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FY 1979 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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Program Purpose and Background

The purposes for U.S. economic assistance to Jordan are both political and economic. One of our key foreign policy objectives is to help Jordan continue to be a moderate and stable power in the Middle East. Because of Jordan's geographic position, its pursuit of moderate policies contributes to regional stability. U.S. hopes for movement toward a Mideast settlement in the coming months enhance the importance of Jordan's stance. Jordan needs our continued encouragement and support as it enters into a period of increased risks and uncertainties. Our economic assistance program is, thus, a vital element in helping the movement towards a settlement.

Jordan's very narrow economic base provides a further rationale for U.S. economic assistance. The East Bank of Jordan has limited natural resources which supported a population of about 400,000 before the 1947/48 Arab-Israeli War. Massive immigration and high birth rates have increased this figure five-fold in intervening years. Impressive economic growth from the mid 1950's to 1960's (8 percent a year on the average) and substantial employment of Jordanians abroad (principally to the Gulf States) significantly reduced unemployment and eased pressure against land and infrastructure. The 1967 War and civil strife of the early 1970's, however, not only interrupted this progress but actually reduced per capita income. Not until 1972/73 did Jordan return to income levels of the mid 1960's.

Overall economic growth in real terms has averaged about 7 percent in the past few years and unemployment is virtually non-existent, but Jordan still lacks an economic base sufficient to support its population at current income levels without substantial outside assistance. The services sector accounts for 60 percent of GDP, most of which is public sector employment, an exceedingly high figure. Jordan's economic imbalance is also reflected in a Balance of Trade gap of about 75 percent of imports, and a 2/1 ratio between current budget expenditure and domestic revenues. It is doubtful that Jordan could maintain its current policies in face of the deteriorating economic situation that would result from significant reduction in aid flows.

The Mission believes there are strong political and economic arguments for exceptional increases in the FY 1979 and FY 1980 aid programs. For several years, the Jordanians have asked for an AID commitment to the construction of the Maqarin Dam and a potash facility on the Dead Sea. These projects appeared on the agendas of the U.S./Jordanian Economic Commission meetings in both of the past two years. Most recently they were raised by King Hussein during his April visit to the U.S. The Jordanians have requested a U.S. contribution of $50 to $75 million to the potash project, and $200 million for Maqarin Dam. The U.S. agreed to review the request. Feasibility studies financed by AID for both projects are nearing completion and preliminary results indicate both will prove economically sound. With final reports expected in a matter of months, the Jordanians are most anxious to raise the needed financing as soon as possible and to begin actual construction in FY 1979.

Both projects appear economically feasible and could contribute to peace and stability in the region. Moving now towards implementation would be useful in creating the right environment for settlement of Mideast issues in the months ahead. Given the politically sensitive issues associated with both projects, the U.S. has a unique and probably essential role to play if these key activities are to move forward. The projects also contribute directly and substantially to the objectives of our economic assistance program.

Program Recommendations

We propose, therefore, to include the potash and the Maqarin Dam projects in our FY 1979 and FY 1980 programs. For FY 1979 we are requesting a basic program of $77.5 million, which would include budget support at $38 million, development (capital) grants at $3.5 million, and development loan and technical assistance programs of $31 million and $5 million, respectively. In addition, we recommend in FY 1979 $50 million in loan financing for the potash facility, and $50 million to $72.5 million for Maqarin Dam, with one or both projects to be presented under the Middle East Special Requirements Fund (MESRF). Another $75 to $127.5 million for Maqarin is recommended in FY 1980, under the MESRF. The higher figures for the Maqarin Dam are shown in the ABS tables. They total $200 million and represent Jordanian

requested levels. We believe a total U.S. contribution of $125-$150 million would satisfy actual project requirements and recommend this range of figures, if it is consistent with political requirements in coming months. In addition, we request a PL-480 Title I program of $11.2 million and PL-480 Title II commodities at $700,000.

If funding limitations or political circumstances prevent the U.S. from supporting the Maqarin Dam in FY 1979, we would wish to proceed with a $127.5 million program including potash at $50 million. This level still contributes favorably to the political climate surrounding upcoming Mideast discussions. If funding the potash project proves impossible in FY 1979, a $77.5 million program would be the lowest option. That level might minimally satisfy our political interests and economic objectives, but would make no special contribution to forward movement of peace negotiations.

We recommend budget support of $38 million at any of the program levels described above. Our intention to reduce budget support gradually, reflecting strong Congressional views, is understood and essentially accepted by the Jordanians. Reductions have occurred in the past few years from $67.5 million in FY 1975 to a requested level of $42 million in FY 1978, and the downward trend should continue at least for another year to $38 million. A decrease of more than $5 million in budget support in our FY 1979 request level would not be advisable in view of continued Jordanian budgetary dependence on external assistance.

In the near future (in terms of parity of U.S. contributions), the level of Khartoum budget support coming from either Kuwait or Saudi Arabia establishes a kind of lower limit for our cash support. Jordan's ability to maintain its moderate position in the region to a great extent is a function of its ability to draw support from many sources and remain financially independent from any one source. Our past reductions have increased Jordan's dependency on Arab donors, and while we welcome such assistance, we feel there is only limited room for further reductions. We can contemplate a decline to $30 million in FY 1980 and then a plateau at that level through FY 1983, with a $5 million

annual Development Grant during the period, but would want to review this projection in the light of Jordan's circumstances each year.

The likelihood of continued foreign-generated inflation in Jordan makes it difficult to quantify an acceptable reduction in budget support below $30 million in 1980. Despite the recent slowdown in business activity, the Amman Consumer Price Index (which may understate the actual rate of inflation) continues its upward movement. The average increase during 1976 was 15 percent, slightly higher than average increases in the previous three years. The rise was dominated by the near tripling of fruit and vegetable prices since 1972, largely a reflection of expanding exports of these commodities. This situation is likely to continue at least until the production increases expected in the East Ghor occur. The growing demand in the region for Jordanian manpower is not likely to abate in the near term, and further increases in local salary scales are expected as Jordan tries to minimize this outflow. The corresponding increase in remittance income, while of major value to Jordan's Balance of Payments situation, also contributes importantly to the inflationary pressure. It has accounted for much of the 20 percent annual increase in the money supply since 1973. Fortunately, the inflationary boom peaked in mid 1976, as rampant land speculation halted and middle and high income residential housing came into excess supply. While domestic forces may have been brought under control, foreign generated pressure seems likely to continue, with a growing budget gap at current prices. Our budget support will buy less, both in economic and political terms.

In months ahead we plan to continue to improve our understanding of the inflationary factors, and the measures that could be taken by the Jordanians to contain them. Some additional revenues, for example, could be generated through improved tax administration procedures. We have had encouraging discussions with Jordanian officials concerning our providing limited technical expert assistance to the Tax Department, and upgrading skills of key persons in the Department through our Development Assistance Training Project. Some further rationalization of public sector spending, too, would be helpful. We will need to consider particularly the impact

of constructing the potash and Maqarin Dam projects on the demand for local resources, and their possible effect on competing Plan activities.

The Government of Jordan finds it particularly difficult -- given local inflation and the pull of far higher wages in the neighboring oil-rich states -- to hold the line on official salaries, the major component in their current expenditure budget. An AID policy to reduce budget support that accelerated the loss of experienced Jordanian public servants would hurt development activities and exacerbate social tensions. Private sector wages appear to have stayed abreast of the rising cost of living. There is some evidence that the welfare of semi-skilled and unskilled workers actually may have improved as a result of the surge in labor demand in the past year or so, leaving government officials relatively, if not absolutely, disadvantaged. This dissatisfaction greatly concerns the Government, given the political importance and size of the public sector, both military and civilian. A minimum but constant level of budget support will provide the Jordanians increased flexibility in dealing with this key issue.

Recent Economic Experience

Jordan's overall economic performance in the past few years augers well for the future. Real GDP grew at approximately 7 percent from 1973 through 1976, with the industrial sector achieving an average yearly rate of nearly 25 percent. Gross capital formation rose from about 20 percent of GDP in 1973 to 27 percent in 1975 and undoubtedly was higher in 1976. Admittedly this investment was largely foreign financed, but the rapid growth in capital stock augers well for future development. Unemployment has been virtually eliminated within the past year or so.

While commodity exports during the 1973-1976 period increased more rapidly than commodity imports (50 percent v.s. 25 percent), a healthy sign, Jordan still suffers a chronic and growing trade deficit in absolute terms. Jordan imports 50 percent of food consumed (30 percent of its import bill). Raw materials account for about 20 percent of imports, with capital and consumer goods representing 35 percent and 45 percent of imports respectively.

Jordan's trade deficit is currently more than offset by official transfers and remittances from Jordanians working abroad. Central Bank figures show striking increases in recent years in the latter category, reaching $345 million in 1976, the largest export earning category in the Balance of Payments. The current account surplus reached a record $85 million in 1976. For the first time, however, there was a net outflow of capital, as the Jordanians repaid a loan to finance increases in oil prices and, therefore, the overall surplus was the lowest in recent years. Foreign exchange holdings were roughly $615 million in December 1976, representing about 8 months' commodity imports. The ratio of foreign debt to total debts on current account is a low 6 percent, leaving room for additional developmental borrowing.

Despite a substantial increase in domestic revenues from $145 million in 1973 to $340 million in 1976, exclusive of domestic borrowing, the budget deficit actually increased. Current and capital expenditures in Part I of the budget (the non-development budget) rose to about $330 million in 1976, more than offsetting the impressive revenue performance. A budget gap of about $250 million existed in 1976, as domestic revenues covered less than 50 percent of the Part I budget. Domestic revenues grew by about 25 percent per year during the 1973-1976 period. Indirect taxes rose rapidly, more than tripling to $35 million in 1976. They account for only 12 percent of total domestic revenues, leaving room for increases. Jordan's domestic revenues as a percent of GNP (21 percent) in 1976, however, compare quite favorably with other countries at a similar stage of development.

All in all, Jordan's economic performance in recent years has been well above average. The assistance received from various sources has been effectively utilized. Economic and social development is given very high priority, providing a favorable environment for developmental aid from donor countries.

U.S. Assistance to the Poor Majority

AID's project assistance to Jordan has two related, but separate, development objectives -- increase of domestic revenues and exports, and improving the well-being of the poor majority in which we have growing opportunities in coming years.

Although by some indices Jordan fits among the middle group of developing countries, infant mortality is high, national life expectancy is only 57 years, and child malnutrition is prevalent. Additionally, there are grave problems related to water and sewage in the increasingly crowded cities, which contribute to high morbidity and mortality rates.

There are a number of projects in the social sector that can both improve the lot of the poor majority and serve Jordanian and U.S. political interests. Many Jordanians feel the availability of social services from the Government has deteriorated since the mid-1960's, largely because of the loss of managerial talent to neighboring states. At the same time, there are rising expectations; the rapid development occurring in neighboring countries affects very much the Jordanian perception of what their government should be doing for them. Worldwide comparison of per capita, GNP, etc. may be less valuable, therefore, in assessing Jordanian needs than the rates of change within the Arab world. To the extent the AID program can help alleviate this sense of frustration, and provide greater assurance that the Government is concerned with and attempting to improve the quality of life of the low income majority, the more the Jordanian Government will be able to assure the stability required to allow it to pursue moderate policies in the Mideast peace context.

This consideration provides further justification for our projects in the Jordan Valley where they serve our equity concerns as well as new economic growth objectives. The schools and health clinics being constructed under the Village Development project, for example, will expand government services in the area, and facilitate the establishment of a more permanent population in the region.

Similarly, the proposed water management project addresses crucial agricultural extension and research issues in the Valley. The Jordanians plan to introduce sprinkler and drip irrigation to the East Ghor over coming years, and some equipment will arrive soon. Thus a program for acquainting farmers with these systems' use and maintenance is required, along with a research effort to address disease potentials, water management practices, and other problems associated with these new irrigation techniques.

Also aimed at assisting the mass of small farmers in the Jordan Valley is the assistance to the Farmers Association, which would be continued under the FY 1979 program. The Association will serve as a credit source and provide a number of services, including marketing. To improve market access for the small farmers, the FY 1979 program would also include a loan to upgrade the farm-to-market roads in the Valley. An arterial highway runs the length of the East Ghor, but connecting roads in many cases are inferior and some are impassable during the rainy season.

A recent joint review at GOJ suggestion indicates the health sector as another area in which AID can play a useful role, contributing directly to improving services extended and impacting materially on the quality of life of Jordan's disadvantaged. In both rural and urban areas morbidity and mortality are high. Clean water supplies are inadequate, nutritional status is low, and effective health education programs are virtually non-existent. The health status indicators of most concern are the infant and child mortality rates -- for infants, 90-100 per 1,000 live births, a rate 5.3 times higher than the U.S. For pre-school children, the rate is estimated at 10.6 times that of the U.S.; and for school children (ages 5-14), 5.8 times. And over 51 percent of Jordan's population is under the age of 15. Many of the diseases now found in Jordan would be prevented or cured if contact were made quickly enough with the health care system. A considerable health sector infrastructure exists in Jordan, but as a system of subsectoral providers of services who operate independent of one another. Moreover, health sector resources are geographically concentrated in the urban clusters and maldistributed, in the sense that at least three-quarters of the Ministry of Health's budget is hospital-related. Instead, 75 percent of Jordan's population's health needs could be satisfied at the primary care level or first level of contact with the population, the village and urban clinics and health centers.

A comprehensive, joint USAID/GOJ review of the health sector was made in 1976 and early 1977, and the GOJ decided to revise existing services delivery patterns by focusing greater attention on primary level preventive and promotive services to population groups considered most at risk. USAID, therefore, proposes to begin in late FY 1977, as a first effort, a several year technical assistance activity with

two parallel objectives: the upgrading of services provided by existing medical auxiliary personnel; and the institutionalization of a Jordanian national health planning capability. By mid FY 1979 we foresee that sufficient progress will have been made in cachement areas now being served, inadequately; and in detailed planning, to warrant our responding favorably to the Government's desire to expand services in areas now not covered and in other ways.

Unlike most developing countries, Jordan is largely an urbanized society, with more than 50 percent of its population in urban areas. The majority of the poor are not farmers but city dwellers. In the city of Amman, it is estimated that two-thirds of the 750,000 city inhabitants are Palestinian refugees. Before the influx of refugees, a 1966 study showed that 50 percent of the city population (the average family unit in Jordan is about 6 people) lived in one or two rooms. The arrival of refugees and an urban growth rate recently calculated at about 11 percent has only exacerbated already poor living conditions. Water, sewage and power problems are becoming increasingly acute. The World Health Organization has suggested that the water/sewage situation in Amman could lead to serious health problems if not dealt with soon. Employment problems are also becoming serious for large sections of the city's population. The urban labor force is generally characterized by lack of skills, high occupational turnover and lack of job tenure. Finally, government and private sector services are not expanding with the rapid population growth. Services are inefficient or not available at all for large portions of the population. As a result, housing, health, education and employment conditions are deteriorating.

Clearly recognizing the political and social significance of its urban problems, the GOJ has requested USAID assistance in urban planning for the greater Amman area. This planning effort should help the Jordanians to examine systematically the problems and needs of a large fraction of the urban population. As it evolves, the planning activity should provide the essential framework and strategy for future projects designed to benefit these persons. Earlier urban planning efforts primarily were the work of the Amman Municipality, which had only limited authority to implement them.

Several Government bodies share policy, legal, administrative and financial responsibility in the Amman region. It is now intended, for the first time, to bring these interested parties together in a coordinated effort. We envisage a separate and multi-year urban planning project ready for approval in FY 1978, which would take considerable staff time in FY 1979.

It is not necessary to await the results of the urban planning project to identify a pressing need for expansion of the Amman water and sewage system. Perhaps 40 percent to 50 percent of the urban households have water connections and the sewage system includes only about 10 percent of the households. The absence of a sewage system is beginning to contaminate the Amman aquifers, a source now used to its upper limits. The Jordanians have no choice but to bring additional water to Amman and extend both water distribution and sewage systems as quickly as possible. Similar problems exist in the cities of Zarqa and Irbid. We do not envisage urban capital projects beyond water and sewage at this stage, but the planning activity may suggest useful projects for the 1980's.

Economic Growth Objectives

Circumstances in Jordan also argue for a strategy concerned with overall growth and development. An expanding and dynamic economy is supportive of our objective of increasing Jordan's economic stability, and only through an extended period of self-sustaining growth can Jordan significantly reduce its need for budget and balance of payments support.

While the 1976 to 1980 Development Plan sets highly ambitious targets (e.g., 12 percent real growth annually and $2.3 billion of investment), if there is peace, the potential exists in coming years for a sustained growth in Jordan of 8 percent to 10 percent annually, on the average, with minerals, agriculture, and tourism providing the driving force. Mineral exports in 1976 of $60 million accounted for about 50 percent of Jordan's commodity exports, with a five-fold increase called for in the 1976-1980 Development Plan. We think the target is too high, within this time frame, but that it may be achieved by the end of the 1980's. Expanded phosphate and fertilizer output should impact earlier than other minerals on exports and revenues even though investment plans are behind schedule. Exports in

this minerals sub-sector of up to $200 million might be reached by the early 1980's. Sufficient funds and expert assistance for these projects are likely to be available from other donors, and we do not presentaly believe they will require a direct AID role in the area.

Potash and other mineral deposits in the Dead Sea look promising as export earners. The potash feasibility study currently underway indicates there might be over $100 million in exports by the mid to late 1980's, and the Jordanians are pressing hard to arrange for the $300 to $350 million investment costs to begin construction in FY 1979. Given our present involvement in the study, the size of the investment required, and possible political sensitivities of this project (Israel also extracts potash from the Dead Sea), the Jordanians believe U.S. financial participation is essential. They would like to limit participation, for administrative reasons, to perhaps 4 major donors, the U.S., IBRD, Arab Mining Co. and the other Arab source. The Jordanians rightly believe that failure of the U.S. to participate will reflect adversely on the project and discourage other lenders. Their request for $50 million from AID still leaves a very substantial gap to be filled from other sources. With maximum effort, however, the Jordanians believe they can reach this goal, given expressions of interest received thus far. Neither the Jordanians nor the U.S. Mission would wish to commit an entire year's AID development program to the project because there are other crucial projects that need U.S. financing. The potash project, however, is both economically worthwhile and politically important, and there has already been considerable Jordanian representation to the U.S. Government at the highest levels to make additional funds available in FY 1979 to support it. We believe this warrants AID support. A USGS expert presently is helping the Jordanians prepare a plan for the exploitation of other minerals.

Agriculture in Jordan accounts for about 12 percent of GNP, and major increases in production are possible. Fruits and vegetables now provide about 25 percent of commodity exports and are rising.

Plan projections call for doubling, or better, of output in the Jordan Valley by 1982. Though probably optimistic, substantial increases are likely, and with growing demand in the region for Jordanian fruits and vegetables, a significant contribution to the country's balance of trade is expected.

The Government has quietly retreated from its earlier prediction of doubled wheat production by the late 1970's. Nevertheless, the potential for such an increase exists if adequate support is given to adaptive research and extension efforts, and attention paid to appropriate input, credit, and price incentive policies.

In the past, along with the IBRD and the German Develop-Lending Agency, we have concentrated our program on Jordan Valley development. Within the next several years the benefits from this investment should be seen in expanded agricultural output. With the exception of the Maqarin dam, we would not expect to be involved in many more high-cost capital projects in the East Ghor region. Rather, our program should continue to concentrate on social and institutional problems and questions of equity that impede maximum development of the area.

We see an expanded role for AID-financed technical assistance in agricultural extension and research, credit, and capital aid to the newly-formed Jordan Valley Farmers Association. This latter assistance, to cover working capital, limited equipment and physical facilities, is proposed as a development grant. This approach was tentatively agreed upon in the last Joint Economic Commission meeting to alleviate the affects of budget support reductions and to provide badly needed social assistance to the rural poor. We also should try to strengthen the capacity of the Jordan Valley Authority to perform analysis of the social consequences of its activities, perhaps by financing pertinent research by the University of Jordan. With infrastructure largely underway or in place, we can ill afford to overlook these less costly, but far more complex, social issues that affect Valley development.

The Maqarin Dam project poses its own very special issues. While its total cost may be as high as $600 million, preliminary results of a current study indicate the project is sound economically, with a tremendous potential to expand output in the Jordan Valley. As mentioned previously, the Jordanians wish to start construction in FY 1979 and look to the U.S. as a major source of financing. They and other donors recognize that only the U.S. is in a position to help resolve the politically sensitive water rights issues associated with the project. A U.S. role is obviously essential to this project. The Jordanians have already made it clear that they

would hope to receive special U.S. assistance, totaling perhaps $200 million in the FY 1979 and FY 1980 programs. Like the potash facility, it is not possible to fund a project of this size within the current program levels.

In the field of agriculture outside the Jordan Valley, we are using the PL-480 Title I program to encourage commitment by the Government of Jordan of additional resources to increase agricultural productivity. Our 1977 agreement strengthens the previously agreed self-help measures and increases the GOJ's contribution to agricultural credit beyond previously planned levels. The new forgiveness procedures under PL-480 also may be useful in addressing important agricultural policy questions. We have engaged the Jordanians in preliminary discussions of a wheat pricing policy, and see the possibility of these procedures providing the additional incentive needed for the Jordanians to assure that prices to the local farmer do not fall below world prices. Also, we are considering using forgiveness procedures to encourage the GOJ to rationalize their agricultural credit interest rate structure.

There is a clear justification for PL-480 Title I & II commodities on Balance of Payments grounds. Foreign loans and grants finance 40-50 percent of the imports of goods and services, a structural problem likely to continue for many years. Food imports alone account for 30 percent of Jordan's commodity import bill, and wheat/wheat flour the most important item. With wide fluctuations in rainfall and, therefore, wheat yields, Jordan relies on concessional financing from the U.S. along with other donors to effect these wheat imports. In poor crop years, Jordan must buy perhaps 80 percent of its wheat consumption from abroad. Beyond alleviating a serious Balance of Payments problem, PL-480 commodities add significantly to our development resources in Jordan. Title I commodities generate revenues for the development budget and the recipients of CARE and UNICEF commodities benefit from this support. Nutritional deficiencies do exist among disadvantaged pre-school age children. Title II commodities address this important problem.

Other Donor Assistance

In carrying out these proposed programs we will coordinate as closely as possible with other donors. Donor coordination in the Jordan Valley has been particularly effective. A rather good development plan for the region exists, with each donor clearly understanding the relationship between its projects and those of other participants. The U.S. is providing the bulk of social infrastructure requirements, and we are working with the IBRD, the Germans, and recently the Japanese in water storage and in expanding the irrigation system. King Talal Dam, providing water to our Zarqa Triangle project, is being financed by the Kuwaiti Fund. Our project plans for Amman and Aqaba water and sewage and rural and urban electrification also provide for close consultation with the IBRD and the UK, both of whom finance related projects.

While tourism and small industry growth could contribute markedly to Jordan's export earnings and our developmental objectives, we believe IBRD interest and expertise in these areas justifies it playing the leading donor role. We would limit our support possibly to a few training opportunities and/or financing modest studies in coordination with these efforts.

Non-U.S. donor loan disbursements are estimated to have totaled about $57 million in 1976 for the country as a whole, with the Kuwaiti Fund ($13.5 million), German Bank for Reconstruction ($13.2 million), and the Arab Fund for Socioeconomic Development ($6 million) comprising the largest elements. Next in importance were the U.K. and IDA at about $5.2 million each.

Technical assistance from the major western donors -- UNDP, UK, the Germans and the U.S. -- is coordinated through monthly donor meetings in Amman. These discussions have enabled us to establish close working relationships with our counterparts and greatly facilitate the many ad hoc meetings on specific project matters. We benefit from the technical staff presence of the UNDP and the UK regional office. Donor coordination is effective in both technical and capital assistance. Other donor activities are consistent with the proposed program and our developmental objectives.

Program Summary

In summary, Table V describes four decision packages with respect to the FY 1979 program. After careful review we believe 80 percent of our FY 1978 request level including PL-480 Title I & II ($80.5 million) would be less than adequate to minimally satisfy essential objectives.

In this Minimum Package funding of lower ranking projects would be reduced below desired levels. The resulting PL-480 Title I figure represents less than one-third current Jordanian plans, requiring that they increase wheat purchases on costly commercial terms. Our development objectives perhaps could accommodate the water project reduction. Foreign policy considerations, however, require that we review this package again in coming months in the context of upcoming Mideast negotiations.

The Decision Package - Current ($ 89.4 million) raises the SA funded program to $77.5 million, roughly the basic program level requested in 1980 and beyond. It also contains a Title I program and the Amman Water & Sewage project at more appropriate levels. By not including the potash and Maqarin Dam projects, the package forgoes useful opportunities to contribute to movement towards a settlement in the Middle East.

The Decision Package - C/Expansion adds $50 million to the Current Package to provide for a needed U.S. contribution to the potash facility. This program would total $139.4 million.

Our final Decision Package - Proposed includes not only the potash project but also an initial tranche of $72.5 million for Maqarin Dam. A U.S. role vis-a-vis these projects is essential. Such a package offers the U.S. maximum foreign policy flexibility in coming months and therefore is our proposed program. (As noted in our strategy statement, the amount proposed as the U.S. contribution to Maqarin in FY 1979 represents the GOJ request level.)

Per requirements outlined in AIDTO CIRC A-86, the work force implications of the above described and proposed program for Jordan for FY 1979 have been fully explored with the Chief of Mission. It has been agreed, that in order to manage

and effectively carry out the above described "basic" $77.5 million program, it will be necessary to add to USAID resident U.S. staff: in the summer of 1977, an agriculturalist; in the summer of 1978, a loan officer and an engineer; and in the summer of 1979, (subject to a further review in 1978) a loan officer and an engineer.

It further has been agreed, in principle, that staff augmentation in the technical assistance area, particularly in agriculture, may be considered in a later review, should the pace of program and project development prove to warrant such consideration.

Should the decision be made to proceed with either the potash or the Maqarin project in FY 1979, or both, it has been agreed that the magnitude and complexity of both projects are such that each will likely require the addition to USAID staff, in addition to the above, of one engineer and one loan officer; but that the requirements for and determination of the timing of the arrival of this staff will be subject to further review by the Chief of Mission and will be contingent on the demonstrated pace of development and requirements of each project.

The augmentation to existing staffing levels required by lack of the decision packages will add to the FY 1979 operating expense budget. The total budget associated with each of these packages is estimated as follows:

"Minimum" program - $ 80,523
"Current" program - $ 89,368
"Expanded" program - $139,368
"Proposed" program - $211,868

Country/Program Jordan

Table I

Long Range Program Plan FY 77-83, by major categories

($ millions)

Security Assistance	1977	1978	Requested 1979	Planning Period 1980	1981	1982	1983
1. Total	70.0	93.0	200.0	200.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
a. Budget Support	45.0	42.0	38.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
b. Dev. Grants	-	-	3.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
c. Tech. Assistance	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.5	6.0
d. Loans	20.5	46.0	153.5	160.0*	34.5	34.5	34.0
2. PL 480 Total	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9
a. Title I	11.2**	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2
b. Title II***	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7

* of which 127.5 Maqarin, 32.5 other loans.

** only one half this amount approved to date.

*** exclusive of WFP.

DAP DOCUMENTATION SCHEDULE*

PROGRAM YEAR	DOCUMENTS TO BE USED AS BASIS FOR PROGRAM PLANNING	DATE APPROVED OR SENT TO AID/W
FY 1979	Original DAP	February 1975
	DAP Revision	Summer 1979
	Analytical Description of Poor Majority	
	Summary Strategy Statement	Summer 1979
	Sector Assessment (Specify): _____	
	_____	
	Other (Specify): _____	
FY 1980	Original DAP	
	DAP Revision	
	Analytical Description of Poor Majority	
	Summary Strategy Statement	
	Sector Assessment (Specify): _____	
	_____	
	Other (Specify): _____	
FY 1981	Original DAP	
	DAP Revision	Summer 1981
	Analytical Description of Poor Majority	
	Summary Strategy Statement	Summer 1981
	Sector Assessment (Specify): _____	
	_____	
	Other (Specify): _____	

* Required for FY 1979; optional for FY 1980 and FY 1981.

Country/Program: Jordan

Table II

Funding Levels for FY 1977, FY 1978, FY 1979
($ 000)

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79
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			
Development Grants	-	-	3,500
Technical Assistance	4,500	5,000	5,000
Budgetary Support	45,000	42,000	38,000
Loans	20,500	46,000	153,500
Total	70,000	93,000	200,000
HIGs	-	-	-
PL480			
Title I	11.2*	11.2	11.2
Title II**	.7	.7	.7

* Only one-half this amount approved to date
** Exclusive of WFP

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III

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: 78

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	OY	BY	LCP
-	Budget Support (Cash Transfer)	1/1	-	SA	-	GO	45,000	42,000	38,000	-

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

AID 1330-7 (2-77)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III

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: 78

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: 1 (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	OY	BY	LOP
	Technical Assistance									
0146	Development Admin. Training*	1	78	SA	601	GO	50	510	-	2,970
0178	Faculty of Agric.	1	78	SA	140B	GO	639	470	-	2,260
0181	Technical Services Grant**	3	78	SA	790	GO	2,000	1,500	-	4,950
0186	Jordan Valley Farmers Assn.	2	78	SA	133B	GO	541	420	-	961
0192	Water Mgt. Tech.	2/4	80	SA	120B	GO	520	300	400	1,320
0202	Minerals Development	2/2	80	SA	733	GN	-	300	650	1,400
0208	Health Planning and Service***	4	79	SA	534	GN	750	500	125	1,375
0213	Urban Dev. for Amman Region ***	4	79	SA	700	GN	-	1,000	500	1,500
0214	Admin. Development	2	82	SA	601	GN	-	-	300	900
0215	Agr. Production and Marketing	1	83	SA	140B	GN	-	-	500	3,500
0216	Farmers Assn. II	4	81	SA	133B	GN	-	-	550	1,689
0218	Farmers Assn. Dev. Grant	4	79	SA	133B	GN	-	-	3,500	3,500
0224	Tech. Services and Feasibility Studies Grant II	3	79	SA	133B	GN	-	-	1,500	1,500

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

AID 1330-7 (2-77)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III

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3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: JORDAN

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.:

5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY: 78

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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	OY	BY	LOP
0226	Health Information System Dev.	3	80	SA	580	GN	-	-	475	650
	LOANS									
0183	Village Dev. I Add-on	-	77	SA	701	L	5,500	-	-	14,150
0196	Yarmouk Rd. Add-on	-	77	SA	701	L	1,000	-	-	1,000
0199	Aqaba Grain Dist. System	-	77	SA	169	L	**	-	-	
0200	Maqarin Dam Design	-	77	SA	144	L	5,000	-	-	5,000
0205	Village Dev. II	3	78	SA	701	L	-	5,000	-	5,000
0206	Aqaba Water and Sewage	3	78	SA	501	L	-	6,000	-	6,000
0207	Credit for Farmers Assn.	2	78	SA	240	L	-	3,000	-	3,000
0209	Rural Village/Urban Electrification***	2	78	SA	720	L	9,000	-	-	9,000
0210	Potash Design	1	78	SA	739	L	-	5,000	-	5,000
0211	Amman Water Supply	2	78	SA	501	L	-	18,500	-	18,500
0212	Roads Improvement II Highway Safety)	1	78	SA	701	L	-	4,500	-	4,500
0217	Jordan Valley Farm to Market Roads	1	79	SA	130B	L	-	-	2,000	2,000

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

AID 1330-7 (2-77)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III

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: 78

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

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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	OY	BY	LOP
0219	Jordan Valley Mortgage Loan Funding	4	79	SA	723B	L	-	-	2,000	2,000
0220	Amman Water Dist. and Sewage Disposal	1	79	SA	501	L	-	-	20,500	20,500
0221	Village Dev. III	4	79	SA	701	L	-	-	6,500	6,500
0222	Potash Production	2	79	SA	734	L	-	-	50,000	50,000
0223	Amman Sewage Facility	2	78	SA	501	L	-	4,000	-	4,000
0225	Maqarin Dam Construction	3	79	SA	100	L	-	-	72,500	72,500

* See Deviation Narrative on Health (Project 278-0268)
** See comments for FY 1977 funding change
*** Deviations from FY 1978 Congressional presentation.

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

AID 1330-7 (2-77)

DEVIATIONS FROM FY 77 & 78 CP FUNDING

FY 77

Project 278-0181, Technical Services and Feasibility Studies

The level of funding for this project has been increased from $1.5 to $2.0 million. Subsequent to the presentation of the FY 1978 CP, it became apparent that due to Government delay one of USAID's FY 1977 projects, Adult Vocational Training, would not be ready for implementation for at least one more year. The Adult Vocational Training project was proposed for funding at $.5 million in FY 77 and $1.0 million in FY 1978 (the one million is to be shifted to a new urban planning project in FY 78 -- see below). USAID has sought approval to shift the FY 77 $.5 million for the Adult Vocational project to the Technical Services Grant to provide urgently needed urban planning assistance to the GOJ.

Project 278-0199, Aqaba Grain Storage Project

The GOJ recently advised USAID that they have proceeded to execute a contract with a Syrian firm for construction of grain facilities at Aqaba. They further indicated their desire to seek financing elsewhere and requested that USAID reprogram the $9.0 million initially proposed for this project to more urgent areas of concern that have been surfaced in recent studies. They specifically requested assistance in FY 1977 for assistance with rural/urban electrification; and in FY 1978, vice the earlier proposed loan for rural electrification, for sewage facilities in Amman. Since both areas suggested will impact on the urban and rural poor, USAID has concurred.

Project 278-0209, Rural Village/Urban Electrification

As noted above, the GOJ has requested that we move forward to FY 1977 the Rural Electrification project, initially proposed for FY 1978 at $4.0 million, and that the FY 1978 $4.0 million be used for a sewage project (see below). At the same time they have requested that we expand this project to urban areas, concentrating on improving facilities with particular attention to the needs in urban poor areas. We

have agreed to shift the $9.0 million Aqaba Grain to this project. An AID/W team is currently in Amman preparing a PP.

FY 78

Project 278-0213, Urban Planning for the Amman Region

As an intended follow-on to the planning activity in Urban Planning begun under the Technical Assistance Grant in FY 1977, a two year urban planning project for the Amman Region is being proposed to begin in FY 1978. The $1.0 million originally programmed for Adult Vocational Training in FY 78 will be shifted to this project. A Project Identification Document for this project is included.

Project 278-0208, Health Planning and Development Services

This project was included in FY 1978 as a four year project beginning in FY 1977 at a total cost of $1.5 million - $.5 million in FY 1977. The GOJ, now having completed its review of the health sector study completed in February 1977, has requested a sharpening of the focus of this project to concentrate on two areas deemed of critical priority: the institutionalization of an indigenous national health planning capacility; and the immediate upgrading of existing basic health workers. Project scope has been shortened to three years and the total cost is now estimated at $1.375 million -- still beginning in the summer of 1977 -- with funding required at levels of $750,000 in FY 77; $500 thousand in FY 78; and $125,000 in FY 79. A PP has been presented. The additional $250,000 required in FY 1977 is available within the Jordan OYB, by reallotment of funds from the 1977 Development Administration Training Project.

Project 278-0223, Amman Sewage Facilities

Recent feasibility studies have pointed to serious health problems which may result from lack of proper sewage facilities in the City of Amman. In FY 78, given the pressing need to address these problems, we have agreed to reprogram the $4.0 million initially proposed for a Rural Electrification project in FY 78 to a sewage facility project in the City of Amman. A PID for this proposed project is enclosed.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE			AS APPROVED	REVISION	DATE PP/REVISION
Jordan	DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION TRAINING		INITIAL OBLIGATION ▶	FY 1970	FY	
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV			FINAL OBLIGATION ▶	FY 1978	FY 1978	DATE LAST PAR
	PROJECT NUMBER 278-0146	APPROPRIATION SA	TOTAL COST ▶	3,220	2,970	DATE NEXT PAR

U. S. DOLLAR COST ($ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 1/			ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	FUND PERIOD 4/ (FR-TO)	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	FUND PERIOD 4/ (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL											
PARTICIPANT	300	498	1060	510	1064	506	10/77-9/79		491	15	
U.S. TECHNICAL ASSIST.		46									
OTHER COST		7									
HOST COUNTRY INPUT											

2/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79
DH			
PASA			
CONTRACT			

3/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
NON-CONTRACT: LONG-TERM	10	6	-
SHORT-TERM	16	13	-
CONTRACT: LONG-TERM			
SHORT-TERM			

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

AID 1330-8 (2-77)

DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION TRAINING

Progress to Date Narrative

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

During the Transition Quarter one million dollars were obligated for reprogramming 45 AID/American University of Beirut participants to the USA.

More than one third of FY 77 funds were obligated for extension of previously started programs and the balance is being spent on new programs in areas of direct relationship to USAID/J programs, in areas consistent with the congressional mandate, and as a means of strengthening the capability of our GOJ counterpart offices. The Project will be phased out in 1978, one year ahead of schedule, and a new follow on technical assistance project in manpower development is being presented to AID/W with this ABS.

A total of 298 training programs have been obligated in the eight years through May 15, 1977. They are detailed in the following summary table.

DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION IN TRAINING

PROGRAMS BY CATEGORY - FY1970 - FY1977

	PRACTICAL	Ph.D	MASTERS	UNDERGRADUATE	TOTAL
I. DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS/PLANNING					
A. Economics	1	5	10		16
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. Systems Analysis			1		1
L. Rural Electrification	3				3
TOTAL	31	5	17		53
II. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION					
A. Organization & Mgmt	2		1		3
B. Management	2				2
C. Public Administration	8	6	16		30
D. Manpower	8		1		9
E. Revenue Administration	27				27
F. Tax Administration	5		5		10
G. Statistics - Labor	4				4
H. Accountancy	4				4
I. Agric. Statistics	1				1
J. Social Welfare Admn.	1				1
TOTAL	62	6	23		91

	PRACTICAL	Ph.D	MASTERS	UNDERGRADUATE	TOTAL
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
IV. PRIVATE SECTOR					
A. Chamber of Commerce	1				1
B. Agriculture	2				2
C. Commerce/Industry	7				7
D. Construction	1				1
TOTAL	11				11
V. AID PRIORITY					
A. Population	8				8
TOTAL	8				8
VI. OBSERVATIONAL TOUR	6				6
TOTAL	6				6
VII. RESIDUAL					
A. Tourism/Archaeology	8		2		10
B. Engr/Agric/Geology	8	4	12		24
C. Civil Defense	2				2
D. Library	4				4
E. Social Affairs	1	1	3		5
F. Health	2				2
G. Customs/Food Control			1		1
H. Education/Admin	3	1	1		5
TOTAL	28	6	19		53

	PRACTICAL	Ph.D	MASTERS	UNDERGRADUATE	TOTAL
VIII. REPROGRAMMED AID/ AUB PARTICIPANTS			18	27	45
GRAND TOTAL	148	42	81	27	298

COUNTRY/PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE					
Jordan	Faculty of Agriculture Development	INITIAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 75	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION Sept. 28, 1976
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		FINAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 78	REVISION FY 78	DATE LAST PAR Oct. 13, 1976
	PROJECT NUMBER 278-0178 / APPROPRIATION	TOTAL COST ▶	AS APPROVED $1,700	REVISION $2,260	DATE NEXT PAR July 1977

U. S. DOLLAR COST ($ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 1/			ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	FUND PERIOD 4/ (FR-TO)	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	FUND PERIOD 4/ (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL	639	758	758	471.1	737	492.1		0	492.1	0	
U.S. Contract Specialists	350	308	332	293	315	310	10/77 -9/79	0	310	0	
Contract Participant Training	90	90	86	87	86	87	"	0	87	0	
Direct Participant Training	--	21	0	0	6	0	--	0	0	0	
Commodities	199	339	334	91.1	330	95.1	10/77 -6/79	0	95.1	0	
HOST COUNTRY INPUT	516			--				--			

2/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF

	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79
DH	--	--	--
PASA	--	--	--
CONTRACT	3	2	0

3/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED

	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
NON-CONTRACT: LONG-TERM	3	0	0
SHORT-TERM	0	0	0
CONTRACT: LONG-TERM	10	10	7
SHORT-TERM	2	3	0

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

AID 1330-8 (2-77)

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

Progress to Date

The project continues to progress with all objectives being met. Some, particularly those concerned with personnel and research are ahead of schedule.

The project was initiated in FY 1975 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 primarily by provision of U.S. 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 U.S. inputs. Contractor personnel began arriving in Jordan in early FY 1976. The first (Senior Agriculturist and Chief of Party) arrived at post late August 1975 and is on board. Since his arrival three WSU short-term consultants have come and already served their assignments and one resident irrigation consultant joined the Faculty October '76 on a two year assignment.

Following is progress made to date under the project:

(a) Equipment and Facilities:

The Agricultural Sciences Building (Phase I) was completed and all major laboratories and offices are in use. Costs of construction of the building and of the furniture installed were financed from University of Jordan (UOJ) resources; however, the bulk of the laboratory equipment was provided under the AID-financed contract with WSU. Sufficient equipment and supplies from both contract and UOJ funds are on hand so that each laboratory is at least minimally equipped.

Work has yet to start on Phase II of the Agricultural Sciences Building which will provide laboratories and offices for the Economics-Extension and Animal Protection and Production Departments.

Increasing utilization is being made of the Poultry Plant built with UOJ funds.

One of the two experimental sheep units being constructed by UOJ on its campus is nearing completion and the total unit should be ready for use with the next group of experimental animals.

Heavy equipment, funded under the WSU contract has begun to arrive and is being assembled for use. These include a rock picker, land leveller, harrows, a baling machine, etc.

(b) Personnel:

A professional staff of 25 members comprises the Faculty of Agriculture. WSU, through its contract, has to date supplied five U.S. scientists in the fields of animal science, virology, farm machinery, agricultural extension and irrigation. The two resident staff members are now on board.

(c) Participants:

The Project is sponsoring ten participants who are studying in the U.S. for PhDs in various disciplines of agriculture (seven of these are contract participants and three are direct financed). All are making normal progress. In addition, three PhD members already completed short-term post graduate training and the fourth is now undergoing such training in the United States. The attached table indicates the status of the PhD training program under the project.

This Project is scheduled for a formal evaluation (PAR) in the latter half of June 1977.

STATUS OF THE PH.D. TRAINING PROGRAM UNDER THE PROJECT.

STUDENT	FIELD OF SPECIALIZATION	STARTING DATE	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION
WSU Contract			
Lubbadeh	Dairy Husbandry	Sep. 1975	Summer 1978
Sowwan	Horticulture	Sep. 1975	Summer 1978
Hattar	Soils	Sep. 1975	Summer 1978
Al-Musa	Plant Pathology	Sep. 1976	Summer 1979
Shatanawi	Irrigation	Sep. 1976	Summer 1979
Baqaeen	Ag. Economics	Sep. 1976	Summer 1979
Haddad	Agronomy	Sep. 1976	Summer 1979
Akkawi	Entomology	Feb. 1977	Fall 1980
To be nominated	Horticulture	Fall 1977	Fall 1980
To be nominated	Ag. Economics	Fall 1977	Fall 1980
Direct Project			
Battikhi	Soil & Irrigation	Sep. 1974	Nov. 1977
Abdul-Rahim	Poultry	Aug. 1974	May 1977
Abu-Rmeileh	Crop Production	Aug. 1974	June 1977

COUNTRY/PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE			AS APPROVED	REVISION	DATE PP/REVISION
Jordan	WATER MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGY		INITIAL OBLIGATION ▶	FY 77	FY	N.A.
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV			FINAL OBLIGATION ▶	FY 80	FY	N.A.
	PROJECT NUMBER 278-0192	APPROPRIATION SA	TOTAL COST ▶	$1,320		

U. S. DOLLAR COST ($ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 1/			ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	FUND 4/ PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	FUND 4/ PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL	520	0	520	300	495	325		400	430	295	
U.S. TECHNICIANS	305	0	305	257	300	262	10/77-9/78	252	300	214	10/78-9/79
PARTICIPANT TRAINING	32	0	32	43	32	43	1/78-12/78	57	43	57	1/78-12/79
COMMODITIES	183	0	183	0	163	20	NA	57	67	10	10/78-12/79
PROJECT EVALUATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	15	10	5	10/78-12/79
SPECIAL STUDIES & ANALYSIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	19	10	9	10/78-12/79
HOST COUNTRY INPUT	344			273				302			

2/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF

	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79
DH	0	0	0
PASA	0	0	0
CONTRACT	0	2	2

3/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED

	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
NON-CONTRACT: LONG-TERM	0	0	0
SHORT-TERM	0	0	0
CONTRACT: LONG-TERM	0	0	0
SHORT-TERM	0	5	6

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

AID 1330-8 (2-77)

WATER MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGY

Progress to Date

The Water Management Technology Project is in PRP stage and a PP is being developed. It is expected that the PP will be completed late in May or early June 1977. This should enable writing of the Project Agreement and obligation of FY 77 Funds ($520,000) in time to allow the process of contractor selection to begin in September 1977.

The Project has the primary purpose of upgrading agricultural productivity in the Jordan Valley by systematically raising the efficiency of water utilization. The project is designed to establish, as soon as is practical, sprinkler irrigation technology in the Jordan Valley, related to the introduction and utilization of equipment being purchased. Research will be done to (a) develop the most efficient and effective methods of irrigation including use of drip and other types of equipment for applying water, (b) develop best crop varieties and (c) control diseases. The project includes training of farmers and technicians, at various levels, in sprinkler irrigation techniques and, as they come into use, other types of equipment for the application of water and improvement of agricultural production.

Early in 1977 a number of consultants and specialists made visits to Jordan in connection with this Project.

Dr. Jack Keller, an irrigation consultant on IQC from Utah State University, spent two weeks designing a training program in sprinkler irrigation for trainers, extension specialists and farmers. Since Keller's visit, a great deal of planning has been going into this activity. Keller's recommendations and findings, contained in the report he submitted, will be heavily drawn upon in the preparation of the PP.

Dr. M. Allen Stevens, horticulturist, from the University of California (Davis) under personal contract with USAID/Jordan, made two trips to Jordan to look at the production of horticultural crops, particularly tomatoes, in the Jordan Valley in order to analyze disease and other problems affecting these crops. Dr. Stevens will make a third visit to Jordan early in July to provide further advice with regard to a package of sprinkler irrigation practices, preparation of extension bulletin, and a sprinkler irrigation research program.

Four films on sprinkler irrigation were received and are being used in the training of Jordanian technicians, as an initial training exercise for introduction of a pressure irrigation system in the Valley.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE			AS APPROVED	REVISION	DATE PP/REVISION
JORDAN	JORDAN VALLEY FARMERS ASSOCIATION		INITIAL OBLIGATION ▶	FY 1977	FY –	N.A.
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV			FINAL OBLIGATION ▶	FY 1978	FY –	DATE LAST PAR N.A.
	PROJECT NUMBER 278-0186	APPROPRIATION SA	TOTAL COST ▶	AS APPROVED $961	REVISION –	DATE NEXT PAR

U. S. DOLLAR COST ($ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 1/			ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	FUND PERIOD 4/ (FR-TO)	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	FUND PERIOD 4/ (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL	541	0	541	420	472	489		0	385	104	N.A.
U.S. Technicians	418	0	418	345	368	395	10/77-12/78	0	315	80	N.A.
Special Studies and Analysis	37	0	37	23	30	30	1/78-12/79	0	20	10	N.A.
Participant Training	24	0	24	26	24	26	3/78-12/78	0	20	6	N.A.
Commodities	62	0	62	26	50	38	1/78-12/78	0	30	8	N.A.
HOST COUNTRY INPUT	2,031			3,000				0			

2/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF

	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79
DH	0	0	0
PASA	0	0	0
CONTRACT	0	3	3

3/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED

	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
NON-CONTRACT: LONG-TERM	0	0	0
SHORT-TERM	0	0	0
CONTRACT: LONG-TERM	0	0	0
SHORT-TERM	0	4	4

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM – INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

AID 1330-8 (2-77)

JORDAN VALLEY FARMERS ASSOCIATION

Progress to Date

The Jordan Valley Farmers Association (JVFA) was established with the primary objectives of: developing agriculture in the Jordan Valley, enabling farmers to participate in formulating and implementing Government policy and agricultural programs in the Valley, increasing farmer participation in the development of the national economy, ensuring equitable returns for them and increasing food production through efficient utilization of arable land and water resources in the Valley.

The JVFA will provide loans, agricultural inputs and other miscellaneous services to farmers including marketing, farm machinery, etc. It will be involved in the process of transferring technology to its members (3,800), particularly now that the Valley is undergoing rapid changes. For example, less than 500 dunums (a dunum is one-quarter acre) of vegetables were grown under plastic three years ago. In 1976 there were some two thousand dunums, and three thousand dunums are estimated for 1977. Also, farmers will, beginning in 1977, convert to sprinkler irrigation, a method of irrigation which is new to Jordanians and with which they have had no experience.

The objectives of this initial project (phase I) are limited in scope. Specifically they are: (a) to provide direct operating assistance to the JVFA during the initial stage of its development and early life of its operation, (b) to help the Association to better define a long run picture of itself, and (c) to provide a better fix on and an understanding of the kind of further assistance required to achieve that picture.

It is envisioned that these objectives will be accomplished through:

(1) Resident technical assistance in
- Management/planning at the Director General level
- Agricultural credit
- Staff and membership training

(2) TDY assistance in these and other areas of needed expertise

(3) Participant training in the U.S. and third countries offering relevant experience

(4) A small commodity component

A PRP for this two-year project is now being prepared and is expected to be completed in May 1977. Following this, a PP will be developed in time to permit preparation of the relevant project agreement and obligation of funds ($541,000) before the end of FY 1977.

The following summarizes the progress made and/or developments in relation to JVFA:

1. Dr. Job K. Savage of Agricultural Cooperative Development International visited Jordan late in 1976 and prepared a report of the functions and organizational aspects of the JVFA.

2. JVFA's regulations were developed and put in final shape. These are: internal regulations, financial regulations, personnel regulations and supplies regulations.

3. A creditable Jordanian auditing, accounting and controller firm was hired, which prepared an accounting system to be followed by JVFA and recommended the specific types of personnel required to carry out auditor/controller functions.

4. The Prime Minister of Jordan at a meeting April 26, 1977, with JVFA members:

a. Pledged JD 80,000 (U.S. $240,000) for constructing a building in the Jordan Valley to house JVFA personnel.

b. Pledged JD 50,000 (U.S. $150,000) to cover the initial administrative and operational costs of JVFA.

c. Made available JD 25,000 (U.S. $75,000) for the construction of a farm supply warehouse for fertilizers, insecticides, etc.

d. Indicated that GOJ is continuing its endeavours to secure a loan of JD 500,000 (U.S. $1.5 million) for lending to farmers at low interest rates to provide inputs (seeds, fertilizers, etc.). The need for credit to farmers was highlighted as a priority item of the utmost importance. Loans will be provided to share-croppers and tenants in the Jordan Valley. This

category of people does not receive loans from the Agricultural Credit Corp. (ACC). GOJ officials indicated that although low interest rates will be collected, they hope that eventually JVFA would operate on a self-supported and more business-like basis. (It is understood that the basis and criteria for lending to be followed by JVFA are being developed.)

e. Highlighted the need for a workshop for the repair and maintenance of farm equipment (including spraying machines) to be established in the Jordan Valley.

f. Indicated that the Ministry of Agriculture will sign an agreement with FAO to supply JVFA with 500 tons of fertilizers. (Since then the agreement was signed.) Proceeds generated from the sale of the 500 tons of fertilizers will be used in subsidizing the prices of fertilizers to the Jordan Valley farmers.

g. Called for the establishment of a special committee to take specific decisions on allowing or prohibiting exports. Such decisions will be made after careful studies are conducted with the JVFA active participation. The Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Supply would no longer take such decisions without JVFA having a voice.

h. Referred to the administrative body of the JVFA indicating that a Director General for the JVFA will be appointed. The Prime Minister had asked a senior government official (Deputy Director of ACC) to serve temporarily in this capacity to help get things moving and promised full support. A preliminary draft of a personnel staffing pattern for the JVFA administrative body has been developed and may take shape very shortly.

i. Called members of the JVFA to avoid routine or red tape particularly in agricultural fields and asked that construction of buildings for JVFA employees be accelerated.

j. Touched on the subject of foreign labor and indicated that a study is now being made to organize foreign labor in Jordan. He pointed out that the problem of labor shortages in the Jordan Valley can be resolved by bringing in foreign labor through the JVFA.

5. Three field studies were completed by JVFA and their affiliates. These are:

a. Kinds of fertilizers needed by farmers in the area.

b. Kinds and numbers of farm machinery needed by JVFA members.

c. Feasibility study for establishing pilot dairy farms in the Valley. As a result of this study, Norway and the United Kingdom may each supply 100 head of dairy cattle to be operated by a manager of the JVFA with Association members sharing in the profits.

6. A feasibility study is planned for establishing a box factory to supply produce packing boxes for both the local market and export.

7. Four marketing centers will be established in the Jordan Valley. A tender has been put out this summer for the construction of a wholesale market and a grading and packing house for tomatoes at El-Arda in the Jordan Valley. This wholesale market will include sheds for the sale of agricultural produce, auction center, two buildings for the staff and employees of the wholesale market, a cafeteria as well as a hall for the auctioneers. It is contemplated that the packing house will have two lines for the grading of tomatoes and other vegetables. This marketing center will have four pickups, two trucks (Mercedez type), 75,000 plastic boxes and a small unit for the repair of boxes. The Dutch are considering assistance to this market center to the order of 4.5 millionguilders (JD 600,000 - U.S. $1.8 million - equivalent).

An agreement has been reached with the Korean contractors that their structures and facilities in that area will not be dismantled when they depart but rather will be turned over to the JVFA. The other three marketing centers will be one each at North Shuneh, South Shuneh and Wadi Yabis. The GOJ apparently is looking for donor assistance. The British are said to be interested in the marketing center at Wadi Yabis; they had two days of discussions but nothing firm has materialized. They have Savage's report referred to in number 1 above, and are reported to have asked if they could provide technical assistance to the JVFA.

8. The Association and its affiliates have prepared farm management plans, budgets, and a farm record keeping system for each of the 33 development centers.

9. Detailed maps for development areas were prepared. Agricultural land holding cards and an annual land holding card were finalized.

10. JVFA purchased a small bus, two cars, furniture and office equipment. Also, temporary housing facilities provided by JVA at Deir Alla are now occupied by Association employees until new headquarters building is completed.

11. A decision was taken to establish next year an office of the Lands and Survey Department in the Jordan Valley to facilitate farmers activities.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE			AS APPROVED	REVISION	DATE PP/REVISION
Jordan	HEALTH PLANNING AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT		INITIAL OBLIGATION ▶	FY 77	FY 77	06/77
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV			FINAL OBLIGATION ▶	FY 80	FY 79	DATE LAST PAR -
	PROJECT NUMBER 278-0208	APPROPRIATION SA	TOTAL COST ▶	$1,500	$1,375	DATE NEXT PAR 04/78

U. S. DOLLAR COST ($ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 1/			ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	FUND PERIOD 4/ (FR-TO)	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	FUND PERIOD 4/ (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL	750	50	700	500	677	523	10-78/79	125	515	133	10/79-4/80
U.S. TECHNICAL SERVICES	589	-	589	460	531	518	"	105	490	133	"
PARTICIPANT TRAINING	41	-	41	10	51	-	NA	-	-	-	NA
COMMODITIES	90	50	40	10	50	-	NA	10	10	-	NA
OTHER (RESEARCH COSTS)	30	-	30	20	45	5	NA	10	15	-	NA
HOST COUNTRY INPUT	385			225				115			

2/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF

	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79
DH	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-
CONTRACT	-	4	3

3/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED

	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
NON-CONTRACT: LONG-TERM	1	-	-
SHORT-TERM	4	3	-
CONTRACT: LONG-TERM	-	-	-
SHORT-TERM	-	-	-

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

AID 1330-8 (2-77)

HEALTH PLANNING AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT

PROGRESS TO DATE

Subsequent to the preparation of the FY 78 Congressional Presentation, the Government of Jordan completed its review of the previous AID-financed examination of Jordan's health sector and recommendations of alternative approaches to improve the national health care system. The project will begin as scheduled [illegible]

with a sharpened focus, reflecting two immediate priorities: the institutionalization of an indigenous national health planning capability in Jordan; and an immediate manpower development activity designed to upgrade the quality of basic health services now being provided by existing basic health workers either poorly or inefficiently.

A U.S. Contractor will be sough to implement this project beginning in October 1977.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE					
Jordan	TECHNICAL SERVICES & FEASIBILITY STUDIES		INITIAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1976	REVISION FY 1977 &78	DATE PP/REVISION 12/76 5/77
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV			FINAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1980	REVISION FY 1978	DATE LAST PAR None
	PROJECT NUMBER 278-0181	APPROPRIATION SA	TOTAL COST ▶	AS APPROVED 4,450	REVISION 4,950	DATE NEXT PAR

U. S. DOLLAR COST ($ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 1/			ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG-ATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIG-ATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND 4/ PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG-ATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND 4/ PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL	2000	630	2700	1500	1400	2800	-	-	1200	1400	
CONTRACT SERVICES	1850	480	2600	1400	1300	2700			1150	1350	
COMMODITIES RELATED TO SERVICES	150	150	100	100	100	100			50	50	
HOST COUNTRY INPUT											

2/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79
DH			
PASA			
CONTRACT			

3/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
NON-CONTRACT: LONG-TERM			
SHORT-TERM			
CONTRACT: LONG-TERM			
SHORT-TERM			

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

AID 1330-8 (2-77)

TECHNICAL SERVICES/FEASIBILITY STUDIES GRANT

Progress To Date:

USAID desires to increase the FY 1977 obligation for this project (278-0181) to $2.0 million. In addition USAID proposes to make FY 1978 the final year of obligation for the project rather than FY 1980 as originally scheduled.

The FY 1978 Congressional Presentation projected $1.5 million for this project in FY 1977, $1.5 million in FY 1978 and an estimated total cost through FY 1980 of $4.5 million. Subsequent to the FY 1978 Congressional Presentation it became apparent that one of USAID's proposed FY 1977 projects, Adult Vocational Training would not be ready for implementation for at least one more year. Accordingly, USAID has sought approval of a shift of $0.5 million from Project 278-0201 to Project 278-0181 to provide URBAN PLANNING ASSISTANCE to the GOJ. This re-programming will result in an FY 1977 funding level of $2.0 million.

Total project costs are now estimated at $5.9 million, of which $0.95 million will be from GOJ resources for logistical, secretarial, professional and other in-kind inputs. $1.5 million will be obligated in FY 1978.

The GOJ's current national development plan encompasses the years 1976-1980. In an effort to avoid delays in project development, project implementation and non-utilization of funds available because of a lack of acceptable projects, the GOJ has requested AID's assistance in funding technical services and feasibility studies.

In FY 1976 $71,460 of the funds authorized was utilized by AID and $1,378,540 was obligated by grant agreement to the GOJ. For FY 1977 $2.0 will be authorized of which $150,000 will be reserved for AID uses and $1.85 million will be granted to the Government of Jordan by amendment to the Grant Agreement.

RECOMMENDATION:

(1) Authorize an increase of the FY 1977 obligation to $2.0 million.

(2) Take appropriate action to indicate that obligations under this project will end in FY 1978 instead of FY 1980.

TABLE V – FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT: Jordan | REVISED BY: | CONSOLIDATED BY:

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM: DESCRIPTION	APPROP ACCT	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS: CUMULATIVE MISSION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)	WORKFORCE (DH ONLY): INCREMENT US	INCREMENT FN	CUMULATIVE US	CUMULATIVE FN	PROGRAM FUNDING (000): INCREMENT	CUMULATIVE
	DECISION PACKAGE - MINIMUM								
	Workforce and Operating Expenses		223	20	22	20	22		
1.	Budget Support (Go)	SA	223	-	-	20	22	38,000	38,000
2.	Farmers Association (GN)	SA		-	-	20	22	3,500	41,500
3.	Water Management Technology (Go)	SA		-	-	20	22	400	41,900
4.	Health Planning & Services Imp. (Go)	SA		-	-	20	22	125	42,025
5.	Urban Dev. for Amman Region (Go)	SA		-	-	20	22	500	42,525
6.	Minerals (Go)	SA		-	-	20	22	650	43,175
7.	Tech. Services (GN)	SA		-	-	20	22	1,500	44,675
8.	Expansion of Basic Health Services (GN)	SA		-	-	20	22	475	45,150
9.	Farmers Association II (GN)	SA		-	-	20	22	550	45,700
10.	Administration Development (GN)	SA		-	-	20	22	300	46,000
11.	Agricultural Production and Marketing (GN)	SA		-	-	20	22	500	46,500
12.	PL 480 Title II	-		-	-	20	22	668	47,168
13.	PL 480 Title I	-		-	-	20	22	5,900	53,068
14.	Farm to Market Roads (L)	SA		-	-	20	22	2,000	55,068
15.	JV Mortgage Loan (L)	SA		-	-	20	22	2,000	57,068
16.	Village Development III (L)	SA		-	-	20	22	6,500	63,568
17.	Amman Water Dist. & Sewage Disposal (L)	SA		-	-	20	22	16,955	80,523
	DECISION PACKAGE - CURRENT								
18.	PL 480 Title I	-	223	-	-	20	22	5,300	85,823
19.	Amman Water Dist. & Sewage Disposal (L)	SA	-	-	-	20	22	3,545	89,368
	DECISION PACKAGE - C - EXPANSION								
20.	Potash (L)	SA	240	2	1	22	23	50,000	139,368
	DECISION PACKAGE - PROPOSED								
21.	Maqarin (L)	SA	256	2	-	24	23	72,500	211,868

AID 1330-9 (4-77)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

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

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Jordan

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER: 1

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. 3 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM 12 YY 77

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 78; b. FINAL FY 80

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

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	1,400
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	160
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	1,560

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		1,400	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	300		1,400	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 876 | 873 | 871

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

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To increase foreign exchange earnings.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To identify mineral resources which can be exploited on a commercial basis.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

Geophysicist (PASA) and 1 AID/W Loan Officer to participate in PP preparation for three weeks during November 1977.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Christopher H. Russell

Title: Christopher H. Russell, Director

Date Signed: MM 05 DD 31 YY 77

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

I. SUMMARY OF PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE

A. Problem

In an attempt to increase foreign exchange earnings and decrease its serious foreign exchange deficit, the Government of Jordan gives strong emphasis in its development plan to identifying and executing projects which will lead to economic development. The GOJ views minerals development as its major potential resource for reaching this goal.

The phosphate industry now accounts for more than 40 percent of Jordan's commercial exports, and continued development of that industry is expected to increase exports annually. Feasibility studies are being completed for the development of a potash industry capable of producing one million metric tons of potash per year from Dead Sea brine. Several other minerals - bromine, copper and uranium, for example - have been identified as possibly having commercial potential.

Some experts believe that a number of additional minerals and additional deposits of those already known to be native to Jordan will be found and will prove to be commercially feasible. Further study is required to identify the various sources, determine their potentialities, and interest private investors and/or private donors in exploiting them.

B. Proposed Response

Under an AID PASA agreement, a geologist from the U.S. Geological Survey arrived in Jordan in February 1977 and began working with the GOJ Natural Resources Authority and AID. During the remaining months of CY 1977, this project chief, and possibly five or six TDY specialists, will review the status of mineral exploration in Jordan and will recommend a program for the Natural Resources Authority to follow.

Although it is premature to predict in detail what the activities and requirements of the program will be, the following paragraphs outline the likely nature of the project to be carried out under this PID.

Emphasis will be on developing minerals exploration programs utilizing new methods and techniques. Since the nature and extent of mineral deposits that are exposed at the surface is largely known, the need now is to search for new deposits that have not previously been recognized. The fields of geophysics and geochemistry have developed new methods for such research. The TDY experts in these fields will be able to advise whether it is feasible to apply these new methods in Jordan and will make specific recommendations.

If the industrial minerals area appears to have significant economic potential, a specialist in this field would be engaged to determine the commercial feasibility of various deposits. This individual would also be qualified to explore market conditions in the area. Although potential markets for some Jordan minerals can be readily identified, shipping costs become the major factor constraining exportation because the markets are too far away and value per ton of the particular minerals is so low on the world market.

During FY1978 a training program is expected to be scheduled under which specialists in laboratory procedures would be brought in to improve the quality and productivity of the laboratories. This would follow a planned physical move of the NRA offices and laboratories to the new central location which is now under construction and scheduled for completion in January '78. By March 1978, the laboratories should be in operation and the personnel ready for training. The laboratory specialists will recommend additional equipment needed by the laboratories, and AID would consider procurement of selected commodities with project funds. Short term training abroad for up to six persons from the laboratories and the geological and geophysical departments would also be considered.

Geophysicists on TDY in FY 1978 would establish the specifications and prepare a program for geophysical exploration in detail. This step would be taken only if the report of the initial TDY geophysicists had recommended such exploration as potentially productive.

An airborne geophysical program might be proposed for FY 1979 to be conducted by contract with a firm of proved competence in the field. During this time, a geophysicist would be in residence in Jordan to maintain contact with the firm carrying out the work. The cost of an airborne geophysical survey could range from $500,000 to several million, depending on the area and the scope of the survey. The NRA is exploring the possibility of coordinating the proposed survey with the USGS program in Saudi Arabia in order to reduce the overhead cost.

Following the complete submission of data from the geophysical survey, both a geophysicist and a geologist would be needed to pick out target areas for detailed exploration by the Jordanian Geological Survey. For this they should be in residence in Jordan or plan to spend considerable time in the country in FY 1980. The staff of NRA is expected by that time to have been given specialized training in this field and will be capable of carrying out the work, supplemented by some supervision by the TDY or resident specialists.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

The proposed grant will provide $300,000 in FY 1978 and a total of $1.40 million through project completion in FY 1980. PASA services, contract services, participant training and commodities will be provided in FY 1978, 1979 and 1980.

III. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

A PP team composed of one geophysicist and one loan officer will be required for three weeks during the 1st quarter of FY 1978.

IV. 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): 278-0213

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: NE; B. CODE: 03

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Urban Development for Amman Region

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE: MM 03, YY 78

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 78; b. FINAL FY 79

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = JD0.333)

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	1,500
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	-
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	-
C. HOST COUNTRY	250
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	1,750

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	700	710		1000	-	1500	-
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	1000		1500	-

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

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

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE:

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the quality of life of the population of the urban Amman Region.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

1. To strengthen the planning and project implementing capacity of regional and local urban agencies.

2. Develop and implement proposals for upgrading and developing selected public and private services in urban poor areas.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

One month TDY each by direct hire Urban Planner and direct hire Sociologist in February-March 1978 to prepare PRP (AID/W funding).

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Christopher H. Russell

Title: Christopher H. Russell, Director

Date Signed: MM 05, DD 30, YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR AMMAN REGION

I. SUMMARY OF PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE

A. The Problem:

Unlike most developing countries, Jordan is largely an urbanized society, with about two-thirds of its population in urban areas. The majority of the poor in Jordan are not farmers but city dwellers. In the city of Amman it is estimated that two-thirds of the 750,000 city inhabitants are refugees. Before the influx of refugees, a 1966 study showed that 50% of the city's population (the average family unit in Jordan is about 6 people) lived in one or two rooms. The arrival of refugees and an urban growth rate recently calculated at about 11% has only exacerbated already poor living conditions. Water, sewage and power problems are becoming increasingly acute. A recent study has suggested that the water/sewage situation in Amman could lead to serious health problems if not dealt with soon. Employment problems are also becoming serious for large sections of the city's population. The urban poor labor force is generally characterized by lack of skills, high occupational turnover and lack of job tenure. Finally, government and private sector services are not expanding with the rapid population growth. Services are inefficient or not available at all for large portions of the population. As a result, housing, health, education and employment conditions are deteriorating.

To increase the Government's ability to more adequately respond to these and other problems of the region, USAID/J and the GOJ are undertaking a joint planning activity under the auspices of the Government's Urban Policy Reference Group, in which technical assistance and training opportunities will increase the Government's development planning and management capacity. The major intended results of this effort are: (1) a development plan for the Urban Amman Region; (2) detailed programs to respond to selective priority problems in the Amman municipality; and (3) the strengthening of the Government's capability to plan and manage the further development of the region.

These efforts are only a beginning and the proposed project would build upon and extend them. For example, recognizing the problem of comprehensive planning within a large urban environment, the Lord Mayor of Amman has initiated an effort to broaden the planning and management community and neighborhood service and projects. Nine divisions within the city have been identified. District directors would become responsible for assisting in district planning and implementation of development programs and projects. The objective of this decentralization is to foster the participation of the urban poor; i.e. those most intimately affected by and interested in urban community and neighborhood problems.

B. Proposed Response:

The current USAID/Jordanian urban development effort will evolve feasible development plans which will be implemented in order of priority.

To install and institutionalize a development planning and management process at both the local and regional level, attention will have to be directed toward a number of critical concerns, such as staffing and training of the new levels of urban local and regional government; the development of service delivery systems which may include multi-purpose community centers to serve as foci of community involvement; the indentification and inclusion of local leadership in development planning; and the encouragement of income-generating activities within the informal small-scale urban enterprise sector. An improved planning capability with greater local participation will lead to policies and projects to upgrade shelter, infrastructure and services in deteriorated neighborhoods, and to provde urban employment opportunities.

Within a highly centralized national planning environment, the attempt to broaden planning, implementation, and evaluation functions is a worthwhile experiment. Through improved local government in the city and the region, individuals needs of communities will be better articulated and will receive more appropriate responses. Through more localized attention to urban employment problems, solutions can be based upon community conditions such as the availability of skills, local capital, and market potentials.

This proposed project, to begin in FY 1978, would be directed toward formulating and initiating specific programs to meet priority needs in the region and to continue to strengthen the Government's planning and management capacity especially at the local and regional level.

Project outputs anticipated would include but not be limited to:

- The development of an adequate information system whereby data are developed by and shared with the lowest levels of local Government;
- The integration of this system with resources of universities and research organizations for tabulation and analysis;
- improving various levels of policy/program and training efforts for local government personnel, for municipal technicians, and for occupational skills development;
- development of programs through the new multi-purpose community centers;
- the undertaking of specific proposals for upgrading and development of selected urban services in conjunction with district development plans; e.g. upgrading of urban health clinics and other measures with potentially high impact on the quality of life of the urban disadvantaged;
- design of viable income-generating projects to train or retrain the most disadvantaged of the urban poor;
- design of a capitalization project or a relending mechanism to deliver capital to encourage small entrepreneurial starts.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT AND PLANS

Total U.S. costs of this proposed two-year project are estimated at $ 1.5 million dollars. Startup costs are expected to be substantial during the first year and will include expanded technical assistance, training programs, prefeasibility surveys, data collection and processing, and equipment.

GOJ inputs, apart from continuing operating costs at a level comparable to that being incurred during the current planning phase, would consist of personnel, equipment readily available on the Jordan market, facilities, transportation and land acquisition. The cost of these inputs will be determined during the PRP project documentation phase.

III. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

This project, in essence, will be a continuation of the current USAID urban development planning activity which is scheduled to be phased out in late FY 78. That planning activity will, among other outputs, identify and recommend specific high priority, remedial programs and projects to meet the more pressing urban development needs.

Assuming a positive evaluation of the current planning activities, it is anticipated that a PRP will be completed by March 1978 and a PP submitted by June 78.

The current urban development planning project is utilizing the TDY services of AID direct-hire staff in NE/TECH and TA/UD. These inputs have provided useful continuity in the existing program. USAID/J would turn to these offices again for continued assistance.

IV. 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): 278-0214

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

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

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM 03 YY 78

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 81

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

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	900
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	-
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	-
C. HOST COUNTRY	-
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	-
TOTAL	900

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 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) SA	601	720		300		900	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	300		900	

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)

Strengthen the capacity of the Jordanian Government in the areas of economic and social development.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

Upgrade managerial skills and improve the administrative capabilities of GOJ personnel needed to plan and carry out Jordan's development effort.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

A human resources specialist will be required for a period of three weeks in March 1978 to assist in preparation of the PRP.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Christopher H. Russell

Title: Christopher H. Russell, Director

Date Signed: MM 05 DD 30 YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

ADMINISTRATION DEVELOPMENT

I. SUMMARY OF PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE

A. Problem:

Emigration of Jordanians responding to opportunities in neighboring countries has been an important factor influencing the supply of manpower in Jordan. In a matter of two to three years unemployment has been eliminated with an actual shortage occuring for skilled workers and managerial level personnel. The private sector has increased salaries substantially in response, but the public sector has been particularly hurt by resignations, as salaries of officials have not kept pace. Given very real budget limitations, and the continued if not growing manpower demand in the region, the turnover of Government personnel is likely to increase in the near term. This loss is affecting adversly the ability of the Government to carry out its economic and social development plans.*

B. Response:

We propose this new project, therefore, as an interim measure, to assist the Jordanians in addressing this mounting problem. Short term and degree training will be used on a selective basis to upgrade the younger and inexperienced replacements being hired. In some instances a training opportunity as well can be provided as incentive for existing staff to remain with the Government.

We will be largely concerned with providing needed training in the sectors of emphasis of the Jordan program which are also areas of concern the Congress has urged AID to address, such as agriculture and health. There are requirements in attractive areas where we so far have only limited program involvement. We anticipate a request, for example, to help in training the staff of the newly created Department of Women's Affairs.

The needs of our counterpart agencies also will be given high priority. Our program success depends on the performance of the National Planning Council, Jordan Valley Authority, Ministry of Health, and the National Resources Authority, among others. It is not in out interest to see further staff deficiencies develop in these key organizations.

* Senior Government officials are acutely aware of the problem, but real budgetary limitations exist which make impossible in the short term for the Jordanians to adjust salaries and other compensation upward to the point where turnover will be curtailed.

Similarly, the project will be of considerable value as we develop new projects. Our development program has expanded rapidly and the portfolio of projects will continue to increase for several more years. The ability to provide short term training to Jordanians can be important in the project planning stage. It can give them background and experience in very specific areas, and prepare them for project implementation responsibilities when the projects are ready.

Beyond these areas of direct AID interest and program involvement, we will wish to assist in a more limited way agencies such as the Tax Department, Central Bank, University of Jordan, and perhaps others, whose decisions and actions relate more broadly to our developmental objectives.

We doubt it will be possible to quantify the specific training requirements with precision, over the life of the project. The supply and demand conditions are simply too fluid. However we will prepare an annual plan with the National Planning Council each fiscal year. Funding at the level of $300,000 for each of the three years of the project is our best estimate of project needs, with the majority of persons receiving short term as opposed to degree training. If a significant training requirement exists when this project is terminated, we would envisage a separate and new project tailored to particular needs at the time, and benefiting in design from the experience of this proposed effort.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

Total cost of the project is estimated at $900,000 divided equally over three years. The estimated disbursement period is four years.

III. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

The PRP will be prepared in March 1978. The PP will be presented during the 4th quarter of FY 1978. To assist in the preparation of the PRP, the TDY services of a Human Resources specialist will be required for a period of three weeks in March 1978.

IV. 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 - 0215

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Agricultural Production & Marketing.

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT

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

B. DATE: MM 12, YY 77

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION

a. INITIAL FY 79 b. FINAL FY 83

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = JD 0.333)

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	3,500
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	-
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	-
C. HOST COUNTRY	2,000
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	-
TOTAL	5,500

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 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) SA	140B	050		500	-	3,500	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	500	-	3,500	

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

080 | 070 | 020 | 040

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

BS | R/AG | TECH

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

Supporting sector goal of increasing yields and production; improving farmers' welfare through increased incomes; increasing foreign exchange earnings.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

1. Assist the GOJ in carrying out the applied research, extension and administrative tasks necessary for increased productivity and incomes in Jordan's agricultural sector, and
2. Promote the development of institutions capable of expanding the technological, resource, and policy base for continued growth of Jordanian Agriculture.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

One month each of direct hire experts in research, administration, extension administration and agribusiness in November 1977 for developing PRP. AID/W funding.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Christopher H. Russell

Title: Christopher H. Russell, Director

Date Signed: MM 05, DD 31, YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND MARKETING DEVELOPMENT AND

I. SUMMARY OF PROBLEM/PROPOSED RESPONSE

A. Problem

1. Production:

Agriculture is estimated to provide about 12 percent of Jordan's gross domestic product. Of this 12 percent, crop production accounts for about 70 percent, split 55:45 between irrigated (primarily the Jordan Valley) and dryland farming.

Wheat is the dominant dryland crop, and its production occupies the largest share of all cultivated land in Jordan. During the six year period 1970-75 wheat area in Jordan averaged 2.1 million dunums, production averaged 121.4 thousand tons, and yields averaged 58 kg per dunum. There are no discernable trends in any of these for the East Bank since the late 1960's.

Country average wheat yields are very low and have varied widely since 1970, from a low of 18 kg/du in 1973 to a high of 96 kg/du in 1974. Sparse and highly erratic winter rainfall is clearly the dominant natural constraint to higher production.

Other dryland field crops of importance are barley, lentils, and chick peas. Their 1970-75 average areas, production, and yields and shown below.

Table 1. Area, Production, and Yield of Selected Dryland Crops in Jordan, 1970-75 average.

	Area (1000 du)	Production (1000 tons)	Yield (kg/du)
Barley	532	20	37
Lentils	215	15	71
Chick Peas	55	3	51

Source: HKJ. Department of Statistics. Agricultural Statistical Yearbook and Agriculture Sample Survey. Annual, 1970-75.

Dryland crop production, extending into 150 mm annual average rainfall zone, has reached its practical geographic limits, or even exceeded them. Future increases in output are dependent upon higher yields.

Though total production in the Valley has increased with the expansion of the area under irrigation, yields on irrigated land have not increased since the mid-1960's when the original East Ghor Canal was completed (Table 2.)

Table 2. Yields for Selected Crops in Areas Roughly Coincident with that of the East Ghor Canal Project.

Year	CROPS			
	Tomatoes	Eggplant	Citrus	Bananas
	tons/du.			
1953	0.502	0.970	n.a.	n.a.
1959/60	0.557	0.983	n.a.	1.316
1964/65	1.371	1.433	1.750	1.400
1965/66	1.515	1.614	1.165	1.709
1974/75 average	1.382	1.309	1.132	1.662

Sources: 1974-75 - Department of Statistics. The Agricultural Sample Survey in the Ghors. 1974 and 1975.

Earlier years - Survey results presented in AWJ Awwad. Agricultural Production and Income in the East Ghor Irrigation Project, Pre- and Post-Canal. USAID/J 1967. p. 32.

International comparisons suggest that long-run yield potentials for irrigated farms in the Valley are two to three times those being obtained (Table 3.)

Table 3. International Yield Comparisons for Selected Crops.

Country	CROP		
	Tomato	Eggplant	Bananas
		tons/du.	
Jordan (1974-75)	1.38	1.31	1.66
U.S.A. (1972-74)	3.73	2.01	-
Honduras (1972-74)	-	-	2.80
Turkey (1972-74)	2.64	1.47	-
Lebanon (1972-74)	-	-	1.64

Source: Jordan - Table 1
Other Countries - FAO Production Yearbook. 1975

2. Trade:

Jordan is deficit in all major agricultural commodities except poultry meat. The trade deficit in agricultural commodities has increased from JD 17 million 1/ in 1970 to JD 37 million in 1974. Over that period the value of agricultural imports average about 4.5 times the value of agricultural exports.

More than one-half of total wheat consumption and over 60 percent of feed grain requirements are met by imports. Net imports of wheat and flour (in wheat equivalent) averaged 153 thousand tons annually during 1970-75, and annual net imports of feedgrains, mostly corn, averaged 34 thousand tons. Projections to 1980 indicate that net imports of wheat could grow to over 200 thousand tons and those of feedgrains could more than double to support a growing, efficient poultry industry.

Jordan's overall commodity trade deficit, averaging JD 78.6 million over 1970-74, is covered by a variety of foreign exchange sources, of which the largest are the budget subsidies paid by friendly countries. These official transfers totaled JD 84 million in 1974.

1/ JD 1.000 = US$ 3.03

3. Employment:

Jordan's agricultural sector was estimated to provide employment for 79 thousand persons, 20 percent of total employment, in 1975. In 1980 employment in agriculture is expected to grow to 98 thousand persons but decline in percentage terms to 17 percent of all employed.

Direct estimates of employment in dryland agriculture are not available, but a rough indication may be had from data on residents in the Jordan Valley who are agriculturally employed. A 1973 survey estimated this number at 15.7 thousand. The difference, therefore, suggests 60-65 thousand persons are employed in dryland agriculture.

Open unemployment for the country as a whole is virtually nonexistent, but there is undoubtedly underemployment in agriculture. A 1972 survey of dryland farming villages near Karak showed that the average number of days worked per year per man was 126.

4. Constraints:

Specific constraints to greater productivity in agriculture are:

a. The absence of technologically effective production packages for higher productivity and incomes in both irrigated and dryland farming.

b. High cost or limited availability of production inputs due, in part, to the fact that commercial shops in the villages generally do not stock agricultural inputs. The small amounts of seeds and fertilizer that reach farmers are supplied from a few Amman dealers at high costs.

c. Institutional credit has generally not reached the tenant who, without land to pledge, has been outside the institutional credit system.

d. The traditional marketing system has worked against modernization of agricultural practices. Middlemen, particularly in the Jordan Valley, have tended to control the market to their advantage rather than focus on improved quality and yields at the farm level.

e. Rural areas have only a few commercial repair and servicing facilities for vehicles and machinery.

f. Though the cooperative movement has been expanding, particularly in the dryland areas, there have been no strong and efficient farm organizations to look out for the interest of the farmers at either the local or national level.

g. There has been no strong policy commitment, based upon solid economic and social analysis, to the provision of adequate production incentives in

- Prices through market interventions
- Land tenure
- Support for agribusiness

Not all of these constraints are addressable through a single project. The Mission believes that those most limiting are in the area of the development and transmittal of effective technological packages for crop production, the strengthening of systems for input delivery, and economic and social analysis (particularly of agricultural markets) as a basis for sound policy determination.

B. AID Response

1. Past and Current Actions

a. Dryland: AID has no current program of assistance to Jordan's dryland agriculture. The Wheat Project (Oregon State University contract) ended in 1975 after eight (intermittent) years of demonstrating improved wheat production practices.

Our review of the Wheat Project strongly suggested that the major constraint to greater dryland production and incomes is the absence of a suitable package of productive technologies.

The Oregon State package was based solely upon improved agronomic practices with existing varieties. It was not revolutionary but involved an improvement in practices with which most farmers had some familiarity and involved inputs which many, if not most, farmers were already using. An exception was the seeding of wheat with a drill, a practice still in very limited use in Jordan.

Analysis of the results of the project's demonstration plots showed: significantly higher yields; somewhat lower yield variability; higher costs but positive profitability; and greater financial risk in adoption.

Other observers, notably Ford Foundation staff agriculturists and consultants, argue that the missing link is the improved variety. Ford people believe they know the broad outlines of a suitable package, including suggested varieties. They are backing that belief by financing the work of an ICARDA agronomist for two years to assist the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Jordan in research to refine it for Jordan.

b. Irrigated: AID is participating in the design and financing of a number of projects intended to expand the irrigated area in the Jordan Valley, extend the irrigation season from the winter to year-around, and improve the efficiency of the system by introducing modern irrigation techniques.

Technical assistance is being provided through two projects to start in late FY 1977. The first, Water Management Technology, is an applied research and training project in modern irrigation methods, supporting the capital activities in irrigation. It will provide training to farmers and technicians in sprinkler irrigation operation and methods and begin a process of research to increase the efficiency of use of sprinklers and other improved irrigation techniques.

The second is assistance to the newly-formed Jordan Valley Farmers Association whose aim is to make the Association a viable influence in agribusiness services to farmer-members, farm management, and agricultural policy for the Valley.

Two projects related to technical assistance to the Farmers Association are (1) an FY 1978 loan for agricultural credit through the Association and for Association working capital to carry out its produce marketing activities and (2) a proposed FY 1979 capital grant in support of the Association, for equipment and facilities as its agribusiness functions expand.

c. General: AID has an institutional development project with the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Jordan (Washington State University contract) which is scheduled to terminate in FY 1979. The objectives of the project are to assist in developing the Faculty's capability in agricultural research, teaching and extension backstopping. The Faculty is assuming the leadership for much of the agricultural research in Jordan.

We regard our technical assistance projects with the Faculty of Agriculture and in sprinkler irrigation and our assistance to the Farmers Association as strong openers in lifting some of the constraints listed in Section I.D., above, particularly in irrigated agriculture. The Ford Foundation activity is providing "seed money" for potentially productive work in dryland farming. The project represented by this PID is intended to exploit the opportunities created by the activities listed above. Its subsectoral focus, irrigated and/or dryland, will be decided upon in the course of further analysis and discussions with Jordanian officials.

An irrigated subsector focus would include the forging of strong linkages among the agencies concerned in the Jordan Valley projects listed above. These are the Farmers Association, the Jordan Valley Authority, the Faculty of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Agriculture. A project focusing on the dryland subsector would emphasize linkages among the Ministry, Faculty of Agriculture, the Cooperative movement and/or private agribusiness establishments.

2. Project Purpose and Sector Goal:

Formally stated, purposes of the project are to (1) assist the GOJ in carrying out the research (technical and social sciences), extension, and administrative tasks necessary for increased productivity and incomes in Jordan's agricultural sector, and (2) promote the development of Jordanian institutions capable of expanding the technological, resource, and policy base for continued growth of Jordanian agriculture.

Jordan's broad goal of improvement in the agricultural sector has three major constituent parts: (a) increases in per unit yields and in overall production; (b) improvements in farmer welfare which, particularly in the shorter run, will emphasize increased farmer income; and (c) increased foreign exchange earnings through expanded production for export markets. Achievement of this goal is to be assisted through a five-year technical assistance activity aimed at three major development objectives. The first is a growing technological and technology transfer base from which greater agricultural production and incomes are potentially possible. The second is to provide an analytical and information basis for greater market efficiency and a policy environment in which new cropping patterns, cultural practices, and modern inputs are attractive for adoption by Jordanian farmers. The third objective is to provide an increased flow of material resources into Jordan's agricultural sector.

3. Project Outputs:

Project outputs fall into four categories.

a. Production technologies adapted to small farms in Jordan's physical and social environment.

b. An improved technology transfer mechanism through skill development in the extension establishment, innovative extension programs, and improved linkages to the agribusiness community.

c. Greater capitalization of agribusiness enterprises to strengthen that service subsector for increased input supplies and marketing services.

d. Policy analyses which identify and measure market and technological constraints to greater dryland production.

4. Project Inputs:

Technical assistance components include resident and TDY expertise in farming systems research, extension, and agricultural economics; participant training, including, where feasible, in-country training using Jordanian expertise; and material inputs, primarily equipment for extension and applied research programs.

A tentative phasing of the technical assistance inputs and their cost is

Item	FY79	FY80	FY81-83 (annually)	Five Year Total
	(Costs in $1000)			
1. Resident experts				
Man-months	24	48	36	
Cost	170	340	255	1,275
2. TDY Consultant Services				
Man-months	6	9	6	
Cost	54	81	54	297
3. Participant Training				
Man-months	9	9	6	
Cost	32	32	21	127
4. Commodities	150	57	58	381
5. Other Contractor Costs	70	140	105	525
Sub-Total	476	650	493	2,605
Contingencies (5%) and inflation (5%/yr)	24	100	257	895
TOTAL COST - GRANT	500	750	750	3,500

5. Major Assumptions:

Major assumptions pertinent to the success of the project are

a. Adequate budgetary and moral support will be given to agencies and workers concerned in this project.

b. Lending policies of the agricultural credit institutions, the Agricultural Credit Corporation, the Jordan Cooperative Organization, shift from being collateral conscious to a development orientation.

c. Exploitable development opportunities are identified through the project activities listed in Section II.A., above.

6. Related Host Country and Other Donor Activities:

In addition to the projects listed in Section II.A., above, a major activity related to this project is the FAO/UNDP technical assistance project, "Integrated Agricultural Development of the Rainfed Areas," which is promoting improved production methods for dryland farming in the Irbid Governorate. The project works directly with cooperatives in the region as vehicles for input supplies, credit, and marketing. The project is scheduled for termination this summer. The FAO Investment Center has prepared a feasibility study for transforming the project from technical to capital assistance. This study is now under review at the National Planning Council.

The Ford Foundation - financed outreach program of ICARDA is a two-year project, beginning in the Fall of 1977, as a cooperative venture between ICARDA and the Faculty of Agriculture. It will concentrate on cereals research, demonstration, and production improvement. Input levels are to be one resident expert in agronomic research and funding at approximately $100,000 per year.

The Mission believes that both the UNDP/FAO and the Ford/ICARDA programs are excellent complements to the proposed project if its focus should be on dryland agriculture. The former provides direct

contact with production activities in a major dryland agricultural region. The second makes a modest beginning of necessary applied research in cereals, approximately one year in advance of the inception of this project.

7. Alternatives:

Within - project alternatives are its focus on irrigated and/or dryland farming. We are promised by the National Planning Council that the decisions on project focus will start to be made soon.

Assuming, as given, the acceptance of the importance of assisting further development of Jordan's agricultural potential, other alternatives are:

a. A simple increase in the resources devoted to one or more of the projects on-going in FY 1979 in the Jordan Valley. This alternative is less attractive because

   1) Assistance to the Farmers Association (as developed to date) pays minimal attention to the technological constraints identified.

   2) A larger Water Management Technology project, though having several elements correlated to those of this project, has a sharp focus on irrigation techniques and a rather precisely defined set of institutional relationships. The Mission would prefer the greater objective and institutional flexibility afforded by a separate project.

b. The choice between a dryland or irrigated subsector focus will be affected by the constraints imposed by Mission staff availability for project development and management. The Ambassador has approved the Mission's request for a one man increase in the Agriculture Division in FY77 to assist in overseeing our growing technical assistance portfolio in agricultural development in the Jordan Valley.

He may decide, after weighing all factors, that our involvement in dryland agriculture is not appropriate and therefore not approve an additional man for FY1978. In this event, the irrigated agriculture alternative would be chosen.

c. A more generalized institutional development project as, for example, an extension of the Faculty of Agriculture project or an Extension Service or cooperatives development project. The Mission believes that institutional development is enhanced if, as in this project, it is a joint product (or even by-product) of other, more tangible outputs.

d. AID's financing of the Rainfed Areas capital project, described above, for which FAO did the feasibility study. The Mission rejects this alternative because the project lacks an explicit, strong tie back into the applied research and technology transmission activities we feel are fundamental to a self-sustaining increase in dryland output. Further, the Mission believes that such a project is more suitable for financing by other donors, especially those with less interest in technical assistance programs.

8. Beneficiaries:

Direct beneficiaries of the project will be the researchers, extension workers, policy analyst, and agribusiness establishments whose work the project will support.

Indirect beneficiaries will be small farmers adopting the technologies developed and the inputs supplied. Benefits will accrue to the population as a whole as greater agricultural production reduces food prices and improves Jordan's balance of payments.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

A tentative budget for this five-year project is presented in Section B,4 above. The life-of-project cost summary is projected at $3.5 million. GOJ inputs would consist of personnel, equipment, facilities, and land. Their life-of-project cost is estimated at $2 million.

The program can be self-sustaining if the assumption concerning Governmental support is met.

III. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

A review of the dryland subsector has been prepared by the Mission's Agricultural Economist. It is through that review that the constraints to progress in dryland farming were identified. Some analytical work has been done on irrigated agriculture in the Jordan Valley. More will be required, particularly on the latter subsector, and it will have to be such as to assist the Mission in making, with the Government, the rational choice between the two subsectors for project emphasis.

The Agricultural Economist has prepared an outline for a full sector review and welcomes AID/Washington's participation in its final design. We intend to contract for the bulk of the work with Jordanian agencies and individuals. Work should begin early this autumn.

AID/W assistance will be required in preparing the PRP. The Mission estimates one month's TDY by a team composed of direct hire experts in research administration, extension administration, and agribusiness will be required.

The PRP will be submitted in December 1977 and the PP in the summer of 1978.

IV. ISSUES

Other than those relating to the assumptions given in Section II.E. above, the major issue is: Will the Mission have the staff resources to properly develop and manage the project as currently envisaged?

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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 - 0216

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Jordan Valley Farmers Association II

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY: 12 78

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 81

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = JD 0.333)

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	1,689
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	-
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	-
C. HOST COUNTRY	4,010
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	5,699

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 1979 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 1979 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) SA	133 B	031		550	-	1,689	-
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	550	-	1,689	-

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

040 | 011 | 070

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

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 253

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

Supporting sector goals of increasing yields and production; improving farmers welfare through increased incomes; and increasing foreign exchange earnings.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

Continue assistance in the development of an association of farmers in the Jordan Valley which will (1) increase their incomes through the efficient provision of agribusiness services; (2) give them a voice in policy decisions for Valley agriculture; and (3) help insure that the benefits of development programs in the Valley are equitably distributed among all members of the association.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

One month TDY by direct hire agricultural economist in July 1978, AID/W funded, to write PP.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Christopher H. Russell

Title: Christopher H. Russell, Director

Date Signed: MM 05 DD 31 YY 77

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 FARMERS ASSOCIATION II

I. SUMMARY OF PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE

A. Problem:

Despite the massive public investments[1/] made in Jordan Valley agricultural development since the East Ghor Canal Project was begun in 1958, incomes and living standards of Valley farmers remain low compared to national averages. Per capita incomes for share tenants on 3 hectare irrigated farms were estimated for 1975 at $260 annually.[2/] Incomes on non-irrigated farms have not been estimated but are undoubtedly much lower, perhaps $100-$150. Per capita income for all East Bank residents was estimated at $480 for 1974.[3/]

Though total production in the Valley has increased with the expansion of the area under irrigation, yields on irrigated land have not increased since the mid-1960's when the original East Ghor Canal was completed (Table 1).

1/ USAID Capital Development Office estimates that the total cost of all public projects in the Valley, most of which have been agriculturally focused, from 1958 to the present is roughly $159 million.

2/ Sixty to 70 percent of all farms in the Jordan Valley are operated by tenants of which 95 percent are rented on 50-50 shares. The modal size range for all irrigated farms in the Valley is 2 to 4 hectares. (Source: Department of Statistics. Social and Economic Survey of the East Jordan Valley, 1973). Income estimates were derived from farm budgets presented in Jordan Valley Authority Jordan Valley Development Plan, 1975-1982.

3/ This is a rough estimate of per capita disposable income for the East Bank derived from the national accounts for 1974 (the latest year for which they are reported in detail) and taking two million as the East Bank population.

TABLE 1. Yields for selected crops in areas roughly coincident with that of the East Ghor Canal Project.

Year	CROP			
	Tomatoes	Eggplant	Citrus	Bananas
	tons/du.			
1953	0.502	0.970	n.a.	n.a.
1959/60	0.557	0.983	n.a.	1.316
1964/65	1.371	1.433	1.750	1.400
1965/66	1.515	1.614	1.165	1.709
1974/75 average	1.382	1.309	1.132	1.662

Sources: 1974-75 - Department of Statistics. The Agricultural Sample Survey in the Ghors. 1974 and 1975.

Earlier years - Survey results presented in AWJ Awwad. Agricultural Production and Income in the East Ghor Irrigation Project, Pre- and Post-Canal. USAID/J. 1967. p. 32.

International comparisons suggest that long-run yield potentials for irrigated farms in the Valley are two to three times those being obtained (Table 2).

TABLE 2. International Yield Comparisons for Selected Crops.

Country	CROP		
	Tomato	Eggplant	Bananas
	tons/du.		
Jordan (1974-75)	1.38	1.31	1.66
U.S.A. (1972-74)	3.73	2.01	-
Honduras (1972-74)	-	-	2.80
Turkey (1972-74)	2.64	1.47	-
Lebanon (1972-74)	-	-	1.64

Source: Jordan - Table 1.
Other Countries - FAO Production Yearbook. 1975.

Specific development constraints which have prohibited the improvement of the lot of the farmer are:

(1) high costs or limited availability of production inputs due, in part, to the fact that commercial shops in the Valley generally do not stock agricultural inputs. The small amounts of seeds and fertilizer that reach farmers are supplied from a few Amman dealers at high costs.

(2) Institutional credit has generally not reached the tenant who, without land to pledge, has been outside the institutional credit system.

(3) The traditional marketing system has worked against modernization of agricultural practices. Middlemen have tended to control the market to their advantage rather than focus on improved quality and yields at the farm level.

(4) There has been a shortage of well-trained production specialists and extension staff for introduction of improved technology at the farm level.

(5) The Valley has only a few commercial servicing facilities for vehicles and machinery and sales outlets for fuels and lubricants.

(6) There have been no strong and efficient farm organizationsto look out for the interest of the farmers at either the local or national level.

B. Response:

1. The Government's Solution

The GOJ has determined that the problems of the Jordan Valley Farmers can best be addressed through an association of farmers which would:

a. give them a strong voice in policy decisions for Valley agriculture;
b. increase their incomes through the efficient provision of agribusiness services such as produce and input marketing and agricultural credit; and
c. help insure that the benefits of development programs in the Valley are equitably distributed among all Association members resident there.

The scheme would place special emphasis on improving the lot of the small owner-operators and tenant farmers. Membership would be obligatory for all farm operators in the Valley.

The Association is conceived by the GOJ, and particularly by the authorities of the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) as having broad functional responsibilities in credit, input supplies, produce marketing, and farm planning. A long-run goal for the Association is centralized control of cropping patterns in the Valley in order to achieve a rationalization of production with respect to market requirements.

This conception includes a relatively complex organizational structure, with vertically integrated operations being centrally controlled by an executive unit acting under the authority of the Association's Board of Directors.

Association services are to be provided through four operating departments: marketing; credit; farm supply; and farm management. Staff departments are concerned with administrative functions and one, Member and Public Relations, is intended to provide a strong complement to the operating departments.

2. Development of the Jordan Valley Farmers Association (JVFA) to date.

The Association is not operating in a functional sense, though a number of significant organizational steps have been taken. The law authorizing the Association's creation was promulgated in 1974 4/; thirty-three Development Areas in the Valley were delineated; and membership recruiting was begun early 1976. Though membership is intended to be obligatory for all bona fide farmers, owner-operators and tenants in the Valley, the clause in the Law defining a member is ambiguous, and the Association was not effectively "sold" to farmers, particularly tenants, by officials of the JVA. As a result land owners, some of whom are more properly identified as absentee landlords, are over-represented in the membership relative to their numbers as farmers in the Valley.

4/ Jordan Valley Farmers Association Law No. 19 for the year 1974.

Elections for Development Area Councils were held in April 1976, and these Councils, sitting together as the Association's General Assembly, elected 10 members of the 15-member Board of Directors. The other five are named by Government agencies concerned in Jordan Valley development, JVA, Ministry of Agriculture (Min Ag), Jordan Cooperative Organization (JCO), Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC), and Agricultural Marketing Organization (AMO).

An Acting Director General (chief executive officer) and three other employees were named to the JVFA's executive organization in the summer of 1976. The Acting Director General resigned in December, and the Association is now reviewing applications from potential permanent replacements. Several additional members have been added to the executive staff and the GOJ has made a significant financial commitment to support the Association during 1978 and 1979. A development grant of approximately $2.2 million has been obtained from the Netherlands for the construction of a produce marketing center.

C. Proposed USAID Response

This project is proposed as a three-year technical assistance follow-up to the exploratory project, Jordan Valley Farmers Association I, scheduled for initiation at the end of FY 1977 and extending for 24 months. The purposes for that project are to

a. Provide assistance to the Jordan Valley Farmers Association in developing its operating capabilities during the initial stages of its existence.
b. Assist the Association in thinking through the management, other resources, and policy issues involved in setting long-range goals for its structure and functions.
c. Use this analytical process in helping the Mission (a) identify areas of further assistance to the Association and (b) define the form and duration of such assistance.

This approach to assistance in Farmers Association I is based upon serious reservations the Mission has about the viability of the Association's assuming, at the outset, the broad responsibilities assigned to it. The first of these reservations is the breadth and depth of the functions conceived for the Association, the complexity of the structure required, the staff competence necessary, and the complexities of the environment within which the Association must effectively operate in order to achieve financial and organizational viability.

Our second reservation concerns the JVA's desire to have the Association ultimately assume responsibility for centralized management of members' farms. Third, we are concerned over the organizational capabilities required to create unity among members having wide variations in wealth and social status.

Through Farmers Association I, and recognizing its exploratory nature, the Mission will be offering resident technical assistance in three areas regarded as being most critical:

- Management advisory assistance at the Director General level
- Credit
- Staff and membership training.

Resident TA will be supplemented by TDY assistance, participant training, and a small commodity component.

The costs of US inputs for Farmers Association I are estimated at $541 thousand for obligation in FY77 and $420 thousand in FY78.

Produce marketing is another critical area of concern. The GOJ is receiving capital assistance in marketing from the Dutch Government. Discussions are being held with the British for both technical assistance to the Association in produce marketing and a feasibility study for further capital projects.

The fact that Farmers Association II is contingent upon the results of Farmers Association I and the fact that these results are highly uncertain do not necessarily make this PID more tentative than any other written this far in advance of execution. They do, however, make that tentativeness most explicit: The Mission doesn't know what will happen under purpose b, above, and it is purpose c, above, which will move us into a more definitive project design and execution. The project development schedule, correlated with the first review of Farmers Association I is given in III, below.

3. Continuing Problem Areas

Recognizing these uncertainties, the Mission now estimates that, by early calendar 1979, the Association will be making initial impacts in agribusiness services and agricultural policy for the Valley. In the first of these areas the Association is likely to be most effective

in credit and produce marketing[5/] and least effective in merchandizing inputs to farmers[6/]. Its impact on policy will largely result from agitation against specific government actions deemed harmful to member interests. It will not be the result of an overall policy strategy.

The important areas of greatest weakness are likely to be in overall management, farm management services and member relations. The last of these refers primarily to the integration of tenant farmers and small owner-operators into full and active participation in the Association. Technical assistance in farm supply services will be required if it appears desirable for the Association to become strongly active in this market.

4. Proposed Inputs

The Mission proposes to maintain its technical assistance input at the level of three resident experts. Tentatively, the position of advisor to the Director General and that in staff and membership training will be continued for the first 18 months of the project. Emphasis in the latter will shift toward membership training, although funding for needed staff training, identified during Farmers Association I, will continue to be provided.

Resident technical assistance in credit is expected to be replaced by TDY support, and expertise in farm management and in farm supplies will be substituted in its stead. The latter is to be phased in during the last 18 months of the project.

Grant commodity assistance will be small, recognizing the major commodity input provided through a proposed FY79 capital grant.

5. Three Major Assumptions Pertinent to Project Success

Farmers Association I will be successful in helping define the long-run structure and functions of the Association as a basis for further US support.

The GOJ will give adequate budgetary and technical support to the Association and to its own agencies concerned in the development

5/ The JVA is planning substantial capital project activities in produce marketing and has received firm commitment for a portion of them. It is also discussing technical assistance in marketing with the Dutch and UK Governments. This set of activities should give the JVFA a dominant position in the market for Valley produce.

6/ The Association may reach a "live and let live" accommodation with cooperative societies in input merchandizing.

of Valley agriculture.

The GOJ will support the integration of tenant farmers and small owner-operators into full participation in the Association.

6. Related Activities

The GOJ, with donor assistance, is carrying out a massive program of capital and institutional development in the Valley. Those activities most relevant to the Farmers Association are

a. Irrigation development. Currently, projects are underway to bring approximately 9300 hectares under sprinkler irrigation. Plans call for extending the system (sprinkler or other improved irrigation technology) to the entire Valley by 1982. AID is financing part of this and will be initiating a technical assistance project in sprinkler irrigation in FY77. Other donors are IBRD, the Federal Republic of Germany.

b. Village Development. Municipal services -- water, sewage, schools, health clinics -- are being improved and extended to villages in the Valley. AID is funding much of this work as well as providing mortgage funds for home construction.

c. AID will be supporting the Association directly with two capital projects. The first, in FY78, will provide $3.0 million in loan funds for agricultural credit through the Association and working capital for the Association's produce marketing activities. The second, in FY79, is a proposed $3.5 million grant and is tentatively planned for use in expanding the Association's working capital, equipment, and service facilities.

7. Realistic Alternatives Are Two

The first is support to Valley farmers through regular government agencies. The Mission is already assisting the Faculty of Agriculture which is vitally concerned with research in irrigated agriculture. We will be working with the Faculty and Ministry of Agriculture in technical assistance for sprinkler irrigation. Such assistance does not address the need for agribusiness services there.

The second alternative would be to work with the Jordan Cooperative Organization and its local societies. This would provide support for at least some of the agribusiness services needed. In produce marketing,

however, the Mission feels that there is a strong argument to be made for a dominant agency acting for the farmers in the market for Valley produce. A broad-based Association is believed to provide that dominance better than the cooperatives. It is quite possible, however, that cooperatives in the Valley will continue to offer input supplies but come under the Association umbrella.

8. Beneficiaries

The major beneficiaries are the farmer-members of the Association, whose incomes should increase, perhaps to national levels. Estimates of per capita incomes for tenant-operated, three-hectare irrigated farms in the Valley were $260 in 1975. Those for the East Bank population, as a whole, were $480 in 1974. Benefits will accrue to the population as a whole as greater agricultural production reduces food prices and improves Jordan's balance of payments.

9. Spread

Spread effects are unknown. If the Association is successful, similar organizations may be developed elsewhere in the country. It is likely to be several years before any such event is possible.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

Life of project total cost is estimated at $2,739 thousand. Annual costs are estimated, by source, at

	FISCAL YEAR			
Source	1979	1980	1981	Total
AID	550	623	516	1,689
GOJ	950	1,620	1,440	4,010
TOTAL	1,500	2,243	1,956	5,699

Since the Association is to be a revenue earning entity, project success implies continued financial viability.

III. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

The Mission plans to prepare a Project Review Paper for the Project in December 1978. This would coincide with the first review of Farmers Association I. One of the purposes of Farmers Association I is to provide the kind of information and analysis which serves as PRP input. Farmers Association I must be far enough along to create that information and analysis without, at the same time, delaying the process too long to prevent continuity between the two projects. One month's TDY assistance by an agricultural economist to work with the Project's resident staff will be required to write the PRP. The Project Paper will be prepared in April 1979.

IV. ISSUES

The only significant issue, as described above, is whether or not the Farmers Association, with the related questions of the development of institutional linkages and the adequacy of Jordanian support, will prove to be the most appropriate vehicle for improving the lot of the Jordanian farmer.

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 - 0218

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Farmers Association Development Grant

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE: MM 12, YY 78

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 79

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = JD 0.333)

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	3,500
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	4,000
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	7,500

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 1979 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 1979 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) SA	133 B	031		3,500		3,500	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	3,500		3,500	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 011, 070

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

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 253

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

Supporting sector goals of increasing yields and production; improving farmers' welfare through increased incomes; and increasing foreign exchange earnings.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

The purpose of this project is to enhance the Association's ability to respond to farmers' needs for agribusiness services by increasing its working capital and constructing and equipping its service facilities.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

One month TDY by direct hire agricultural economist, engineer, and loan officer in December 1978 to write PRP, AID/W funded.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: [signature]

Title: Christopher H. Russell, Director

Date Signed: MM 05, DD 31, YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

FARMERS ASSOCIATION DEVELOPMENT GRANT

I. SUMMARY OF PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE:

A. Problem

Despite the massive public investments[1/] made in Jordan Valley agricultural development since the East Ghor Canal Project was begun in 1958, incomes and living standards of Valley farmers remain low compared to national averages. Per capita incomes for share tenants on 3 hectare irrigated farms are estimated for 1975 at $260 annually[2/] Incomes on non-irrigated farms have not been estimated but are undoubtedly much lower, perhaps $100-$150. Per capita income for all East Bank residents is estimated at $480 for 1974[3/].

Though total production in the Valley has increased with the expansion of the area under irrigation, yields on irrigated land have not increased since the mid-1960's when the original East Ghor Canal was completed (Table 1).

1/ USAID Capital Development Office estimates that the total cost of all public projects in the Valley, most of which have been agriculturally focused, from 1958 to the present, is roughly $159 million.

2/ Sixty to 70 percent of all farms in the Jordan Valley are operated by tenants of which 95 percent are rented on 50-50 shares. The modal size range for all irrigated farms in the Valley is 2 to 4 hectares. (Source: Department of Statistics. Social and Economic Survey of the East Jordan Valley, 1973). Income estimates were derived from farm budgets presented in Jordan Valley Authority Jordan Valley Development Plan, 1975-1982.

3/ This is a rough estimate of per capita disposable income for the East Bank derived from the national accounts for 1974 (the latest year for which they are reported in detail) and taking two million as the East Bank population.

TABLE 1. Yields for selected crops in areas roughly coincident with that of the East Ghor Canal Project.

Year	CROP			
	Tomatoes	Eggplant	Citrus	Bananas
	tons/du.			
1953	0.502	0.970	n.a.	n.a.
1959/60	0.557	0.983	n.a.	1.316
1964/65	1.371	1.433	1.750	1.400
1965/66	1.515	1.614	1.165	1.709
1974/75 average	1.382	1.309	1.132	1.662

Sources: 1974-75 - Department of Statistics. The Agricultural Sample Survey in the Ghors. 1974 and 1975.

Earlier years - Survey results presented in AWJ Awwad. Agricultural Production and Income in the East Ghor Irrigation Project, Pre- and Post-Canal. USAID/J. 1967. p. 32.

International comparisons suggest that long-run yield potentials for irrigated farms in the Valley are two to three times those being obtained (Table 2).

TABLE 2. International Yield Comparisons for Selected Crops.

Country	CROP		
	Tomato	Eggplant	Bananas
	tons/du.		
Jordan (1974-75)	1.38	1.31	1.66
U.S.A. (1972-74)	3.73	2.01	-
Honduras (1972-74)	-	-	2.80
Turkey (1972-74)	2.64	1.47	-
Lebanon (1972-74)	-	-	1.64

Source: Jordan - TABLE 1.
Other Countries - FAO Production Yearbook. 1975.

Specific development constraints which have prohibited the improvement of the lot of the farmer are:

(1) high costs of limited availability of production inputs due, in part, to the fact that commercial shops in the Valley generally do not stock agricultural inputs. The small amounts of seeds and fertilizer that reach farmers are supplied from a few Amman dealers at high costs.

(2) Institutional credit has generally not reached the tenant who, without land to pledge, has been outside the institutional credit system.

(3) The traditional marketing system has worked against modernization of agricultural practices. Middlemen have tended to control the market to their advantage rather than focus on improved quality and yields at the farm level.

(4) There has been a shortage of well-trained production specialists and extension staff for introduction of improved technology at the farm level.

(5) The Valley has only a few commercial servicing facilities for vehicles and machinery and sales outlets for fuels and lubricants.

(6) There have been no strong and efficient farm organizations to look out for the interest of the farmers at either the local or national level.

B. Response

1. The Government's Solution

The GOJ has determined that the problems of the Jordan Valley farmers can best be addressed through an association of farmers which would:

a. give them a strong voice in policy decisions for Valley agriculture;
b. increase their incomes through the efficient provision of agribusinesss services such as produce and input marketing and agricultural credit; and
c. help insure that the benefits of development programs in the Valley are equitably distributed among all Association members resident there.

The scheme would place special emphasis on improving the lot of the small owner-operators and tenant farmers. Membership would be obligatory for all farm operators in the Valley.

The Association is conceived by the GOJ, and particularly by the authorities of the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA), as having broad functional responsibilities in credit, input supplies, produce marketing, and farm planning. A long-run goal for the Association is centralized control of cropping patterns in the Valley in order to achieve a rationalization of production with respect to market requirements.

This conception includes a relatively complex organizational structure, with vertically integrated operations being centrally controlled by an executive unit acting under the authority of the Association's Board of Directors.

Association services are to be provided through four operating departments: marketing, credit, farm supply, and farm management. Staff departments are concerned with administrative functions and one, Member and Public Relations, is intended to provide a strong complement to the operating departments.

2. AID Technical Assistance.

USAID is supportive of the concept of an Association and is offering technical assistance to it through two projects, Jordan Valley Farmers Association I to begin in FY77 and II (FY79).

Farmers Association I is a 24-month exploratory project, starting at the end of FY77, whose purposes are to

a. Provide assistance to the Jordan Valley Farmers Association in developing its operating capabilities during the initial stages of its existence.
b. Assist the Association in thinking through the management, other resource, and policy issues involved in setting long-range goals for its structure and functions.
c. Use this analytical process in helping the Mission (a) identify areas of further assistance to the Association and (b) define the form and duration of such assistance.

This approach to assistance in Farmers Association I is based upon some serious questions the Mission has about the Association's assuming, at least at the outset, all the responsibilities assisgned to it.

First, we question the breadth and depth of the functions conceived for the Association because of the complexity of the structure that would be required and the staff competence that would be necessary in the environment within which the Association must operate to achieve financial and organizational viability.

Our second reservation concerns the JVA's desire to have the Association ultimately assume responsibility for centralized management of members' farms.

Third, we are concerned over the organizational capabilities required to create unity among members having wide variations in wealth and social status.

Farmers Association II, proposed for FY79, assumes that these problems will be overcome and is a three year follow-up program aimed at guiding the Association through its early years to self-sustaining viability.

3. Capital Assistance in FY78

A loan of $3.0 million proposed for FY1978, will provide further assistance to farmers in the Valley through the Association. Approximately half the funds will be used for members' credit needs, primarily short-term, and the remainder will be used by the Association as working capital for its produce marketing activities.

4. Capital Assistance in FY79: The Jordan Valley Farmers Association Capital Grant

a. Project Purpose

The purpose of this project is to enhance the Association's ability to respond to farmers' needs for agribusiness services by increasing its working capital and equipping its service facilities.

b. Project Outputs

The Association is new and has yet to engage in any of the operating functions intended for it. It is thus difficult, if not impossible, to identify accurately the capitalization needs that will arise.

Savage[4/] estimates a capital budget for the first two years of the Association's life of $3.91 million (JD1.29 million at $1.00 = JD 0.330), the details of which are listed below.

ITEM		COST ($ 1000)
1.	Construct Headquarters Building	$ 152
2.	Land for Headquarters	45
3.	Vehicles	121
4.	Office Furniture and Equipment	45
5.	Farm Machinery	152
6.	Construct Supply Centers	61
7.	Loan Funds	1,515
8.	Marketing Funds	1,818
	TOTAL	$ 3,909

Items 7 and 8 on the list are to be provided, in large part, by the FY78 loan.

More recent discussions with JVA officials indicate there is a high probability that Savage seriously under-estimated the Association's capital needs and by 1979 or 1980 cumulative costs would easily reach $6.5 or $7.0 million, exclusive of land.

Items to be financed under this proposed grant might be selected from the following tentative list.

ITEM		ESTIMATED COST ($ 000)
1.	Construction of a Box Factory	2,000
2.	Mobile Audio-Visual Unit	125
3.	Fertilizer, 5,000 Tons @ $150/Ton	750
4.	Seeds	40
5.	Insecticides and other Pesticides	100
6.	Farm Machinery Building	500
7.	Machinery Workshop	400
8.	Wooden Packing Boxes - 50,000 @ $0.60	30
9.	Construction of the Fourth Market Center	2,500
10.	Vehicles, 10	90

4/ Job K. Savage. "A Report on the Functions and Organizational Aspects of the Jordan Valley Farmers Association." Amman, December 1976.

ITEM		ESTIMATED COST ($ 000)
11.	Lands and Survey and Equipment in the Valley	400
12.	Building and Equipping 5 of the 33 Centers @ $90,000	450
13.	Office Furniture and Equipment	50
14.	Imported Spare Parts for Equipment	50
15.	Credit Funds	2,000
16.	Marketing Funds	2,000
	TOTAL	$ 11,485

c. Project Inputs

Project inputs are $3.5 million of grant funds to adequately cover the capital requirements of the Association.

The host country contribution has been roughly estimated at $4.0 million for the three years 1979-81. A small part of this will come from membership fees. The bulk of it will be from direct subsidies of the Government which will gradually be replaced by Association operating revenues. No doubt the Government will be seeking donor contributions for much of its inputs, particularly the larger capital items.

It is anticipated that expenditures for most of the capital items to be financed from the grant will be made during 1979 and 1980.

5. Major Assumptions

a. Farmers Association I will be successful in helping define the long-run structure and functions of the Association.

b. The GOJ will give adequate budgetary and technical support to the Association and to its own agencies concerned in the development of Valley agriculture.

c. The GOJ will promote agricultural development through policies offering incentives to farmers.

d. The GOJ will support the integration of tenant farmers and small owner-operators into full participation in the Association.

6. Related Activities

a. Irrigation development. Currently, projects are underway to bring approximately 9300 hectares under sprinkler irrigation. Plans call for extending the system (sprinkler or other improved irrigation technology) to the entire Valley by 1982. AID is financing part of this and will be initiating a technical assistance project in sprinkler irrigation in FY77. Other donors are IBRD and the Federal Republic of Germany.

b. Village Development. Municipal services -- water, sewage, schools, health clinics -- are being improved and extended to villages in the Valley. AID is funding much of this work as well as providing mortgage funds for home construction.

c. AID will be supporting the Farmers Association with the Technical Assistance and Loan projects described above. Four marketing and produce packing centers are being planned for the Valley. The Government has received a grant commitment from the Dutch Government of $2.2 million to finance one of them. It will shortly be seeking donor funding of two others at approximately $2.5 million each.

7. Realistic Alternatives are Three

The first is support to Valley farmers through other government agencies. The Mission is already assisting the Faculty of Agriculture which is vitally concerned with research in irrigation agriculture. We will be working with the Faculty and Ministry of Agriculture in technical assistance for sprinkler irrigation. Such assistance does not address the need for agribusiness services there.

The second alternative would be to work with the Jordan Cooperative Organization and its local societies. This would provide support for at least some of the agribusiness services needed. In produce marketing, however, the Mission feels that there is a strong argument to be made for a dominant agency acting for the farmers in the market for Valley produce. A broad-based Association is believed to provide that dominance better than the cooperatives. Other donor assistance in marketing will complement US assistance in helping make the Association a viable force in Valley development. It is likely, however, that cooperatives in the Valley will come under the Association umbrella and continue to offer input supplies.

The third alternative is to use the funds in this project to grant finance additional technical assistance to the Association. Although,

from a technical point of view, additional technical assistance would be feasible and possibly desirable, the Mission rejects this alternative. We believe that technical input, beyond the resident team levels planned for Farmers Association I and II, would create an imprudent dominance of the Association's management by expatriates.

AID is the logical source of capital assistance of this type to the Association. A capital project involving a single output -- a road, a processing plant, etc. -- could be financed by any donor. Although use of the funds for a single, large capital item is not ruled out, this grant is likely to finance a number of relatively small items. The combination of US funding of these items and our heavy involvement in technical assistance provides a superior mechanism for their efficient programming and use.

8. The Major Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries will be the farmer-members of the Association. Estimate of per capita incomes for tenant operated, three-hectare irrigated farms in the Valley is $260 annually. That for the East Bank population, as a whole, is around $500. Benefits will accrue to the population as a whole as greater agricultural production reduces food prices and improves Jordan's balance of payments.

9. Spread Effects

Spread effects are unknown. If the Association is successful, similar organizations may be developed elsewhere in the country. It is likely to be several years before any such event is possible.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

As indicated above, project costs are estimated at $3.5 million, plus a host government contribution estimated at $4.0 million for the three years 1979-81. The executing agency for the grant will be the Jordan Valley Authority, with the funds allocated to the Association.

Annual disbursements of grant funds are estimated to be:

1979	$2.5 million
1980	$1.0 million

To give a perspective on the financial magnitude to inputs into the Association, the following estimates are given for the five years 1977-81.

	($ 000)
AID	
Farmers Association I, 1977 & 1978	961
Farmers Association II, 1979-81	1,689
Credit for Farmers Association, 1978	3,000
Farmers Association Development Grant, 1979	3,500
OTHER DONORS	
Netherlands, committed	2,200
FAO	50
Other assistance, under discussion	5,000
HOST COUNTRY	
1977 and 1978	923
1979-1981, preliminary estimates	4,010
	$21,333

III. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

The Mission plans to prepare a PRP for the project in December 1978. This would coincide with the first review of Farmers Association I. One of the purposes of Farmers Association I is to provide the kind of information and analysis which serves as PRP input. Farmers Association I must be far enough along to create that information and analysis without, at the same time, delaying the project's pace of development too long. One month's TDY assistance by an agricultural economist, an engineer, and a loan officer, working with the resident staff of Farmers Association I, will be required to write the PRP. The Project Paper will be presented in April 1979.

IV. ISSUES

The only significant issue, as described above, is whether or not the Farmers Association, with the related questions of the development of institutional linkages and the adequacy of Jordanian support, will prove to be the most appropriate vehicle for improving the lot of the Jordan Valley farmer.

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): 278-0224

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): TECHNICAL SERVICES & FEASIBILITY STUDIES GRANT II

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 3 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY: 07 78

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 79

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

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	1,500
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	300
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	1,800

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 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) SA	991			1,500		1,500	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	1,500		1,500	

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)

To improve the quality of life in Jordan by meeting national development goals.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To formulate, design, develop and implement programs and projects included in the national development plan.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

Team to develop PP required May 1978 for 2-3 weeks, to include loan officer, economist & engineer. AID/W Funded.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Christopher H. Russell

Title: Christopher H. Russell, Director

Date Signed: MM 05 DD 30 YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

TECHNICAL SERVICES AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES II

I. SUMMARY OF PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE

A. Problem

The GOJ requires assistance in the formulation, design and development and implementation, of programs and projects in various sectors of its economy. The current national development plan encompasses the years 1976 to 1980. Technical Services and Feasibility Studies funding under an existing Grant (278-15-995-181) will be phased out in FY 1978. The GOJ will continue to require assistance in the development of programs and projects in all sectors of its economy in the foreseeable future. Funding levels are estimated at $1.5 million for FY 1979, with the GOJ providing logistical, secretarial, professional and other in-kind support for a life of project total of $1.8 million.

B. Response

Types of projects which are funded through this grant are analytical studies, feasibility and pre-investment studies, market studies, engineering studies and project management assistance. Sectors which require these services include mineral, water resources, agriculture, transportation, rural development, electrical distribution and social infrastructure.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

The project is estimated to cost the equivalent of $1.8 million of which the AID grant would provide $1.5 million. The balance would come from the GOJ.

III. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

It is proposed that a PP for this project be submitted by July 1978. A team composed of a loan officer, economist and engineer will be required in May 1978.

IV. 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): 278-0226

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL NE; B. CODE 03

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Health Information Systems Development

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM 03 YY 79

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 80

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

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	650
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	300
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	950

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	580	530		475		650	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	475		650	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 520

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

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE:

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

Improved health status of Jordan's population

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To complete the institutionalization of a national health information system in Jordan incorporating all levels of care and involving all major subsectoral providers of services.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

None

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Christopher H. Russell

Title: Christopher H. Russell, Director

Date Signed: MM 05 DD 31 YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

I. SUMMARY OF PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE

A. The Problem

By late FY 1979, aided by technical assistance project beginning in late FY 1977 (Health Planning and Services Development, 278-0208), the Government of Jordan is expected to have a Jordanian-directed health planning unit in place and capable of conducting professional quality national health planning; an operating computer based national health information system incorporating reliable data inputs at the primary care level; and the bulk of Jordan's currently existing basic health workers retrained and providing improved services in cachement areas now being served, but poorly. Also by late FY 1979 it is expected that proposal (s) will have been developed by the Health Planning Unit, for consideration by the Supreme Health Council (SHC) early in FY 80, for services or other followon activities designed to extend improved basic health services to those elements of Jordan's population who, by the end of the 1977 project, will still be underserved or unserved.

Outreach program possibilities which eventually are approved by the SHC may, later, be considered as possibilities for USAID assistance. Building on the basic-care responsive information system discussed above, however, this proposed two-year project is intended to respond to the expressed GOJ desire moving from the basic to the secondary and tertiary levels of care to complete the institutionalization of a national health information system including all levels of care and all sub-sectoral provider services.

B. The Response

This project will provide technical assistance in health information and statistics/data management; on-the-job and selected short term training for Jordanian staff and limited data systems-related commodity support- specialized computer packages, for the purpose of aggregating into the national system health information and statistics at all levels of care and providing for inputs from subsectoral providers not now covered. Included, for example, would be upgraded hospital medical records, as a step leading to improved hospital services and levels of care.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

Total project cost is estimated to be approximately $950 thousand, of which AID would provide $475 thousand in FY 79 and $175 thousand in FY 80. The GOJ contribution is expected to be on the order of $300 thousand, both in-kind and for computer time and services. The estimated disbursement period is two and one half years.

III. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

A PRP for this project is projected for March 1979. No TDY support is expected to be necessary. A PP is projected to be presented in June 1979.

IV ISSUES

None

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

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

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Jordan

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER: 1

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 278-0209

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): RURAL VILLAGE/URBAN ELECTRIFICATION

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 3 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM/YY 08/77

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

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

FUNDING SOURCE		LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		9,000
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		3,000
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		12,000

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	701		825		9,000		9,000
(2)			062				
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL		9,000		9,000

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 242, 878

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): BRW, BUW, EQTY

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE:

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the quality of life in both rural villages and urban areas.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To provide electricity to selected rural villages and to expand the electricity distribution system in underserved areas in Amman and Irbid

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

1 loan officer, 1 economist and 1 electrical engineer for three-week TDY in June 1977, AID/W funded.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Christopher H. Russell

Title: Christopher H. Russell, Director

Date Signed: MM 05 DD 30 YY 77

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

A.D. 1330-2 (3-76)

RURAL VILLAGE AND URBAN ELECTRIFICATION

I. SUMMARY OF PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE

A. Problem:

Because of its direct bearing on the development of various economic sectors and its important contributions to improving the quality of life for all individuals, expansion of the country's electricity network is a major goal for Jordan.

Until the past decade, development of electric power generally was handled locally by private and municipal organizations. The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) was established in 1967 to provide coordinated development of the power sector and the country's power resources. It generates and supplies power to Jordan's two major power companies, the Jordan Electric Power Company (JEPCO), which serves Amman and Zerqa, and the Irbid District Electricity Company (IDECO), which serves Irbid and small surrounding towns; channels power development loans to these companies; and supervises the expansion of generation and transmission facilities and distribution networks for areas not served by JEPCO and IDECO.

Rural village electrification has received inadequate attention in Jordan in the past, with main emphasis going toward building up generating capacity and distribution systems in the urban areas. According to a mid-1977 JEA report, only 10 percent of the villages in Jordan enjoy electric services, 81 of a total of 794 villages.

B. Response:

During the first quarter of FY 1977, AID provided funding for a two-man engineer-economist team which assisted the JEA in developing a long-term village electrification plan, which calls for the electrification of all villages with more than 500 inhabitants by the end of 1980. Some 226 villages fall into that category. Also part of the plan are an additional 25 villages with fewer than 500 population but which are very close to the networks and could be served with minimum cost. Completion of the entire plan may cost as much as $45 million.

Both the cities of Amman and Irbid have experienced rapid growth in recent years and the expansion and improvements to the distribution systems have not kept pace with demand. JEA reports that there are sections (such as refugee areas) in both cities where service has not been provided because of lack of funds.

With assistance from the International Development Association and the Kuwaiti Fund, the GOJ has constructed the Hussein Generating Plant near Zerqa. This plant, with its existing and planned generating capability, will have the capacity to serve the proposed system expansions.

The proposed $9 million loan will help the GOJ to extend and improve electric service to the beneficiaries described by financing commodities and services. Among proposals under consideration for financing through the loan are those which would:

1. extend electricity to 36 rural villages in the Amman and Balqa Districts served from JEPCO sub-transmission line, ($4 million);

2. expand and improve distribution in Amman (a JEPCO responsibility) to provide and/or improve service in the areas not presently covered or served poorly and which are inhabited by low income or refugee families, ($4 million); and

3. expand and improve distribution in Irbid (an IDECO responsibility) to provide and/or improve service in areas not presently served and in which low income families reside, and also to extend service in small rural towns such as Ramtha, Mafraq, Jerash, Ein-Janna, Ajlun and others, ($1 million).

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

Funds necessary to expand and improve the distribution network proposed in the overall five-year electrification plan are estimated to be more than $50 million.

Requirements for the early stages of the plan, work tentatively scheduled to be accomplished within two years, are estimated to be about $12 million, of which USAID proposes to contribute $9 million. GOJ sources will provide additional funds needed. The period of disbursement is expected to be two years.

III. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

One loan officer, one economist and one electrical engineer are scheduled for a three-week TDY in June 1977 to assist the Mission and the GOJ in preparation of a PP to be submitted in August 1977.

IV. 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): 278-0217

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

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

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT

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

B. DATE: MM 07 YY 78

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION

a. INITIAL FY 79 b. FINAL FY 79

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

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	2,000
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	600
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	2,600

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 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) SA	130B		061		2,000		2,000
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL		2,000		2,000

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

140

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

BS BR

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 220

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the productivity and quality of life of the rural inhabitants of the Jordan Valley.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To provide the physical infrastructure necessary to facilitate movement of valley produce and maintenance of the irrigation system.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

3 weeks TDY from AID/W of one transportation economist, one engineer and one loan officer during April 1978, for preparation of PP. (AID/W funded)

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Christopher H. Russell

Title: Christopher H. Russell, Director

Date Signed: MM 05 DD 30 YY 77

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

FARM TO MARKET ROADS

I. SUMMARY OF PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE

A. Problem

Geographically the East Bank of the Jordan Valley is a long narrow area running north and south from Lake Tiberias to the Dead Sea. The Yarmouk-Dead Sea Road, which runs the length of the valley, is a crucial element in the development of the valley because it serves as an arterial collector for all agricultural products produced in the valley. While much has been done to improve this main artery, little has been done to facilitate transport of commodities and goods to and from farming communities which are off the main highway or to provide access roads to service an ever-expanding irrigation system.

A subproject under the Jordan Valley Project (AID Loan No. 278-K-013 and Amendment 1) provides for the upgrading of 53 kms of farm to market roads connecting farm villages and agricultural areas to the Yarmouk-Dead Sea Road. Under a continuing program to upgrade all farm to market and irrigation services roads the Government of Jordan has requested assistance to finance the upgrading of another 100 kms of roads in FY 79.

B. Response

Existing roads, which are now 2 to 3 meters wide and virtually impassible during wet weather, will be widened to 5 meters and will receive all weather, single-surface bituminous surface treatment. In addition drainage and geometric characteristics will be improved. The roads will be designed and constructed in accordance with GOJ standard specifications. Construction will be carried out by the GOJ on force account or contract. Supervision of construction will be carried out by the GOJ. The location and design of each individual sub-project will be reviewed and approved by USAID. Under the Fixed Amount Reimbursable Method of Disbursement, the GOJ will be reimbursed a fixed amount for each sub-project or section of sub-project as it is completed and approved by AID.

The improved farm and maintenance access provided by this project will directly benefit the farmers and farm communities by ensuring comprehensive irrigation system maintenance and by reducing transport costs of farm inputs and agricultural commodities. It will also benefit the Jordanian economy by making more and less costly agricultural commodities available for domestic and foreign consumption.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

The project is estimated to cost $2,600,000, of which the AID loan would provide $2,600,000 for construction. The GOJ would provide the remaining $600,000, for construction and land acquisition. No other donors are involved. The estimated disbursement period is two years.

III. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

A PP will be presented in August 1978. A team composed of a loan officer, engineer and a transportation economist will be required for 3 weeks in April 1978.

IV. 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): 278-0219

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): JORDAN VALLEY MORTGAGE LOAN FUNDING

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 3 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY: 0 6 7 9

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 7 9; b. FINAL FY 7 9

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = JD 0.333)

FUNDING SOURCE		LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		2,000
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		600
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
	TOTAL	2,600

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 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) SA	723 B		130		2,000		2,000
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL		2,000		2,000

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

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): BSW | | PART | EQTY | BR |

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE:

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the quality of life and living conditions of Jordan Valley residents.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To improve mortgage financing for housing to attract people to live in the Jordan Valley.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

Evaluation of on-going V.D. mortgage Lending Program in Aug 78
(1) One loan officer - 3 weeks (1) one Lending Expert, 3 weeks
(1) One Social Scientist, 3 weeks as PP Team in March 1979 (AID/W funded)

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Christopher H. Russell

Title: Christopher H. Russell, Director

Date Signed: MM 0 5, DD 3 1, YY 7 7

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 MORTGAGE LOAN FUNDING

I. SUMMARY OF PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE

A. Problem

From 1967 to 1971 a large portion of the population of the Jordan Valley was forced to move out of the area because of fighting which resulted in the destruction of approximately 60 percent of the Valley's housing. Since the end of hostilities in the early 1970's, the population of the Valley has been slowly returning because of increased employment opportunities in agriculture and construction. In 1975, the Jordan Valley Commission published a 7 year development plan which has as its objective the maximizing of the contribution of the Jordan Valley to the overall economy of Jordan. Implicit in the GOJ decision to invest in agriculture and community development infrastructure was the assumption that the investment would create employment and that an adequate labor supply would be available. Therefore an important element in the overall development strategy is the decision of the GOJ to make low-cost mortgage money available for housing in order to attract labor in amounts necessary to carry out the development plan.

B. Response

With the GOJ involved in the formal planning of village expansion there is now an opportunity to improve housing standards by controlling housing location and village growth and by providing low cost financing for remodeling of existing homes and reconstruction of new dwellings. Until the AID-financed Village Development Loan (278-K-013) was authorized, there was no financial assistance for housing available to Valley residents at realistic terms. Under the AID loan, JVC, with the assistance of the NSLL, developed a mortgage lending program with the Jordan Housing Bank, a private institution which would administer the program. The program provides for either fixed or variable mortgages over a 20-year period adaptable to the current and projected income levels of eligible homeowners. Eligible borrowers are defined, in order or preference for loans, as: (a) labor attracted to the Valley; (b) newly formed families of Valley residents; (c) homeless people (tent dwellers); (d) current residents wishing to upgrade their accommodations and (e) personnel assigned to the Valley to staff the facilities being constructed. It was agreed that 70 percent of the $2.0 million available for mortgage

lending under the AID-financed Village Development Loan would be made available only to farm workers, share croppers, tenant farmers, owners of three hectares or less of land and persons earning JD 30 or less per month. The remaining 30 percent was reserved for mortgage loans to other eligible homeowners, i.e. GOJ personnel assigned to the Valley to staff the municipal facilities being constructed.

Initially, Jordan Valley Commission believed that within the planned village areas, there were enough land owners who held separate titles and who would use the mortgage funds. However, after a thorough investigation of land ownership in the Valley, it became clear that separate and clear ownership of identified plots did not exist. Rather, a group of people owned a piece of land, which, although adequate in size to permit construction, was legally subdivided among owners, and therefore could not be mortgaged. To overcome this barrier, the JVC was required to draft a new law defining the responsibilities of a Jordan Valley Authority (JVA). The JVA is a semi-autonomous government agency empowered to acquire valley land for parcelization to individuals. On 20 April 1977, the law creating the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) was approved by the Council of Ministers. The Law became effective on May 17 when it was published in the official gazette.

During the past year the JVC has held a series of public meetings throughout the Valley to explain the development plan which has been implemented. As a result of these meetings, the JVC requested AID to consider allowing (a) an increase in the maximum earnings level of the group designated to receive 70 percent of the mortgage funds from JD 30 to JD 60 per month, and (b) an amendment to the payment terms to permit seasonal payments. These two changes were agreed to in principle by AID and JVC. JVC successfully demonstrated to AID that the mortgage funds would still be directed toward the intended beneficiaries and that the inclusion of a seasonal payments provision would be compatible with existing and successful procedures of other credit institutions in Jordan.

At present, there are 11 infrastructure-type projects underway in the Jordan Valley financed by the GOJ and others as shown below:

PROJECT	AMOUNT	FUNDING SOURCE(S)	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
King Talal Dam	$ 36.0	Kuwait Fund Abu Dhabi Fund GOJ	Summer 1977
Yarmouk-Dead Sea Road	5.1	AID/GOJ	Summer 1977
East Ghor Canal Extension	10.0	AID/GOJ	Fall 1977
Zarqa Triangle	6.2	AID/GOJ	Fall 1977
Electric Power Transmission	2.1	KFW/GOJ	Spring 1978
Electric Power Distribution	2.2	KFW/GOJ	Spring 1978
Hisban-Kafrein Irrigation	5.5	KFW/GOJ	Spring 1978
Jordan Valley Village Dev.	14.4	AID/GOJ	Winter 1979
North East Ghor Irrigation	13.6	IDA/GOJ	Summer 1978
Village Water Program	3.0	KFW/GOJ	Summer 1978
Sprinkler Irrigation Equip.	8.0	AID/GOJ	Summer 1978
	$106.1 million		

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

The project is estimated to cost the equivalent of $2.6 million, of which the AID loan would provide $2.0 million. The balance $0.6 million would come from the GOJ. Since the amount provided by the proposed loan is not expected to meet the entire mortgage needs of the Valley, continuing evaluation will be needed to determine additional requirements. The estimated disbursement period for the proposed loan is two years.

III. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

During an August 1978 evaluation of the on-going Village Development loan, an in-depth review of the mortgage lending program presently being funded within that loan will be undertaken. The results of the evaluation will be the basis for determining continued participation. If it is determined that there is a demand for additional housing mortgage funds, a PP will be submitted in June 1979. We will require TDY assistance of a loan officer, a social scientist, and a mortgage lending expert for three weeks during March 1979 in order to prepare the PP.

IV. 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): 278-0220

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: N.E. B. CODE: 3

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Amman Water Distribution and Sewage Disposal.

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP) B. DATE: MM 06 YY 78

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79 b. FINAL FY 79

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

FUNDING SOURCE		LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		20,500
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		5,000
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		14,500
	TOTAL	40,000

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 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) SA	501		826		20,500		20,500
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL		20,500		20,500

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 541 | 245

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

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 720

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the quality of life for the residents of Amman and its environs.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

Expand water distribution and sewage collection facilities.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds) Team to develop PRP for June 1978 required April 1978 for 4 to 6 weeks. Include Sanitary Engineer; Environmentalist Loan Officer; Economist/Financial Planner; Social Scientist. AID/W funded.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Christopher H. Russell

Title: Christopher H. Russell, Director

Date Signed: MM 05 DD 31 YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

AMMAN WATER AND SEWAGE

I. SUMMARY OF PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE

A. Problem:

The population of the Municipality of Amman is estimated at about 750,000 inhabitants. Some areas of the city are not provided with city water, and others are provided only with intermittent supplies because of inadequate distribution systems. The overall average daily consumption, because of this, is 40 liters per person, compared to 150 in the U.S.A. Assuming an adequate supply and distribution system expanded to cover all city areas, demand for water will nearly double, and average daily water consumption is expected to increase to 70 liters per person by 1980. In FY 1978 AID proposes to provide a loan of $18.5 million to assist in remedying the overall water supply problem.

The domestic water supply and sewage disposal operation for the Municipality of Amman is the responsibility of the Amman Water and Sewage Authority (AWSA). AWSA's responsibilities are to: (1) conduct water and sewage survey studies; (2) provide for the water supply and sewage disposal systems for the Amman area; (3) provide for new wells in the Amman area; (4) construct the required reservoirs and disposal plants; (5) operate and maintain the water supply, treatment and distribution system and the sewage collection and disposal systems; and (6) provide the necessary administrative structure for billings, collection, etc...

In 1975 AWSA employed a joint Swedish-Jordanian Consulting Firm (VBB-Fawzi), to conduct a feasibility study for Amman Water Supply and Sewage Facilities. The VBB study provides the rationale for a project to supply Amman water needs from the King Talal Dam by way of a pipeline with a series of three pumping stations, a treatment plant and storage reservoirs, improvement and expansion of the city water distribution system to provide adequate amounts of water to all areas of the city and extension of the sewage collection system to areas of the city.

A simplified statement of the situation described in the report is as follows:

A. Existing water supply for domestic use is based entirely on water extraction. The ground water comes from two aquifers called the upper and lower aquifers.

B. The present extraction rate from the upper aquifer can be maintained only as long as the aquifer is recharged by rain, cesspool effluent and water leaking from the water supply network.

C. Water quality data shows the upper aquifer water strongly effected by human pollution and that nitrate concentrations are often above WHO-recommended levels. These factors represent current health hazards which, if not addressed, have the potential of becoming increasingly serious particularly for the health of infants and children.

D. Efforts to dilute the polluted waters of the upper aquifer with pure water from the lower aquifer have not been entirely successful and because of the limited amount of water available in the lower aquifer, this solution is short term at best.

B. Response:

This PID proposes a loan in FY 1979 of $20.5 million to assist in financing projects to expand and improve the water distribution and sewage collection and disposal facilities in selected areas within Amman.

For Amman services, the solution proposed by VBB includes the expansion of the sewage collection system to all parts of the city and making connections to the systems mandatory. At the same time the water distribution system would be repaired and expanded to all parts of the city.

The report of VBB provides a strong argument for proceeding concurrently with projects to complete the water supply facilities from King Talal Dam to Amman; the repair, expansion and improvement of the water distribution system in Amman; and the expansion of the sewage collection and disposal system. USAID proposes to provide a loan in 1978 in the amount of $18.5 million to assist in financing the construction of the water supply facilities. This proposed FY 1979 loan will address the water distribution and sewage needs.

Primary beneficiaries of this project will be the urban poor of Amman who are concentrated in areas where water supply and sewage collection are substandard or not presently extended. Secondary beneficiaries will be the remaining population of the Municipality of Amman which, together with the primary beneficiaries, represent approximately 30% of the population of Jordan. Successful completion of this project can be expected to have, further, an immediate impact on reduction of the incidence of enteric parasitic diseases, which is one of Jordan's most prevalent medical problems.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

The project is estimated to cost the equivalent of $40.0 million, of which the AID loan will provide $20.5 million. The balance will come from IDA, and GOJ budget sources. The estimated disbursement period is three years.

III. PRESENT DEVELOPMENT

A PRP will be submitted in June 1978. A team composed of sanitary engineer, environmentalist, loan officer, economist, financial planner and social scientist will be required for 4 to 6 weeks in April 1978.

IV. 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): 278-0221

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

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

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 3 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE: MM 06, YY 79

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 79

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = 0.333 JD)

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	6,500
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	1,500
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	8,000

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 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) SA	701		210		6,500		6,500
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL		6,500		6,500

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

060 | 540 | 252

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

BRW | BS | BL | PART

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

Improve the quality of life for rural inhabitants of the Jordan Valley.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

Provide social infrastructure necessary to attract Valley population and provide services for them.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

1 evaluation officer — 3 weeks TDY April-May 1979
1 Loan officer — AID/W funded

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Christopher H. Russell

Title: Christopher H. Russell, Director

Date Signed: MM 05, DD 30, YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT III

I. SUMMARY OF PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE

A. Problem

Development of the Jordan Valley offers great potential for increasing the country's agricultural production, increasing exports of agricultural commodities, opening up new job opportunities in the Valley, and improving the income and quality of life for Valley inhabitants.

Large investments in productive infrastructure, primarily irrigation facilities, have been made by the GOJ under a variety of projects in cooperation with the U.S. and other donors. It has been recognized that the full benefits expected as a result of these investments could not be realized unless adequate numbers of people could be induced to stay in the Valley or move to it, to make optimum use of the new facilities. To make the Valley a desirable place to live, orderly development of communities is required along with the development or expansion of adequate social and public services such as housing, health, potable water, education and governmental services. The program of sites, services and housing developed in conjunction with irrigation and other projects is consistent with AID's approach to rural development to improve the quality of life for the rural poor.

B. Response

In FY 1975 an AID loan (278-K-013) of $8.65 million was made to construct facilities for basic health, education and municipal services; inititate a home mortgage program; construct or improve farm roads and community streets; and construct a domestic water supply system. A $5.5 million amendment to the loan was authorized in FY 1977 to expand selected elements of the project; make design changes in the farm roads sub-project; include some social facilities originally scheduled for other financing; and provide residential quarters for government employees in the Valley.

Village Development II, proposed for authorization in FY 1978, and Village Development III, proposed by this document for authorization the last quarter of FY 1979, are essentially continuations of the existing loan. They will allow village development benefits, particularly in the areas of social services infrastructure and potable domestic water supply, to be extended toward the

realization of these benefits to all 36 Jordan Valley villages scheduled by the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) for improvement or establishment. Separate loan projects have been developed and are being proposed in FY 1979 for farm-to-market roads and for the housing mortgage program.

Under the original loan, a construction contract was negotiated with the Shin Seung Corporation of Seoul, Korea, and was signed in November 1976. Work is now in progress. Evaluation of the accomplishments, activities and costs of this first project will form the basis for determining the quantity and scope of sites and services to be accommodated under the follow-on loans. Because designs for various facilities have been based on population levels existing and expected in various communities, there is no physical restraint evident to the replicability of these standardized facilities throughout the Valley. Evaluation of early efforts will provide ample time for modification of original designs or planning for new ones.

The intended beneficiaries of the project are all of the residents of the 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.

Incomes and living standards of Valley farmers are low in comparison with national averages. Per capita incomes for share tenants on three-hectare irrigated farms are estimated at $260 annually. Incomes on non-irrigated farms have not been estimated but are undoubtedly much lower. Thus, it is clear that the rural poor will benefit directly from this project.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

The project is estimated to cost $8.0 million, of which the AID loan would provide $6.5 million. The remainder would come from GOJ sources. The disbursement period is estimated to be two years.

III. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Under the original Village Development loan and its associated grant project, 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 will 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 evaluation officer and a loan officer for approximately two or three weeks in April-May 1979. They would assist the Mission in an evaluation of the progress achieved to date and assist in the preparation of a PP for this proposed FY79 loan. The PP is scheduled for submission in June 1979.

IV. 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)

2. DOCUMENT CODE: PID 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: JORDAN

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 278-0222

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): POTASH PRODUCTION

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 3 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM 09 YY 78

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 79

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

FUNDING SOURCE		DAYS
A. AID APPROPRIATED		
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	50,000
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		239,000
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		289,000

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 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) SA	734		833		50,000		50,000
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL		50,000		50,000

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 839

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

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE:

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To increase foreign exchange earnings.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To assist the Government of Jordan to construct a potash production facility capable of producing one million metric tons of potash (KCL) per year.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

Team to develop PP required 4th quarter 1978 for 4-6 weeks, to include a loan officer, an economist/financial planner, and an engineer. AID/W funding.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Christopher H. Russell

Title: Christopher H. Russell, Director

Date Signed: MM 05 DD 31 YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

POTASH PRODUCTION

I. SUMMARY OF PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE

A. Problem:

In an attempt to address its balance of payments problem, the GOJ is giving strong attention to identifying and executing projects which will lead to economic development. In FY 1976, AID provided a $6.0 million loan to the government as partial funding of a $10.0 million feasibility study of a proposed one million ton per year potash production facility. The GOJ provided $3.0 million equivalent from its own funds and the International Development Association (IDA) provided a $1.0 million credit. The feasibility study is being supervised by a U.S. engineering firm (Jacobs International of Pasadena, California) and construction of test dikes and test evaporation pans is being performed by a U.S. construction firm (Brown & Root of Houston, Texas).

A review of the preliminary feasibility study report has been completed and conferences have been held in Amman to discuss the findings and recommendations made by the consultants. While the final report is not due until November 1977, it appears certain that the economic and technical feasibility of the project will be established. A loan of $5.0 is planned in FY 1978 to partially finance the design of this facility. The design will be prepared by the U.S. engineering firm currently supervising the feasibility study.

B. Response:

This project, proposed for funding in FY 1979, will assist in financing the construction of 55 kms. of dikes to separate an evaporation area of 110 square kilometers into smaller evaporation stages, or pans. Dead Sea brine, when concentrated by solar evaporation, will precipitate carnallite. Dredging equipment and pipeline facilities will harvest and transport the carnallite to a refinery where potash will be separated from the carnallite, processed, and sent to storage. A separate power station will provide the electrical and steam requirements for the project. Bulk

potash will be hauled by truck to the Port of Aqaba for storage at a separate storage and shiploading facility before being exported. (The truck fleet and facilities at Aqaba will not be owned by the Arab Potash Company). To provide for the needs of various construction contractors, and later to be used as residences for operations personnel and their families, a town site is being planned in which facilities will be constructed for construction personnel. The estimated total cost of this project, excluding the paving of a road from Safi to port facilities at Aqaba and the truck fleet, is $289.0 million. The Arab Potash Company is expected to raise $120.0 million in equity, of which it is expected that the Government of Jordan will own 51 percent. Other equity holders and capital financers are yet to be determined but it is expected that the Kuwait Fund, Arab Fund, IDA and AID will provide financial assistance.

When completed, the facility could result in adding gross foreign exchange receipts on the order of $50.0 million annually to the trade balance. It will also generate additional employment.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

The project is estimated to cost the equivalent of $289.0 million, of which the AID loan would provide $50.0 million. The balance would come from the GOJ and other donors. The estimated disbursement period is three years.

III. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Project feasibility will be established by late 1977 and design can be completed by late 1979. Under accelerated schedule, construction of housing for the construction contractor at the town site will start in mid-1978 and the dikes in early 1979. It is proposed that a PP for this project be submitted by September 1978. A team composed of a loan officer, economist/financial planner, and an engineer will be required in July 1978 to prepare this PP.

IV. ISSUES

The consultant estimates savings due to reduction of escalation of capital costs during construction can be achieved if

an accelerated scheduled is followed. This could be accomplished by going ahead with the project based on the findings of the preliminary feasibility study report. The APC is, of course, interested in keeping costs of construction as low as possible and in obtaining financing as soon as possible. However, possible foreign donors such as IDA and AID are taking a hard look at the technical and financial viability of the project and are requiring that the entire feasibility study be completed before any funds are committed to capital investments other than design.

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): 278-0223

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): AMMAN SEWAGE FACILITIES

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 = JD .333)

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	4,000
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	1,000
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	5,000

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		4,000		4,000
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL		4,000		4,000

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)

TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR THE RESIDENTS OF AMMAN AND ITS ENVIRONS

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

INCREASE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT CAPACITY AND EXTEND SEWAGE COLLECTION FACILITIES

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

TEAM TO DEVELOP PP REQUIRED JULY 1977 FOR 3-4 WEEKS, TO INCLUDE A SANITARY ENGINEER, A LOAN OFFICER, AN ECONOMIST AND ENVIRONMENTALIST. AID/W FUNDED.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Christopher H. Russell

Title: Christopher H. Russell, Director

Date Signed: MM DD YY 05 31 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

AMMAN SEWAGE FACILITIES

I. SUMMARY OF PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE

A. Problem:

The operation of the Municipality of Amman's domestic water supply and sewage collection and treatment systems is the responsibility of the Amman Water and Sewage Authority (AWSA). A list of AWSA responsibilities includes: (1) conduct water and sewage studies; (2) provide for the water supply and sewage disposal systems for the Amman area; (3) provide for new wells; (4) construct reservoirs and sewage treatment plants; (5) operate and maintain the water supply, treatment and distribution system, and sewage collection and treatment systems; (6) provide the administrative structure for billing and collection.

In 1975 AWSA employed a joint Swedish-Jordanian consulting firm (VBB-FAWZI) to conduct a feasibility study for Amman Water Supply and Sewage facilities. The study provides the technical, economic and financial rationale for the extension of the sewage collection system and the expansion of the treatment plant. The existing water supply for domestic use in Amman is based entirely on ground water extraction from two aquifers, upper and lower. The upper aquifer, which is the main source of water, is recharged by rain, cesspool effluent and water leaking from the water supply network. Water quality data shows the upper aquifer water strongly effected by human pollution and that nitrate concentrations are often above WHO recommended levels. These factors represent current health hazards which, if not addressed, have the potential of becoming increasingly serious, particularly for the health of infants and children. The solution to the overall problem of water supply and sewage collection and treatment proposed by VBB includes the expansion of sewage collection to all parts of the city, making house connections to the system mandatory, and the expansion of the sewage treatment facility.

B. Response:

The purpose of this PID is to propose a loan for FY 1978 in the amount of $4.0 million to assist in financing projects to expand and improve sewage collection and treatment in Amman. The

supply and laying of sanitary sewers in the central, eastern and southern part of Amman will benefit the urban poor who are concentrated in these areas. The expansion of the treatment plant is necessary because sludge digester facilities are now operating at full capacity and the proper treatment of sludge will become difficult in the near future.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

The project is estimated to cost the equivalent of $5.0 million of which the AID loan will provide $4.0 million. The balance will come from the GOJ budget.

III. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Bidding documents have already been prepared for the sewage collection segment. Plans and specifications for the expansion of the treatment plant will be completed in four to six months. The estimated disbursement period is two years. A PP will be submitted in September 1977. A team composed of a sanitary engineer, environmentalist, loan officer and economist will be needed in July 1977 for three to four weeks to prepare this PP.

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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): 278-0225

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): MAQARIN DAM CONSTRUCTION

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 3 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY: 07 78

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 79

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

FUNDING SOURCE		LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		72,500
B. OTHER U.S.	1. AID FY80	127,500
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		310,000
	TOTAL	510,000

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 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) SA	100		064		72,500		72,500
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL		72,500		72,500

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 825 | 545

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

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 743

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To increase agricultural production and foreign exchange earnings from agricultural production.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To construct a dam for the storage of water for irrigation, generation of hydro power, and potable water supplies. To bring under irrigation 15,000 hectares not presently irrigated and to improve the effectiveness of irrigation of 21,000 hectares currently under irrigation

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

Team to develop PP required in May 1978 for 3-4 weeks, to include: A Loan Officer, A Water & Dam Engineer, An Environmentalist & an Economist. AID/W funded

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Christopher H. Russell

Title: Christopher H. Russell, Director

Date Signed: MM 05 DD 30 YY 77

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

I. SUMMARY OF PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE

A. Problem:

The Jordan Valley Authority's Plan for continuing development of the Jordan Valley has as a major objective to provide assured irrigation water to all of the irrigable land on the East Bank of the Jordan River. Approximately 36,000 hectares of this land are amenable to irrigation. Irrigation projects previously initiated in the Valley will by 1978 utilize all water provided by existing dams and unregulated streams. To irrigate the remaining irrigable land in the Valley and to provide adequate water to those areas now only partially irrigated, additional water is required. This water can only come from the Yarmouk River.

B. Response:

In order to determine the feasibility of securing additional water from the Yarmouk River, AID has financed a study of the feasibility of constructing a multi-purpose dam at Maqarin. (AID Loan 278-K-014). The consultant, Harza Overseas Engineering Co., has completed the feasibility study and has issued a draft final report with the following recommendations for first stage construction:

1. Construction of an earth and rockfill dam 135 meters high, complete with spillway and powerplant facilities.

2. Construction of a concrete diversion dam at Adasiye.

3. Extension of the East Ghor Canal by 14.5 kms to serve 11,900 hectares of additional irrigable land.

4. Installation of sprinkler application irrigation facilities in a 13,500-hectare area currently irrigated by surface methods.

The estimated cost of the project as described above is $510.0 million.

The pattern of land distribution and ownership is governed by GOJ Law in areas being developed for irrigated agriculture and assures that the principal beneficiaries of the project will be small land owners and tenant farmers. Because they will be able to rely upon a dependable source of water at a reasonable cost, farmers will no longer be subject to the vagaries of weather and will be able to grow crops all year round. This will increase agricultural production and both personal and foreign exchange earnings.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

At the request of the GOJ, this PID proposes a loan in FY79 in the amount of $72.5 million to assist in financing the construction of the project. The facesheet of this PID also indicates another contribution of $127.5 million to this project in FY80. Thus AID's total contribution toward the project, as requested by the GOJ, would be $200.0 million. Considering the necessity of the GOJ's assuring financing for the complete package and consistent with meeting our security assistance objectives, USAID believes that AID participation in this project should probably be in the range of $125-$150 million, with a maximum participation of $200 million if policy considerations dictate the higher figure. The estimated disbursement period is 3 years.

III. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Design of the dam, which is being partially financed by AID under an FY77 loan, is expected to be completed by the middle of CY78 and construction started by the end of CY78.

It is proposed that a PP for this project be submitted by July 1978. A team composed of a loan officer, a water and dam engineer, an environmentalist and an economist will be required in May 1978 to prepare this PP.

PL 480, Title I - Narrative

The late precipitation this season resulted in very small acreage planted with wheat. At best this year's production will reach last year's figure of 60,000 m.t., and Jordan will have to import approximately 300,000 m.t., including the quantities provided by UNRWA and EEC, or over 80 percent of its total requirement estimated at 360,000 m.t. Preliminary discussions suggest that Jordan will request 100,000 m.t. in FY 1978 at a minimum, although plantings next winter will greatly affect this figure.

This is Jordan's third year in succession of well below average wheat production, resulting in larger food imports, and an increased Balance of Trade deficit. Jordan's serious Balance of Trade situation argues not only for continued budget support but a Title I program as well. Further, in the past 10 years Title I proceeds provided GOJ with funds which enabled them to add resources to development activities. We are strengthening the self help measures, and intend to program more of the proceeds under this program in support of our growing agricultural program. In addition, consideration is being given to using the forgiveness procedures as an incentive for Jordanian policy decisions on wheat pricing, and possible agriculture credit interest rates. The program has always helped the Jordanians stabilize bread prices, an important element in the diet of the poor majority. We see opportunities in the future however of linking this program ever more closely to the directives of the Congressional Mandate, although Jordan will not qualify as a core country in the near term at least.

Country/Program

PL 480 Title I Agreements and Shipments

Commodity	FY 1977 Estimate Agreements (MT)	FY 1977 Estimate Shipments (MT)	FY 1977 Estimate Carryover to FY '79 (MT)	FY 1978 Request Agreements $	FY 1978 Request Agreements (MT)	FY 1978 Request Shipments $	FY 1978 Request Shipments (MT)	FY 1978 Request Carryover to FY '79 -
Wheat	100*	100	-	11.2	100.0		100.0	

Commodity	FY 1979 Request Agreements ($)	FY 1979 Request Agreements (MT)	FY 1979 Request Shipments ($)	FY 1979 Request Shipments (MT)	FY 1979 Request Carryover to FY 1980 (MT)
Wheat	11.2	100.0	11.2	100.0	-

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

* On November 29, 1976 an Agreement was signed for 50,000 m.t. The GOJ, however, has requested an additional 50,000 m.t. for FY77. This request is currently pending in AID/W.

PL 480, Title II - Narrative

The current Title II program has been going on for several years. It was established at a time when malnutrition among village children was considerably more prevalent than it is today. It was set up essentially as a relief program rather than a nutrition program. Recognizing this, USAID/J and CARE (the only current US volag recipient of Title II commodities), in cooperation with the Department of Social Affairs and other departments of the GOJ, have decided to re-direct the program to become more nutritionally oriented. Accordingly CARE/J and the Department of Social Affairs signed an agreement in early April 1977 to begin a one year pilot project in a poor northeast region of Jordan. The pilot project will cover relatively more disadvantaged villages.

In accordance with the present plans the feeding centers will be in operation at the beginning of FY 1978. The opening of these centers will not require additional commodities in FY 1979 because the number of recipients under the ongoing program will be reduced to permit transfer of commodities to the new program. It is expected that the pilot project will continue through the end of FY 1978. At that time, CARE and the Department of Social Affairs expect the results of the pilot project to provide data for determining the following:

(1) Type and incidence of nutritional needs among preschool children;
(2) Causes for nutritional problems;
(3) Community reaction to and level of participation in various types of nutrition programs;
(4) Degree of nutritional benefit derived from different types of programs;
(5) Cost factors; and
(6) Identification of the most cost-effective interventions.

The FY 1979 program will be greatly affected by the results of this pilot project. In any case it is likely that the need for Title II commodities will continue to exist for a number of years. Assistance will be required in the poorest regions of Jordan, and in the Government MCH centers currently being assisted by UNICEF. In the next couple of years, we expect that the program levels will remain at the FY 1979 proposed level.

In FY 1979 the program will continue to service the high priority groups, MCH, school feeding and other child feeding.

Following are the calorie and protein values of the daily rations for FY 1978 and FY 1979 for each group of recipients:

Program	Kilo Calories	Grams of Protein	Percentage of Calorie Input to MDR (Calories)
MCH (0-2 years)	424	23	42%
Pre-School (3-6 years)	462	18.2	25%
Other Child Feeding (6-14 years)	769	30.2	35%
Pilot On-Site (2-6 years)	768	33.6	48%
Pilot Take-Home (Family)	790	33.0	49%

The above table does not reflect GOJ inputs in the form of calorie value. Under the current program, the GOJ provides warehousing and inland transportation costs. Under the proposed program, the GOJ will also finance the operating costs of the new centers and will reimburse CARE for part of its administrative expense.

Attachments on the following page depict input requirements for both CARE and UNICEF.

I. Country - JORDAN

Attachment 1,
Page 1

Sponsor's Name - CARE

A. Maternal and Child Health .....Total Recipients 8,500

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS	(Thousands) *Dollars
8.5	Flour	102	18.3
5.0	S.F.Bulgur	41	7.6
8.5	CSM	65	36.0
8.5	NFDM	93	134.3
8.5	Oil	13	8.9
	TOTAL MCH	314	205.1

B. PreSchool Feeding .....Total Recipients 12,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS	*Dollars
12.0	Flour	191	34.1
12.0	S.F. Bulgur	82	15.4
12.0	CSM	27	15.0
12.0	NFDM	27	39.0
12.0	Oil	27	18.4
	TOTAL PRESCHOOL	354	121.9

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS	(Thousands) *Dollars
C. Other Child Feeding .....Total Recipients 2,000			
2.0	Flour	76	13.6
2.0	S.F.Bulgur	33	6.2
2.0	CSM	11	6.0
2.0	NFDM	11	15.9
2.0	Oil	11	7.5
	Total Other Child Feeding	142	49.2
E. Other (Pilot Nutrition Program)..Total Recipients 4,200			
4.2	Flour	178	31.8
0.6	S.F.Bulgur	6.5	1.2
0.6	CSM	3.3	1.8
4.2	NFDM	47.5	68.6
4.2	Oil	41.3	28.2
	Total Other	276.6	131.6
F. Total, All Program .....Total Recipients 26,700			
26.7	Flour	547	97.9
19.6	S.F.Bulgur	162.5	30.4
20.7	CSM	106.3	58.9
26.7	NFDM	178.5	257.7
26.7	Oil	92.3	63.0
	TOTAL ALL PROGRAMS	1086.6	507.9

*CCC Values not including shipping costs.

I. Country JORDAN

Sponsor's Name UNICEF

A. Maternal and Child Health .....Total Recipients 16,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
16.0	CSM	288.0	159.5
	Total MCH	288.0	159.5

B. School Feeding ..... No Program

Country/Program Jordan

Technical Assistance to Cooperatives

($ 000)

Grants	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
278-0186 Jordan Valley Farmers Association	541	420	
278-0216 Jordan Valley Farmers Association II			550
Loans			
None			
TOTAL	541	420	550

EVALUATION PROGRAM NARRATIVE

Because of policy dictated constraints on the size of USAID/Jordan staff, project evaluation has had to be restricted in frequency and scope. The Mission program office consists of only two people who must not only perform all of the normal functions of a program office, including evaluation, but also perform an active project management role in the field of technical assistance. The result is that the assistant program officer, who is the Mission evaluation officer, can only spend a small portion of his time on evaluation. Only two projects have been evaluated so far in FY 1977. The constraints on staff are not likely to be eased as the number of projects increases in FY 1979 to at least 30. In the future, we are going to have to be even more selective in our evaluations of projects and in regard to some projects, depend on AID/W TDY support. We envision TDY assistance being especially helpful in exploring some of the concerns of Section 102d. TDY assistance in FY 77 is required for the Faculty of Agriculture Project and has already been addressed in separate correspondence to AID/W (TOAID A-36). Additionally, TDY assistance will be needed in evaluating the combined grant and loan Village Development project. Specific requirements will be cabled to AID/W.

COUNTRY Jordan

DATE: 05/31/77

PERIOD COVERED

Mission Evaluation Schedule - FY 1978 and FY 1979

(1) Project Title & Number.	(2) Date & No. Last Evaluation	(3) Date(s) Next Evaluation(s)	(4) Period Covered	(5) Outside Help Required	(6) Remarks
FY 76 & Ongoing Project					
Grants					
1. Development Admin Traing Program (278-0146)	-	-	-	-	Not required
2. Faculty of Agriculture (278-0178)	10/12/76	6/77	8/75 - 6/79	Yes*	*TOAID A-36 05/01/77
3. Village Development a/ (278-0183)	-	-	-	-	-
4. Technical Services and Feasibility Studies (278-0181)	-	-	-	-	Not required
Loans					
1. East Ghor Canal Ext. b/ (278-0175)	-	-	2/73 - 0/77	-	-
2. Yarmouk - Dead Sea Road (278-0176)	-				-
a. Yarmouk-Dead Sea Road Additional b/ (278-0196)		8/77	7/74 - 8/77	-	-

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COUNTRY Jordan

DATE: 05/31/77

PERIOD COVERED

Mission Evaluation Schedule - FY 1978 and FY 1979

(1) Project Title & Number.	(2) Date & No. Last Evaluation	(3) Date(s) Next Evaluation(s)	(4) Period Covered	(5) Outside Help Required	(6) Remarks
3. Zarqa Triangle Irrig. Project b/ (278-0177)	-	9/77	7/74 - 9/77	No	-
a. Zarqa Triangle Irrig. Additional (278-0194)	-				-
4. Ma'an Quwaira Highway (278-0187)	-	6/77	10/75 - 6/77	No	-
5. Village Development a/ (278-0183)	-	7/77	6/75 - 7/77	Yes	-
6. Maqarin Dam Feasibility (278-0188)	-	-	-	-	Not required
7. Potash Production Feasibility (278-0189)	-	-	-	-	Not required
8. School Construction (278-0190)		7/77	7/76 - 7/77	-	-
9. Road Construction (278-0191)		8/77	7/76 - 7/77	-	-
10. Sprinkler Equipment (278-0195)		6/78	9/76 - 6/78	No	

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COUNTRY Jordan

DATE: 05/31/77

PERIOD COVERED

Mission Evaluation Schedule - FY 1978 and FY 1979

(1) Project Title & Number.	(2) Date & No. Last Evaluation	(3) Date(s) Next Evaluation(s)	(4) Period Covered	(5) Outside Help Required	(6) Remarks.
FY-77 Projects					
Grants					
1. Farmers Association (278-0186)	-	12/78	12/77 - 12/78	Yes	-
2. Water Management Tech. (278-0192)	-	10/78	10/77 - 10/78	No	-
3. Health Planning and Service Development (278-0208)	-	4/78	10/77 - 4/78	No	-
Loans					
1. Maqarin Dam Design (278-0200)	-	-	-	-	Not required.

a/ Combined evaluations of Grant and Loan components.

b/ Evaluations for basic Loans, and additional amounts proposed for FY 77, to be considered as one for evaluation purposes.

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