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PD-ACC-586

AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

COUNTRY FIELD SUBMISSION
FY 1972

TUNISIA
PL 480 ANNEX

BEST AVAILABLE

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

JULY 1970

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PL 480 ANNEX

I. PL 480 Title I

A. Commodity Requirements

The following table shows estimated PL 480 Title I shipments for FY's 1971 and 1972:

	FY 1971		FY 1972	
	Shipments	Value ($ million)	Shipments	Value ($ million)
Soybean Oil	42,000 MT	$12.2	42,000 MT	$12.2
Tobacco	255 MT	$ 0.6	255 MT	$ 0.6
Total		$12.8		$12.8

Soya Oil

The supply and distribution of edible oils in Tunisia is shown in the following table:

OIL SUPPLY/DISTRIBUTION
(Thousands of Metric Tons)

	FY 69	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72
Beginning Stock (Nov. 1)	10.1	12.7	12.8	52.8
Production	57.5	25.0	110.0	60.0
Imports	(40.1)	(58.7)	(49.6)	(50.0)
Commercial	4.6	6.0	4.6	4.6
Title I	35.0	50.0	42.0	42.0
Title II	0.5	2.7	3.0	3.4
TOTAL	107.7	96.4	172.4	162.8
Consumption	63.0	65.0	68.0	72.0
Exports	32.0	18.6	51.6	55.0
Ending Stocks	12.7	12.8	52.8	33.8
TOTAL	107.7	96.4	172.4	162.8

Based on estimates made by the Oils Office, we have projected the FY 71 olive oil crop to be 110,000 metric tons. The improved soil moisture following the floods of the fall of 1969 are responsible for this forecast of the largest crop in years.

An average crop of 60,000 MT has been projected for FY 1972. Olive oil production has ranged widely in recent years as seen in the following table, prepared by the University of Minnesota contract team.

Production, Consumption and Export of Olive Oil
and Seed Oil in Tunisia, 1956/57 to 1967/68

Season	Prod. Olive Oil	Consumpt. Olive Oil	Consumpt. Seed Oils	Consumpt. Edible Oils	Export Olive Oil	Export as % of Production
1956/57	90	34	1	35	30	33
1957/58	50	35	1	36	36	72
1958/59	132	36	1	37	70	53
1959/60	12	36	1	37	23	192
1960/61	125	40	1	41	42	34
1961/62	34	36	2	38	56	165
1962/63	45	18	24	42	29	64
1963/64	89	23	19	42	43	48
1964/65	95	25	19	44	53	56
1965/66	52	25	34	59	43	83
1966/67	20	15	48	63	18	90
1967/68	51	20	42	62	32	63
1956/57-1961/62 (average)	74	36	1	37	43	58
1962/63-1967/68	59	21	31	52	36	61
Average Change	-15	-15	+30	+15	-7	+5

Since 1962 when the PL 480 Title I oil program began, about two-thirds of the oil consumed in Tunisia has been soya oil. Prior to that date, virtually only olive oil was consumed. As discussed in Issues Section below, the Mission proposes that, beginning with FY 1971, the export limit on olive oil be removed. It is also recommended that stocks of olive oil be permitted to increase by 40,000 MT in order to take advantage of the anticipated bumper harvest this fall. These modifications will enable Tunisia to reduce the effects of the wild year-to-year production variations in olives and thereby stabilize its foreign exchange earnings from olive oil.

Tobacco

Tunisia bought U.S. smoking tobacco under AID program loans until 1967 when it was required to switch to PL 480 financing. An agreement for 650 tons signed in May, 1968, was delayed in its execution by the docker's strike of 1968-69. Final shipments arrived only in the summer of 1969. The Tunisian government requested a program of only 340 MT in FY 1970.

The price of tobacco, when purchased under PL 480, is twice that when purchased under an international call for bids. In spite of this, the Tunisian tobacco monopoly has indicated it will purchase 255 MT of tobacco under PL 480 in FY 71 and FY 72 if the GOT believes this is economically desirable. The Ministries of Plan and Economic Affairs are currently analyzing whether the liberal repayment terms under PL 480 outweigh the high price per ton.

The Mission has included 255 MT of tobacco in the projected PL 480 programs for FY 1971 and 1972. The supply-distribution table is as follows:

Supply and Distribution of Tobacco
(metric tons)

	Calendar Year			
	1969 (Actual)	1970 (Estimated)	1971 (Projected)	1972 (Projected)
Supply				
Beginning Stocks (Jan. 1)	3,920	4,250	4,500	4,650
Production	2,260	2,300	2,300	2,300
Imports	2,213	2,100	2,100	2,100
Commercial	1,503	1,845	1,845	1,845
PL 480	710	255	255	255
Total Supply	8,393	8,650	8,900	9,050
Distribution				
Consumption	3,943	3,900	4,000	4,100
Exports	200	250	250	250
Ending Stocks (Dec. 31)	4,250	4,500	4,650	4,700
Total Distribution	8,393	8,650	8,900	9,050

Wheat

Wheat has not been included as an element of the PL 480 Title I programs in FY 1971 or FY 1972. However, because of its past importance in Title I programs, it is appropriate to discuss anticipated trends in production and consumption.

Wheat production trends in Tunisia have been analyzed by the University of Minnesota Contract group in Tunisia. This analysis shows that, since the late 1940's, yields of bread wheat have gradually declined while no clear trend in durum wheat yields has been evident. The downward trend in wheat production plus a steadily increasing level of consumption has necessitated major imports of wheat in recent years. Wheat imports during the period 1962-69 averaged about 250 thousand metric tons a year. Of this about 160 thousand tons were provided under PL 480 Titles I and II. The balance of the 250,000 MT imported annually was obtained commercially and under other concessional programs. During FY 1970, although Tunisia's total import needs increased substantially (due to a bad harvest and flood losses), U.S. PL 480 Title I wheat deliveries were slightly less than in FY 1969. This was the result of the emergence of the EEC countries and Canada as major providers of wheat on concessional terms. As shown in the following tables, the continued provision of wheat on grant terms by other donors plus anticipated increased wheat production due to the USAID Accelerated Cereals Project will result in the elimination of the need for PL 480 Title I-financed wheat imports in FY 71 and FY 72.

Wheat Supply - Distribution
(000 MT)

	FY 1969	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972
Beginning Stocks	100	60	100	90
Production	363	300	580	587
Imports	(291)	(533)	(250)	(263)
Commercial	66	77	0	38
Title I	120	115	0	0
Title II	86	86	106	100
Flood Relief	-	25	0	0
WFP	-	67	25	25
Other Concessional	19	163	119	100
Total	774	893	930	940
Consumption	624	663	690	740
Seeds and Other Losses	90	100	100	100
Flood Losses	-	30	-	-
Exports	0	0	50	-
Ending Stocks	60	100	90	100
Total	774	893	930	940

The effect of the Accelerated Cereals Project is shown in the following table:

Wheat Production *

(Thousands of Hectares and Metric Tons)

	1968-1969 (Final)			1969-1970 (Estimate) **			1970-1971 (Projections)		
	Ha.	Yield	Prod.	Ha.	Yield	Prod.	Ha.	Yield	Prod.
1. Bread Wheat -									
a) North									
Mexican	12.0	1.50	18.0	53.0	2.00	106.0	100.0	1.50	150.0
Other	126.0	0.48	60.5	67.0	0.60	40.0	60.0	0.80	48.0
	138.0		78.5	120.0		146.0	160.0		198.0
b) Central/South (Other only)	7.0	0.21	1.5	120.0	0.28	34.0	60.0	0.25	15.0
Total Breadwheat	145.0		80.0	240.0		180.0	220.0		213.0
2. Durum Wheat									
a) North	520.0	0.40	208.0	540.0	0.68	365.0	500.0	0.70	350.0
b) Central/South	80.0	0.15	12.0	210.0	0.17	35.0	150.0	0.16	24.0
Total Durum Wheat	600.0		220.0	750.0		400.0	650.0		374.0
TOTAL WHEAT	745.0		300.0	990.0		580.0	870.0		587.0

* Years shown represent production years. The crop is planted in the first year and harvested in the second.

** June, 1970, field reports of crop conditions and measured yields at selected locations indicate the possibility of slightly higher over-all production than shown above. Official estimates of the Cereals Office remain at the 580,000-ton level.

It should be noted that the appreciable increase in yields of all types of wheats in both the North and Center in the 69/70 crop year is due to favorable moisture conditions. For the 70/71 crop year, average weather has been assumed and, in connection with this, it is anticipated that the area planted to wheat in the Center will be about half way between the areas of the two previous years. It is projected that the total area planted to all types of wheat in the North will remain approximately constant at 660,000 hectares in the future. With regard to area and yield projections for Mexican wheat, it is estimated that the area will approximately double in 70/71 and 71/72. This will mean that a somewhat less intensive form of technical assistance will be available to most farmers and that the average quality of the farms will be somewhat lower than previously. The net effect of this plus the assumed return to average weather will be to lower the average yields of Mexican wheat to below the 1969/70 crop yield. A yield of 15 quintals per hectare is projected. This is equal to the yield in 68/69 when the weather was below average but more intensive technical assistance was provided. It is also anticipated that the extension activities of the Accelerated Cereals Project on the Mexican wheat will have a "spill over" effect on the yields of other wheats grown in the North.

B. Analysis of PL 480 Title I as a Development Resource

The impact of PL 480 sales on Tunisia and the support given by these sales programs to U.S. foreign assistance objectives has been fully discussed in the FY 1972 CFS.

It is well to re-emphasize the important effects of the PL 480 sales program on the Tunisian balance of payments and on domestic government finances. Tunisia maintains strict controls over its consumer-type imports in order to limit these imports to a very low level. Due to this limitation, any shortfall in projected PL 480 assistance will result in a reduced level of capital-type imports and/or a reduction in the already insufficient level of foreign exchange reserves.

The GOT's ability to finance domestic economic development programs during FY 71/72 while at the same time attempting to carry out a flood reconstruction program is critically dependent on the dinars generated under program type assistance provided by foreign donors. PL 480 sales programs as currently proposed will provide a significant portion of the dinar countervalue financing that is essential for these programs. A reduction in the Title I program would reduce this source of dinars and would probably lead to a reduction in the GOT's investment program.

C. Major Issues

There are three major issues that need to be dealt with concerning PL 480 Title I program to Tunisia. These are (1) minimizing the adverse effect of PL 480 repayments on Tunisia's serious debt servicing problem, (2) removing the allowable export limit on olive oil to permit Tunisia to reduce its balance of payments deficit on current account, and (3) permitting Tunisia to build up a buffer stock of olive oil so that fluctuations in annual olive oil exports can be reduced.

Payment Terms

As was discussed at the June Consultative Group meeting in Paris and as emphasized in recent IBRD reports, a serious foreign debt repayment problem exists in Tunisia. Although the GOT instituted strict controls on all foreign borrowing in 1966 and has been able to significantly reduce short and medium-term foreign debt relative to concessional long-term debt, foreign debt servicing will remain a significant burden on Tunisia for the foreseeable future. (For a detailed projection of public debt servicing, see IBRD Report EMA-22a dated May 4, 1970.)

The total foreign debt outstanding as of 12/31/69 was $545 million, which equals 54% of Tunisia's 1970 GNP at factor cost. It is estimated that total debt service payments (interest and principal) will equal about $485 million during 1970-75.

During 1970, service payments on total external debt are projected at about $69 million, which is equivalent to about 23% of exports of goods and nonfactor services. It would be desirable to reduce the portion of Tunisia's scarce foreign exchange earnings that must be used for debt servicing in the future. This will permit those resources to be devoted to the economic development effort and will thereby reduce the need for future foreign assistance.

In view of the above, the Mission strongly recommends that the repayment terms for future PL 480 Title I programs to Tunisia be liberalized. We believe that the initial dollar payment requirement should be held to 2.5%

and that future agreements should be 100% repayable on convertible local currency terms. More restrictive terms would adversely effect Tunisia's serious debt servicing problem.

<u>Oil Exports and Stock Increases</u>

The anticipated bumper harvest of olives in FY 1971 would provide more than enough olive oil to fully satisfy domestic consumption in 70/71 without soya-oil imports, if exports of olive oil were held to 40,000 MT (past export limit) and stocks were held constant. The Mission recommends that the export limit be removed and stocks be increased by 40,000 MT.

With regard to removing the export limit on olive oil, we would like to note (a) this will make the terms in Tunisia comparable with those in Morocco; (b) all importation, blending and distribution of soya-oil are handled by a Tunisian government office. The Mission does not believe the re-export of soya-oil is a danger.

It is clearly uneconomic that domestic oil consumption be met entirely with olive oil. Soya-oil generally sells on the world market for at least $400 dollars a ton less than olive oil. Tunisia's foreign exchange position and large balance of payments deficit on current account argue strongly in favor of importing the cheaper soya-oil and earning the foreign exchange from additional olive oil exports.

It is also undesirable that Tunisian stocks of olive oil be held to a constant level. The great annual fluctuations in olive oil production make it extremely important that a buffer olive oil stock be built up to reduce future fluctuations in exports. During a good production year, stocks should be increased so that exports can be maintained during subsequent bad harvest years. This would not only avoid unforeseen fluctuations in export earnings (and the resultant negative impact on the development effort) but would also protect previously established markets as well as prevent sharp export price declines during high production years.

In summary, the next PL 480 agreements should (1) require no more than 2.5% initial payment in dollars, (2) be 100% on convertible local currency terms, (3) **remove** the export limit on olive oil, and (4) permit the increase of olive oil stocks by 40,000 MT.

II. PL 480 Title II

Over-all PL 480 Title II Assistance Strategy

PL 480 Title II foods are used in Tunisia to combat unemployment by providing wages in kind to unemployed workers on labor intensive development projects planned by the gouvernorats, approved by the central government with USAID concurrence, and executed in the gouvernorats. No other work is available to this unskilled labor force which is presently estimated to be about 18% of the labor force. The PL 480 Title II commodities are also used as an important instrument to assist in combatting protein and caloric deficiencies in the diet of the Tunisian children in order to assist in the creation of healthier and stronger future adult population in this country. This is a necessary precondition for achieving over-all development goals for Tunisia. It is furthermore in the U.S. interest and consistent with its over-all assistance strategy to continue to supply the wheat grants to Tunisia for the LCSD program. This support will be needed until such time as the country is able to fully produce its domestic requirements and its economy is strong enough to assume full support of the program on its own. The LCSD wheat grant request for 1971 is being increased due to the serious flood damages which occurred during September and October, 1969. In addition to problems of reconstruction as a result of floods, we fear there is increased unemployment. Throughout the spring GOT leaders have emphasized unemployment and ways it should be combatted, admitting not only the high level of permanent unemployed but noting for the first time large numbers of seasonally unemployed as well as under-employed.

Summary information on the over-all PL 480 Title II program is given in Table I on the next page.

PL 480 Title II Programs presently on-going in Tunisia

A. Title II Food for Work - Lutte Contre le Sous-Development (LCSD) Program

The following table reflects the dollar value of the LCSD program commodities as well as the number of beneficiaries reached in FY 1969 and FY 1970 and our estimate for FY 1971 and FY 1972:

LCSD Program — Table A

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Beneficiaries (Worker and 4 dependents)	595,000	600,000	740,000	590,000
U.S.$ CCC Value (000's)	5,600	5,500	7,900	5,700

Table I

P.L. 480 - Title II - Commodity Arrivals 1969 and Estimates 1970, 1971, 1972 (a) (b)

PROGRAM	FY - 1969			FY - 1970			FY - 1971			FY - 1972		
	Quantity M.T.	CCC Est. $	Benefi-ciaries	Quantity M.T	CCC Est. $	Benefi-ciaries	Quantity M.T	CCC Est.$	Benefi-ciaries	Quantity M.T	CCC Est.$	Benefi-ciaries
L.C.S.D.	67,929	5.6	119,000*	68,930	5.5	120,000*	84,770	7.9	148,000*	67,000	5.7	118,000*
Child feeding	3,526	1.5	170,000	8,318	1.9	170,000	5,889	1.3	170,000	5,350	1.0	170,000
Sub-Total:	71,455	7.1	289,000	77,248	7.4	290,000	90,659	9.2	318,000	72,350	6.7	288,000
U.N.I.C.E.F	103	0.1	18,500	191	0.1	18,500	245	0.2	20,000	250	0.1	20,000
Volags	7,912	2.1	428,541	16,035	3.0	428,541	15,921	3.6	481,065	14,050	2.7	481,065
Sub-Total	8,015	2.2	447,041	16,226	3.1	447,041	16,166	3.8	501,065	14,300	2.8	501,065
Grand-Total:	79,470	9.3	736,041	93,474	10.5	737,041	106,825	13.0	819,065	86,650	9.5	789,065
W.F.P.	3,578	0.5	-	78,798	8.6	-	49,000	5.5	-	49,000	5.5	-
General Total:	83,048	9.8	736,041	172,272	19.1	737,041	155,825	18.5	819,065	135,650	15.0	789,065

(a) LCSD and child feeding Govt - to Govt as well as WFP are commodity arrivals thru 1970 and estimates 1971 and 1972 -

(b) UNICEF and Volags - commodity arrivals 1969 and estimates 1970, 1971, and 1972 -

NOTE: $ Value includes 0.F

* Workers only

The major objectives of the LCSD program are (a) to provide employment to part of the large number of persons for whom no other employment is available and (b) to utilize this unskilled labor force in labor intensive projects such as reforestation, soil conversation, well and irrigation development, which assist the economic development of the country.

The work level has ranged in the last four years from 15 to 22 million man days per year but, due to the flood damage reparation program, it is expected to reach 25 to 30 million man days during 1971 and return to its normal level in 1972. Full details and statistics on this project, which has been in operation since 1958, are covered in TOAID A-476 dated 8/30/69, the Non-Capital Project Paper (PROP). In addition the Project Implementation Plan (PIP) has been forwarded to AID/W under date of December 24, 1969. Additional evaluation details are contained in TOAID A-595 dated October 31, 1969 - Task Force Evaluation Study "The PL 480 Title II Food for Work LCSD Program in Tunisia 1966-1969."

B. Government-to-Government Pre-School Feeding - Municipal Centers Program

The number of beneficiaries and the US$ value of the commodities used in the MCH program are shown in the following table. This program provides part of the nutritional requirements to needy pre-school children in 320 Municipal Centers which are distribution points throughout Tunisia. Here children between three and six years old are served a piece of bread and a glass of milk every morning. Recipients total 170,000 at present and will continue at this level through 1972. Further details are given in the Non-Capital Project Paper (PROP) forwarded to AID/W in TOAID A-222 dated 4/18/69 and in the Program Implementation Plan (PIP) sent December 24, 1969.

MUNICIPAL CENTERS — Table B

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Beneficiaries	170,000	170,000	170,000	170,000
US$ CCC Value (000's)	1,500	1,900	1,300 *	1,000 **

* Decrease due to estimated carry-over of stock from FY 70

** Decrease due decrease in CCC price of NFDM in 1972

C. Voluntary Agency Programs

Table C reflects the total number of recipients of the three voluntary agencies CARE, CRS and AJDC, presently operating in Tunisia, as well as the 1969-72 US$ value of the programs.

The Voluntary Agencies have programs which are basically identical, with 90% of the commodity input being concentrated on school and child feeding operations. It is also a tool to assist in combatting nutrition deficiencies in the diet of Tunisian children.

Further details are contained in the PROP forwarded to AID/W in TOAID A-475 dated September 8, 1969 and the PIP forwarded December 24, 1969.

Voluntary Agencies (CARE, CRS, AJDC) — Table C

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Beneficiaries	18,500	18,500	20,000	20,000
US$ CCC Value (000's)	2,100	3,000	3,600	2,700

D. UNICEF Program - Maternal and Child Milk Distribution Program

Table D reflects the beneficiaries in the small program operated by UNICEF as well as the US$ value of the program. It is expected that WFP will absorb this program into their on-going activities after 1972 and UNICEF will therefore no longer receive PL 480 for the Tunisia Program. The program supplies nonfat dry milk to approximately 18,000 needy nursing mothers and pre-school children in the Ministry of Health dispensaries in Tunisia. The GOT plans an expansion of the program in 1971 as reflected in Table D.

UNICEF MCH Program — Table D

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Beneficiaries	18,500	18,500	20,000	20,000
US $ CC Value (000's)	100	100	200	100

World Food Program

The WFP has signed ten projects with Tunisia ranging from one to five years in duration, with a cumulative value of $44 million. The GOT contribution for these ten programs totals an estimated $51 million. Table E reflects the programs now in operation in Tunisia along with the WFP contribution and GOT costs. The last project signed in October 1969 was an emergency six-month feeding program for 100,000 victims of the flood.

Project Number 482 was set up to provide commodity assistance valued at US$27 million over a five-year period to assist 60,000 cooperative members and their families in five gouvernorats in Central Tunisia. The Mission originally supported the proposed project and assisted in the planning phases. It was believed that by concentrating on the resettlement of rural unemployed or underemployed, they could be integrated into the productive sector of the rural economy and thereby permit the eventual reduction of the LCSD program.

In September 1969, however, the Government decided to de-emphasize the "cooperativization" plan. Although presently the situation of cooperatives in the WFP project area is not too clear, WFP feels that most of the cooperatives, with whom they have been working, will continue to exist and their lands will not be turned back to private ownership since most of the cooperatives, with whom they work, are on lands which were taken over from foreigners at independence.

They have brought in 36,000 tons of wheat under this project which will be used by the GOT as a buffer stock until the current harvest is in. As WFP requires wheat for their program, they will draw down on the already imported 36,000 tons. Table E shows the ten WFP programs.

III. <u>Alternate PL 480 Levels</u>

A. <u>Increased PL 480 Assistance</u>

Title I:

Since programmed PL 480 Title I soya-oil fully meets import requirements net of the UMR and imports under other concessional programs, it is not feasible to increase the amount of this commodity under PL 480. For tobacco, the importer is unwilling to import more than the amount programmed due to price considerations. At the present time given the commodities available under PL 480 and the needs of the Tunisian economy, it is not considered feasible to increase PL 480 Title I by the inclusion of other commodities.

Title II:

The capacity of the distribution network for PL 480 Title II programs, the limited number of Tunisian administrative personnel that can be devoted to the program, and the difficulty the GOT would have in increasing its dinar support to the programs all combine to severely restrict the possibility of increasing Title II programs beyond that programmed.

In summary, there is little scope for increasing PL 480 Titles I or II programs in FY 1971 and 1972 above the levels indicated in the basic request.

B. Decreased PL 480 Assistance

Title I:

As indicated above in the Issues Section, a decreased Title I program or a hardening of repayment terms will directly lead to a decrease in scarce foreign exchange reserves and/or a decrease in capital type imports, either of which would have a negative impact on economic development.

It should be noted that a reduced level of soya-oil under Title I could lead the GOT to request increasing U.S. program loans in order to finance soya-oil.

With regard to hardening the terms of Title I through higher IP's versus reducing the value of the commodities provided, the Mission cannot see any real difference on the basis of current regulations. However, if the initial payment could be considered a commercial purchase (which it is for all practical purposes) and counted against the UMR, we would strongly favor a higher IP to a reduced commodity level.

IV. Additional Tabular Material

Table F - PL 480 Titles I and II obligations and shipments for FY 70 and estimated FY 71/72 schedule reflects the commodity breakdown in metric tons.

Table G - PL 480 Title II cumulative program table of net transfer authorizations covering WFP and Government-to-Government programs reflecting purpose, commodity, tonnage and estimated CCC $ value.

Table H - PL 480 Title II cumulative programs of Voluntary Agencies and UNICEF through FY 70. Figures show agency, commodity, tonnage and estimated CCC $ value.

Table I - Breakdown of commodity arrivals 1969 and estimates 1970/71/72.

TABLE E

WFP Programs from May 1964 to 1970

Number & Type of Program	Approved	Contribution A. $ WFP B. $ GOT C. Total (000)	No. of years and Expiration Date	No. of Beneficiaries or Man-Days	Objective and/or accomplishments
211 Increasing Animal production	May 1964	A. 1,600 B. 3,700 C. 5,300	5 years End of 1969 Expired		Program completed, WFP supplied 27,000 tons of feed for livestock. 5,000 tons of corn utilized for distribution to farmers for cattle feeding during 1966 drought. 3 million cattle and chickens vaccinated and 24,000 hectares of cactus planted.
358 Pilot Reforestation Project	May 1965 First shipment Jan. 1968	A. 489 B. 582 C. 1,071	1 Year May 1969 Expired	4,900	3,000 hectares of land cleared 23,000 hectares of trees planted, 68 kms of road repaired or built.
290 Agr. Education	Mars 1965 Extended in June 1967	A. 647 B. 4,637 C. 5,284	4 years Expires Dec.-70	6,720	Assist GOT in school feeding program for Agricultural Educational schools in Tunisia.
410 Training Agricultural Workers	Jan. 1967 but started Jan. 1968	A. 610 B. 912 C. 1,522	2 years Expired Dec.-69 but WFP requesting continuation	10,500	Training labor in use of light and heavy Agricultural equipment as well as extension type work. Has a direct and an immediate effect on agricultural production.
425 Small Dams Construction in Governorate Medenine	July 1968	A. 3,100	5 years	6,783 thousand man-days work	Part payment of wages to workers constructing 44,000 small earthern dams to retain sufficient water so that 5,000 hectares may be planted in cactus for animal feed.

Table E (continued)

Number & Type of Program	Approved	Contribution A. $ WFP B. $ GOT C. Total (000)	No. of years and Expiration Date	No. of Beneficiaries or Man-Days	Objective and/or Accomplishments
482 Support of Coopera-tives in Center and South of Tunisia	May 1968	A. 3,100 B. 3,300 C. 6,400	5 years Expires 1975	40,422 thou-sand man-days of labor 60,000 bene-ficiaries	66,000 hectares of land clearing 350,000. 48,000 hectares re-planted new olive trees. 22,000 hectares of cactus to be planted. 600,000 hectares of soil con-servation and erosion work.
289 School Feeding Boy's town operation	May 1965 extended in May 1967	A. 3,297 B. 7,846 C. 11,143	5 years Expires 31/12/71	475,000	Supporting orphan villages throughout Tunisia, Boys and Girls' town.
374 Community Develop-ment and rural housing construc-tion	Approved in Aug. 1966 one shipment of food Jan.-68	A. 2,096 B. 2,340 C. 4,436	3 years Expires end of-71		1,782 thousand man-days work on rural housing and feeding 100 rural schools. Program not off the ground as yet due lack of funds.
466 Community Develop-ment and rural housing construc-tion	Approved in 1966 actually signed in 1969 no food shipped as yet.	A. 3,407 B. 5,112 C. 8,519	5 years Expires 1975	6 million man-days labor in program	Rural housing construction
398 Flood Disaster Relief	Approved October 1969	A. 1,904 B.	6 months	100,000	Food assistance to flood victims who lost everything in the 1969 flood.

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TABLE F

PL 480 Obligations and Shipments

(metric tons)

Title and Commodity	Undelivered end of FY 1969	FY 1970 Obligations	FY 1970 Shipments	FY 1970 Carry-over	FY 1971 (Est.) Obligations	FY 1971 (Est.) Shipments	FY 1971 (Est.) Carry-over	FY 1972 (Est.) Obligations	FY 1972 (Est.) Shipments	FY 1972 (Est.) Carry-over
Title I: (commodity break-down)										
Wheat	0	115,000	102,000	13,000 a/		-	-	-	-	-
Veg. Oil	0	50,000	50,000	-	42,000	42,000	0	42,000	42,000	0
Barley	0	30,000	0	30,000 a/	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton (bales)	11,500	0	5,030 d/	6,470 a/	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco	309	0	309 e/	0	255	255	0	255	255	0
Title II: (commodity break-down)										
Wheat	18,600	144,800	163,400	-	135,500 b/	135,500	-	120,900 b/	120,900	-
Milk	-	4,650	3,850	800	4,000	4,800	-	4,500	4,500	-
Oil	-	2,650	2,550	100	3,000	3,100	-	2,900	2,900	-
Corn	-	7,040 c/	7,020	20	20,050 c/	20,070	-	20,050 c/	20,050	-

a/ Amounts will be de-obligated after June 30, 1970, final delivery date

b/ Quantities of Flour, Bulgur and Rolled Wheat included as wheat equivalent.

c/ Quantities of Cornmeal included as corn equivalent

d/ Sales Agreement December 1968

e/ Sales Agreement May 68.

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TABLE G

P.L. 480 Title II

Government to Government and WFP Cumulative Totals of Net Transfer Authorizations through June 30, 1970.

Purpose	Date TA signed	Commodity	Quantity (Metric Tons)	Estimated CCC Price (Millions of Dollars)
1. Work Projects	FY 57	Wheat	827,430	121.3
		Barley	2,000	
2. Child Feeding	Since FY 57	Flour	18,441	23.2
		Wheat	61,844	
		Milk	9,666	
		Cheese	1,206	
		Butter	2,299	
		Oil	1,699	
		Sorghum	1,536	
		Beans	456	
		CSM	20	
3. Relief to Algerian Refugees	FY 58 to FY 62	Wheat	65,756	14.6
		Rice	7,056	
		Milk	459	
		Cheese	514	
		Flour	1,095	
		Beans	210	
4. Emergency	FY 61 to FY 62	Corn	54,171	13.2
		Sorghum	23,124	
5. World Food	Since FY 66	Corn	28,470	12.6
		Flour	8,923	
		Milk	1,810	
		Wheat	72,482	
		Oil	2,229	
		Bulgur	222	
6. Peace Corps Proj.		Different Commodities	72	1/
		Total	1,193,190	184.9

1/ Less than $50,000 value

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TABLE H

P.L. 480 - Title II

Voluntary Agencies and UNICEF

Cumulative Totals of Net Programs through FY 70

(June 30, 1970)

Voluntary Distribution Agencies	Commodity	Quantity Metric Ton (000)	Estimated CCC Price (Mil. $)
American Joint Distribution Committee (since FY 50)	N.F.D. Milk	2.4	1.2
	Cornmeal	3.8	.4
	Flour	19.3	2.7
	Vegetable Oil	.9	.4
	Butter	.3	.5
	Bulgur & Rolled Wheat	5.4	.7
	Others*	1.5	.4
	Sub-Total	33.6	6.3
UNICEF (since FY 58)	N.F.D. Milk	2.5	1.4
Catholic Relief Services (since FY 61)	N.F.D. Milk	3.6	1.8
	Cornmeal	6.5	.7
	Flour	25.4	3.3
	Vegetable Oil	2.1	.9
	Butter	.2	.3
	Bulgur & Rolled Wheat	8.9	1.2
	Others*	1.8	.4
	Sub-Total	48.5	8.6
CARE Foundation (since FY 65)	N.F.D. Milk	2.1	1.1
	Cornmeal	1.6	.1
	Flour	14.3	1.9
	Vegetable Oil	1.8	.8
	Butter	.3	.5
	Bulgur & Rolled Wheat	1.8	.2
	Others*	1.0	.1
	Sub-Total	22.9	4.7
	GRAND TOTAL	107.5	21.0

* Others are rice, cheese, wheat, sorghum, beans, CSM

P.L. 480 Title II - Commodity Arrivals 1969 and Estimates 1970, 1971, 1972 a/ b/

TABLE I

Program	Commod-ity	FY 1969 Quantity M.T.	FY 1969 CCC Est.$	FY 1969 Benefi-ciaries	FY 1970 Quantity M.T.	FY 1970 CCC Est.$	FY 1970 Benefi-ciaries	FY 1971 Quantity M.T.	FY 1971 CCC Est.$	FY 1971 Benefi-ciaries	FY 1972 Quantity M.T.	FY 1972 CCC Est.$	FY 1972 Benefi-ciaries
LCSD	Wheat	67,929	5.6	119,000	68,930	5.5	120,000	84,770	7.9	148,000	67,000	5.7	118,000
Child Feeding (Govt-to-Govt) Municpal Centers	Flour	2,799			6,757			4,612			4,500		
	Milk	163			1,244			594			470		
	Oil	-	1.5	170,000	317	1.9	170,000	683	1.3	170,000	380	1.0	170,000
	Butter	564			-			-			-		
	Sub-Total	3,526	1.5	170,000	8,318	1.9	170,000	5,889	1.3	170,000	5,350	1.0	170,000
UNICEF M.C. Welfare	Milk	103	0.1	18,500	191	0.1	18,500	245	0.2	20,000	250	0.1	20,000
VOLAGS A. Child Feeding	Flour	4,558			12,780			11,787			10,000		
	Milk	818			1,953			2,119			2,000		
	Oil	407	2.0	428,541	566	2.9	428,541	1,065	3.4	481,065	1,000	2.6	481,065
	Butter	753			-			-			-		
	Other	475			28			103			150		
	Sub-Total	7,011	2.0	428,541	15,327	2.9	428,541	15,074	3.4	481,065	13,150	2.6	481,065
B. Other Programs	Flour	238			542			591			450		
	Milk	137			51			64			50		
	Oil	100	0.1		68	0.1		83	0.2		50	0.1	
	Butter	11			-			-			-		
	Other	415			47			109			350		
	Sub-Total	901	0.1		708	0.1		847	0.2		900	0.1	
World Food Program	Corn	-			7,002			20,000			20,000		
	Flour	1,693			1,491			1,500			1,500		
	Milk	134	0.5		1,337	8.6		1,200	5.5		1,200	5.5	
	Wheat	1,568			67,075			25,000			25,000		
	Oil	144			1,806			1,200			1,200		
	Bulgur	39			87			100			100		
	Sub-Total	3,578	0.5		78,798	8.6		49,000	5.5		49,000	5.5	
	GRAND TOTAL	83,048	9.8	736,041	172,272	19.1	737,041	155,825	18.5	819,065	135,650	15.0	789,065

a/ LCSD and Child Feeding Govt-to-Govt as well as WFP are commodity arrivals thru 1970 and estimates 1971 and 1972.
b/ UNICEF and Volags A and B: Commodity arrivals 1969 and estimates 1970, 1971 and 1972
Note: $ value includes O.F.