A three year disbursement period is anticipated.

Project Development

Under the Village Development Loan (278-K-013) and its associated grant project, final plans for the settlements to be developed in the Valley have been completed, as have the plans and specifications for the standardized units for public services. Procedures have been established for implementation of the mortgage program. Development of this follow-on project appears to rest primarily on the results of a close evaluation of the actual implementation experience of the original project. To assist in this evaluation and the preparation of the project paper it is proposed to provide TDY services of an AID/W DH evaluation officer for

approximately two to three weeks in October 1977. He would assist the Mission in an evaluation of the progress achieved under the Village Development loan (278-K-013) and assist in the preparation of a PP for this proposed FY78 loan. The PP is scheduled for completion in December 1977.

Issues

There are no fundamental issues evident at this time.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: [A] (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: JORDAN

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 278-0206

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: NE; B. CODE: 3

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): AQABA WATER AND SEWAGE

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT

A. [2] (2 = PRP, 3 = PP)

B. DATE: MM YY: 12 76

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION

a. INITIAL FY: 78

b. FINAL FY: 78

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = .333 JD)

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	9000
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	6200
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	15200

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 78 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 78 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) SA	501		826		9000		9000
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL					9000		9000

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 541 545

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH):

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 720

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

Improved quality of life for residents of Aqaba.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

Provide water distribution and sewage systems to meet present demands and allow industrial, commercial and residential growth.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

To be determined after feasibility study completed.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature

Title: Christopher H. Russell
Director Christopher H Russell

Date Signed: MM DD YY

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MM DD YY

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

AQABA WATER AND SEWAGE

Summary of Problem and Proposed Response

Due to the closure of Beirut, the opening of the Suez Canal and the recent trade agreements between Jordan and Iraq, the Port of Aqaba is handling triple the tonnage of cargo processed during the first five months of 1976 compared with 1975. During the same period Aqaba's labor force, including Jordanian, Arab and foreign labor, has doubled. This has placed a severe strain on the city and close environs to absorb the demands for housing, utilities, and public services. Adding to the pressure on these facilities, the GOJ is financing a large fertilizer complex in the Aqaba area in line with their development strategy to spread economic activities throughout the country and their Development Plans's principal goal of achieving a 12 percent growth rate in Gross Domestic Product.

A master plan for the development of Aqaba has been prepared by a joint US-Lebanese consulting group, (TAMS and Dar al Handasah) financed by the World Bank and the GOJ. A $33,000,000 equivalent water supply project, funded by the Arab Fund for Economic Development, a British loan and GOJ funds, is currently being implemented. However this latter effort, which is programmed for completion in late 1978, provides only for transmission and storage and not distribution.

The purpose of the proposed project is to provide potable water distribution and sewage disposal facilities. The project output will be an operable system of water distribution and sewage disposal. For the project to be successful it is necessary that the water supply project discussed above produce an adequate source of water to accommodate projected demands, and the necessary transmission lines. Assuming positive feasibility, success of this proposed loan project is also predicated on the availability of the required financial, material, contractor and administrative inputs. Beneficiaries of the project will be the population of the City of Aqaba. Among other benefits, successful installation of an upgraded potable water distribution and sewage disposal system, assuming operating standards can be assured, is expected to have a sizeable and immediate impact on the incidence of enteric parasitic diseases, which, and particularly among children, is Jordan's most prevalent medical problem.

Financial Requirements and Plans

The final draft of the master plan report does not provide details for phasing construction of the installation of the systems, but rather provides cost estimates for each year of the plan period 1976 through 1990. The total estimated cost of the first three

years of the plan for water for urban Aqaba is $3.2 million of which $2.6 million is estimated foreign exchange cost. The total estimated cost of the first three years for the sewage system is $12.0 million of which approximately $7.8 million is estimated foreign exchange cost. It is anticipated that as part of the feasibility study a recommended phasing of the installation of the systems will be developed at which time discrete areas or sections will be identified for installation in the initial phase of the development. This proposed $9.0 million loan, is expected to be utilized to finance selected initial phases of the improvement to the water distribution system and a sewage system for urban Aqaba. Disbursements are expected to stretch over a four year period according to a schedule to be developed during preparation of the feasibility study.

Project Development

The feasibility study required for this project is expected to be financed in FY 1977 under the FY 1977 Technical Services Grant. The Mission, in conjunction with AID/W inputs, can develop a satisfactory scope of work for the feasibility study. No TDY assistance is required. It is estimated that this feasibility study can be completed by September-October 1977 and that - although we cannot predict whether or what TDY assistance might be required at that time - a PRP can be completed by Dec 1977.

Issues

Timing of this project would appear to be dependent on the implementation schedule of the Aqaba transmission project, and it will therefore be necessary determine the interface time phasing of that project.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

To Be Completed By Originating Office

1. TRANSACTION CODE: [A] (A = Add, C = Change, D = Delete)

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Jordan

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER *(7 digits)*: 278-0207

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. Symbol: NE; B. Code: 3

7. PROJECT TITLE *(maximum 40 characters)*: RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. [2] (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE (MM YY):

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY ___ b. FINAL FY ___

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 or equivalent, $1 = .333 JD)

FUNDING SOURCE		Life of Project
a. AID Appropriated		7000
b. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
c. Host Country		3800
d. Other Donor(s)		
TOTAL		10800

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. Grant	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. Loan	E. FIRST FY ____ __ F. Grant	E. FIRST FY ____ __ G. Loan	LIFE OF PROJECT H. Grant	LIFE OF PROJECT I. Loan
(1) SA	720		062		7000		7000
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
	TOTAL						

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES *(maximum six codes of three positions each)*:

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES *(maximum six codes of four positions each)*:

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE:

15. PROJECT GOAL *(maximum 240 characters)*:

Improve the quality life in villages located in rural areas.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE *(maximum 480 characters)*:

Provide electrical energy for use by inhabitants of rural villages with population of 500 or more.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS *(staff/funds)*:

Engineer and economist/financial specialist, two-three weeks, approx. May 1977 - Probably contract. Cost unknown.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature:

Title: Christopher H. Russell, Director

Date Signed (MM DD YY):

19. Date Document Received in AID/W, or for AID/W Documents, Date of Distribution (MM DD YY):

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Summary of Problem and Proposed Response

The expressed goals of the Five Year Plan are the distribution of the benefits of economic development throughout Jordan. One facet of achievement of this goal is the provision in the Five Year Plan for electric power to be made available to 100 town and villages. This goal and the proposed project are in consonance with the DAP and the Congressional mandate.

The Jordan Electricity Authority's (JEA) planning for providing rural electrification is still at a preliminary stage. JEA has prepared an illustrative plan for electrification of 284 villages (out of approximately 300-325 non-electrified villages with over 500 population) over the period 1976-1984. This plan has been reviewed by AID and recommendations/suggestions have been made to the JEA concerning both the general areas requiring further analysis and the type of technical assistance needed to prepare a long term electrification program. It is planned that technical assistance be provided to JEA in FY1977 (under the Technical Assistance and Feasibility Studies grant project) and, assuming a feasible long term project plan can be developed, that AID provide loan funded assistance to the implementation of the JEA plan beginning in FY 1978. Technical assistance required in FY1977 to permit the preparation of the long term plan are as follows: a distribution engineer experienced in design and planning rural power systems and an economist for total of about 12 man weeks at an estimated cost of $35,000.

The proposed FY1978 loan project is intended to finance the design of the distribution systems, procurement of the necessary materials, and erection of the system including house connections. Technical assistance may be required in the areas of maintenance, pole construction, administration (rate structures and collection procedures) and supervision of construction and installation of equipment. The average number of villages to be electrified each year to meet JEA's goal is about 30 villages. It is proposed that about 60 villages be included in the project. The estimated project cost is very preliminary and requires refinement based on final system design and identification of specific villages to be electrified. The GOJ is committed to a program of electricity supply to villages with population over 500. The principal beneficiaries of the project will be the inhabitants of the rural villages. Replicability of the

project is not at issue. The major assumptions to the success of a long term plan are that 1) the various power companies now operating the various electricity systems will be combined under the JEA (for coordination and development of the rural systems); and 2) that JEA will be able to develop a rural electrification program acceptable to international lending institutions. To achieve such a plan requires JEA to revise their tendancy to overdesign and to think in transmission rather than distribution terms, so that costs are kept to a minimum consistent with services requirements and safety.

Electricity-related projects involving other donors include:

1. Hussein Central Thermal Power

IDA and the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development are assisting the financing of the Hussein Central Thermal Power Station to provide power to the northern regions (Irbid) and Amman. Completion of this project (1980) will provide 215 MW of power. In addition IDA and the Kuwaiti funds are partially financing erection of an overhead 132 KV high tension transmission grid and 132/33 KV main substation to supply electricity generated at the Hussein Central Thermal Power station to the main load centers in Amman and Irbid. British loan funds are assisting in a project designed to strengthen and upgrade the high and low tension networks of the Jordan Electricity Power Company within the greater Amman area to cope with the electric power to be supplied from the Hussein Central Thermal Power Station and to expand electricity supply to the villages in the governates of Amman and Balqa.

2. Transmission Linkage with Syria

Financed partly by British and Kuwaiti Fund loans, work has begun to erect transmission lines to link the Jordanian and Syrian electricity networks as part of the proposed electricity linkage among the Arab countries.

3. Jordan Valley

Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (KFW) is financing a first stage program for the erection of transmission and distribution lines to supply electricity to 23 towns and villages in the Jordan River Valley.

Financial Requirements and Plans

To be developed.

Project Development

During FY1977 AID plans to finance the technical assistance necessary for the JEA to prepare a long term rural electrification plan and project. Assuming this effort can be completed by the Second Quarter of FY1977, we would tentatively project a need for at minimum an engineer and an economist/financial specialist in perhaps May 1977 to assist in preparation of a PRP. PRP to be completed by June 1977; and PP (TDY requirements to be determined) by Sept. 1977.

Issues

None