

**AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT**



# **ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION FY 1979**

## **USAID TUNISIA**

BEST AVAILABLE

**DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE**

MAY 1977



F Y 1 9 7 9

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

USAID/TUNISIA

NOTE:

This ABS was prepared prior to the notification to the Mission of official FY 1977 OYB figures. Therefore, on appropriate tables we have pencilled them in so that Bureau totals will be consistent.

May 1977

FY 1979 Annual Budget Submission

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Tunisia FY 79 ABS Summary Narrative

1. The framework for long-range planning in this Annual Budget Submission for Fiscal Year 1979 is that both AID and PL 480 will be continued through 1981 in accordance with Government of Tunisia plans and desires. This approach is based on current Tunisian macro-planning and the current economic situation. It has been confirmed in the U.S.-Tunisian Joint Commission meetings of October, 1976.
2. Especially in view of the accelerated submission schedule, the FY 79 ABS is required at a difficult juncture for long-range planning. The Tunisian 1977-1981 Five Year Plan is intended to blueprint continued rapid growth which would, by the last year of the Plan, free Tunisia of its need for concessional assistance. Formal issuance of the Plan is behind schedule. The policy decisions needed to implement the Plan and reach its ambitious targets are only now being worked out. Economic performance in 1977, the first year of the Plan, will be affected by drought which has ruined a substantial portion of the 1976-77 cereals crop.
3. The macro-economic parameters of the fifth Plan may, in the latter's final form, be changed to account for the impact of the drought, as well as other economic factors. It is possible that the Plan's targets will be scaled down, and that the target of phasing out concessional aid at its conclusion would be dropped.
4. The GOT is preparing for a meeting of the Consultative Group in early July; the last meeting was two years ago. The meeting, we understand, is being styled by the World Bank as a "Development Conference", will be held in Tunis and chaired by the Government of Tunisia. The normal role of the Bank is analyzing aid requirements and mobilizing donor support is therefore somewhat in doubt for this meeting. We have not had the occasion to raise this concern with the Bank but believe it would be in Tunisia's interest that the Bank retain the chairmanship for this meeting.
5. The issue of when and how we should phase out bilateral assistance to Tunisia is hardly new. It has been a principal theme in our program strategy deliberations for several years, suggested by Tunisia's economic performance which during the first half of the 1970 decade was characterized by rapid economic growth resulting in per capita income levels of approximately \$650 in 1974. This good economic performance, even though clouded by more recent trends including this year's drought, has confronted all of Tunisia's Western donors with the need to carefully review their assistance programs. (Canada, which does not have the kind of political interest that we do in the Mediterranean Basin, is one of the donors which is struggling with a rationale for its continued presence in the country. Ottawa has commissioned a special study to help it resolve the problem.)

6. As part of an evolving policy with regard to middle-income countries and with our not inconsiderable political interests in Tunisia in mind, the U.S. last year, in the context of the Joint Commission meeting, took the decision to remain engaged in Tunisia through the period of the new Five Year Plan. Detailed discussion of the rationale for this decision is outside the scope of this paper.

7. In brief, we are in Tunisia both because it is politically important to us and because Tunisia has large numbers of people who are poor even by RLDC standards whom we can directly help through our AID and PL 480 programs. Furthermore, Tunisia offers the possibility of experimentation both within traditional and innovative fields of assistance; we believe important lessons can be learned here about less-developed nations which while still poor have been successful practitioners of the development process, and in so doing forge links to the post phase-out period.

8. There is no denying that Tunisia has moved into the ranks of the middle-income countries. There is a very real question as to whether or not the high growth rates of the early 70's can be maintained, and whether the singularly successful mix of GOT policies and external forces which have generated past performance will be continued under emerging political and economic stresses. With regard to basic AID interests, Tunisia now faces several increasingly urgent socio-economic challenges, which the government must address to retain its credibility, namely (1) to mitigate the social effects of the great disparities between the developed coastal area and the backward interior; (2) to overcome stagnation in the agricultural sector, largely a function of low productivity on the State farms which contain the best agricultural land, and (3) to bear the burden of necessary costs in continuing the broad pattern of substantially improved health, nutrition and access to education for the population as a whole.

9. The attack on these problems is intimately connected to the evolution of Tunisia's political system, which is now recognized to be in the final stages of the Bourguiba era. The political fortunes of President Bourguiba's designated successor, Hedi Nour, the Prime Minister and economic decision-maker, are widely regarded as being directly linked to continued good economic performance under the new Plan.

10. The draft new Five Year Plan emphasizes the need to correct regional imbalances by increasing investment and social services in the interior. A principal objective of the Plan is the attainment of foodgrain self-sufficiency. A related objective is greatly increased production of meat, milk and eggs, all of which are now, or are becoming standard in the diet of the increasingly well-off average Tunisian. Considerable attention is to be paid to the needs of medium and small farmers in the private sector

through irrigation and credit programs. Health and population receive considerable emphasis with stress on decentralization of health services. Lastly, the Plan lays great stress on employment creation through the continued rapid growth of manufacturing industry. Investment targets are very ambitious, projecting an increase of 57% over annual investment levels achieved during the 1972-76 period.

11. Within the structure of Tunisian planning, there is ample room for a U.S. role consistent with the new directions. However, the GOT perception of the appropriate U.S. role is that as a major past donor and traditional friend, we should be providing significant resource transfers in support of GOT investment targets. The Tunisian government has proposed that the U.S. find some means to continue non-project assistance of substantial magnitude; it appears now reluctantly to recognize that the U.S. will in the future provide aid only on the basis of our new directions. The GOT has accepted the concept of jointly developing projects through in-depth study including policy analysis, but is concerned about the time required for projects to be developed and approved for execution under A.I.D. procedures.

12. By IDC standards the Government of Tunisia is stable, well-organized and competently staffed with a proven capacity to develop and execute successful economic policies. The government has oriented its foreign policy toward the cultivation of a large number of foreign donors. Accordingly, no single donor is essential to Tunisia and it is only in the collective sense that foreign donors are a significant element in Tunisia's development. It is for this reason that the GOT fears a general disengagement of Western donors before the conclusion of the Five Year Plan, and desires a continued active U.S. aid presence in part for its demonstration effect on other donors.

13. Our ability to influence Tunisian policy by virtue of the resources we can provide is minimal, although the GOT has shown flexibility and willingness to engage in substantive dialogue on policy issues pertaining to our project planning process. Tunisia has an excellent record in effectively utilizing foreign aid for its development. The probability of success is good once a project is fully agreed upon, because the GOT has the capacity to achieve objectives to which it is committed.

14. In the context of the opportunities and the constraints described in the preceding paragraphs, our strategy to reach the proposed program level is to build up a pipeline of projects in fiscal 1977, 1978 and 1979 which are fully consonant with the Congressional Mandate and support key Tunisian objectives. The disbursements and continuing obligations against these projects will carry us through to 1981, providing a credible level of involvement in terms of Tunisian expectations, but consistent with present intentions to phase out the program both financially and managerially after 1981.

15. To begin the process of building a project pipeline, the Mission has recently submitted to Washington in PID and PRP form seven new projects resulting from the Joint Commission consultations of last fall. At this writing, we are in the midst of developing several of these proposals to the PRP and PP stage, and are engaged in dialogue with AID/W on the others concerning design issues. The Mission has several additional project proposals in preparation. All but one of these projects were selected from a longer shopping list presented us by the GOT. We expect shortly to carry out a thorough review of our project planning status with the GOT following which we may expect to receive fresh proposals from them. In particular, we assume that the government will prepare a new shopping list for the Development Conference, and will follow up on it at the next U.S.-Tunisia Joint Commission meeting, tentatively scheduled for October. In this process, some projects will doubtless drop out but may be replaced by others which would be identified at a later stage during the next six months or so.

16. We intend to focus our program in these areas: (1) a many-sided, substantial family planning effort; (2) the backward rural interior of central Tunisia, through rural development, health, and water projects; (3) loans aimed at increasing productivity of small and medium farmers for credit, storage and irrigation; (4) Title II feeding programs with newly strengthened voluntary agency management, linked to a national nutrition planning project; and (5) a technical assistance effort in science and technology and agricultural technology tailored to Tunisia's needs as a relatively advanced LDC.

17. The selection of these programming thrusts has been based on Development Assistance Program analysis, supplemented in the health sector by a study of the Tunisian rural health delivery system. The involvement in rural development relates to basic DAP analysis plus especially strong GOT interest in receiving U.S. support in effecting integrated rural development programs.

18. We look forward to promised policy guidance on programming with regard to Tunisia's status as a middle-income country. Recognizing the potential for a developmentally oriented science and technology program in Tunisia, we have proceeded to develop such a program and will shortly be submitting a project paper.

19. Voluntary agencies are already significant participants in the U.S. aid program to Tunisia, and this role will increase with the Kairouan Water Facilities and Integrated Pre-School Feeding operational program grants. Approval of these projects will bring the number of active OPGs to four. The U.S. Peace Corps has provided volunteers to several AID-assisted projects; we envisage a continued and possibly expanded Peace Corps role in future programs.

20. Project planning is focused on poor Tunisians by means of geographical, income and social criteria. Siliana, Sidi Bou Zid and Kairouan provinces are three of the poorest in Tunisia. These provinces are the site of overlapping AID programs in rural development, health, family planning, agriculture and Title II programs. The Tunisian Family Planning program of which we are a major supporter operates nationwide. We and the GOT are currently carrying out an experimental program in house-to-house distribution of contraceptives, directly reaching the poor. In the programming for 78 and 79 we intend to strengthen and deepen our involvement in the backward rural interior province of Siliana. (A rural development sector strategy paper will be submitted together with the rest of the ABS.) We have now under consideration projects which would bring agricultural credit and small scale irrigation programs to medium and small farmers who have up to now not benefited from access to these production inputs.

21. Although the scale of our operation is modest, the linkage between our programs, GOT objectives and intended beneficiaries seems clear and direct. We do not pretend that our program helps only the poorest of the poor. We should be clear that even in conjunction with other donors our ability to affect Tunisian policies is limited. Working out the details of mutually agreed programs requires patient negotiation. (With the help of good analysis, we will be making a serious effort to persuade the Health Ministry to adopt a new approach to the utilization of non-physician health personnel.)

22. We are confident that the full program we have proposed for FY 79 not only meets AID legislative criteria, but can be implemented successfully with our present AID Mission staff resources supplemented by periodic TDY help. A new "mode" ceiling of 23 has been approved which, once encumbered, will provide the requisite technical and managerial staff to implement the projected FY 79 program. A new policy on contractor support in process of implementation is intended to permit a reduction in Mission time and effort needed for logistic support of contract personnel; it is hoped that savings achieved can be applied to program management purposes in handling an increased project portfolio.

23. A \$20 million Housing Investment Guaranty program was authorized for Tunisia last year. Implementation agreements covering the first tranche of \$10 million are expected to be signed next month. The HIG program addresses a fundamental need in Tunisia -- housing for poor people. One component of the HIG package is a slum-upgrading project in Mellassine, one of Tunis' worst slums. Another is core housing -- minimum shelter units at prices accessible to the poor who can build further as their resources will allow. Housing needs are great not only in the larger established cities but also in small market towns. The GOT strongly desires the continuation of the HIG program and wishes specifically to address rural housing needs. Accordingly, we are projecting a further \$10 million in housing guarantees for FY 79.

24. By developing country standards, Tunisia has a quite complete and reliable system of basic economic statistics; the major deficiency of this basic system is the long time lag before data are published. Unfortunately, the kind of macro-economic indicators collected on a monthly or even an annual basis are of limited assistance in assessing performance in Section 102(d) areas of concern. The GOT conducted both a decennial census and a household consumption survey in 1975. Despite some technical criticisms of the manner in which these inquiries were designed and conducted, the results, as they are gradually being made available, will be useful in establishing benchmarks for measuring future performance and - to a lesser extent - for measuring progress since the last previous data gathering (1966 in the case of the census and 1965-1968 in that of the consumption survey).

25. The GOT is acutely aware of the need for more narrowly targeted studies and data gathering to assist its planning, as well as for evaluation of results of policies and activities. AID has assisted in two recent efforts addressing this need - a national nutrition survey and establishment of a capability to conduct periodic agricultural sample surveys. In the context of our Rural Development project, we have helped create and financed a fund to sponsor socio-economic research and baseline data gathering in rural areas. A contract study carried out in preparation for a proposed rural health project has played a key role in the design of the project. Other donor activity in the area of statistics has been very limited in recent years. The UN Economic Commission for Africa and France provided minor assistance with the census, and the FAO is helping with analysis of the data from the consumption survey. WHO and the Ford Foundation have supplied some assistance in training demographers. Germany has assisted the National Institute of Statistics, and Sweden, through the ILO, is carrying out an employment planning project, which is developing valuable information on the employment situation.

26. Small-farm agricultural productivity - There are no adequate statistics on this subject on a national basis, but agricultural sample surveys which began to be conducted 3 years ago and an agricultural sector model (both operations assisted by AID) should soon generate data permitting preliminary assessments of progress. In the meantime, the best indirect indicator of the past situation may be recent GOT policy initiatives. These have begun to emphasize improvements in productivity at the two extremes of a spectrum - small farms and large state farms. By implication, the GOT is convinced, on the basis of whatever information is available to it, that these two groups have not contributed proportionately to the increases in overall agricultural production that have occurred.

27. Infant mortality - Because of likely underreporting, the absolute validity of any one of several different figures (106-120 per 1,000 live births) cited by various sources is questionable. None the less, there is such a clear

pattern of decline shown by all series over the past two decades (despite the fact that supposed improvements in reporting would tend to operate in the opposite direction) that there can be little doubt of significant progress in reducing the infant mortality rate. Similarly, even allowing a significant margin for statistical error, Tunisia's present rate is less than many other African and South Asian countries, even though it remains high compared to most Latin American countries.

28. Population growth - Although births are believed to be quite fully reported now, this was not true in even the recent past, and deaths are still far from being fully reported. Even the decennial censuses, which might be expected to produce fairly accurate data on population growth, present serious difficulties in this regard as a result of large-scale migration, much of which is not officially recorded. Birthrate data, therefore, probably provide the most meaningful indicator of progress in the area of population. This indicator shows a decline from 43.8/1000 (using the lower of two available figures) in 1966 to 36.2 in 1975.

29. Income distribution - The results of the 1975 consumption survey, when published, should give a fairly good indication of the income distribution situation and changes over the past decade. The data released up to now seem to indicate significant improvement since 1968 in an absolute sense (i.e., higher incomes in real terms) among all classes and sectors. What changes may have occurred in the relative distribution of incomes cannot be determined yet.

30. Employment - Data on an annual basis other than for the industrial sector have little validity and are particularly unreliable with respect to the agricultural and personal services sectors. Even the 1975 census data (which insofar as it relates to employment has not yet been published) can only be expected to provide a new base for estimates along the lines of work that has been done under the ILO project.

Zero Based Budget Decision Levels

31. The decision unit for the "minimum" level which has been selected (\$18.6 million) consists of four components, namely (1) projects ranked first, second and third in priority which constitute the core of technical assistance programs underway at present which will remain active through FY 79 and beyond; (2) projects ranked fourth, fifth and sixth intended as FY 1977 and 1978 starts which reflect new programming thrusts; (3) projects ranked seventh and eighth, which represent the ongoing Title II program, and (4) the Housing Investment Guaranty program.

32. We have not forward-funded any of the projects in these four categories, believing that all are essential to our program posture in Tunisia in FY 79 in terms of Tunisian expectations and our Joint Commission commitments. The ranking of projects within the four categories is somewhat arbitrary. The reason for the relative ranking of the categories is as follows: We wish first of all to continue those projects, in particular Family Planning, which will have been under implementation the longest and accordingly should have the greatest impact potential. Secondly, we wish to protect those projects which constitute new program thrusts in science and technology and health for which we have high expectations. Third and fourth, the Title II and HIG programs serve basic humanitarian purposes. The housing program is seen as a bridge to the post phase-out period and by FY 79 may be addressed to housing in small market towns.

33. The "current" level of \$23.6 million includes one of the two loan projects proposed for FY 1979 -- Small Scale Irrigation. It is funded at one-half the currently planned amount to be consistent with this level. Small scale irrigation although addressing an important need is of lower priority than those projects and programs included in the "minimum" level.

34. Additional funding for Small Scale Irrigation plus the Rural Small Industries Service Center project, also proposed as a new FY 79 start, complete the "proposed" program level of \$29.6 million.

35. There is no change in the work force required to implement the "minimum", "current" or "proposed" level. The one-board staff of 22 is required, in our judgment, for the workload associated with the "minimum" program but can absorb the two new loan projects, one of which is small and an adjunct to the rural development program.

Country/Program Tunisia

Table I  
Long Range Program Plan  
(\$ 000 omitted)

	1978	1975 Request	Planning Period			
			1980	1981	1982	1983
Food/Nutrition	14,395	12,836	6,161	765	-	-
Grants	1,395	1,836	2,161	765	-	-
Loans	13,000	11,000	4,000	-	-	-
Population	1,650	1,975	1,050	900	-	-
Grants	1,650	1,975	1,050	900	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health	3,943	771	2,887	-	-	-
Grants	943	771	887	-	-	-
Loans	3,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected Development Activities	715	550	1,500	935	-	-
Grants	715	550	1,500	935	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Functional Accounts	20,703	16,132	11,598	2,600	-	-
Grants	4,703	5,132	5,598	2,600	-	-
Loans	16,000	11,000	6,000	-	-	-
PL 480 (non-add)	11,520	4,906	5,000	5,000	-	-
Title I	6,720 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-
Title II	4,800	4,906	5,000	5,000	-	-
Housing Investment Guaranties (non-add)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>a/</sup> Based on current GGT request now under review.  
Assumes 40,000 tons in FY 77 and 60,000 tons in FY 78.



Table II

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

	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
Food/Nutrition	<i>6371</i> 17,186	14,395	12,836
Grants	<i>1871</i> 1,821	1,395	1,836
Loans	<i>4500</i> 15,200	13,000	11,000
Population/Health	<i>2454</i> 2,453	5,593	2,746
Grants	<i>2454</i> 2,453	2,593	2,746
Loans	-	3,000	-
(Population)	(1,650)	(1,650)	(1,975)
(Grants)	(1,650)	(1,650)	(1,975)
(Loans)	( - )	( - )	( - )
(Health)	<i>(804)</i> (803)	(3,943)	(771)
(Grants)	<i>(804)</i> (803)	(943)	(771)
(Loans)	( - )	(3,000)	( - )
Education	130	-	-
Grants	130	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Selected Development Activities	<i>576</i> 800	715	550
Grants	<i>576</i> 800	715	550
Loans	-	-	-
Sub-Total	<i>9471</i> 20,569	20,703	16,132
Grants	<i>4971</i> 5,369	4,703	5,132
Loans	<i>4500</i> 15,200	16,000	11,000
Security Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Total	<i>9471</i> 20,569	20,703	16,132
PL 480	13,084	11,520	4,906
Title I	9,280 <i>a/</i>	6,720 <i>b/</i>	-
Title II	3,804	4,800	4,906
Housing Investment Guaranties	10,000	10,000	10,000

*a/* Sales Agreement of 1/21/77 plus an estimate of 4,800 for 40,000 tons of wheat based on current GOT request.

*b/* Assumes 40,000 tons in FY 77 and 60,000 tons in FY 78 to cover current GOT request.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				1. TRANSACTION CODE			2. ABS/CP				
ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III				A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE			DOCUMENT CODE 6				
				A							
5. COUNTRY/ENTITY		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.		5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY		6. BUREAU/OFFICE		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE			
TUNISIA				78		NE		[3] 664			
8. TYPE DATA				9. TYPE ASSISTANCE							
1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION 3 = CP				1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM							
10. PROJECT SEQ. - UENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. EST. 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	
0237	Ag. Res. and Planning *	1	78	FN	184B	GC	207	107	-	2,694	
0284	Nutrition Planning	-	77	FN	380B	GC	430 380	-	-	510	
0285	Rural Development	3	81	FN	201B	GC	350	350	800	3,485	
0293	Livestock Feed Prod.	1	80	FN	114B	GC	504	438	488	1,905	
0302	Small Farmer Sup. Credit	-	77	FN	140B	L	12,000	-	-	12,000	
0303	Grain Storage *	2	78	FN	154B	L	-	10,000	-	10,000	
0304	Ag. Training & Tech.	2	80	FN	120B	GN	380	500	548	1,714	
0305	R.D. Roads/Bridges	-	77	FN	201B	L	3,200	-	-	3,200	
0306	Siliana Rural Centers	1	78	FN	513B	L	-	3,000	-	3,000	
0308	R.D. Rural Industries Ctr	-	79	FN	273B	L	-	-	1,000	1,000	
0309	Small Scale Irrigation	-	79	FN	120B	L	-	-	10,000	10,000	
	<u>Sub-Total FN</u>						2371 17,186	14,395	12,836	-	
	Loan						450 15,200	13,000	11,000	-	
	Grant						1871 1,821	1,395	1,836	-	
0224	Family Planning	-	77	PH	444B	GC	1,650	-	-	7,289	
0295	Family Planning Services	1	81	PH	444B	GN	-	1,650	1,975	5,575	
0296	Rural Community Health*	1	80	PH	500B	GN	-	500	432	1,212	
0296	Rural Community Health	-	78	PH	500B	L	-	3,000	-	3,000	
0297	Integ. Preschool (OPG)*	1	80	PH	500B	GN	191 190	443	339	1,079	
0298	Kairouan (OPG) *	-	77	PH	500B	GN	346	-	-	346	
0299	Siliana Water (OPG)	-	77	PH	500B	GN	267	-	-	267	
	<u>Sub-Total PH</u>						2454 2,453	5,593	2,746	-	
	Loan						-	3,000	-	-	
	Grant						2454 2,453	2,593	2,746	-	
0228	Management Education	-	77	EH	669B	GC	130	-	-	1,661	
	<u>Sub-Total EH - Grant</u>						130	-	-	-	
0300	Science and Technology	3	81	SD	750B	GC	7. 800	715	550	4,500	
	<u>Sub-Total SD - Grant</u>						516 800	715	550	-	
	<u>TOTAL</u>						9471 20,569	20,703	16,132	-	
	Loan						4500 15,200	16,000	11,000	-	
	Grant						4971 5,369	4,703	5,132	-	
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W				
							MM	DD	YY		

ABS/CP Summary - Table III

Attachment A

<u>Project No. and Title</u>	<u>Explanation</u> FY 78 deviations in funding levels from amounts contained in CP		<u>Explanation</u>
	<u>FY 78 Amount</u>	<u>FY 78 CP</u>	
0237 Ag. Research & Planning	107	64	The participant training program was forward funded on the basis of the previous rate: \$7,800 p.a. The standard training cost is currently \$10,200. The FY 78 estimate includes the shortfall for 9 participants. Also contract services costs are increased implying additional dollar funding.
0303 Grain Storage	10,000	-	This project developed in FY 77 and is estimated for funding in FY 78. PID was sent AID/W in February 1977.
0296 Rural Community Health	500	300	PRP with AID/W. Subsequent PP would be revised to show increased costs taking into consideration contract policy per Tunis 1740.
0297 Integ. Preschool	443	90	Current estimates based on FY 78 budgets per OPG proposal for CARE and CRS. (CARE \$274,000 and CRS \$169,000)
0298 Kairouan (OPG)	-	118	FY 77 OYB forward funds the project, therefore no additional funding required for FY 78.



COUNTRY/PROGRAM TUNISIA	PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Economic Research and Planning	INITIAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 67	REVISION FY -	DATE PP/REVISION 1/14/76
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	PROJECT NUMBER 664-0237.1	FINAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 78	REVISION FY -	DATE LAST PAR 12/75
	APPROPRIATION MN	TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED 2,694	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR 10/77

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979		
	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE
PROJECT TOTAL	207	203	237	107	195	149	115	34	
- Consultant services to the D/BAKER, Min. of Agriculture.	40	90	-	30	30	-	-	-	-
- Long-term training for (2) PhD and (11) M.S. degree in agricultural economics and statistics and work study programs.	167	80	237	77	165	149	10/77-9/78	115	34
- Commodities (Vehicles)	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

HOST COUNTRY INPUT 1/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	2/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	
DH	13	2	-	2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS
PASA	6	7	-	3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE
CONTRACT	-	-	-	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)

a/ Continuing programs

PROJECT NARRATIVE STATEMENT

PROJECT NUMBER: 664-0237.1

PROJECT TITLE: Agricultural Economic Research and Planning

Progress to Date: An agricultural data collection system has been developed which is providing detailed data on the structure, composition, and production of Tunisian agriculture.

Thirty publications on key economic issues such as small farmer credit, pricing of cereals, and use of irrigation water have been issued.

To date 25 Tunisians have received or are candidates for M.S. degrees in Agricultural Economics in U.S. Universities. With minor exceptions all who have received degrees are now working in the Ministry in positions in keeping with their training. Seven additional candidates have been nominated for M.S. training including two in Statistics. Two candidates for Ph.D programs in Agricultural Economics have also been programmed.

A.I.D. supports short-term consultant services by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. M.S. and Ph.D degree programs and work-study programs to develop skills in economic research techniques are continuing.

<b>COUNTRY/PROGRAM</b> TUNISIA	<b>PROJECT TITLE</b> Rural Development	<b>AS APPROVED</b> FY 76	<b>REVISION</b> FY -	<b>DATE PP/REVISION</b> 3/78
<b>ONGOING PROJECT</b>		<b>AS APPROVED</b> FY 77	<b>REVISION</b> FY 81	<b>DATE LAST PAR</b> -
<b>BUDGET DATA -</b>	<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b> 664-0285	<b>AS APPROVED</b> 670 g/	<b>REVISION</b> 3,485	<b>DATE NEXT PAR</b> 11/77
<b>TABLE IV</b>	<b>APPROPRIATION</b> 2N			

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979				
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	PIPE- LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	350	447	215	81	350	484	81	246	800	1,635	246	246	
-Consultants for agricultural and socio-cultural studies, etc...	12	51	-	-	50	50	-	-	70	70	-	-	1/79- 12/79
-Direct Hire Technicians (Ag. Econ/Ag Adv.)	30	30	-	-	130	130	-	-	140	140	-	-	10/78- 5/79
-Contract for R.D. staff training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	200	100	100	100	10/78- 12/79
-S.T. training and observation tours	6	6	-	-	35	35	-	-	45	45	-	-	10/78- 5/79
-Commodities for agric. experiments, field trials and other services.	46	105	24	-	35	59	-	-	100	100	-	-	10/78- 5/79
-Local cost support for agricultural experiments and field trials, community improvement and other studies	253	215	151	81	90	200	81	146	235	170	146	146	1/79- 12/79
-Project direct costs	3	3	-	-	10	10	-	-	10	10	-	-	10/78-5/79
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>													

1/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF 9/30/77 9/30/78 9/30/79

2/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED

	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
NON-CONTRACTS LONG-TERM	5	15	15
SHORT-TERM CONTRACTS LONG-TERM	-	-	-
SHORT-TERM	-	-	-

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

4/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

5/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

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

7/ Subject to increase as a result of transfer of Direct Hire positions from OE to project funding.

PROJECT NARRATIVE STATEMENT

Project NO. : 664-0285

Project Title : Rural Development

Progress To-Date: A study of the patterns of and prospects for non-agricultural economic development has been completed. A U.S. agronomist served with the provincial agricultural staff for two months; a permanent replacement is under recruitment. A number of agricultural actions have been agreed on, and sites for some have been selected. Administrative relationships at the Tunis and the provincial levels function well. A bi-national social science research management committee has been named. A separate FY 1977 loan will finance the improvement of about 70 kms. of roads and two bridges to facilitate access to the area. A field office has been opened in Makthar to facilitate project co-management.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM TUNISIA	PROJECT TITLE Livestock Feed Production and Utilization		AS APPROVED FY 77	REVISION FY -	DATE PP/REVISION 3/29/76
	PROJECT NUMBER 664-0293		AS APPROVED FY 80	REVISION FY -	DATE LAST PAR
	APPROPRIATION FN		AS APPROVED 1,608	REVISION 1,505	DATE NEXT PAR 7/77

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL	504	362	142	438	567	13	488	475	26	
- Five PASA technicians and short term consultants	232	232	-	274	274	-	285	285	-	10/77-9/78
- Long term M.S. training	72	30	42	31	60	13	68	55	26	1/78-12/79
- Short term U.S. training	35	35	-	44	44	-	56	56	-	10/77-9/78
- Forage seed and demonstration equipment	100	-	100	20	120	-	5	5	-	10/77-9/78
- Project direct support costs	65	65	-	69	69	-	74	74	-	" "
PROJECT TOTAL										
PROJECT TOTAL										

HOST COUNTRY INPUT	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)
PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79										
DH	-	-	-	7	3	6							
PASA	5	5	4	5	5	5							
CONTRACT	-	-	-	-	-	-							

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.

PROJECT NARRATIVE STATEMENT

PROJECT NUMBER: 664-0293

PROJECT TITLE: Livestock Feed Production and Utilization

Progress to Date: Using tested agronomic technology developed in Tunisia during recent years, project technicians and their counterparts have established a network of on-farm demonstrations of fall-planted forages throughout 13 provinces. These demonstrations on small farms involve improved types of forage (e.g., alfalfa, berseem, ryegrass), grazing demonstrations on forage plantings, and improved dairy cattle feeding. Except for a dryland forage agronomist position, project is fully staffed. The U.S. technicians are upgrading the technical competence and skills of their counterparts in conveying information to farmers through the demonstration/performance method. Three M.S. level participants depart for training in late FY 1977.

A.I.D. supports this project by providing technical personnel, consultants, commodities and training to meet scheduled output targets.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM TUNISIA	PROJECT TITLE Integrated Pre-school Feeding Program	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77 <u>a/</u>	AS APPROVED FY 77 <u>a/</u>	REVISION FY -	DATE PP/REVISION -
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	PROJECT NUMBER 664-029/ PH	FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	AS APPROVED FY 80	REVISION FY -	DATE LAST PAR -
		TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED 1,079 <u>a/</u>	REVISION -	DATE NEXT PAR -

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 <sup>1/</sup>			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979 <sup>4/</sup>		
	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE
PROJECT TOTAL	190	124	66	443	509		339		
- Personnel costs	29	29	-	60	60	-	60		10/78-5/79
- Training and seminars	-	-	-	40	40	-	37		"
- Furniture and equipmt for centers, audio visual and education materials	-	-	-	188	188	-	103		"
- Vehicles	91	45	46	-	46	-	-		"
- Other costs and miscellaneous project support	70	50	20	155	175	-	139		"
HOST COUNTRY INPUT									

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79	
DH	-	-	-
FASA	-	-	-
CONTRACT	-	-	-
	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.

PROJECT NARRATIVE STATEMENT

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Project No. 664-0297

Project Title: Integrated Pre-School Feeding Program

Progress to Date: Final program details with the Ministries of Education, Public Health and Social Affairs established. Implementation of the program awaiting OPG signature. This project will be implemented through an operational program grant (OPG) to the CARE/MEDICO and CRS private voluntary agencies.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM TUNISIA		PROJECT TITLE Science and Technology Development				AS APPROVED FY 77 g/ FY -	REVISION FY -	DATE PP/REVISION 4/77
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		PROJECT NUMBER 664-0300		APPROPRIATION 50		AS APPROVED FY 78	REVISION FY 81	DATE LAST PAR -
						AS APPROVED 1,515 g/ 4,500	REVISION 4,500	DATE NEXT PAR 10/78

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	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	800	-	800	715	928	587	550	584	553
-Long Term Technicians	317	-	317	-	180	137	190	137	150
-Short Term Consultants	246	-	246	407	355	258	100	298	100
-Participants	73	-	73	250	191	132	100	119	113
-Commodities	158	-	158	45	183	40	50	20	50
-Other Direct Costs	6	-	6	13	19	-	10	10	-

HOST COUNTRY INPUT 3/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	3/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE 11		
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979			
9/30/77	4	5	-			
DH	4	5	-			
FASA	5	16	5			
CONTRACT	-	-	-			

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.

PROJECT NARRATIVE STATEMENT

PROJECT NO.: 664-0300

PROJECT TITLE: Science and Technology Development

Progress to Date: Preliminary feasibility surveys and exploratory design work for major component activities have been carried out by U.S. consultants from A.I.D., M.I.T., Georgia Institute of Technology, and the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). Implementation of a first phase will begin in FY 1977 with selection of contractors, formation of scientific advisory back-up panels in the U.S., and organization of a U.S./Tunisian workshop to help formulate policies and priorities in key areas to be addressed by systems analysis/operations research. Remote sensing, computer technology, petroleum technology and pollution research will be addressed by other elements of the project.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM TUNISIA	PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Training and Technology		AS APPROVED FY 77	REVISION FY -	DATE PP/REVISION 6/77
	PROJECT NUMBER 664-0304		AS APPROVED FY 80	REVISION FY -	DATE LAST PAR -
	APPROPRIATION FN		AS APPROVED 1,714 a/	REVISION -	DATE NEXT PAR 11/78

**ONGOING PROJECT  
BUDGET DATA -  
TABLE IV**

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 <sup>1/</sup>			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TD)
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	380	-	380	500	358	522	548	555	515	
- Consultants and advisory services	80	-	80	120	100	100	122	120	102	10/79- 9/80
- Academic training	186	-	186	273	112	347	316	306	357	3/79- 3/80
- Short term training	26	-	26	32	38	20	32	40	12	1/79- 12/79
- Seminars/workshops	35	-	35	44	55	24	44	44	24	1/79- 12/79
- Training materials/reference library	53	-	53	31	53	31	34	45	20	1/79- 12/79
<b>MOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>										

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1978	FY 1978	FY 1978
9/30/77					
9/30/78					
DH	18	8	8	20	20
PASA	8	10	10	10	10
CONTRACT	-	-	-	-	-
	6	9	9	5	5

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.

PROJECT NARRATIVE STATEMENT

PROJECT NUMBER: 664-0304

PROJECT TITLE: Agricultural Training and Technology

Progress to Date: Based on a review of progress during the 1972-76 Five Year Plan, the Tunisian Government has identified a number of critical technical and manpower constraints to achievement of agriculture sector goals. These include insufficient manpower and resources directed to research and agronomic experimentation; the need for a technological package adapted to small and medium-size farm units; and an inadequately trained cadre of experts in specialized fields of agriculture, forestry, hydraulics and fisheries. As a result, the new Five Year Plan now in preparation for the agriculture sector for 1977-81 will emphasize: (1) increasing the number of trained personnel, (2) strengthening existing and creating new training institutions, (3) expanding applied research, and (4) developing technologies adapted to the needs of small and medium-size farms. This project, which will begin in FY 1977, is designed to help the Tunisian Government meet these specialized training and research needs essential to the success of the new Plan. A.I.D. will support M.S. and short-term training programs, and will provide short-term consultant services in specialized fields. The PRP for this project was submitted to AID/W in February 1977. The PP is expected to be submitted in June 1977.

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION UNIT TUNISIA	DECISION PACKAGE / PROGRAM ACTIVITY / SUPPORT ITEM	REVISOR BY		CONSOLIDATED BY		RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS						PROGRAM FUNDING			
			TUNISIA		TUNISIA		WORK FORCE		CUMULATIVE		CUMULATIVE		INCREMENT			
			ACCT		US		FN		US		FN		US		FN	
			APPROPRIATION		INCREASING		OPERATING		EXPENSES		(000)		INCREASING		CUMULATIVE	
		<u>Decision Package - Minimum:</u>														
		Workforce and Operating Expenses (Assuming no FY 1979 Obligations)														
1		0295 Family Planning Services (GO) *	F													1,975
2		0293 Livestock Feed Production (GO)	FN													488
3		0285 Rural Development (GO) *	FN													800
4		0296 Rural Community Health (GO) *	H													432
5		0300 Science and Technology (GO)	SD													550
6		0304 Agriculture Training and Technology (GO)	FN													548
7		0297 Integrated Preschool Feeding Program - GPG (GO)	H													335
8		- PL 480 Title II Program (GO)	-													4,506
9		0310 Housing Investment Guaranty (L)	-													5,000
		<u>Decision Package - Current:</u>														
10		0310 Housing Investment Guaranty (L)	-													1,000
11		0309 Small Scale Irrigation (L)	FN													3,500
		<u>Decision Package - Proposed:</u>														
12		0309 Small Scale Irrigation (L)	FN													6,500
13		0308 R.D. Rural Industries Center. (L)	FN													1,000

AID 1390-9 (4-77) \* New Project/Phase commencing in FY 78.

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

- a/ The level of 19,038 represents the "minimum" for USAID/Tunis. The minimum per FY 78 CP level should not exceed 19,138.
- b/ 23,538 is our "current" level. The level per the C.P. is 23,932.
- c/ SPAR's changing 2 positions (POSNO 236649017, 236649012) from operating expenses funding to program allotment funding have been approved by AID/W on 3/31/77.
- d/ Based on revised FY 78 MOB submitted January 1977.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
**PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET**  
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE  
 A = ADD  
 C = CHANGE  
 D = DELETE

PID  
 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY  
 TUNISIA

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)  
 664-0308

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)  
 Rural Development--rural industries, etc

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT  
 A.  2 = PRP  3 = PP B. DATE MM 10 YY 77

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

FUNDING SOURCE		BASE
A. AID APPROPRIATED		1,000
B. OTHER		
1. U.S.		
2. OTHER COUNTRY		400
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		1,400

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

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) EN	273		112		1,000		1,000
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL					1,000		1,000

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 institutionalize a capability to identify and promote rural industries based on locally-available resources and exploited mainly through small local enterprises.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)  
 To provide the identification, promotion, and training (technical and managerial) required for small rurally-based enterprises, including research on applicable and appropriate technologies of processing, manufacturing, and marketing.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Hermon S. Davis, Jr. *[Signature]*

Title: Director, USAID/Tunis

Date Signed: MM 04 DD 77

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED 1: AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION  
 MM DD YY

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
**PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET**  
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE  
 A = Add  
 C = CHANGE  
 D = DELETE

2. DOCUMENT CODE

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY  
 Tunisia

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)  
 664-0309

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)  
 Small Scale Irrigation Credit

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT  
 A.  2 = PRP  3 = PP B. DATE 10/7/77

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION  
 a. INITIAL FY 75 b. FINAL FY 79

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = TD 0.430)

FUNDING SOURCE	
A. AID APPROPRIATED	10,000
D. OTHER U.S.	1. 2.
C. HOST COUNTRY	26,000
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	36,000

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) FN	120		064		10,000		10,000
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL					10,000		10,000

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)  
 075

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

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)  
 To increase production and improve the level of living of the rural population.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)  
 To provide small farmers, located outside public irrigated perimeters, loan funds for installation of small scale irrigation systems to intensify production of fruits, vegetables, and forage crops.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)  
 Three man-months of consultant services, \$24,000.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE  
 Signature Hermon S. Davis, HAW  
 Title Director USAID/Tunis  
 Date Signed 04/7/77

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

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT <b>PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET</b> TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE				1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE		PID 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1			
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY TUNISIA				4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER					
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) 664-0310		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL B. CODE 4		7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) Housing Program - HIG 004					
8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PRP <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = PP B. DATE MM YY 10 77				10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = ) FUNDING SOURCE BASIS OF A. AID APPROPRIATED OTHER 1. HIG 10,000 U.S.A. a. HOST COUNTRY b. OTHER DONOR(S) TOTAL 10,000					
9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY 75 b. FINAL FY 79				11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)					
A. APPROPRIATION		B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT		
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT		G. LOAN		H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) Non		720	860			10,000			10,000
(2) Appropriated									
(3)									
(4)									
				TOTAL		10,000			10,000
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 increase the quantity of housing available to families below median income.									
16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS) To provide low-cost shelter and related services for Tunisian families of below medium income.									
17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)									
18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE Signature Hermon S. Davis Title Director, USAID/Tunis Date Signed MM DD YY 04 - - 77						19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED 1: AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION MM DD YY			

PL 480 TITLE I - Narrative

A Title I Sales Agreement for 20,000 tons of wheat was signed in FY 1976, another for 40,000 tons was signed in FY 1977, and a request for a new agreement to import 100,000 tons was received by the Embassy at the end of March. (See Tunis 2204, 2205 and A-048).

Even during a five-year period of relatively good rains and wheat crops averaging 850,000 tons a year, the GUT has imported an average of 250,000 tons of wheat a year. This year's drouth has reduced the 1977 crop to an estimated 400,000 to 600,000 tons, leaving a deficit of 700,000 to 900,000 tons to balance the consumption needs of the country. It is expected that the government-held reserves now existing in Tunisia will be nearly exhausted by July 1st.

PL 480 Title I Agreements and Shipments

Commodity	FY 1977 Estimate			FY 1978 Request			Carryover to FY '79 (MT)	
	Agreements (\$)	Shipments (MT)	Carryover to FY '78 (MT)	Agreements (\$)	Shipments (MT)	Agreements (\$)		
Wheat under SA of 1/21/77	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	
Wheat under New FY 77 S.A.	40,000	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	2.2	-	
Wheat under New FY 78 S.A.	-	-	-	6.7	60,000	6.7	-	
TOTAL	80,000	60,000	20,000	6.7	60,000	8.9	-	
	FY 1979 Request							
Commodity	Agreements (\$)	Shipments (MT)	Carryover to FY 1980 (MT)					
	-	-	-					

PL 480 Title II Program

1. Title II Narrative Statement

a. General

In view of the recent AID/W approval (STATE 96888 dated 25 April 1977) of integrated pre-school feeding proposals submitted by CARE/MEDICO and CRS, Title II programs are recapitulated which reflect some changes from the FY 1978 ABS.

Title II assistance program changes were proposed by the GOT in June 1976 and have since been endorsed by the 1976 Joint Commission held in Washington.

The four principal elements in the GOT's proposal for revision of Title II programs have been accepted and are in various stages of implementation as follows:

1. The National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) with the help of a U.S. nutrition planning team will be involved in all phases of future food assistance programs. The NIN will be responsible for supervising programs in terms of nutritional and health impact. Management of and nutrition education programs in the pre-school feeding centers, are to be improved with the aid of American volunteers.
2. This year, Tunisia is beginning the production of a local weaning food "SAHA". Tests are being conducted in schools and MCH centers to measure the acceptability of SAHA to recipients. The GOT wants to use "SAHA" in MCH, pre-school and school programs.
3. The school canteen program has been revised in order to reduce the number of beneficiaries and concentrate the program in rural areas, using budgetary savings to improve the quality of the food program.
4. The Government of Tunisia and USAID are presently exploring possibilities to give a greater flexibility to the admission of children in the different types of feeding centers in order to maximize both the nutritional and social impact of the program. The GOT plans to give access to the pre-school centers to children of primary school age in those regions where school canteens are not available as a result of the reduction in the number of beneficiaries.

While the USAID strongly endorses the concept of coordinating the various Title II supported programs in Tunisia, and particularly approves the proposal to augment the role of the Institute of Nutrition as a monitor of these programs, a number of problems in implementing all of the above recommended changes were encountered. The production of SAHA is not large enough to replace all of the commodities now used in the MCH Pre-School and School programs. A plan for the orderly introduction of this food into programs supplied by PL 480 commodities is under study. There are many positive elements in the GOT's approach to Title II programming in the future although this restructuring comes at a difficult time in terms of budget preparations. The sections below discuss USAID's proposals for handling the on-going programs.

b. Multi-year Plan

1. A multi-year program is now under study by Volags, GOT and the Mission. A preliminary indication of the number of children that would receive aid is as follows:

(a) School Lunch in primary schools: GOT requested that 255,000 children be fed during the next three years. USAID recommends that this level be approved.

(b) MCH programs: The GOT advised Voluntary Agencies (CARE and CRS) that the new weaning food SAHA would replace WSB as of June 1976. However, due to inter-ministerial budgeting problems, lack of market promotion, and other constraints on production, it is expected that the SAHA factory will be producing only 1,200 metric tons per year in FY 1979. Therefore, since SAHA production will be insufficient to meet MCH program needs for the foreseeable future, we endorse a continued recipient level of 17,500 under the MCH program.

(c) Pre-School Feeding Program: As AID/W is aware, USAID, the Voluntary Agencies and the GOT have been examining ways to develop a nutrition education component to this program. In the Fall of 1975, CARE/MEDICO contracted with a Tunisian nutritionist to carry out a survey of the pre-school program. This report and recommendations were submitted to the National Committee for Social Solidarity (NCSS) by CARE/MEDICO in February 1976. Based on the report, CARE/MEDICO submitted to USAID on June 18, 1976, a draft OPG proposal entitled "Integrated Pre-School Feeding Program". The purpose of the project is to increase the effectiveness of pre-school

feeding and to integrate preventive health and health education components within the presently existing program. The beneficiaries will include about 163,000 3-6 year-old pre-schoolers of which 155,000 are below the age of 3 years and have been designated by the Government of Tunisia as a high risk group.

The implementation of the integrated approach to pre-school feeding will involve coordination among the NCSS, Ministry of Social Welfare, and Ministry of Public Health. CARE/MEDICO and CRS will provide program management and coordination, and Peace Corps Volunteers will be involved. The OPG Grant request is for \$1,079,000 of which \$190,000 is requested in FY-77, \$443,000 in FY-78, \$339,000 in FY-79 and \$107,000 in FY-80.

The GOT program inputs over this period of years are valued at nearly \$4.6 million serving over 400 centers currently reaching pre-school age groups.

As stated previously, these proposals give an entirely new dimension to the pre-school program, which has been solely a commodity distribution program in Tunisia since its inception.

USAID requests that Title II food commodities allocated to these OPG programs be tentatively approved at the level of 160,000 beneficiaries for FY 1979.

Furthermore, the Government of Tunisia had requested the transfer of food management of the pre-school program to CARE and CRS. The negotiations of this transfer have now been completed and support for this program is requested for the Volags.

2. Development of a multi-year program involving these different projects for Tunisia is further complicated because of a drought in late 1976 and early 1977. Its impact is still under study, but the GOT has already manifested its interest in an enlarged Title II program that may involve increases in present projects concerning MCH pre-school and school children. At the present time however, the program as structured in the OPG, MCH, and revised school lunch programs would continue with food distributions staying at approximately the same level, as previous

years. The GCT has indicated that they will request a two to three per cent increase in the number of recipients during the next four years. However, the GCT estimates that by the end of the five year plan in 1981 they could become self-sufficient.

The Title II program will be closely related for the next three years to the coordinated efforts that will be made by a US nutrition planning team in the Nutrition Institute and by CARE/MEDICO and CRS during the implementation of the nutritional and health education program presented in the two CPGs under consideration by AID/W. Coordination with the Social Affairs Ministry and the Education Ministry will also be continued to achieve a better impact on the under-privileged population and a broader basis for communication with them will be sought through a mass media project currently being implemented.

Country: TUNISIA

Sponsor's Name: CARE

MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH - Mother - Total Recipients: 2.0

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>M.T.</u>	<u>\$Value *</u>
2.0	WSB	86	29,415

MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH - Child - Total Recipients: 8.0

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>M.T.</u>	<u>\$Value</u>
8.0	WSB	230	78,660

PRE-SCHOOL CHILD FEEDING - Total Recipients: 97.4

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>M.T.</u>	<u>\$Value</u>
97.4	( Flour	2,522	742,188
	) Oil	292	233,017
	( ICSM	877	506,030
		<u>4,091</u>	<u>1,481,235</u>

SCHOOL FEEDING - Total Recipients: 156.6

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>M.T.</u>	<u>\$Value</u>
156.6	( Flour	1,663	422,403
	) Oil	172	137,256
	( NFDN	470	735,080
	( WSB	28	9,576
	( H. Wheat	316	63,200
		<u>2,649</u>	<u>1,367,715</u>

CARE/GRAND TOTAL H.T. 7,056 \$2,956,825

\*/ Value is CCC price (AIDTO CIRC A-676/Dec. 27, 1976)  
plus Average Ocean Freight

Country: TUNISIA

Sponsor's Name: CRS

MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH - Mother -

Total Recipients: 1.5

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>M.T.</u>	<u>\$Value *</u>
1.5	WSB	65	22,230

MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH - Child -

Total Recipients: 6.0

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>M.T.</u>	<u>\$Value</u>
6.0	WSB	173	59,165

PRE-SCHOOL CHILD FEEDING

Total Recipients: 65.6

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>M.T.</u>	<u>\$Value</u>
65.6	( Flour	1,568	459,873
	) Oil	197	157,207
	( ICSS	590	340,430
		<u>2,755</u>	<u>997,510</u>

OTHER CHILD FEEDING (CARITAS)

Total Recipients: 1.0

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>M.T.</u>	<u>\$Value</u>
1.0	( Flour	19	4,826
	) Oil	2	1,596
	( NFDH	6	9,383
		<u>27</u>	<u>15,805</u>

SCHOOL FEEDING -

Total Recipients: 98.0

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>M.T.</u>	<u>\$Value</u>
	( Flour	1,040	264,160
	) Oil	108	86,184
	( NFDH	294	459,817
	( WSB	17	5,814
	) H. Wheat	194	38,800
		<u>1,653</u>	<u>854,775</u>

CRS/GRAND TOTAL

M.T. 4,673 \$1,949,485

\*/ Value is CCC price (AIDTO CIRC 4-676/Dec. 27, 1976) plus average Ocean Freight)

Table 1

## Program Analysis for the Oral and Condom Supplies Needed to Achieve Full Availability

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>A. "Full Supply Analysis</b>	886	906	927	948	970	992
1. Married women of reproductive age - (See Annex A)	576	589	602	616	630	645
2. 65% of line A1 (Contracepting women required to achieve replacement fertility)	266	272	278	284	291	293
3. 30% of line A1 (Contracepting women utilizing orals and condoms)						
4. Annual stock requirements for "full availability"	2249	2301	2353	2405	2457	2522
a. Orals - <del>X</del> of line A3 x 13 monthly cycles	9310	9520	9730	9940	10185	10430
b. Condoms - <del>X</del> of line A3 x 100 units						
<b>B. Annual New Supply From Non-AID Bilateral Sources</b>						
1. Private Commercial Sector						
a. Orals	100	100	100	100	100	100
b. Condoms	500	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
2. Other Donors						
a. Orals	460	500	650	800	950	1100
b. Condoms	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
3. Host Country Government Procurement						
a. Orals	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
b. Condoms	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
4. Total In-Country Stock	560	600	750	900	1050	1200
a. Orals	500	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
b. Condoms						
<b>C. Gap to be filled to Achieve "Full Availability"</b>	1689	1701	1603	1505	1407	1322
1. Orals (line A4a less line B4a)	8810	9520	9730	9940	10185	10430
2. Condoms (line A4b less line B4b)						
<b>D.. AID Bilateral Supply Objectives</b>						
1. Orals	264	510	645	780	915	1100
2. Condoms	1217	2937	4657	6377	8097	9500
<b>E. Total New Supply</b>	824	1110	1395	1680	1965	2300
1. Orals (line B4a plus line D1)	1717	2937	4657	6377	8097	9500
2. Condoms (line B4b plus line D2)						
<b>F. Remaining Supply Gap</b>	1425	1191	958	725	492	222
1. Orals (line A4a less line E1)	7593	6583	5073	3563	2088	930
2. Condoms (line 4ab less line E2)						
<b>G. People Gap</b>						
1. Orals (line F1 divided by 13)	110	92	74	56	38	17
2. Condoms (line F2 divided by 100)	76	66	51	36	21	9
3. Total (line G1 plus line G2)	186	158	125	92	59	26

Table 2  
AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis  
of Orals  
(000)

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Beginning of year stock	383	513	1618	2588	1673
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	640	1750	1750	-0-	1100
3. Less: Expected Use	510	645	780	915	990
4. End of Year Stock	513	1618	2588	1673	1783

To be completed by AID/Washington

B. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

1. CY 1979 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
  2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase
  3. Estimated total cost for FY 78 (to be determined by AID/W)
- C. Financial Analysis (FY 79)
1. CY 1980 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
  2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (To be determined by AID/W)
  3. Estimated total cost for FY 1979 (To be determined by AID/W)

Table 3  
AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis  
of Condoms

(000)

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Beginning of year stock	5829	2892	7875	9375	11355
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	-0-	8640	6377	8097	9500
3. Less: Expected Use	2437	3657	4877	6097	7597
4. End of year stock	2892	7875	9375	11355	13258

To be completed by AID/Washington

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B. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

1. CY 1978 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase
3. Estimated total cost for FY 78 (to be determined by AID/W)

C. Financial Analysis (FY 79)

1. CY 1979 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (to be determined by AID/W)
3. Estimated total cost for FY 1979 (to be determined by AID/W)

COUNTRY/PROGRAM TUNISIA

Mission Evaluation Schedule for FY 1978 and FY 1979

<u>Project No. and Title</u>	<u>Last Evaluation Submission Date</u>	<u>Date of Submission FY 78 and/or FY 79 Evaluation</u>	<u>Period Covered Next Evaluation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
664-0237.1 Ag. Eng. & Research	12/75	10/77	1/76 - 10/77	
664-0284 Nutrition Planning	-	6/78	6/77 - 6/78	-Assuming project implementation commences in June 1977.
664-0285 Rural Development	-	11/77	7/76 - 11/77	
664-0293 Livestock feed prod.	-	7/78	8/77 - 7/78	-First evaluation covering period from 10/76 to 6/77 will be prepared in July 1977.
664-0295 Family Planning Services	-	12/78	1/78 - 12/78	
664-0256 Rural Community Health	-	12/78	10/77 - 12/78	-Assuming project commences in Oct. 1977.
664-0300 Science and Technology	-	10/78	5/77 - 10/79	-Assuming AIB/W approval of the project, a routine evaluation will be submitted in October, 1978. Upon completion of phase one an in depth evaluation of project components will be carried out in accordance with CFI networks.

<u>Project No. and Title</u>	<u>Last Evaluation Submission Date</u>	<u>Date of Submission FY 78 and/or FY 79 Evaluation</u>	<u>Period Covered Next Evaluation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
664-0237.2 Economics Education Research	8/76	-	7/76 - 6/77	-Project expires June 30, 1977. A terminal evaluation of the project will be made as a part of a Completion Report scheduled for 4th quarter of FY 1977.
664-0228 Management Educ. & Exec. Development	3/76	5/78	4/76 - 5/78	-Project completion date is 8/78. In Sept. 78 a terminal evaluation as a part of a completion report will be issued.
664-0224 Family Planning	6/76	12/77	7/76 - 12/77	-An indepth evaluation of project 0224 was completed in July, 1975. A terminal evaluation is scheduled in 12/77.
664-0302 Supervised Small Farmer Credit	-	8/78	8/77 - 8/78	-Evaluation subject to date loan agreement signed.
664-0303 Grain Storage	-	10/79	5/78 - 10/79	-Evaluation subject to date loan agreement signed.
664-0304 Agric. Training and Technology	-	11/78	11/77 - 11/78	-CEI for project will show new evaluation schedule if any.
664-0305 RD - Roads and Bridges	-	10/78	5/77 - 10/78	-Evaluation subject to date of loan agreement signed.

<u>Project No. and Title</u>	<u>Last Evaluation Submission Date</u>	<u>Date of Submission FY 78 and/or FY 79 Evaluation</u>	<u>Period Covered Next Evaluation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
664-0306 Silliana Rural Centers Water	-	12/77	11/77 - 11/79	-Evaluation subject to date of loan agreement signed.
664-0189 School Feeding Programs	3/75	11/77	4/75 - 11/77	
Housing - HIC - 003		4/78	5/77 - 4/78	-HIC 003 loan is still under negotiations.

Note: Above schedule excludes OIG project evaluations which are done by PVUs with USAID assistance.