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UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Approved for Submission:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Vincent W. Brown", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Vincent W. Brown
Mission Director

Date: June 21, 1976

FY 1978 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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CERTIFICATION OF THE
AFGHANISTAN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PLAN (DAP)

I. DAP HISTORY/INTRODUCTION

The Afghanistan DAP was submitted to AID/W in December 1974 and reviewed by an interagency committee chaired by the Assistant Administrator of NESAs on February 19, 1975. The DAP was approved by memorandum from the AA/NESA, dated April 1, 1975, as the appropriate framework to carry out U.S. development assistance to Afghanistan. On May 17, 1975, the AA/PPC approved the DAP in an information memorandum for the Administrator. Thus, the Afghanistan DAP has been in effect slightly more than one year. The discussion which follows attempts to: (1) briefly iterate the Afghanistan DAP strategy with particular reference to sector analysis contrasted to management analysis; (2) assess its effect on ongoing or traditional "old look" projects as well as "new look" projects; and (3) to describe its usefulness in terms of selecting new project ideas for possible initiation in FY 1978. In this context, a discussion of its validity, both short and long term, is provided with a brief statement on DAP components which may need reworking and a final conclusion. The FY 1977 DAP Certification contained nothing of important carryover value for this FY 1978 Certification. The discussion which follows endeavors to be responsive to the newly-issued Revised DAP Guidance contained in AIDTO CIRC A-286, dated May 20, 1976.

II. SUMMARY STRATEGY DISCUSSION

A. General Approach

Underlying the DAP is an analysis of the relatively few successes and the many failures of past donor-assisted project activities in Afghanistan. The DAP offers a strategy or management approach to development assistance which is, we submit, well suited to Afghan conditions and the Government of Afghanistan's (GOA) limited capacities as well as to the Congressionally mandated new directions for AID. The Mission strategy and criteria for new projects are briefly as follows: (1) Simplicity -- projects must attempt simple and small incremental changes rather than attempt "great leaps forward," which have almost invariably fallen short, but were previously desired by the GOA and encouraged by the donors (they are still desired by many elements of the GOA); (2) Incremental or Gradual Project Development -- test out the project hypothesis in a pilot or experimental phase, then

analyze the results and gradually proceed to full-scale (in some cases national) implementation; (3) Direct Benefits for the rural poor majority as mandated by Congress; and (4) Objective Results -- The results (e. g. , new services, new infrastructure, improved income) must be unambiguously observable. Other important criteria and conditions are also articulated: USAID leverage and limits of its use; project progress, research and evaluation reporting systems; the use of the Fixed Amount Reimbursement (FAR) technique; a limited number of activities; and the necessity of a firm attitude toward meeting commitments by both parties.

B. Sector Analysis* versus Management Analysis Approach

For a fuller discussion of what can be done and what has been done in sector analysis in Afghanistan (within admitted and explicit constraints) as well as what realistically should not be attempted by way of analysis, the entire DAP should be read.

1. Project Selection

The May 16, 1975 AA/PPC memorandum to the Administrator stated "...some sector assessment to the extent that this is feasible in a society such as Afghanistan, will be required to provide the framework for establishing firm project priorities within sectors. Such analysis will be needed in the areas of food production, education ... and health Because of the information gap and the state of underdevelopment in Afghanistan the timing and form of sector assessment cannot be set at this stage." In this, the USAID concurs and fully recognizes that the Afghanistan DAP does not contain the sector analyses required by current DAP guidance, but we wish at this point to explain further the concept and use of our management analysis approach as a temporary surrogate for sector analysis.

In Afghanistan, the selection of projects within sectors is defined not by sector assessments but by the project opportunities presented to USAID and other donors by the GOA. For more than two decades, Governments of

* For ease of presentation, sector assessment and sector analysis are used interchangeably. However, as given in the recent Revised DAP Guidance, assessments may have as their focus a particular sector, sub-sector, geographic area, target group, etc. As such, the use of the word "sector" might be inappropriate to identify the assessment.

Afghanistan have stated their goals and priorities in five- and seven-year development plans and have made some effort to allocate domestic and foreign assistance resources accordingly. This practice is in accord with the Congressional Mandate wherein AID is enjoined to encourage developing countries to assume the leadership for formulating and implementing country development plans. It is the policy of USAID/Afghanistan to respond to requests for assistance from the GOA based upon the GOA's delineation of its goals and priorities. The USAID/A response rests upon an internal Mission assessment of the relative significance of the request in terms of the development problem to be solved, the capability of U.S. institutions to solve such problems and the availability of AID resources. Project selection from the opportunities presented by the GOA has been guided by what we call DAP principles, e. g. , a phased approach, the Congressional Mandate, the rural poor benefit criterion and other factors as explained in II.A. above, which we think make up the reality of working in Afghanistan. This Mission believes that the limits and scope of AID assistance are sufficiently well defined by the FAAs of 1973, 1975 and subsequent Agency guidance, that there is no immediate further need to build an elaborate analysis and rationale merely to reach similar conclusions specific to Afghanistan. Indeed, we conclude that for the present, the sector analysis requirement is of doubtful utility for Afghanistan.

Relatedly, the Government's planning authorities have been historically extremely careful to avoid direct participation by foreign donors in what they regard as their sovereign planning processes. Also, and perhaps equally as important, the statistical and other data bases are extremely weak. Thus, sector analysis, if it were technically feasible to carry out satisfactorily in Afghanistan, undertaken either by AID or any other donor, runs the risk of bearing little or no relationship to Government of Afghanistan plans and priorities. In the past, such studies have been paid little or no attention by the GOA. (See brief discussion of IBRD/USAID sector studies below.) For the present, therefore, it is more efficient and effective in Afghanistan, we suggest, to analyze the GOA's plans and reach agreement on activities which are of GOA priority, which meet the intent of the Congressional Mandate and which will solve important and relevant (rural-poor oriented) development problems. In Afghanistan (considering the activities of other donors of which the USSR is the largest and with Iran and other OPEC countries becoming major donors, plus the IBRD, UNDP and several bilateral donors), the GOA has considerable choice of latitude and has elected to use available resources as it deems most useful, often without coordination among the donors. However, informal coordination is carried on among the major bilateral and international donors.

2. U.S. Influence

U.S. assistance does not have a major influence on any sector. This, too, implies that until the data base is strengthened and a nascent sector analysis capacity exists within the GOA, we should concentrate on useful, people-oriented projects for the rural poor which make sense within the Congressional Mandate and in terms of the GOA's priorities rather than concern ourselves with sector analyses, which are, to repeat, of doubtful current utility in a country with such a weak data base. This does not imply, however, that the Mission has completely written off sector analyses as a useful tool for project selection in Afghanistan. On the contrary, in the past year the Mission has drawn upon quasi-sector studies prepared by the World Bank, e.g., "Opportunities for Agricultural and Rural Development Sector Report," dated November 25, 1975 and "Current Economic Position and Prospects for Afghanistan," dated July 5, 1975, and we have begun very preliminary thinking on the rural development sector as mentioned below in paragraph B. 4. The IBRD experience with sector analysis in Afghanistan, while seriously attempted, can be best characterized as frustrated. Again, the weak data base problem, coupled with GOA resistance to direct donor involvement in their planning processes, made it extremely difficult for the Bank to produce high quality analysis.

3. Other Elements of Mission Management Approach

In May 1976, the USAID hosted a one-and-a-half day seminar for GOA, other donor and USAID officials drawing on the study "Strategies for Small Farmer Development: An Empirical Study of Rural Development Projects" prepared in May 1975 for AID by Development Alternatives Incorporated. This seminar was an attempt to assemble many of the core GOA, other donor and USAID workers in rural development in order to talk through a workable Rural Development Department (Prime Ministry) strategy for reaching the rural poor in Afghanistan. This seminar was an introductory presentation of state-of-the-art knowledge on the rural development sector as seen within the most important of our DAP principles, i.e., direct benefits for the rural poor. We postulate that this working/management approach to sector analysis is every bit as useful, indeed more so than a static -- and in the Afghan context, probably disfunctional -- sector analysis presentation through the written DAP mode. We intend to do similar things in the future.

Further to the Mission's management approach, the Mission prepared an extensive background paper for the FY 1977 Congressional Presentation which was used as a surrogate for Project Review Papers for our Phase II projects and which had the corollary purpose of providing for the Mission and AID/W a detailed conceptual review of our "new look" portfolio within the DAP context. In addition, there are research and evaluation components built into most of our new projects which allow the opportunity to correct project design in current and subsequent phases of our highly experimental "new look" projects. For example, the recently inaugurated (April 1976) socio-economic research in the Rural Primary Schools project should be a useful underpin to the Phase II effort. In the Helmand Drainage Project, the recently completed Farm Economic Survey and Labor versus Machine Study provide invaluable information for preparation of Phase II. Finally, the Mission has a full-time Evaluation Officer whose prime task is to plan and facilitate the Mission's active evaluation program.

4. Conclusion on Sector Analysis versus Management Analysis

In summary, we believe management analysis is a useful, admittedly temporary, alternative to sector analysis in Afghanistan. We doubt that, if we were to seriously undertake sector analysis at this time, there would be any change in our program focus. We further doubt that such analysis would provide more reliable guidelines for project selection than those we are currently using. Indeed, one could argue that our program could suffer from lack of attention while already heavily taxed staff time was being diverted to sector analysis. Here, it should be noted that in the context of the Rural Works project we are beginning to look at rural development as a sector as is evidenced by Kabul 4395 in which we suggested preliminary steps for initiating a district integrated rural development project via an amended Project Paper. For this effort we have requested Contractor assistance. We will continue the effort to identify useful opportunities for analysis and research to improve our DAP programming foundation.

Nonetheless, at this time, we are unable to judge when sector analysis will be possible in Afghanistan. Adherence to DAP principles and the Congressional Mandate must, therefore, continue to be the sine qua non for project selection.

III. Validity/Invalidity: Discussion of DAP effect on "old look" projects and selection of new activities.

A. Effect on "Old Look" Projects

Given the establishment of the DAP process in 1973, the Mission has terminated earlier than originally planned the Industrial Development project (last obligation in FY 1974) for reasons of non-conformance with the DAP. In FY 1975, the Statistical Information Systems Development project was terminated early for reasons of non-conformance with the DAP and poor performance on the part of the GOA. The Financial Administration Improvement project was terminated for DAP non-conformance in its separate parts: Customs in FY 1974 and Revenue in FY 1975. The last obligation for Demo/KAP activity occurred as scheduled in FY 1975. The last obligation for Higher Education-Kabul University occurred as scheduled in FY 76 for reasons of poor fit with the Congressional Mandate, with project termination scheduled for May 1977. The Curriculum and Textbook project (C&T) received its last obligation in FY 1976. It, too, is scheduled for termination in May 1977, but there is a possibility of an FY 1978 follow-on Education Materials Processing Project which is now in its initial design stage. The Project Paper for Management Support for the Afghan Fertilizer Company (AFC) was amended in April 1976 as a result of an evaluation held on November 25, 1975. The amendment extends the project through September 1978. This project has been extended, even though it does not clearly and unequivocally meet the DAP criteria, in order to achieve an orderly phaseout of U.S. advisory assistance. The last of our ongoing traditional projects, National Development Training, will receive its final obligation in FY 1977. Thus, all ongoing projects which do not unequivocally conform to the DAP and/or the new legislation have either been redesigned or are in the process (AFC and C&T respectively), have been or soon will be terminated.

B. Initial Selection of New Activities (Core Program)

As can be clearly seen from the culling process described in Section III. A, the Mission has seriously attempted to move away from projects which are not reflective of the Congressional Mandate and the DAP strategy. The discussion which follows summarizes our Core Program "new look" projects which we believe are fully responsive to the Mandate and the DAP strategy.

1. Rural Works (Obligations in FYs 1975, 1976 and 1977) The purpose of this project is to increase rural productivity and income by improving market accessibility and small irrigation works. Presently designed outputs are small bridges, rehabilitated indigenous irrigation works, feeder roads and an experiment in Integrated Rural Development. Preliminary results of a May 1976 evaluation indicate the necessity for certain design changes for Phase I to include a redesigned integrated rural development experiment (see Kabul 4395) and a minor scale irrigation systems component and perhaps, too, the need for a scaling down of the originally anticipated construction rates-of-work for Phases I and II and a lengthening of the project implementation span for Phase I and perhaps for Phase II as well.

2. Rural Primary Schools (Obligations in FYs 1975, 1976 and 1977) The two purposes of this project are to create and demonstrate by 1977 a capacity within the Ministry of Education to construct and make operational rural primary schools in conformance with GOA educational goals and to accelerate the pace with which rural females are provided educational opportunities at the primary level. This is being accomplished by increasing the number (115 school complexes in Phase I) and improving the geographic dispersion of rural village primary schools. A Project Paper Amendment was submitted in May 1976 and approved in June 1976, which lengthened implementation of Phase I of the project by nine months and provided an additional \$1 million. The initial project assessment (evaluation) was incorporated into the Amendment which concluded that "While there is yet insufficient experience and data for a full evaluation of progress to be made in this project, there is enough to give Mission reviewers confidence that the project design is sound and that we should continue and expand this Phase I."

3. Basic Health Services (Initial obligation in June 1976) The purposes of this project are: (1) to provide basic health services with emphasis for women and children to 830,000 persons living in 50 Minor Civil Divisions within four of Afghanistan's health regions; and (2) to develop two or more Alternative Health Delivery Systems which, when widely replicated, will provide a minimal health service for those persons who will not have reasonable access to a basic health center. This Phase I project was in the design stage for nearly 18 months. The Project Paper was submitted in April 1976 and authorized in May 1976. On AID/W advice, the implementation span was extended from 28 months to 37 months.

4. Afghan Family Guidance (AFGA) Clinic Expansion (Obligations in FYs 1975, 1976 and 1977) The project purpose is to provide family planning services to voluntary acceptors. The specific outputs include increasing the number of AFGA clinics from 19 to 35 (which will cover all the major urban and provincial population centers) and to strengthen the "outreach" delivery system by retraining and better supervision of the paramedical suppliers of contraceptives, i.e., Family Guides. A May 1976 evaluation found this project progressing satisfactorily and nearly on schedule.

5. Central Helmand Drainage (Obligations in FYs 1975, 1976 and 1977) This project provides American advisors to help the Helmand Arghandab Valley Authority (HAVA) with the planning, design and construction of drainage systems as well as with equipment maintenance. The project purpose is to develop and establish a working relationship between USAID and HAVA for the accomplishment of defined construction work goals and the collection of technical information. The following is quoted from the FY 1977 ABS/DAP Certification: "A U.S. decision in early 1975 to re-enter the Helmand Valley after a six-month no-project hiatus following twenty-two years of project activity concerned us initially in terms of its possible threat to the integrity of the DAP strategy. However, a new project for the Helmand Valley has been designed, approved by AID/W and negotiated with the Government of Afghanistan. The project conforms with, and in some respects exemplifies, the most important features of the approved DAP: (1) a simple project design; (2) an incremental project development path of proceeding to a new phase only after the purposes of the early phase have been achieved; (3) a provision of direct economic benefits, per the 1973 FAA, to participating farmers; and (4) results which will be unambiguously observable." The project is presently undergoing intensive evaluation which will not be concluded until the first part of July 1976; therefore, final results cannot be included here. However, preliminary indications show that while there are some bright spots, on balance the project is behind schedule and will require either a lengthening of the Phase I implementation period, a scaling down of the rates-of-work originally anticipated for Phases I and II, or perhaps both.

B. Selection of New FY 1978 Projects

Included in this FY 1978 ABS are seven PIDs which we have rank-ordered based on program strategies and priorities set forth in the DAP,

consistency with the Congressional Mandate, GOA interest and support and likely timing and readiness for FY 1978 funding. More specifically, selection of FY 1978 projects has been undertaken with the DAP strategy firmly in mind and it will be reflected even more clearly in project design as we proceed to the PRP stage. Kandahar Distribution is an exception which is explained below. Brief descriptions of these follow:

1. Land Registration Project. The GOA's new Land Reform Program is scheduled to officially begin in August 1976. Several donors, to include the IBRD and the UNDP have shown interest in assisting with land reform. This project would address the need for a system for accurately recording ownership of land which is properly seen by the GOA as a prerequisite for effective implementation of the new land reform law as well as an essential element of other aspects of rural development. The project purpose would be to establish a uniform system for recording the ownership of individual parcels of land that have been surveyed and mapped by the Cadastral Survey Organization.

2. Education Materials Processing Project. This project would provide for assistance in each of the functional areas of a national primary educational materials delivery system. This project is a logical follow-on to the long-term Curriculum and Textbooks project which received its final obligation in FY 1976 and is a natural complement to the Rural Primary Schools project. If successfully designed and implemented, the project would be responsive to the Congressional Mandate and the DAP by helping assure that the texts are delivered and utilized by children in the rural areas. Briefly, its proposed components include: (a) assistance in curriculum and textbook evaluation and revision; (b) assistance with textbook and materials production; (c) development and demonstration of a model distribution system; (d) teacher training; and (e) research.

3. Development Related Research Project. Sufficient interest and talent are available at Kabul University to warrant investigation of a possible GOA-USAID project which would build a self-sustaining indigenous research capability in technical and socio-economic fields related to the rural poor DAP strategy. The Kabul University Research Center, which exists in nascent form, would be the focus of this project.

4. Development Support Training Project. The basic objective of this project would be to provide lower- and middle-level technical and managerial training to Afghans directly involved in the formulation and/or implementation of economic development programs. Training would be restricted to two categories of GOA agencies, i.e., institutions implementing USAID-assisted projects where some training requirements are not eligible for project funding, and institutions not directly involved in implementing USAID-assisted projects but whose related functions can and do seriously affect the success of USAID projects. Criteria will be fully developed at the PRP stage for the selection of training programs proposed under this project.

5. HAV Soil and Water Survey (Phase II). During the first phase of this project currently being carried out by the Soil and Conservation Service (SCS), all soil and water resources in the areas drained or irrigated by the Helmand-Arghandab rivers are being catalogued and evaluated with special reference to possible irrigation/drainage/conservation projects already identified as well as possible new projects identified during the survey. Depending on the results of an evaluation of Phase I to be held in October 1976, Phase II will continue soil and water investigations with emphasis on water resources, based on a priority list of tasks needed to be accomplished in order to fill the remaining gaps in the information base concerning the area. This list will be the main component of the scope-of-work for Phase II.

6. Kandahar Distribution Project (Section 106-Selected Development Problem). This project, proposed for FY 1977 funding, consists of the expansion, rehabilitation, repair and improvement of the existing Kandahar distribution system. It will be based on the Phase II engineering study financed in FY 1975 under project 306-11-20-220-136 (Kajakai Service Area Power Market Survey) being performed by the Harza Overseas Engineering Company.

The design of the system will be limited to the facilities which will be needed to safely and economically distribute the electric power and energy available from the AID-financed Kajakai Hydroelectric generating plant. The project will be based on distribution requirements through the year 1990. See Kabul 4531 for a fuller explanation of this activity.

7. Agricultural Research and Development Project. There exists a need in Afghanistan for a separate activity which would bring together Afghan research resources in the Ministry of Agriculture and the Faculty of Agriculture at Kabul University. A potential approach to meeting this need is provided in the recent Title XII legislation which permits U.S. land grant institutions to carry out AID-sponsored research activities with host country institutions.

No less than eight other project ideas were written up for possible inclusion in the FY 1978 ABS as PIDs, discussed and then discarded as being unresponsive to the DAP and/or the Congressional Mandate, or better carried out by other donors.

On final remark on the nature of the PIDs included in this ABS: At first glance they appear to provide the traditional forms of assistance which are easy to design but which do not provide direct benefits to the rural poor. However, as AID Washington comments on the PIDs and as the Mission develops these fledgling ideas into PRPs and PPs and as we gain further experience with the DAP, the proof of the worth of our current DAP strategy and of our ability to create projects which do assist the poor majority in a direct fashion, or which provide the necessary inputs for doing a better job in projects which do directly address the rural poor, will have been fully tested. As mentioned, the exception is Kandahar Distribution but it is being proposed for Section 106 consideration.

IV. Conclusion

Key to the management approach discussed in II. B. is the assumption that USAID and the GOA each have the ability to move forward expeditiously on promising small-scale but often incompletely planned interim or trial projects within our mutually chosen areas of program concentration. As discussed in Section III. B., at least two "new look" projects (Rural Works and Helmand) have fallen behind in their implementation for joint USAID/GOA reasons and one project, Basic Health Services, was extended nine months by AID/W, had an unusually long gestation period and has not yet begun implementation (the initial ProAg was signed in June 1976). The Rural Primary schools project has been extended by nine months. The AFC project, as explained, was extended for essentially non-DAP reasons. It now appears only AFGA is likely to remain unchanged from its original design and

implementation plan. This suggests that the conservative phased-project-development approach, adopted by the DAP, was translated into overly optimistic project designs and implementation plans for our new projects. Thus, we conclude that it is too early to draw conclusions regarding the ultimate results of the DAP approach, but limited results so far suggest we are on the right track and so it now appears that a minimum of one year, and perhaps a longer period, will be required before definitive evaluative statements can be made about the effectiveness of the Afghanistan DAP vis-a-vis our new projects.

In terms of identifying specific areas of the DAP that may need reworking, we prefer to wait until we have sufficient experience with our "new look" Phase I projects to allow a complete DAP review. However, as is recommended in the ABS section on Identification of Opportunities for Centrally Funded Research, we do feel that a full-scale Mission/AID Washington review of the Fixed Amount Reimbursement procedures and our experience with them in the DAP context needs to be done. Such a study should have Agency-wide application. This study should be carried out as soon as possible and should provide useful guidance on updating at least one aspect of the Afghanistan DAP (see Section III of the ABS). One component of the DAP which perhaps we can fully develop within the next year, is an analytical description of the rural poor in Afghanistan in fuller economic and social terms than are now presented in the DAP. We propose to have our Program Economist and Staff Sociologist prepare an outline of this description within the next six to eight months (drawing on the Revised DAP Guidance contained in AIDTO Circ A-286) for submission and comment by AID/Washington after which the description will be written. After completion and approval by AID/Washington, this description of the poor majority would provide the keystone around which a general DAP revision, at an appropriate time, would be carried out. (See Section IV of the ABS.)

For the reasons given in the PL 480 Title I Supporting Narrative, we do not plan to revise the DAP in the near future to include an analysis of the development role of food aid as proposed in STATE 139653, "PL 480 Title I as a Development Resource -- General Guidance and Instructions for Preparing FY 1978 Title I Proposals."

**CERTIFICATION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE ABS WITH THE
MOB SUBMISSION**

This is to certify that the manpower requirements for the development, implementation and evaluation of the program proposed in the FY 1978 ABS are adequately reflected in the Mission Operating Budget Submission (MOB) submitted to Washington on May 18, 1976. This certification is valid for ongoing projects only. No doubt the seven PIDs which are being presented in this ABS will require manpower adjustments which can only be developed at the PRP/PP stage.

The only important element of the MOB flowing from the proposed 77-78 program, which imposes an important new manpower requirement, is the funding beginning in the fourth quarter of FY 1977 for a new food and agriculture position. It is presently thought that the possibilities for exploring new project ideas with the Ministry of Agriculture will have sufficiently progressed by that time to warrant filling such a position.

In addition, several of the second phases of our experimental projects are scheduled for implementation in the FY 1977-78 period, are construction-oriented and will be using the Fixed Amount Reimbursement method of financing. In order to help prepare for this enlarged workload, the MOB contains an International Development Intern (I.D.I.) controller replacement in the third quarter of FY 1977 and an I.D.I. engineer also for the third quarter of FY 1977.

CENTRALLY FUNDED RESARCH PROPOSAL ON FIXED AMOUNT REIMBURSEMENT
(FAR)

POLICY

It is the Mission policy to use the Fixed Amount Reimbursement method where the project structure and available qualified USAID and GOA personnel appear to meet established Agency and Mission criteria. These criteria are set forth in Mission memoranda, the DAP and in Handbook Three, Appendix 3 E., and are not repeated here. What is provided is a very brief discussion of our experience to date with FAR and a recommendation for study in order to allow a more flexible Mission policy to be established for FAR use within our "new look" portfolio with possible adaptive use Agency-wide. (See DAP Certification Statement).

EXPERIENCE

Rural Works

In the case of the Rural Works project being implemented by the Rural Development Department (RDD), work is carried out by force account with some local participation, and we have used FAR as a means of obtaining agreement on design and construction standards as well as cost estimating techniques (elements which were heretofore unknown in RDD). We have also encouraged RDD to get into the business of planning and socio-economic surveying, also new to RDD, by reimbursing them under FAR for their estimated planning costs. This is a variation on FAR wherein only direct costs, e.g., labor, materials and transportation are normally allowed for reimbursement. During a May 1976 evaluation of the Rural Works project (carried out by consultants), it was pointed out that in principle FAR is a good technique; however, in projects such as Rural Works where there are several donors willing to provide more money and other resources than can be readily used, FAR loses much of its leverage aspect and, indeed, is viewed by RDD as an obstacle to efficient sub-project implementation especially when contrasted to the simpler financial techniques being used by the other principal donors, namely the UNDP and the World Food Program. More importantly, the evaluation concluded that FAR alone cannot bring about a significant increase in RDD's output when the constraint on RDD is the lack of trained personnel or commodities. To relieve this constraint requires a greater training effort and perhaps some commodities. While the provision of such assistance might be assumed by other donors, it would nonetheless seem desirable if AID financing were flexible enough to accommodate these situations. This is the only USAID/A project to date which has a component of an evaluation specifically dealing with FAR.

Rural Primary Schools

In the case of our Rural Primary Schools project with the Ministry of Education (MOE), all construction work is done by contract. In addition, design specifications and drawings are produced for MOE under an AID-financed contract. Considerable emphasis is placed on site selection and layout and, more importantly, on making the schools "operational" after construction is completed. Making a school "operational" means FAR payment will only be made after the schools are constructed to pre-agreed designs and specifications and teachers are assigned, students are present, furniture installed and textbooks are available. We have also modified the FAR procedure to include an important social objective, namely that not less than 15% of the seats in constructed schools will be reserved for females. No schools have been made operational to date (the first operational CPI is due September 1976), but we do feel that with experience, this particular FAR application will merit further study.

Basic Health Services

"Operational" criteria are also being applied to the recently approved (May 1976) Basic Health Services project, but it will be many months before we have sufficient experience in this activity to know if FAR, in its present application, is a workable technique.

Central Helmand Drainage

Another variation of FAR application is for drainage construction under the Central Helmand Drainage project. Here, FAR is used to implement a fairly complex engineering and construction effort with drains being excavated by both machinery and hand labor. We are running into problems of how to reconcile FAR with the need to make experimentations on various mixes of hand and machine labor in construction. Also, because of the long U. S. Government involvement in the Helmand Valley, this project has heavy socio-political overtones which conceivably outweigh some of the advantages of FAR. In addition, there are anticipated problems with FAR usage under projected Phase II loan terms which could affect the procurement lead times for anticipated equipment procurement. (Here, we recognize that FAR advances are allowable.) These aspects of FAR usage need study so that the necessary decisions can be made prior to start-up of Phase II of the Helmand project.

RECOMMENDATION

As can be clearly seen, the Mission has adapted FAR to meet individual project needs with varying results, some real and some felt or anticipated. Since we will be moving into Phase II of most of our core projects within the next eighteen months, a study of FAR seems appropriate in the near future.

We recommend that a study of the FAR method as it is currently being applied to include the following elements:

1. Per the individual project discussions above, perform a project-by-project study to determine specific aspects of FAR which need revision if, indeed, FAR is the preferred modus-operandus and if not, to specify appropriate alternatives;
2. Review internal Mission procedures for FAR application, e.g., Controller memoranda, Letters of Understanding, etc., and make adaptive recommendations for improvement or change;
3. Define within general limits what are the minimum staffing requirements for both GOA and USAID project-related personnel for FAR projects;
4. Make recommendations for handling situations where the GOA completes a FAR task in an unsatisfactory manner and no FAR payment can be made (e.g. problems of borderline cases);
5. Make recommendations for choosing the "preferred method" of reaching agreement on reimbursable costs, i.e., independent study by outside accounting firms, unilateral USAID study, joint GOA/USAID cost study and/or other permutations; and
6. Make recommendations on the desirability of trying to persuade the GOA to use FAR proceeds in ways which will provide direct benefits to the projects from whence the FAR dollars come, e.g., procurement of project-required off-shore items. If the recommendation is favorable, suggestions should be made as to how to approach the GOA.

APPROACH

The Mission proposes that AID/Washington comment on this research proposal within thirty-sixty days of receipt of the ABS. We believe this dialogue should provide the specifics for initiating a study within the next few months which should be concluded in time for use in preparing Phase II Project Papers for the Central Helmand Drainage and Rural Primary Schools projects, and perhaps a Project Paper Amendment for Rural Works. AID/Washington participation would seem essential given the potential for Agency-wide application, with the need for outside consultants a strong possibility.

ADDENDUM

STATE 145171 canceling the optional section in the ABS Instructions on Centrally Funded Research was received after the Mission proposal on Fixed Amount Reimbursement was typed in final and collated into the ABS. Thus, it is included. The USAID nonetheless requests AID/Washington comments on the proposal in advance of the separate submission required in September 1976 per AIDTO CIRC A-316.

COUNTRY SPECIFIC SPECIAL STUDY PROPOSAL --
DESCRIPTION OF THE RURAL POOR

The Target Population

The USAID target population is, in broad qualitative terms, the rural poor. This is hardly a satisfactory definition, of course, but we encounter rather severe data constraints when attempting to delineate the target population especially in quantitative terms. We know that at least 85 percent of the country's population is rural and that perhaps 70 - 75 percent of the population is directly engaged in agriculture. We also know that the great bulk of the rural population -- farm and non-farm families alike -- are very poor by any criterion. We also know that the urban population comprising the lower income strata is likewise very poor. However, the social services available to this group -- educational, medical, public health, family planning, electricity, transportation, potable water -- are clearly superior in both quality and quantity to the services provided rural communities. One aim of the USAID program is to help discourage rapid migration of the rural population to urban areas, with the massive social problems and social costs that accompany such a movement. Our projects are aimed at making rural living more attractive, at improving the quality of life and standard of living of the target population. The means to this end are those of increasing the quality and quantity of social services accessible to the target population and increasing its real income through improved employment opportunities and increased opportunities for enhanced productivity. The following paragraphs describe the target population as we are able to from the data that are currently available, some of which are fragmentary and perhaps not representative of the population to which they are applied. Accordingly, we view this as being tentative in nature and only partly reliable. Because of the need for more certainty and precision than we now have in identifying, delineating, defining and characterizing the target population, the USAID proposes to conduct a special study to address the problem.

Income and Employment

Employment opportunities in Afghanistan are quite limited. Demand for farm labor is seasonal. The degree of underemployment appears to be excessively high. Labor (and land) productivity is very low. We present two quotations to illustrate these points although the quotations overstate the case. Referring to villagers in Kabul Province, one sub-governor noted that, "Unemployment reaches 90 percent during the winter months, and falls only to 50 percent during the growing season"; another commented that, "The men have little to do

during the winter and during the summer they send six men to guard three sheep." The unemployment and underemployment is not a consequence of a high value placed upon leisure time, a convenient argument for an apologist of the status quo, but which has little empirical validity in this country. The lack of employment opportunities, even at subsistence wages, is the immediate reason for the relatively high level of unemployment and underemployment. Given the dominance of the agricultural sector in the country's economy, it is this sector that has to provide the great bulk of employment opportunities. The income and employment characteristics of small farmers and farm laborers are presented below. For the rural female, opportunities for employment for wages scarcely exist.

Land Holdings/Tenure Patterns

Land holding/tenure patterns vary widely from region to region. In the southwestern provinces (South Helmand, Nimroz and Farah), land ownership is concentrated in the hands of a relatively few large landlords with sharecropping the dominant tenure pattern. Moving northeasterly, the pattern changes sharply so that in the east central provinces (like Parwan) the great majority of farms are small and owner-operated. There are relatively few sharecroppers and a minimum of hired labor is used. Moving north across the Hindu Kush into, e.g., Baghlan and Kunduz provinces, landholdings again become larger, with more hired labor used per farm. Owner-operated farms still dominate, however. Moving southwest (but still north of the Hindu Kush), sharecropping again becomes relatively more important as land ownership becomes more concentrated. As one would expect, the landholdings of landlords are on average, larger than those of owner-operators and the holdings of the latter are larger than those of (predominantly) sharecroppers-renters. The same relationship holds for farm income.

The above statements are at a fairly high level of generalization. In at least some provinces, there is a high variability with respect to land ownership. Nor are sharecropping practices standardized. The two most common practices, however, appear to be: (1) The sharecropper (kashtegar) provides most of the farm inputs except the land and obtains 50 percent of the gross farm output; (2) The sharecropper (buzgar) supplies only his labor and receives one-fifth of the crops. Shares are usually different between grain crops and fruit crops.

In 1970, information was collected on cropping patterns, land under cultivation, farm income, tenure patterns, etc. for 723 farm households located in seven

different provinces.^{1/} While the sample probably was not representative of the country as a whole, the results may give fair estimates for farms mostly under irrigation (but not for predominantly dryland farms). With respect to land owned, the overall average was 2.3 hectares. The average for landlords was 4.4 hectares; for owner-operators, 2.8; and for (predominantly) sharecroppers-renters, 0.25. Landlords owned 24 percent; owner-operators 74 percent; and sharecroppers-renters, 2 percent of the irrigated land. The average net farm income (afs 19,600) plus gross non-farm income (afs 5,130) was afs 24,730 or \$309 when converted at the exchange rate of afs 80/\$ which prevailed at that time. The respective figure for landlords was afs 52,000; for owner-operators, afs 25,000; and for sharecroppers-renters, afs 14,000.^{2/}

The average amount of land under cultivation, irrespective of ownership, was 3.3 ha/farm household with 90 percent (3.0 ha) irrigated. Eleven percent of the 723 farm families were landlords, 61 percent owner-operators and 28 percent sharecroppers-renters (25 percent sharecroppers and 3 percent renters). While the distribution of the amount of land under cultivation was not given, the distribution of gross farm income was. The following table shows the distribution of gross farm income for the sample of 723 farm households. Output, whether sold, bartered or consumed at home, was valued at market prices.

Gross Farm Income Class (afs 1000s)	By Class Interval		Cumulative	
	% of All Sample HHs (%)	% of Total Sample Farm HHs Income (%)	% of All Sample HHs (%)	% of Total Sample Farm HH Income (%)
15	36	9	36	9
15 - 20	18	10	54	19
20 - 25	14	11	68	30
25 - 30	8	8	76	38
30	24	62	100	100
TOTAL:	100	100		

^{1/} The provinces were Baghlan, Kandahar, Parwan, Ghazni, Kunduz, Nangahar and Laghman. A total number of 796 households were interviewed, 73 of which were farm laborers.

^{2/} Of these totals, gross non-agricultural income amounted to afs 16,000, 5,000 and 2,000 respectively for landlords, owner-operators and sharecroppers-renters.

Seventy-six percent of the 723 farm households surveyed had gross farm incomes of afs 30,000 or less. Assuming that production has been growing at an average of 2 - 3 percent annually and adjusting prices (15 percent) from those used to value 1970 output, would change the afs 30,000 to afs 40,000 under current production and in current prices. At the current free exchange rate of afs 53/\$, afs 40,000 equals \$755. This is gross farm income. For these farmers, explicit production costs may amount to approximately 35 percent of the market value of output. This would leave almost \$500 as the return to family labor and land. On the average size household (9.6 members) found by this survey, \$500 per household produces \$50 - 55 per capita income.

Under traditional farming practices and typical cropping patterns, a farm with 1.5 hectares of irrigated cropland would provide a subsistence living to the average-sized farm family. If intensively farmed, for example - to grapes, one hectare would provide a better than subsistence living for farmers with accessible markets.

Farm size by itself is not, however, a good measure of what constitutes a "small farmer." There are wide variations in land productivity due to differences in the availability of irrigation water, drainage and salting problems, innate fertility of the soil, length of growing season, etc. Furthermore, some farmers are close to markets for land/labor intensive crops. Other farmers do not have access to such markets. While to qualify as a small farmer an upper limit should be placed upon his land holdings, we would much prefer to define a small farmer in terms of farm income. As a matter of expediency, we are inclined to use gross farm income rather than net. We have tentatively adopted a definition of small farmer as a farm household with an annual gross farm income, in 1976 prices, of afs 40,000 or less. On the basis of the estimates that we now have, this would include all buzgars, whose incomes are scarcely better than those of daily farm laborers. It would also include a large portion of the country's keshtegars and owner-operators.

Basic Services

Few basic services have as yet been delivered to rural Afghanistan. An exception is primary education. Almost 27 percent of the rural 9 - 14 age group eligible to attend school is now attending (this compares to over 52 percent for urban). The children are mostly males. However, only 4 percent of the eligible female children of this age group are in school. Furthermore, the quality of rural primary education is poor. Except for those of the

traditional practitioner, public health/medical facilities are accessible to only a very small fraction of the rural population. The infant and maternal mortality rates and the crude death rate in rural Afghanistan are among the highest in the world. Family planning services are not available. The rural areas have virtually no electricity or telephones.

Attention is now being focused upon providing basic education and health services to the rural population but, as of now, little impact has been made nationwide.

Non-Economic Constraints

The socio-cultural constraints to development in Afghanistan are many and include (but are not limited to):

1. Lack of National Ethnic and Linguistic Homogeneity: The country consists of a multitude of different ethnic and linguistic groups while two major languages are officially recognized (Dari and Pashtu) and are the basis of the educational system and radio broadcasting. For example, there are several dialects of Turkic (e.g., Ozbek, Turkman, Kirghiz), Baluchi, different dialects of the major language groups, and isolated linguistic units like Nuristani and Pashiyi. These language barriers are further complicated by strong ethnic identifications, regional climatic differences, which affect the school systems, and inter-group communication (including dominant government groups giving special advantages to their own). The lack of national homogeneity is not limited to ethnic and linguistic fragmentation. Even the units of weights and measures vary drastically over the country -- which must have some effect on commerce.

2. Village-Government Relations: Civil servants play the role of the dominant patriarchal central authority vis-a-vis the villagers but their real influence is limited by their willingness and ability to travel and become involved in local affairs. Ritualized village response to such visitors also limits their involvement in local affairs. This system of local autonomy based on mechanisms of isolation and insulation tends to block many development efforts.

3. Intra-Village Relations: The primary unit of social and economic organization at the village level is the extended household with few social mechanisms for inter-household cooperation, and unit isolation is maintained by mutual (justified) distrust of equal units to the point of paranoia. Except where there is a threat from outside, which unifies, there are few examples

of community organization and cooperation which foster many development efforts.

4. Role of Women: Although they are not consistent over the country, the strictly-defined and interpreted Islamic principles relating to the role of women in the society affect development efforts which require female participation and leadership. These principles relate to the isolation of women from greater society involvement and focus on a limited role for women as housekeepers and bearers of children. These values are stressed among the Pashtun groups. Few receive even the most basic formal education. Most are not involved directly in the outside economic efforts of the household (agricultural production) and marketing activities. The lack of education, limited contact outside the basic social unit, with most communications limited to other equally untrained women, magnify the national ethnic-linguistic differences making difficult even indirect communication (radio) with this isolated segment of society. We believe it would be safe to make the discouraging assumption that the leaders in efforts to maintain this anti-development orientation of social distance would be found among the rural women themselves.

5. Cultural Inertia: There are numerous socio-cultural mechanisms of justification (frequently phrased in terms of religion) supporting the inertia which impedes the change of subsistence agricultural cultural practices. In fact, since the farmers cannot afford to make a mistake, traditional success in subsistence has many supports.

Participation

There is very little participation by the target groups in decision making related to governmental programs. Generally, it is a case of the government knowing better than the people what is good for the people. Participation is also a time-consuming process. It is true that for the Rural Works project, project requests are submitted by rural communities to the Rural Development Department (RDD) for approval. Presumably there is some community participation in selecting the projects submitted to the RDD. There is participation in implementing projects, not to the extent of deciding how to implement, but rather in the provision of (reimbursed) labor to build structures - schools, bridges, irrigation structures and drainage ditches. The USAID continues its effort to induce the GOA to obtain greater participation by the target groups in the decision making of government programs.

The Research Problem

While the USAID's target population is the rural poor, currently available data are inadequate to enable a description of the population with the degree of certainty and accuracy needed. Because of the need for greater certainty and precision than we now have in identifying, defining and characterizing the target population, the USAID proposes that a special study be conducted to address the problem. Over the next six - eight months, the USAID will develop a research outline. This outline will be submitted to AID/W for comments and approval before the study is begun.

The Target Groups

The groups comprising the target population are:

- small farmers
- rural laborers
- all rural females
- all rural children, including infants

It is the first one of these groups for which data collection needs are greatest. The information need is next greatest for rural laborers. For the last two groups there appears to be adequate secondary-source information of high enough quality on which to base the analysis. It will be noted that "all rural females" is one group of the target population. The reason for including all rural females is that irrespective of the socio-economic status of a rural family, with very few exceptions, by the time a rural female reaches 15 - 16 years of age, she has entered into a life of severe deprivation. She has a chattel status with very few opportunities for human development. While she has some freedom prior to this age, the number of female children attending primary schools is very small. In sum, the rural Afghan females constitute one of the most deprived groups in the country. All rural children, including infants, is also a target group. The reason that this group is given a target group status is self evident.

Major Elements to be Addressed by Proposed Study

Below are presented the major elements of the detailed outline to be developed over the next six-eight months. Trend analysis will be an integral part of the study.

- Overall situation of the poor majority and various groups comprising it
- Geographical and sectoral distribution
- Basic and immediate causes of low-income/deprivation
- Income and employment characteristics
- Income levels and sources
- Relation between landholding patterns/tenure arrangements and poverty
- Basic services provided, quality, quantity, distribution and accessibility
- Import of non-economic factors
- Local power structure by ethnic group and geographic area
- Role of large landowners, mullahs, teachers, shopkeepers, and government officials
- Special needs, problems and priorities of target groups
- GOA commitment to target groups
- Relationship of assistance as among USAID's different target groups
- Relationship of assistance to target groups and the country's development

Host Country Participation

The USAID has not yet had the opportunity to discuss with the GOA the latter's participation in the study. We will attempt to obtain participation, however.

Personnel and Time Requirements

The USAID believes it desirable to have some assistance to design the study. There is a need for an outside statistician to help design a sample survey as well as an AID/W person, preferably from PPC, who has been involved in defining the poor majority. We believe that one month at post, beginning on or about February 1977, the proposed start-up date of study, for each of these experts would be satisfactory.

We anticipate that one month will be required to design the study, three months to collect field data and four months to analyze the data and prepare a report. The field data will be collected by a 5-man Afghan survey team under the supervision of USAID staff. The Mission Program Economist and Sociologist will analyze the data and prepare the report.

Cost

The estimated salary and travel costs of the contract sample design expert (one month) is \$10,500 which the Mission requests be covered by the Regional Program Development and Support Project per the revised FY 1978 ABS Instructions in STATE 126531, paragraph 8.

COUNTRY: AFGHANISTAN

SUMMARY TABLE

Funding Levels for FY 1976,IQ, FY 1977 and FY 1978

	(in Thousand of Dollars)	Interim		
	<u>FY 1976</u>	<u>Quarter</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>
<u>FOOD AND NUTRITION</u>				
<u>GRANTS</u>	<u>1,173</u>	<u>812</u>	<u>1,403</u>	<u>5,735</u>
131 - Rural Works - (Phase I)	153	617	618	1,061
143 - AFC Management Support	392		485	
145 - HAV Soil and Water Survey (Phase I)	124			
146 - Central Helmand Drainage (Phase I)	464	195	113	
149 - Central Helmand Drainage (Phase II)			187	696
154 - Agricultural Research & Dev.				1,906
135 - PD&S: (PAS Services)	40			
158 - Land Registration				752
159 - HAV Soil & Water Survey (Phase II)				1,320
<u>LOANS</u>			<u>10,000</u>	
Central Helmand Drainage (Phase II)			10,000	
<u>POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH</u>				
<u>GRANTS</u>	<u>1,403</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>1,789</u>	<u>1,505</u>
139 - AFGA Clinic Expansion (Phase I)	283	13	54	
152 - AFGA Clinic Expansion (Phase II)			250	283
144 - Basic Health Services (Phase I)	1,120	300	1,485	1,222
<u>EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.</u>				
<u>GRANTS</u>	<u>3,769</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>696</u>	<u>5,916</u>
123 - National Development Training	270		537	
142 - Rural Primary Schools (Phase I)	1,683	37	159	34
150 - Rural Primary Schools (Phase II)				2,199
135 - PD&S: Rural Primary Schools	21			
091 - Elementary & Secondary Education	785			
121 - Higher Education/K. U.	1,010			
155 - Development Related Research				1,536
156 - Educational Materials Processing				1,856
157 - Development Support Training				291
<u>SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS</u>				
<u>GRANTS</u>			<u>1,635</u>	
160 - Kandahar Electric Power Distribution			1,635	
TOTAL: GRANTS	6,345	1,162	5,523	13,156
LOANS			10,000	
<u>PL 480 (NON - ADD)</u>				
Title I 4000 MT Edible Oil	1,600		1,600	1,600

SUMMARY

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		1. TRANSACTION CODE A A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE		2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6	
ABS/CP SUMMARY					
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 77	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL: NE B. CODE: 03	
8. TYPE DATA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION			9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PROGRAM		

10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBL.	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBL. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN PROGRAM INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$000)							
							AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP			
I	<u>FOOD AND NUTRITION</u>													
	<u>NEW</u>													
0158	Land Registration (1)	2	78	FN	234B	GN						752	752	
0159	HAV Soil and Water Survey - Phase II (5) *	1	78	FN	291B	GN						1,320	2,721	
0154	Agricultural Research and Development (7)	2	80	FN	141B	GN						1,906	2,410	
	<u>ON - GOING</u>													
0131	Rural Works - Phase I *	2/3	78	FN	201B	GC	153	617	618	1,061			3,099	
0143	AFC Management Support	3	77	FN	149B	GC	392		485				1,250	
0146	Central Helmand Drainage - Phase I *	**	77	FN	259B	GC	464	195	113				1,451	
0149	Central Helmand Drainage - Phase II	3/1	77	FN	259B	GC			187		696		2,145	
	<u>LOAN</u>													
	Central Helmand Drainage - Phase II	3	77	FN	259B	L			10,000				10,000	
II	<u>POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH</u>													
	<u>ON-GOING</u>													
0139	A FGA Clinic Expansion-Phase I	**	77	PH	443B	GC	283	13	54				596	
0144	Basic Health Services - Phase I *	3/3	79	PH	400B	GC	1,120	300	1,485	1,222			4,248	
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W					MM	DD	YY

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ABS/CP SUMMARY

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A
A = ADD
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2. ABS/CP

DOCUMENT CODE 6

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY

AFGHANISTAN

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.

5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY

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6. BUREAU/OFFICE

A. SYMBOL NE

B. CODE 03

7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE

306

8. TYPE DATA

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							AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP
0152	AFGA Clinic Expansion - Phase II*	4/4	81	PH	443B	GC			250	283	1,050
III	<u>EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT</u>										
	<u>NEW</u>										
0156	Educational Materials Processing - Phase I (2)	2	80	EH	669B	GN				1,856	2,215
0155	Development Related Research - Phase I (3)	2	80	EH	669B	GN				1,536	1,870
0157	Development Support Training - Phase I (4)	2	79	EH	669B	GN				291	738
	<u>ON - GOING</u>										
0123	National Development Training	1	77	EH	669B	GC	270		537		2,101
0142	Rural Primary Schools- Phase I*	**	78	EH	620B	GC	1,683	37	159	34	2,389
0150	Rural Primary Schools- Phase II	3	79	EH	620B	GC				2,199	6,748
IV	<u>SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS</u>										
	<u>NEW</u>										
	** Direct Hire salaries are obligated monthly.										
0160	Kandahar Electric Power Distribution * (6)	4	77	SD	791B	GN			1,635		1,635
	Notes: Number in parentheses after project titles indicate rank ordering.										
	* Indicates deviation in funding levels from amounts contained in the FY 1977 CP.										
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W				
							MM	DD	YY		

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				1. TRANSACTION CODE A A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6				
ABS/CP SUMMARY				3. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 77		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL: NE B. CODE: [03]		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 306 <input type="checkbox"/>
8. TYPE DATA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION						9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PROGRAM					
10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLN	13. EST. FY AUTH OBLN FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN PROGRAM INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$000)				
							AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP
0131	Rural Works - Phase I	2/3	78	FN	201B	GC	153	617	618	1,061	3,099
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY				

ABS/CP SUMMARY BACKUP SHEET

I. Project Title: Rural Works - Phase I

II. <u>Month of Action/ Obligation (FY 77)</u>	<u>Type of Pre- Approval Document</u> (1)	<u>Obligations (\$000)</u> (2)
October 1976		14
November		14
December		14
January 1977	PP Amendment	14
February		13
March		450
April		14
May		18
June		16
July		18
August		15
September 1977		18
Total:		618

III. Narrative Description:

An in-depth evaluation of this project was completed in May 1976, which suggested that redesign is necessary. The preliminary redesign steps and necessary consultant assistance were outlined in Kabul 4395. At present, in the absence of a PP amendment, we are projecting an 18-month Phase I extension from March 1977 to September 1978. This extension was not foreseen in the FY 1977 CP. We assume the FY 1978 CP will serve the notification purpose.

ABS/CP SUMMARY BACKUP SHEET

I. Project Title: AFC MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

II. <u>Month of Action/ Obligation (FY 77)</u>	<u>Type of Pre- Approval Document</u> (1)	<u>Obligations (\$000)</u> (2)
October 1976		
November		
December		
January 1977		
February		
March		
April		
May		
June		
July		485
August		
September 1977		
Total:		485

III. Narrative Description:

\$485,000 appeared in the FY 77 Congressional. No TDY assistance anticipated at this time.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				1. TRANSACTION CODE A A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6				
ABS/CP SUMMARY				5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 77			6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL NE B. CODE [03]		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE [306]		
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN				4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>							
8. TYPE DATA 1 1 = ABS 3 = CP 2 = ABS REVISION 4 = CP NOTIFICATION						9. TYPE ASSISTANCE 1 1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM					
10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIGATION	13. EST. FY AUTH OBLIGATION FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN INSTRUMENT	17. BUDGETS (IN \$000)				
							AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP
0146	Central Helmand Drainage - Phase I	*	77	FN	259B	GC	464	195	113		1,451
* Direct-Hire salaries are obligated monthly.							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY				

ABS/CP SUMMARY BACKUP SHEET

I. Project Title: Central Helmand Drainage - Phase I

II. <u>Month of Action/ Obligation (FY 77)</u>	<u>Type of Pre- Approval Document</u> (1)	<u>Obligations (\$000)</u> (2)
October 1976		12
November		11
December		11
January 1977		12
February		12
March		11
April		13
May		16
June		15
July		
August		
September 1977		
Total:		113

III. Narrative Description:

The evaluation will be completed in the first part of July 1976. Current authorization is through September 1976. It now appears the project will require an extension for a maximum of nine months into FY 1977 due to late start-up, delayed arrival of technicians and slower than anticipated implementation. Since this extension entails no change in project design, we are not planning a PP amendment for this extension. The Phase II Project Paper will be submitted as soon after the July evaluation as possible, but which we are pessimistically projecting for March 1977. It will likely be submitted much earlier however, if related design pieces are completed in sufficient time. We assume a Congressional notification is required in this case. The required TDY assistance for preparation of the Phase II PP will be specifically identified after the evaluation is complete.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		1. TRANSACTION CODE A A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE		2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6	
ABS/CP SUMMARY					
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY [77]	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL NE B. CODE [03]	
				7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 306 <input type="checkbox"/>	

8. TYPE DATA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION			9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PROGRAM		
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10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLI.	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBL. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN PROGRAM INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$000)					
							AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP	
0154	Agricultural Research and Development	2	80	FN	141B	GN					1,906	2,410

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

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY		1. TRANSACTION CODE A A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE		2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6	
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 77	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL NE B. CODE [03]	7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE [306]

8. TYPE DATA 1 1 = ABS 3 = CP 2 = ABS REVISION 4 = CP NOTIFICATION		9. TYPE ASSISTANCE 1 1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM	
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10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$000)				
							AY	TQ	OY	BY	LDP -
0158	Land Registration	2	78	FN	234B	GN				752	752
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY				

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY						1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D D = DELETE			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6		
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN			4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY [7] [7]		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL B. CODE NE [03]		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE [306]			
8. TYPE DATA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION						9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PROGRAM					
10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLI.	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLI. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN PROGRAM INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$000)				
							AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP
0139	AFGA Clinic Expansion Phase I	*	77	PH	443B	GC	283	13	54		596
* Direct-Hire salaries are obligated monthly.							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY 				

ABS/CP SUMMARY BACKUP SHEET

I. Project Title: AFGA CLINIC EXPANSION - Phase I

II.	<u>Month of Action/ Obligation (FY 77)</u>	<u>Type of Pre- Approval Document</u> (1)	<u>Obligations (\$000)</u> (2)
	October 1976		4
	November		3
	December		6
	January 1977		4
	February		3
	March		4
	April		4
	May		7
	June		7
	July		5
	August		4
	September 1977		3
	Total:		54

III. Narrative Description:

See Phase II ABS/CP Summary Backup Sheet

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				1. TRANSACTION CODE			2. ABS/CP						
ABS/CP SUMMARY				A			DOCUMENT CODE 6						
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY				4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY		6. BUREAU/OFFICE		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE				
AFGHANISTAN					77		A. SYMBOL NE	B. CODE 03	306				
8. TYPE DATA						9. TYPE ASSISTANCE							
1 = ABS 3 = CP						1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM							
10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)			12. QTR. FOR OBLI	13. EST. FY AUTH OBLI FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$000)				
									AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP
0144	Basic Health Services Phase I			3/3	79	PH	400B	GC	1,120	300	1,485	1,222	4,248
									18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W				
									MM	DD	YY		

ABS/CP SUMMARY BACKUP SHEET

I. Project Title: BASIC HEALTH SERVICES - PHASE I

II. <u>Month of Action/ Obligation (FY 77)</u>	<u>Type of Pre- Approval Document</u> (1)	<u>Obligations (\$000)</u> (2)
October 1976		7
November		7
December		7
January 1977		8
February		7
March		11
April		1,390
May		8
June		9
July		7
August		8
September 1977		16
Total:		1,485

III. Narrative Description:

The FY 1977 CP showed a total FY 77 obligation of \$988,000. The above figures are based upon the Project Paper approved in June 1976. TDY assistance for the scheduled July 1977 Evaluation is requested for the services of the Chief of the Health Division (NENA/TA) or designated deputy. Alternatively, a similarly qualified PHA/POP person is also acceptable.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY				1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6				
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN			4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY [7 7]		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL [NE] B. CODE [03]		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE [306]			
8. TYPE DATA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION						9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PROGRAM					
10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBL.	13. EST. FY AUTH OBL. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$000)				
							AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP
0123	National Development Training	1	77	EH	669B	GC	270		537		2,101
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY 				

ABS/CP SUMMARY BACKUP SHEET

I. Project Title: NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

II. <u>Month of Action/ Obligation (FY 77)</u>	<u>Type of Pre- Approval Document</u> (1)	<u>Obligations (\$000)</u> (2)
October 1976		
November		
December		537
January 1977		
February		
March		
April		
May		
June		
July		
August		
September 1977		
Total:		537

III. Narrative Description:

\$537,000 appeared in the FY 1977 Congressional.

No TDY assistance required for this terminating project.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				1. TRANSACTION CODE A A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6						
ABS/CP SUMMARY				3. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN			4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>		5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 77		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL: NE B. CODE: 03		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE 306
8. TYPE DATA 1 1 = ABS 3 = CP 2 = ABS REVISION 4 = CP NOTIFICATION						9. TYPE ASSISTANCE 1 1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM							
10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLM	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBL. FINAL	14. APPRO. PRIA TION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$000)						
							AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP		
0142	Rural Primary Schools Phase I	*	78	EH	620E	GC	1,683	37	159	34	2,389		
* Direct-Hire salaries are obligated monthly.							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY						

ABS/CP SUMMARY BACKUP SHEET

I. Project Title: RURAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS - PHASE I

II. <u>Month of Action/ Obligation (FY 77)</u>	<u>Type of Pre- Approval Document</u> (1)	<u>Obligations (\$000)</u> (2)
October 1976		11
November		11
December		10
January 1977		12
February		10
March		11
April		28
May		9
June		15
July		9
August		21
September 1977		12
Total:		159

III. Narrative Description:

The FY 77 Congressional Presentation showed only \$60,000 for direct hire Phase I costs in FY 77. A PP Amendment was submitted in May 76 and approved in June 1976 which extended the project for nine months to December 1977. We assume the FY 1978 CP will serve the notification purpose. AID/Washington TDY assistance in the education planning field may be requested for the evaluation scheduled in July 1977.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY				1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">A</div>				2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6			
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN			4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 77		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL NE B. CODE 03		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE 306			
8. TYPE DATA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION					9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PROGRAM						
10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLM	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBL. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION CODE	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN PROGRAM INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$000)				
							AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP
0155	Development Related Research - Phase I	2	80	EH	669B	GN				1,536	1,870
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY				

ABS/CP SUMMARY

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A

A = ADD
C = CHANGE
D = DELETE

2. ABS/CP

DOCUMENT CODE 6

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY

AFGHANISTAN

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.

5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY

77

6. BUREAU/OFFICE

A. SYMBOL NE B. CODE 03

7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE

306

8. TYPE DATA

1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION
3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION

9. TYPE ASSISTANCE

1 = PROJECT
2 = PROGRAM

10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBL.	13. EST. FY AUTH OBL. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN PROGRAM INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$000)				
							AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP
0156	Educational Materials Processing - Phase I	2	80	EH	669B	GN				1,856	2,215.
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W				
							MM	DD	YY		

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6				
ABS/CP SUMMARY											
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN				4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>		5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 77		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL: NE B. CODE: 03		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE 306	
8. TYPE DATA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION						9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PROGRAM					
10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLI.	13. EST. FY AUTH OBLI. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATE TION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN INSTR.	17. BUDGETS (IN \$000)				
							AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP
0157	Development Support Training - Phase I	2	79	EH	669B	GN				291	738
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY				

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ABS/CP SUMMARY

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A

A = ADD
C = CHANGE
D = DELETE

2. ABS/CP

DOCUMENT CODE 6

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY

AFGHANISTAN

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.

5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY

77

6. BUREAU/OFFICE

A. SYMBOL
NE

B. CODE
03

7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE

306

8. TYPE DATA

1

1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION
3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION

9. TYPE ASSISTANCE

1

1 = PROJECT
2 = PROGRAM

10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLM	13. EST. FY AUTH OBLM FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/PROGRAM INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$000)				
							AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP
0149	Central Helmand Drainage - Phase II	3/1	77	FN	259B	GC			187	696	2,145

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W

MM DD YY

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ABS/CP SUMMARY BACKUP SHEET

I. Project Title: CENTRAL HELMAND DRAINAGE - PHASE II

II.	<u>Month of Action/ Obligation (FY 77)</u>	<u>Type of Pre- Approval Document</u> (1)	<u>Obligations (\$000)</u> (2)
	October 1976		
	November		
	December		
	January 1977		
	February		
	March	PP	
	April		
	May		
	June		
	July		164
	August		12
	September 1977		11
	Total:		187

III. Narrative Description:

See Phase I ABS/CP Summary Backup Sheet

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				1. TRANSACTION CODE A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6				
ABS/CP SUMMARY				[A]							
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN			4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. []	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY [7 7]		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL: NE B. CODE: [03]		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE [306]			
8. TYPE DATA [1] 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION					9. TYPE ASSISTANCE [1] 1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM						
10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLN	13. EST. FY AUTH OBLN FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$000)				
							AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP
	Central Helmand Drainage - Phase II	3	77	FN	259B	L			10,000		10,000
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W				
							MM	DD	YY		

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				1. TRANSACTION CODE A A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6								
ABS/CP SUMMARY				3. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN			4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>		5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 77		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL: NE B. CODE: 03		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE 306 <input type="checkbox"/>		
8. TYPE DATA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS 3 = CP 2 = ABS REVISION 4 = CP NOTIFICATION						9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM									
10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLI.	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLI. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$000)								
							AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP				
0159	HAV Soil and Water Survey - Phase II	1	78	FN	291B	GN					1,320	2,721			
										18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W			MM	DD	YY

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				1. TRANSACTION CODE A A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6				
ABS/CP SUMMARY											
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN			4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 7/7		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL NE B. CODE [03]		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 306 <input type="checkbox"/>			
8. TYPE DATA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION				9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PROGRAM							
10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLM.	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLG. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$000)				
							AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP
0152	AFGA Clinic Expansion Phase II	4/4	81	PH	443B	GC			250	283	1,050
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W				
							MM	DD	YY		

ABS/CP SUMMARY BACKUP SHEET

I. Project Title: AFGA CLINIC EXPANSION - PHASE II

II. <u>Month of Action/ Obligation (FY 77)</u>	<u>Type of Pre- Approval Document</u> (1)	<u>Obligations (\$000)</u> (2)
October 1976		
November		
December		
January 1977		
February		
March		
April		
May		
June		
July		
August		250
September 1977		
Total:		250

III. Narrative Description:

It is now anticipated that one person will be required for the final evaluation of Phase I who will also assist in the design of Phase II. This person should be skilled in the following family planning related areas: management, training, and service statistics (client information systems). The person should have overseas experience in the field.

AFGA Phase II did not appear in the FY 1977 Congressional Presentation because at the time the CP was submitted, it was thought Phase II would be started in FY 78. Thus, we assume the FY 78 CP will serve the notification purpose.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				1. TRANSACTION CODE A A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6							
ABS/CP SUMMARY				3. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN			4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>		5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 7/7		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL: NE B. CODE: [03]		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 306 <input type="checkbox"/>	
8. TYPE DATA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION							9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PROGRAM							
10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)			12. QTR. FOR OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN PROGRAM INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$000)					
									AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP	
0150	Rural Primary Schools Phase II			3	79	EH	620B	GC				2,199	6,748	
									18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W					
									MM	DD	YY			

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY				1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6				
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN				4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY [7 7]		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL: NE B. CODE: [03]		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE [306]		
8. TYPE DATA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION						9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PROGRAM					
10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR DBL	13. EST. FY AUTH. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$000)				
							AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP
0160	Kandahar Electric Power Distribution *	4	77	SD	791B	GN			1,635		1,635
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY 				

Narrative Progress Statements for Ongoing Activities - not applicable. All PARs and other evaluations required for FY 1976 were submitted. See Section X, Mission Evaluation Plan.

COUNTRY: Afghanistan

FY 1978 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Page: _____

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE - ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS

Project Name : Rural Works (Phase I)

DATE PROP/REV. 1-22-75

Initial Obligation : FY 1974

Final Obligation : FY 198

DATE LAST PAR 5-25-76

Project No. : 306-11-995-131

DATE NEXT PAR 3/77

Appropriation: FN

TOTAL COST : \$ 3,099,000

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of 6-30-76 *	FY 1977 and FY 1978					
				Direct Aid 77	78	Contract 77	PASA 78	TOTAL 77	TOTAL 78
Actual FY 1976	153	319	349	182	225	336	46	518	271
Estimated Trans. Qtr.	617	248	718	20	20			20	20
Estimated FY 1977	618	822	514	60				60	
Proposed FY 1978	1,061	1,117	458	20	770			20	770
*Including prior year funds.				282	1,015	336	46	618	1,061
T O T A L				282	1,015	336	46	618	1,061

CONTRACT/PASA FUNDING PERIODS

Name of Contractor : <u>To be Awarded</u>		FY 1976 Obligations	Trans. Qtr. Obligations	FY 1977 Obligations	FY 1978 Obligations
Period				3/77 - 9/78	
Amount				310	

Name of Contractor : <u>Albert J. Nehoda, PSC</u>		1/78 - 9/78	
Period			
Amount			

Name of Contractor : <u>Short Term Consultants</u>		4 MM		26	
Period					
Amount					

ON BOARD PERSONNEL

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
DIRECT HIRE	3	4	4	4
P A S A				
CONTRACT	1	1	3	3
PARTICIPANTS		16	10	10
LT				
ST		16	10	10

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE - ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS

Project Name : AFC Management Support Initial Coligation : FY 1975 DATE PROP/REV. 4-4-76

Final Obligation : FY 1977 DATE LAST PAR 11-25-75

Project No. : 306-11-199-143 Appropriation: FN TOTAL COST : \$ 1,250,000 DATE NEXT PAR 6/77

		U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)									
		FY 1977					FY 1978				
FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of 6-30-76 *	Direct Aid		Contract		P A S A		T O T A L		
			77	78	77	78	77	78	77	78	
Actual FY 1976	392	459									
Estimated Trans. Qtr.	-	406			443						443
Estimated FY 1977	485	536									42
Proposed FY 1978	-	123									
*Including prior year funds.											
T O T A L			42		443						485

CONTRACT/PASA FUNDING PERIODS

Name of Contractor : To be selected

	FY 1976 Obligations	Trans. Qtr. Obligations	FY 1977 Obligations	FY 1978 Obligations
Period	<u>1/77 - 12/77</u>		<u>1/78 - 12/78</u>	
Amount	<u>350</u>		<u>443</u>	

Name of Contractor :

Period	Amount

Name of Contractor :

Period	Amount

ON BOARD PERSONNEL

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
DIRECT HIRE				
P A S A			<u>3</u>	
CONTRACT				
PARTICIPANTS			<u>15</u>	
LT				
ST			<u>15</u>	

COUNTRY: Afghanistan

FY 1978 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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PROJECT BUDGET TABLE - ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS

Project Name : Central Helmand Drainage - Initial Obligation : FY 1975 DATE PROP/REV. 4/75

Phase I Final Obligation : FY 1977 - DATE LAST PAR _____

Project No. : 306-11-120-146 Appropriation: FN TOTAL COST : \$1,451,000 DATE NEXT PAR 3/77

		U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)									
		FY 1977					FY 1978				
FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of 6-30-76 *	Direct Aid		Contract		P A S A		T O T A L		
			77	78	77	78	77	78	77	78	
Actual FY 1976	464	616									
Estimated Trans. Qtr.	195	635	113								113
Estimated FY 1977	113	-									
Proposed FY 1978											
*Including prior year funds.											
T O T A L											113

CONTRACT/PASA FUNDING PERIODS

Name of Contractor : Soil Conservation Service

FY 1976 Obligations	Trans. Qtr. Obligations	FY 1977 Obligations	FY 1978 Obligations
10/75 - 9/76	10/76 - 6/77		
Amount 200	160		

Name of Contractor :

Period	Amount

Name of Contractor :

Period	Amount

ON BOARD PERSONNEL

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
DIRECT HIRE	5	3		
P A S A	4	4		
CONTRACT				
PARTICIPANTS				
LT				
ST				

COUNTRY: Afghanistan

FY 1978 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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PROJECT BUDGET TABLE - ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS

Project Name : AFGA Clinic Expansion (Phase I) Initial Obligation : FY 1975 DATE PROP/REV. 2/75

Final Obligation : FY 1977 - DATE LAST PAR 5/12/76

Project No. : 306-11-570-139 Appropriation: PH TOTAL COST : \$596,000 DATE NEXT PAR 5/77

		U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)					
		FY 1977 and FY 1978					
FY	Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of 6-30-76 *	Cost Component			T O T A L
				77	78	77	
Actual FY 1976	283	109	408	54			54
Estimated Trans. Qtr.	13	38	383				
Estimated FY 1977	54	437	-				
Proposed FY 1978							
*Including prior year funds.							
					T O T A L		
					54		

CONTRACT/PASA FUNDING PERIODS

Name of Contractor :		FY 1976		Trans. Qtr.		FY 1977		FY 1978	
Period	Amount	Obligations		Obligations		Obligations		Obligations	

Name of Contractor :		FY 1976		Trans. Qtr.		FY 1977		FY 1978	
Period	Amount	Obligations		Obligations		Obligations		Obligations	

Name of Contractor :		FY 1976		Trans. Qtr.		FY 1977		FY 1978	
Period	Amount	Obligations		Obligations		Obligations		Obligations	

ON BOARD PERSONNEL									
		6/30 1976		9/30 1976		9/30 1977		9/30 1978	
DIRECT HIRE		1		1		1			
P A S A									
CONTRACT									
PARTICIPANTS									
		LT							
		ST							

COUNTRY: Afghanistan

FY 1978 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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PROJECT BUDGET TABLE - ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS

Project Name : Basic Health Services

Initial Obligation : FY 19 76

DATE PROP/REV. 3/76

(Phase I)

Final Obligation : FY 1979 -

DATE LAST PAR N/A

Project No. : 306-11-590-144

Appropriation: PH TOTAL COST : \$4,248,000

DATE NEXT PAR 7/77

		U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)											
		FY 1977					FY 1978						
FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of 6-30-76 *	Direct Aid		Contract		P A S A		T O T A L				
			77	78	77	78	77	78	77	78			
Actual FY 1976	1,120	1,120											
Estimated Trans. Qtr.	300	1,268	102	130	485	148						587	278
Estimated FY 1977	1,485	1,948	208	53	85							293	53
Proposed FY 1978	1,222	2,014	45	60	10							55	60
*Including prior year funds.			550	831								550	831
T O T A L			905	1074	580	148						1485	1222

CONTRACT/PASA FUNDING PERIODS

Name of Contractor : University of California at Santa Cruz

FY 1976 Obligations	Trans. Qtr. Obligations	FY 1977 Obligations	FY 1978 Obligations
7/76 - 6/77	7/77 - 12/77	1/78 - 12/78	1/79 - 3/79
164	49	164	35

Name of Contractor : to be selected

8/76 - 7/77	8/77 - 1/78	2/78 - 1/79	2/79 - 3/79
440	206	416	113

Name of Contractor :

Period	Amount

ON BOARD PERSONNEL

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
DIRECT HIRE		2	2	2
P A S A				
CONTRACT		7	7	7
PARTICIPANTS	20	-	28	11
LT	10	-	10	3
ST	10	-	18	8

COUNTRY: Afghanistan

FY 1978 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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PROJECT BUDGET TABLE - ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS

Project Name : National Development Training Initial Obligation : FY 1972 DATE PROP/REV. 7/72

Final Obligation : FY 1977 - DATE LAST PAR 4-11-76

Project No. : 306-11-790-123 Appropriation: EH TOTAL COST : \$2,101,000 DATE NEXT PAR N/A

		U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)									
		FY 1977					FY 1978				
FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of 6-30-76 *	Direct Aid		Contract		P A S A		T O T A L		
			77	78	77	78	77	78	77	78	
Actual FY 1976	270	334									
Estimated Trans. Qtr.	-	238			217					217	
Estimated FY 1977	537	399	61		259					320	
Proposed FY 1978	-	73									
*Including prior year funds.			61		476					537	
T O T A L			61		476					537	

CONTRACT/PASA FUNDING PERIODS

Name of Contractor : George Washington University

	FY 1976	Trans. Qtr. Obligations	FY 1977	FY 1978
Period	4/76 - 3/77		4/77 - 12/78	
Amount	126		476	

Name of Contractor :

Period	Amount

Name of Contractor :

Period	Amount

ON BOARD PERSONNEL

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
DIRECT HIRE				
P A S A				
CONTRACT				
PARTICIPANTS	38		29	
LT	37		29	
ST	1			

COUNTRY: Afghanistan

FY 1978 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
PROJECT BUDGET TABLE - ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS

Page: _____

Project Name : Rural Primary Schools (Phase I) Initial Obligation : FY 1975 DATE PROP/REV. 5-16-76

Final Obligation : FY 1978 DATE LAST PAR 5/11/76

Project No. : 306-11-640-142 Appropriation: EH TOTAL COST : \$2,389,000 DATE NEXT PAR 7/77

		U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)									
		FY 1977					FY 1978				
FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of 6-30-76 *	Direct Aid		Contract	P A S A		P A S A		T O T A L	
			77	78		77	78	77	78		
Actual FY 1976	1,683	2,016								77	78
Estimated Trans. Qtr.	37	1,685								159	34
Estimated FY 1977	159	520									
Proposed FY 1978	34	-									
*Including prior year funds.											
T O T A L										159	34

CONTRACT/PASA FUNDING PERIODS

Name of Contractor :

	FY 1976 Obligations	Trans. Qtr. Obligations	FY 1977 Obligations	FY 1978 Obligations
Period				
Amount				

Name of Contractor :

Period	Amount

Name of Contractor :

Period	Amount

ON BOARD PERSONNEL

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
DIRECT HIRE	2	3	2	
P A S A				
CONTRACT				
PARTICIPANTS	16			
LT				
ST	16			

COUNTRY: Afghanistan

FY 1978 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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PROJECT BUDGET TABLE - ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS

Project Name : Central Helmand Drainage (Phase II) Initial Coligation : FY 1977 DATE PROP/REV. 3/77

Final Obligation : FY 1980 - DATE LAST PAR N/A

Project No. : 306-51-120-149 Appropriation: FN TOTAL COST : \$2,145,000 DATE NEXT PAR 6/78

		U. S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)									
		FY 1977					FY 1978				
FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of 6-30-76 *	Direct Aid		Contract	P A S A		P A S A		T O T A L	
			77	78		77	78	77	78		
Actual FY 1976	-	-									78
Estimated Trans. Qtr.	-	-	34	170		110	443	144	613		613
Estimated FY 1977	187	43	43	83				43	83		83
Proposed FY 1978	696	93									
*Including prior year funds.			77	253		110	443	187	696		696
T O T A L			77	253		110	443	187	696		696

CONTRACT/PASA FUNDING PERIODS

Name of Contractor : Soil Conservation Service

	FY 1976 Obligations	Trans. Qtr. Obligations	FY 1977 Obligations	FY 1978 Obligations
Period			7/77 - 9/77	10/77 - 9/78
Amount			110	443

Name of Contractor :

Period	Amount

Name of Contractor :

Period	Amount

ON BOARD PERSONNEL

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
DIRECT HIRE			3	3
P A S A			6	6
CONTRACT				
PARTICIPANTS			5	10
LT			5	10
ST				

COUNTRY: Affghanistan

FY 1978 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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PROJECT BUDGET TABLE - ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS

Project Name : AFGA Clinic Expansion (Phase II) Initial Obligation : FY 1977 DATE PROP/REV. 6/77
 Final Obligation : FY 1981 DATE LAST PAR N/A
 Project No. : 306-11-570-152 Appropriation: PH TOTAL COST : \$1,050,000 DATE NEXT PAR 7/78

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of 6-30-76 *	FY 1977 and FY 1978							
				Cost Component	Direct Aid 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	TOTAL 77	TOTAL 78	
Actual FY 1976											
Estimated Trans. Qtr.											83
Estimated FY 1977	250	-	250								
Proposed FY 1978	283	333	200							250	200
*Including prior year funds.											
					250					250	283
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COUNTRY: Afghanistan

FY 1978 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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PROJECT BUDGET TABLE - ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS

Project Name : Rural Primary Schools (Phase II) Initial Obligation : FY 1978 DATE PROP/REV. 9/77

Final Obligation : FY 1981 DATE LAST PAR N/A

Project No. : 306-11-640-150 Appropriation: EH TOTAL COST : \$6,748,000 DATE NEXT PAR 12/78

		U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)											
		FY 1977					FY 1978						
	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of 6-30-76 *	Direct Aid		Contract		P A S A		T O T A L			
				77	78	77	78	77	78	77	78		
Actual FY 1976	-		-										
Estimated Trans. Qtr.	-		-										
Estimated FY 1977	-		-										
Proposed FY 1978	2,199	199	2,000										
*Including prior year funds.													
Cost Component													
U.S. Tech.													184
Participants													10
Commodities													5
Other Costs													2000
T O T A L													2199

CONTRACT/PASA FUNDING PERIODS

Name of Contractor : Short Term Consultants

	FY 1976 Obligations	Trans. Qtr. Obligations	FY 1977 Obligations	FY 1978 Obligations
Period				8 MM
Amount				48

Name of Contractor :

Period	Amount

Name of Contractor :

Period	Amount

ON BOARD PERSONNEL

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
DIRECT HIRE				3
P A S A				
CONTRACT				
PARTICIPANTS				10
LT				
ST				10

NARRATIVE: ALTERNATIVE FUNDING LEVELS

1. Project Nos. 306-0154 - Agricultural Research and Development
306-0155 - Development Related Research
306-0156 - Educational Materials Processing
306-0158 - Land Registration

Alternative A

Full funding for the contract component is proposed (three years) and incremental funding for the other elements. Negotiation of a complete ProAg is a lengthy process in this country. Every ProAg has to be approved by the Cabinet. By providing full funding in the ProAg for the contract element, the Mission can save considerable time in negotiating the ProAgs for the following years by simply referring to the original ProAgs.

Alternative B

Present planning for initial obligation is 1/78 with the estimated time of arrival by the contract team in 7/78. This gives us only twelve months funding according to AIDTO Circular A-368.

Alternative C

Alternative B above is the minimum acceptable.

2. Project No. 306-0157 - Development Support Training

Since this project contains only a participant element; the Mission has planned obligation on an incremental yearly basis.

3. Project No. 306-0159 - HAV Soil and Water Survey - (Phase II)

The PASA element of this project is funded on an incremental yearly basis. The commodity element is funded entirely in the first year.

COUNTRY: Afghanistan

Proposed New Projects - FY 1978 Alternative Funding Levels

Project	(Alternative A)		(Alternative B)		(Alternative C)	
	Full Funding Level		Forward Funding		Mission Alternative	
	Dollars	Months from Date of Obligations	According to A-368	Dollars	if Grant Resources Curtailed	Months From Date of Obligations
<u>FOOD AND NUTRITION</u>						
306-0154 : Agricultural Research & Development	1,906	36	829 ^{a/}	829	12	12
306-0158 : Land Registration	752	36	272 ^{a/}	272	12	12
306-0159 : HAV Soil & Water Survey (Phase Two)	1,320	12	1,320	1,320	12	12
<u>EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT</u>						
306-0155 : Development Related Research	1,536	36	625 ^{a/}	625	12	12
306-0156 : Educational Materials Processing	1,856	36	792 ^{a/}	792	12	12
306-0157 : Development Support Training	291	12	291 ^{b/}	291	12	12
Total Funding Level	7,661		4,129	4,129		

a/ ProAg obligation: 1/78 and Team arrival 7/78

b/ Participants only

LONG RANGE PROGRAM PLAN 1978 - 1982

For the decade prior to the July 1973 coup, which ushered in the present government, Afghanistan's commitment to development was at best reserved. The President of the new Republic, in his first address to the nation, promised that this would change dramatically. A major bottleneck to development had been a paucity of government revenue, and a determined effort by the new government to remedy this deficiency has resulted in sharply rising revenues. At the same time, the new government was very successful in efforts to obtain larger assistance commitments from foreign donors. The government has been much less successful, however, in utilizing these financial resources than in mobilizing them. Yet pressure continues to build within the GOA to begin making a developmental impact that can be perceived by the people and perceived also as being beneficial to them.

This pressure is reflected in the very ambitious Seven-Year Development Plan now being put together, the current year being the first year of the plan period. While achievement is likely to fall substantially short of the announced targets/goals, one can nonetheless be confident of a sharp acceleration in development activities actually being implemented and underway in the field. More than the lack of qualified personnel, the most severe constraint is the social and administrative system embodied in the government bureaucracies which is so consumptive of effort and time to obtain movement. Yet, with the pressure for results building from above and also within the bureaucracies, one can be reasonably confident that the system will begin producing substantially more than it has in the past.

Under the present Head of State, the tenure of the present government seems reasonably secure as does internal political stability. A strong commitment to development obtains as does a determination to make financing available to support the development effort. There is excellent evidence that the GOA places a high priority on developing the "sectors" in which the USAID has chosen to concentrate its assistance. The evidence is not just verbal, although this is abundant, but more importantly it is manifested in the budget allocations. Not only is there a willingness to increase expenditures but a desire to do so. Thus, the budgets approved for the Rural Development Department and for the

Ministries of Public Health and Education have been substantially larger, especially for the former two institutions, than the capacity of the institutions to utilize. Also, the Helmand Arghandab Valley Authority's current year budget was approved for a larger increase over that of the last two years. The mere fact that the GOA is permitting a large expansion of the Afghan Family Guidance Association outside of Kabul City is extremely encouraging. This is especially so given the social milieu of this country, and the very difficult problem of improving the quality of life of the rural Afghan female.

We, accordingly, see strong support for all USAID areas of concentration, with generally the same statement applying to individual projects. The projects will not, of course, be without their (occasionally severe) problems, the main one being the difficulty that the GOA experiences in moving from policy formulation to project implementation and administration. But as noted above, even here we expect substantial improvement over that of the past.

In support of its broad-based development policy, the GOA has begun work on a land reform program. The implementation of such programs is frequently accomplished by short-run production decreases. As is shown in the following table, USAID proposes to assist the GOA in this program by providing 100,000 MT of PL 480 Title I wheat in 1979, should the initial implementation of the program impact adversely upon production. The Mission, in cooperation with other donors, also anticipates assisting the GOA in developing and implementing a national wheat management program. Wheat is the staple of the Afghan diet and is produced by most farmers. Aggregate wheat production, however, is much influenced by weather conditions. Since demand is very inelastic, year-to-year price movements are relatively very large. There is consequently substantial risk in producing for the market, and the nation's subsistence farmers cannot assume risks. The behavior of prices especially discourages purchase of productivity boosting inputs (fertilizer/seed package) by subsistence farmers. The assured price for wheat that would be provided under a national wheat management program would reduce these risks. Under such a program, the GOA would, in good harvest years, procure wheat for storage. The wheat would be then released in the market during years of poor harvests. Special efforts would be made to make the procurement facilities available to the nation's small farmers. The program would integrate fertilizer distribution and agricultural credit for small farmers.

The projected funding level of ongoing and anticipated USAID projects 1978 through 1982 is presented in the following table.

COUNTRY: AFGHANISTAN

LONG RANGE PROGRAM PLAN

(in millions of dollars)

	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>
<u>FOOD AND NUTRITION</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>19.2</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>7.2</u>
<u>GRANTS</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.2</u>
131 - Rural Works (Phase One)	1.1	-	-	-	-
148 - Rural Works (Phase Two)	-	.5	.5	.6	.5
149 - Central Helmand Drainage (Phase Two)	.7	.7	.6	-	-
154 - Agricultural Research & Development (Phase One)	1.9	.3	.2	-	-
158 - Land Registration	.8	-	-	-	-
159 - HAV Soil & Water Survey (Phase Two)	1.3	.7	.7	-	-
- Agricultural Research & Development (Phase Two)	-	-	-	.9	1.0
- Central Helmand Drainage (Phase Three)	-	-	-	.7	.7
- Wheat Price Stabilization	-	2.0	-	-	-
<u>LOANS</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>5.0</u>
Rural Works (Phase Two) and (Phase Three)	-	5.0	-	-	5.0
Central Helmand Drainage (Phase Three)	-	-	-	10.0	-
Wheat Price Stabilization	-	10.0	-	-	-
<u>POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.3</u>
<u>GRANTS</u>					
152 - AFGA Clinic Expansion (Phase Two) ^{a/}	.3	.2	.2	.1	-
144 - Basic Health Services (Phase One)	1.2	.1	-	-	-
153 - Basic Health Services (Phase Two)	-	2.2	2.3	1.2	1.3

^{a/} This project will gradually be subsumed under Basic Health Services.

	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>
<u>EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT</u>					
<u>GRANTS</u>					
150 - Rural Primary Schools (Phase Two)	2.2	2.2	2.3	.1	-
- Rural Primary Schools (Phase Three)	-	-	-	2.2	2.3
155 - Development Related Research (Phase One)	1.5	.2	.2	-	-
- Development Related Research (Phase Two)	-	-	-	.7	.8
156 - Educational Materials Processing (Phase One)	1.8	.3	.1	-	-
- Educational Materials Processing (Phase Two)	-	-	-	.9	.9
157 - Development Support Training (Phase One)	.3	.5	-	-	-
- Development Support Training (Phase Two)	-	-	.3	.5	.3
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>13.1</u>	<u>24.9</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>17.9</u>	<u>12.8</u>
GRANTS	13.1	9.9	7.4	7.9	7.8
LOANS	-	15.0	-	10.0	5.0
<u>PL 480 (NON-ADD)</u>					
PL 480 - Title I - 100,000 MT Wheat	-	20.0	-	-	-
PL 480 - Title I - 4,000 MT Edible Oil	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
<u>TOTAL: PL 480</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>21.6</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.6</u>

COUNTRY: Afghanistan

MISSION EVALUATION PLAN FOR FY 1977 and FY 1978

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

<u>Project Title & Number</u>	<u>Date of Last Evaluation</u>	<u>Number of Last PAR (if applicable) FY 78. Evaluation</u>	<u>Date of Submission FY 1977 and/or FY 78. Evaluation</u>	<u>Period Covered Next Evaluation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>GRANT</u>					
<u>FOOD AND NUTRITION</u>					
Rural Works (Phase I) 306-11-995-131	May 25, 1976	76-10	March 1977**	June 1976- Mar. 1977	See CPI #18. This may change if PP amended in FY 77.
Rural Works (Phase II DG & DL) 306-51-995-148	See Project 131		May 1978	Mar. 1977 May 1978	Anticipate early FY 1979 Phase II start up.
Central Helmand Drainage (Phase I) 306-11-120-146	June 30, 1976	76-11*	March 1977	July 1976- Mar. 1977	See CPI #23.
Central Helmand Drainage (Phase II) DG & DL) 306-51-120-149	See Project 146		June 1978	July 1977- June 1978	PP not yet submitted.
AFC Management Support 306-11-199-143	Nov. 25, 1975	76-0*	June 1977 & June 1978	Jan.1977- June 1977; July 77-June 78	See CPI's #4 and #10
HAV Soil and Water Survey 306-11-120-145	None	N.A.	Oct. 1976*	Nov. 1975 - Dec. 1976	Nov. 75 marks arrival SCS personnel.

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH

AFGA Clinic Expansion 306-11-570-139 (Phase I)	May 12, 1976	76-12*	April 1977**	May 1976- April 1977	See CPI's #13 and #29
Basic Health Services (BHS) 306-11-590-144	May 5, 1976(MSH) May 1976 (ANM)	76-6 76-8	July 1977 (See State 93539) June 1978**	June 1976* - July 1977; Aug. 78-July 1978	PAR #'s shown are for sub-projects ANM and MSH now subsumed under new BHS project. Per State 101774, new project evaluation plan will be submitted by April 1977.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.

Elem. & Sec. Education (Curriculum & Textbooks) 306-11-690-091	May 24, 1976	76-14*	April 1977	June 1976- April 1976	This PAR will cover ter- minal year of project.
Higher Education/K. U. 306-11-660-121	May 23, 1976	76-13*	April 1977	June 1976- April 1977	This PAR will cover ter- minal year of project.
National Dev. Training 306-11-790-123.1 (Management) 306-11-790-123.2 (Legal)	Dec. 31, 1975 May 8, 1976	76-5 76-7	None None		Terminal PARs submitted
Rural Primary Schools (Phase I) 306-11-640-142	May 11, 1976	76-9*	July 1977*	June 1976- July 1977	See CPI #29
Rural Primary Schools (Phase II) 306-11-640-150	See Project 142		December 1978*	Jan. 1978- Dec. 1978	PP not yet submitted
AFGA Clinic Expansion (Phase II) 306-11-570-152	See Project 139		July 1978*		PP not yet submitted

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

Regional Electrification - Kajakai June 1976 76-15*
 Area Power Market Study (Phase I)
 306-11-220-136

Timing subsequent evaluations is dependent on Phase II decision.

LOANS

Kajakai Hydroelectric-306-H-013	March 26, 1972	72-9	Inception to TDD Dec. 31, 77	All DL evaluations will be done via the required Loan Completion Reports, since implementation has advanced to a point where re-planning is no longer possible.
Kajakai Hydroelectric-306-H-013(A)	None		"	
Kajakai Hydroelectric-306-W-018	None		"	
Kajakai Hydroelectric-306-W-018(A)	None		Inception to TDD Oct. 31, 1976	
Fertilizer Loan-306-H-019	None, although PAR 76-0 included discussion of Loan 019			

EVALUATION AND DESIGN RELATED ACTIVITIES

1. Central Helmand Drainage (Phase I)
 - A. Farm Economic Survey (fieldwork completed May 1976)
 - B. Labor versus Machine Study (completed May 1976 by Nathan Associates)
 - C. Detailed benefit-cost analysis. (anticipated completion June 30, 1976)

These activities, while discrete, will be evaluated as part of the June 1976 Evaluation. U-1423/1 will be submitted for Nathan.

Michigan State University consultancy
in Non-Formal Education (completed May 1976)

PAR not required. U-1423/1 design related
will be done.

2. "DAC" The Director's Advisory Council - The in-house evaluation methodology followed by the DAC was fully described in the USAID Afghanistan Evaluation Plan for FY 1975, TOAID A-134, dated September 25, 1974. The system remains in effect and has assessed seven on-going projects in FY 1976. The background for these assessments was the Deputy Administrator's memorandum of August 11, 1975 regarding the criteria for the review of on-going projects and the range of possible conclusions.
4. There are PIDs being submitted in the FY 1978 ABS for funding in FY 1978. It is now planned that their initial evaluations will occur in FY 1979.
5. One asterisk (*) indicates a format other than a PAR was, or will be, used.
6. Two asterisks (**) indicates AID/W participation and/or assistance in locating a suitable I.Q.C. etc., may be requested.

FY 1978 TITLE I NARRATIVE

Introduction

The USAID currently has no PL 480 Title II program. We have requested 4000 MT of edible oil under Title I for FY 1978. We believe this small program does not justify a DAP revision/new component as suggested in STATE 139653. A request for 100,000 MT of Title I wheat is projected for FY 1979, should the initial impact of the Land Reform Program or poor weather performance impact adversely upon production (see Long Range Program Plan - Narrative). If the need for wheat does not materialize, the Mission's Title I program will likely consist of a small amount of vegoil, around 4000 MT annually, for the next few years. If the need for wheat does materialize, we will revise the DAP by including a comprehensive section on PL 480. The following data is provided in support of the FY 1978 request.

Marketing Data, Supply and Demand, Balance of Payments

For the past few years, Afghanistan's payments position has been very difficult to forecast. A year after being designated a most severely affected nation, the country produced a substantial surplus in its balance of payments. The following year, 1975, a standby agreement was approved on the basis of a forecast of rather pronounced payments difficulties. Again the country ended the year with a substantial surplus. At this time, we do not see the country experiencing severe payments difficulties by FY 1978. The GOA seems to have learned how to husband its foreign reserves.

Data on supply/distribution of edible oil, imports of edible oil and exports of oil seeds are shown in the following three tables. Most of the values for 1975/76 are estimates and all the values for 1976/77 are projections. It is anticipated that a request for 4000 MT of Title I vegoil will be approved for delivery in the current year, 1976/77 (see the final section, Additional Information on the 1976/77 Program). If so, the short-fall in supply will amount to an estimated 8500 MT which will be made up mostly by commercial imports. For FY 1978, domestic production may not rise as much as consumption, with import requirements being about 13,000 MT.

TABLE I -- Supply/Distribution Data, Edible Oil (in 000's MT *)

Supply	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1976/76	1976/77
Beginning Stock	-	-	-	-	1.0	3.0	1.6	2.0
Production	2.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	9.8	11.0	12.0
Imports	11.9	8.1	11.5	14.2	10.7	11.1	11.9	12.5
1. Commercial	11.9	8.1	11.5	14.2	6.0	8.5	10.1	8.0
2. PL 480	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	4.0
a. sales	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	4.0
b. grant	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-
3. Other Concess'1	-	-	-	-	0.3	2.6	1.8	0.5
Total Supply	14.8	12.0	15.5	18.1	15.9	23.9	24.5	26.5
<u>Distribution</u>								
Con sumption	14.8	12.0	15.5	17.1	12.9	22.3	22.5	24.2
Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ending Stocks	-	-	-	1.0	3.0	1.6	2.0	2.3
Total Distribution	14.8	12.0	15.5	18.1	15.9	23.9	24.5	26.5

* The Afghan year ends approximately March 20. Stocks refer to those held by the Food Procurement Department (FPD). Low commercial imports for 1352 reflect impact of coup of that year. High ending stocks for same year were not planned but rather a result of coup which left government ministries and agencies without authority to make decisions and take action. Market shortages caused prices to rise sharply which the government attempted to prevent by imposing price controls.

TABLE 2 -- Edible Oil Imports, Commercial and Concessional
(000's MT)

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
A. Commercial								
Iran	4.96	2.63	5.69	5.11	2.72	0.74		
USSR	0.52	1.16	0.96	2.15	1.21	1.53		
Singapore	0.35	1.00	1.85	2.97	1.11	2.52		
Netherlands	1.98	0.27	1.29	2.12	0.22	2.61		
Norway	3.12	1.87	0.96	0.97	0.41	0.10		
Japan	0.52	1.03	0.44	0.53	0.05	0.46		
U.S.A.	-	-	-	0.02	0.06	0.02		
Other	0.45	0.10	0.34	0.30	0.21	0.54		
TOTAL A	<u>11.9</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>14.2</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>8.0</u>
B. Concessional								
U.S. A.	-	-	-	0.02	4.40	-	-	4.0
USSR	-	-	-	-	0.03	2.00	1.80	0.5
Other	-	-	-	-	-	0.60	-	-
TOTAL B	-	-	-	<u>0.0</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>4.5</u>
C. TOTAL, A+B	<u>11.9</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>14.2</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>12.5</u>

No oilseeds are imported. Some small amounts of oil imports for WFP projects not shown.

TABLE 3 -- Exports of Oilseeds -- Metric Tons

Oilseed	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
A. Cotton	-	5217	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	5217	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Sesame	2269	424	47	886	252	2918	500	400
- Iran	1815	222	47	380	-	518	-	-
- USSR	436	100	-	-	-	2393	-	-
- Italy	-	97	-	506	-	-	-	-
- Denmark	-	5	-	-	159	-	-	-
- Other	18	-	-	-	93	7	-	-
C. Caraway	161	102	132	604	617	975	800	800
- India	140	93	125	596	210	60	-	-
- Pakistan	20	3	1	5	339	903	-	-
- Other	1	5	7	3	68	12	-	-
D. Poppy	672	223	250	218	505	465	500	400
- FRG	255	151	135	134	105	61	-	-
- France	-	-	31	20	24	-	-	-
- Sweden	30	25	25	45	56	-	-	-
- Pakistan	12	14	6	-	131	273	-	-
- Singapore	244	14	51	-	187	29	-	-
- Other	131	20	2	20	1	102	-	-
E. Linseed	11874	1365	200	7651	9458	6351	8500	9000
- USSR	11679	1365	200	7551	9458	6351	-	-
- Other	195	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
F. Oilseeds, NES	-	-	-	40	633	200	200	200
G. TOTAL	14976	7331	629	9400	11465	10909	10500	10800

Notes on Tables

Afghanistan exports no edible oil. Virtually all commercially manufactured vegoil is produced from cotton seed. No soybeans are grown and practically no peanuts or sunflowers. Sesame grows mostly on non-irrigated land. Annual production levels, determined by amount and distribution of spring and early summer precipitation, are highly variable. Some sesame oil is produced by cottage industry, using crude camel-powered "pestle and mortar expellers." The wide fluctuations in annual production make this oilseed a highly undependable source of raw material for edible oil production. Such conditions are scarcely conducive to investment in efficient oil production facilities. Seeds produced in excess of processing capacity of home/cottage industry are exported as condiments. Exports have ranged from a maximum of 3350 MT in 1963/64 falling to zero in 1967/68, then rising to 2269 MT two years later, and falling to 47 MT in 1971/72.

Beneficiaries

A major purpose of the program suggested by the GOA to increase the quality and quantity of extension agents is that of providing more and improved services to the small farmers. As a result, the nation's small farmers are expected to benefit.

The oil will be sold to institutions (schools), government employees (including military) and to the general public. The impact will be that of augmenting the supply of oil, and lowering the price. Since oil (and fat) is a staple of the Afghan diet, the public at large will benefit. The purchase of oil absorbs a larger percentage of the budget of low income groups than the high. The lower price should consequently benefit the low income groups more than the high income groups.

Virtually all commercially produced vegoil in this country is produced from cottonseed. The farmer price of seed cotton is determined by the government. The degree of substitutability between animal fats (mainly sheep fat) and vegoil appears to be very low. Thus, the importation of vegoil will not impact adversely upon the nation's farmers.

Host Country Interest in Program

The interest appears to be genuine. With the planned technical assistance and a well-designed program (the likelihood of such design is improved because of the technical assistance), the extension improvement program is capable of being carried out successfully. Substantial progress has already been made in increasing cotton production.

Evaluation of Program Impact

From its start-up date, it will be a few years before the extension program has an impact upon the small farmer target population. This makes near term evaluation difficult. To the extent that impact can be evaluated, it will likely be done through the information gathered by the technical assistance team. For the vegoil self-sufficiency program, there will be a number of indicators, the most relevant being the behavior of vegoil production.

Commodity Delivery

The commodity request is for 4000 MT of fully refined soybean or cottonseed oil. The oil should be delivered in the last half of FY 1978. Early assurance of supply is highly desirable, mainly because such assurance increases the certainty with which the GOA can plan.

Additional Information on the 1976/77 Program

In discussions with the GOA relating to the Title I oil request for FY 1976, GOA officials suggested that some of the proceeds be applied to a program to improve agricultural extension services. As now envisaged, the program would develop a few of the already existing agricultural schools in different regions of the country for the express purpose of producing more and better trained agents. Emphasis would be placed upon training which addresses the problems of small farmers. In the past, as a matter of efficiency, the limited number of agents concentrated their efforts upon providing services to the nation's larger farmers. With an increased number of agents, extension services would be provided to

small farmers by adequately trained agents. This program will extend over a number of years and it was suggested that some portion of the proceeds from domestic sales of oil obtained from future Title I oil agreements be used to help finance the program. The GOA will develop the program with expatriate advice, from as yet to be determined donors.

The GOA will also use some of the sales proceeds to help finance its program to become self-sufficient in vegoil production. This means, since practically all commercially produced vegoil is produced from cottonseed, that some crop land will be shifted from mainly wheat production to cotton, a higher value, more labor intensive crop.

Country/Program Afghanistan

PL 480 Title I Agreements and Shipments

Commodity	FY 1976 and Transition Quarter Estimate			FY 1977 Request		
	Agreements (MT)	Shipments (MT)	Carryover to FY 77 (MT)	Agreements (\$)	Shipments (MT)	Carryover to FY 78 (MT)
Edible oil	4	4	0	1.6	4	0

Commodity	FY 1978 Request		
	Agreements (\$)	Shipments (MT)	Carryover to FY 77 (MT)
Edible oil	1.6	4	0

PL 480 TITLE II -- NARRATIVE

Introduction

The USAID does not now have a PL 480 Title II program and it does not anticipate initiating one during the period this ABS covers. The World Food Program (WFP) does, however, have a fair sized ongoing program through which it provides commodities to a MCH project, to Afghanistan's boarding schools, to homes for destitute and homeless children and to a Food-for-Work (FFW) project. The WFP plans to phase-out assistance to boarding schools within 2-3 years but expects to institute one or two new projects requested by the GOA but on which the Council of Ministers has not yet acted. One of the new projects would provide food commodities to settlers and one to urban factory workers.

Food-For-Work

The FFW project is the largest of the ongoing projects and is administered through the Rural Development Department of the GOA. The longer run aim of the project is to accelerate rural development by making possible the current financing of a larger number of rural activities. The immediate beneficiaries are generally the most deprived families in the rural project areas. For it is those families whose working members are unemployed or seriously underemployed that are willing to work for payment in kind at the level that the commodity compensation is made. The project thus makes it possible for the lowest income families to participate in the nation's development effort by contributing to the country's output and to participate as beneficiaries. The project makes it possible for them to improve their food intake to at least some minimal nutritional level. While the current project is scheduled to terminate in December 1978, the project is likely to be extended.

Despite these benefits, the WFP/FFW project is not without its problems. Recent Rural Works evaluation findings suggest that WFP assistance to RDD is not tied to any performance standards nor subject to effective monitoring or control. In a number of projects, the WFP food ration was valued by workers as being less than than daily wages. Also, the lack of accountability for WFP projects offers RDD an easy alternative to the USAID's higher standard Fixed Amount Reimbursement projects, thus partially undermining the potential influence of USAID's Rural Works project.

Boarding Schools

One WFP project provides commodities to the country's boarding schools. This project provides better nutrition to children at these schools than they would have otherwise and makes possible GOA budgetary savings for use in the development of education. The current project expires in March 1977 and is likely to be extended for only two or three more years after that.

Orphans

The WFP project which furnishes commodities to homes for destitute children, mostly orphans, provides food and improved nutrition to what is probably the most helpless and most socially deprived group of people in the country.

Maternal and Child Health

The last ongoing WFP project assists the Ministry of Public Health in a MCH project. This project provides rations to pregnant and lactating mothers and to infants. The need for a well conceived and administered MCH activity in Afghanistan is widely recognized. The direct beneficiaries of the project are Afghan females (and their infants) who, in rural Afghanistan, are typically the last to share in benefits. Among other distribution points for WFP food commodities are the Basic Health Centers (rural and urban). While our knowledge of this distribution system is limited, we do understand food supplies and distribution tends to be sporadic and criteria for beneficiary selection somewhat unclear. Because of our new involvement in the Basic Health Service program, we are concerned with this parallel WFP activity. We have noted at clinics that the food distribution program nearly always uses the time of trained medical and para-medical personnel who might be more appropriately employed. On the other hand, the WFP commodities are a strong incentive to Afghan families, in many instances the only incentive, and the males do permit female family members to go to clinics to receive these foods. It was originally planned to supply health education to crowds waiting for food to be distributed. While an excellent idea, it has not been adequately implemented. This project is scheduled to end in October 1977 but as with the other projects, it is likely to be extended.

Settlers and Factory Workers

The philosophy underlying each of the above described projects is clearly in harmony with the socio-economic development goals of the GOA, as well as with the objectives of U.S. foreign assistance. The same is true of the new settler project and presumably also of the other new project under consideration. By law, to qualify as a settler, the settler cannot have assets over afs 10,000 (\$190). Yet he receives no farm income until some crops are harvested. The WFP project would provide food commodities to settlers during the first year of settlement, making it possible for the new settlers to spend their time planting, cultivating and harvesting crops. The second new project under consideration would provide food to factory workers producing low cost housing for the urban poor.

I. Country Afghanistan

Sponsor's Name WFP FY 1977

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 73,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>73,000</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>5000</u>	<u>690</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>278</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Milk Powder</u>	<u>1250</u>	<u>1250</u>
Total MCH		<u>6950</u>	<u>2218</u>

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients 17,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>17,000</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>2200</u>	<u>304</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>87</u>
Total School Feeding		<u>2420</u>	<u>391</u>

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients 1200

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>1200</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>41</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>
Total Other Child Feeding		<u>315</u>	<u>47</u>

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 40,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>40,000</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>8000</u>	<u>1104</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>1080</u>	<u>429</u>
Total FFW		<u>9080</u>	<u>1533</u>

E. Other (Specify).....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
Total Other		_____	_____

II. Sponsor's Name WFP

I. Country Afghanistan

Sponsor's Name WFP FY 1978

A. Maternal and Child Health..... Total Recipients 73,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>73,000</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>5000</u>	<u>690</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>278</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Milk Powder</u>	<u>1250</u>	<u>1250</u>
Total MCH		<u>6950</u>	<u>2218</u>

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<u>"</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>1080</u>	<u>429</u>
Total FFW		<u>9080</u>	<u>1533</u>

E. Other (Specify)..... Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
Total Other		_____	_____

II. Sponsor's Name WFP

I. Country Afghanistan

Sponsor's Name WFP FY 1979

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 73,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>73,000</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>5000</u>	<u>690</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>278</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Milk Powder</u>	<u>1250</u>	<u>1250</u>
Total MCH		<u>6950</u>	<u>2218</u>

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients 17,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>17,000</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>2200</u>	<u>304</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>87</u>
Total School Feeding		<u>2420</u>	<u>391</u>

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients 1200

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
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<u>1200</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>
Total Other Child Feeding		<u>315</u>	<u>47</u>

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<u>"</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>1080</u>	<u>429</u>
Total FFW		<u>9080</u>	<u>1533</u>

E. Other (Specify) Settler & Factory Worker Total Recipients 12,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>12,000</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>3000</u>	<u>414</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>95</u>
Total Other		<u>3240</u>	<u>509</u>

II. Sponsor's Name WFP

I. Country Afghanistan

Sponsor's Name WFP FY 1980

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 73,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>73,000</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>5000</u>	<u>690</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>278</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Milk Powder</u>	<u>1250</u>	<u>1250</u>
Total MCH		<u>6950</u>	<u>2218</u>

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
Total School Feeding		_____	_____

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients 1200

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>1200</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>41</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>
Total Other Child Feeding		<u>315</u>	<u>47</u>

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 40,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>40,000</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>8000</u>	<u>1104</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>1080</u>	<u>429</u>
Total FFW		<u>9080</u>	<u>1533</u>

E. Other (Specify) Settler & Factory Worker Total Recipients 20,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>20,000</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>5000</u>	<u>690</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>159</u>
Total Other		<u>5400</u>	<u>849</u>

II. Sponsor's Name WFP

I. Country Afghanistan

Sponsor's Name WFP FY 1981

A. Maternal and Child Health..... Total Recipients 73,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>73,000</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>5000</u>	<u>690</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>278</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Milk Powder</u>	<u>1250</u>	<u>1250</u>
Total MCH		<u>6950</u>	<u>2218</u>

B. School Feeding..... Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
Total School Feeding		_____	_____

C. Other Child Feeding..... Total Recipients 1200

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>1200</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>41</u>
<u>1200</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>
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D. Food for Work..... Total Recipients 40,000

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<u>40,000</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>8000</u>	<u>1104</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>1080</u>	<u>429</u>
Total FFW		<u>9080</u>	<u>1533</u>

E. Other (Specify) Settler & Factory Worker Total Recipients 20,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>20,000</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>5000</u>	<u>690</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>159</u>
Total Other		<u>5400</u>	<u>849</u>

II. Sponsor's Name WFP

I. Country Afghanistan

Sponsor's Name WFP FY 1982

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 73,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>73,000</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>5000</u>	<u>690</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>278</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Milk Powder</u>	<u>1250</u>	<u>1250</u>
Total MCH		<u>6950</u>	<u>2218</u>

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
Total School Feeding		_____	_____

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients 1200

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>1200</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>41</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>
Total Other Child Feeding		<u>315</u>	<u>47</u>

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 40,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>40,000</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>8000</u>	<u>1104</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>1080</u>	<u>429</u>
Total FFW		<u>9080</u>	<u>1533</u>

E. Other (Specify Settlers & Factory Workers) Total Recipients 20,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>20,000</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>5000</u>	<u>690</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>159</u>
Total Other		<u>5400</u>	<u>849</u>

II. Sponsor's Name WFP

Country/Program Afghanistan

Support to Private Voluntary Organizations and to Developing Country Cooperatives

(\$ 000)

	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>Functional Account</u>
<u>ONGOING GRANT</u>			
A. Ongoing OPGs			
Subtotal			
of which technical assistance to cooperatives (non-add)	()	()	()
B. Non-OPGs			
AFGA Clinic Expansion Phase I	54	-	PH
AFGA Clinic Expansion Phase II	250	283	PH
Subtotal			
of which technical assistance to cooperatives (non-add)	()	()	()
<u>NEW GRANT</u>			
A. OPGs			
Subtotal			
of which technical assistance to cooperatives (non-add)	()	()	()
B. Non-OPGs			
Subtotal			
of which technical assistance to cooperatives (non-add)	()	()	()
<u>LOANS</u>			
Subtotal			
of which technical assistance to cooperatives (non-add)	()	()	()

Table I

Program Analysis for Orals and Condoms to Achieve Replacement Level
of Population Growth

A. "Full Supply" Analysis	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1. Women (15-49) - (See Annex A) <u>1</u> /	2,135	2,152	2,230	2,279	2,239	2,380
2. 65% of line A1 (Contra-cepting women required to achieve replacement level)	1,388	1,418	1,450	1,481	1,513	1,547
3. 50% of line A1 (Contra-cepting women utilizing orals and condoms)	1,065	1,091	1,115	1,104	1,165	1,190
4. Annual stock requirements for "full supply "						
a. Orals -- 1/2 or line A3x13 monthly cycles	6,942	7,092	7,248	7,410	7,573	7,735
b. Condoms -- 1/2 of line A3x100 units	53,400	54,550	55,750	57,000	58,200	59,500
B. Annual New Supply From Non-AID Bilateral Sources <u>2</u> /						
1. Private Commerical Sector	0	0	0	0	0	0
a. Orals						
b. Condoms						
2. Other Donors	0	0	0	0	0	0

Footnotes to Table I

1. Population data is from SUNY/ADS 1974. Base figures are SUNY/ADS estimates raised 4.0%. Assumed (r) is 2.2% per year.
2. While it is known that orals and condoms are stocked and sold in chemist's shops (SUNY/ADS Study: Personal inquiry) the volume is very low. We have no means of gathering sales figures. There is some level of "trade" in condoms across the Pakistan border.

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
3. Host Country Government	0	0	0	0	0	0
a. Orals						
b. Condoms						
4. Total In-Country Stock	0	0	0	0	0	0
a. Orals						
b. Condoms						
C. Gap to be filled to Achieve " Full Supply "						
1. Orals (line A4a less line B4a)	6,942	7,092	7,245	7,410	7,573	7,735
2. Condoms (line A4b less less line B4b)	53,400	54,500	55,750	57,000	55,200	59,500
D. AID Bilateral Supply Objectives						
1. Orals	2,776	2,837	2,899	2,963	3,028	3,094
2. Condoms	21,350	21,820	22,300	22,790	23,290	23,800
E. Total New Supply						
1. Orals (line B4a plus line D1)	2,776	2,837	2,899	2,963	3,028	3,094
2. Condoms (line B4b plus line D2)	21,350	21,820	22,300	22,790	23,290	23,500
F. Remaining Supply Gap						
1. Orals (line A4a less line E1)	4,166	4,255	4,439	4,447	4,545	4,641
2. Condoms (line 4Ab less line E2)	32,050	32,730	33,450	34,210	34,910	35,700
G. People Gap						
1. Orals (line F1 ÷ 13)	320	327	335	342	350	357
2. Condoms (line F2 ÷ 100)	320	327	335	342	350	357
3. Total (line G1 Plus Line G2)	640	654	670	684	700	714

Table 2
AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis
of Orals

Per estimating
procedures
contained in
AIDTO CIRC A223

A. AID Inventory Analysis

Calendar Year

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1. Beginning of year stock	848,705	790,257	683,447	1,603,235	3,028,025
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	27,000	0	1,053,300	1,591,655	274,612
3. Less: Expected Use	85,448	106,810	133,512	166,890	208,612
4. End of Year Stock	790,257	683,447	1,603,235	3,028,000	3,094,000

To be completed by AID/Washington

B. Financial Analysis (FY 77)

1. CY 1978 deliveries (Line A2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase
3. Estimated total cost for FY 77 (to be determined by AID/W)

C. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

1. CY 1979 deliveries (Line A2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (to be determined by AID/W)
3. Estimated total cost for FY 1978 (to be determined by AID/W)

Table 2
AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis
of Orals

More Realistic
Estimate of
Supply

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1. Beginning of year stock	848,705	790,257	683,447	549,935	3,028,000
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B) <u>1/</u>	27,000	0	0	2,644,955	274,612
3. Less: Expected Use	85,448	106,810	133,512	166,890	208,612
4. End of Year Stock	790,257	683,447	549,935	3,028,000	3,094,000

To be completed by AID/Washington

B. Financial Analysis (FY 77)

1. CY 1978 deliveries (Line A2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase
3. Estimated total cost for FY 77 (to be determined by AID/W)

C. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

1. CY 1979 deliveries (Line A2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (to be determined by AID/W)
3. Estimated total cost for FY 1978 (to be determined by AID/W)

1/ No deliveries in 1977 and 1978

Table 3

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis
of Condoms

GROSS

Per estimating procedures contained
in AID TO CIRC A-223

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1. Beginning of year stock	12,642	39,665	63,391	158,263	161,736
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B) ^{1/}	29,665	26,896	98,676	8,037	9,018
3. Less: Expected Use	2,642	3,170	3,804	4,564	5,476
4. End of year stock	39,665	63,391	158,263	161,736	165,278

To be completed by AID/Washington

B. Financial Analysis (FY 77)

1. CY 1977 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase
3. Estimated total cost for FY 77 (to be determined by AID/W)

C. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

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

1/ No deliveries CY 1977

Table 3

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis
of Condoms

GROSS More Realistic Estimates of
Supply

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1. Beginning of year stock	12,642	11,500	8,330	158,263	161,736
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B) ^{1/}	1,500	0	153,737	8,037	9,018
3. Less: Expected Use	2,642	3,170	3,804	4,564	5,476
4. End of year stock	11,500	8,330	158,263	161,736	165,278

To be completed by AID/Washington

B. Financial Analysis (FY 77)

1. CY 1977 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase
3. Estimated total cost for FY 77 (to be determined by AID/W)

C. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

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

1/ No deliveries CY 77

Notes on Tables 2 and 3

1. Two sets of tables (2) and (3) have been prepared:
 - A. Tables 2 and 3 using Annex B figures ^{1/}
 - B. Tables 2 and 3 using USAID inventories of stocks ^{1/} in Afghanistan and useage based on past experience.
 - C. As per instructions both sets of tables have incorporated the AID "supply objectives".
2. Expected use has been projected using:
 - A. For orals - last years useage and increasing 25%/year.
 - B. For condoms - last years useage and increasing 20%/year.
3. Future use is difficult to anticipate. This year (1976) will see health centers receiving orals and condoms for the first time. We anticipate the actual client use will be low initially. Our best guess is that client useage will increase slowly over the next two-three years. There will be a fairly large initial draw-down to stock clinics. If fifty clinics are supplied this year initial stocking would use 250,000 M.C. orals and 3500 gross condoms. These are in country.
4. A further consideration is proper warehouse space. It is limited. USAID can warehouse approximately 1,000,000 M.C. orals and 7500 gross condoms. Warehouse capacity at AFGA is quite limited. MOPH space is at least equal to that at USAID.

^{1/} No Condom Deliveries CY 77
No Orals Deliveries CY 77 and CY 78

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
 AFGHANISTAN

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)
 306-0158

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)
 LAND REGISTRATION

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. 2 = PRP B. DATE MM YY 1 0 7 6
 3 = PP

10. ESTIMATED COSTS \$ 752,000
 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE		BASE
A. AID APPROPRIATED		752
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		752

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 a. INITIAL FY 7 8 b. FINAL FY 7 8

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

A. APPRO- PRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 1978		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) FN	234G	055		752		752	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				752		752	

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

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

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)
 To develop a nationwide system of land ownership registration as part of the Land Reform Program.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)
 To establish a uniform system for recording the ownership of individual parcels of land that have been surveyed and mapped by the Cadastral Survey Organization.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)
 See Section IV.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE
 Signature *Ernest J. Barbour*
 Title Chief, Rural Development Division
 Date Signed MM DD YY
 J u n 2 1 7 6

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

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT
REGISTRATION OF LAND OWNERSHIP IN AFGHANISTAN

I. Background and Present Status

A. Introduction

At the present time, there is no system for accurately recording the ownership of specific parcels of land with measurements and with reference to fixed locations. There are three sources of information about land ownership. These are the documents of ownership issued by the courts, the records of the cadastral survey (in those areas that have been surveyed), and land tax records.

B. Ownership Documents

Ownership documents are issued by the courts when transfers of land are recorded by the courts. There is a 1% tax on the transfer of land and also a 5% charge levied by the courts. For this reason, not all transfers of land are recorded in the courts. Transfer documents will identify the persons involved in the transaction and will locate the property by describing the boundaries with respect to physical features such as roads, streams, mountains, or cemeteries and by naming the owners of the surrounding properties. The area of the land will be mentioned, usually in jeribs (5 jeribs equal one hectare), but these measurements are inaccurate because they are not the result of survey by modern instruments. There are no public records of these documents. They are recorded by the Ministry of Justice, but these records are considered confidential and not available to persons outside the Ministry.

C. Cadastral Survey

The cadastral survey first began the survey of privately-owned land in 1965. Since that time, more than 20 million jeribs of land have been surveyed and mapped. According to the President of the Cadastral Survey, only half of the land surveyed and mapped to date is in private ownership. (The World Bank Agricultural Sector Survey of 1974 estimated that there are 40 million jeribs of arable land.) The cadastral survey teams record the

names and identification of the persons who claim to own each parcel and classify the land according to a standard classification that includes four grades of irrigated land, one grade of arable unirrigated land, and non-arable or waste land. Part of the cadastral survey has been conducted by plane-table methods and is not to a high standard of accuracy (this has been called land-inventory). Nevertheless, the cadastral survey represents the only attempt to map and measure with reasonable accuracy individual parcels of land in such a way that they can be identified in records and maps of ownership.

D. Land Law

The land survey and registration law adopted in 1965-66 established a procedure for the issuance of certificates of ownership based upon the cadastral survey. The law provided that certificates would be issued to all claimants whose claims were undisputed. Disputed claims would be referred to the courts. This procedure has not as yet been implemented in any of the areas where the survey has been conducted. Therefore, the survey has not been used for registration of land ownership, for land taxation, or for any other purpose related to privately owned land. As the elapsed time between the survey and registration of ownership increases, the survey results become more out of date and the amount of re-survey work that will be required will increase.

The cadastral survey organization, which has nearly 1000 officials including more than 600 trained surveyors, has been organized on a nationwide basis and some survey and mapping has been carried out in more than half of the provinces.

E. Land Tax Records

and inaccurate

The land tax records are inadequate/ Actually the land tax records go back more than 50 years to the time when the land tax was monetized. In many instances the names on the records have remained unchanged even though the persons are long since deceased. The area of land is sometimes identified

in jeribs, sometimes in other traditional descriptions of measurement (such as the amount of land that can be plowed with two bullocks between dawn and dusk of one day) and sometimes not at all. There is no physical description of the property that would make it possible to accurately locate it.

These records are almost worthless for any purpose although the land taxes continue to be collected in accordance with them. The tax is collected by committees that visit the villages annually. The tax is very small and continues to be paid in accordance with these old registers even though the persons named on the register may no longer pay the tax or own the land.

Therefore, it can be said that at the present time in Afghanistan there is no system that accurately identifies, maps and measures individual parcels of land and records the ownership thereof.

II. Statement of Problem

A. Land Reform

The absence of an adequate system for accurately recording the ownership of land is of major significance to the Government's programs of land reform and land taxation. It also presents many problems in connection with the functioning of land in the market-place.

The Government of Afghanistan has adopted a land reform law that will become effective in August 1976. The law provides for taking, with compensation, of land in excess of limits prescribed for different classes of land. The land acquired by the government in excess of these limits is to be sold to landless persons and persons with only small amounts of land in accordance with priorities stated in the law.

Based upon the experience of other countries, the proposed land reform cannot be effectively implemented without an adequate system of land ownership registration. On the one hand, without such a system it is impossible to identify satisfactorily those landowners who own land in excess of the limits and to determine how much land is to be taken from them. On the other hand, if the land is to be given to deserving persons, there must be

a system for accurately identifying and measuring the land that is given to each person. There must also be a proper ownership document that so identifies the piece of land given that it can be found both in the legal records and on the face of the earth. Without such a document, the persons receiving the land will not be able to defend their ownership claim and the system of redistribution of land will soon be eroded. There is no alternative to land registration as the first essential step to a successfully implemented land reform program. The Government simply cannot distribute land to the landless unless all the land is properly identified and registered.

B. Land Taxation

The Government has repeatedly demonstrated a desire to increase its revenue from land taxation. The agricultural sector generates more than 50% of the gross national product. More than 85% of the population is dependent upon agriculture. Agricultural income is exempt from the income tax and the land tax is the only direct tax upon this sector. Yet the revenue from the tax averages only about 90 million Afghanis per year, or less than 0.5% of the annual budget. In contrast, a recent report on the composition of tax revenue in 30 developing countries showed that in 1966-68, taxes on property amounted to 6.3% of total revenues. Although the Government has made a large investment in the agricultural sector, tax income from that sector has been insignificant.

For several years, the Government has boosted its estimated budget revenues from the land tax in recognition of the fact that the agricultural sector should be making a greater contribution and in anticipation of finding a means by which to increase the tax. Each year the anticipation foundered on the fact that the information necessary to improve land taxation did not exist. Consideration was given to arbitrary measures such as using a multiple of the present tax amounts. These amounts are so inequitable and unrelated to any realistic base that any such effort would increase the inequitable to the point of counter-productivity.

No improvement can be made in land taxation unless it is based upon information as to who owns how much land, of what quality, and in what location. This information has been obtained for the 20 million jeribs that have been mapped by the cadastral survey. However, since no system of registration of land ownership has been implemented, the information is not available for tax purposes.

Therefore, the development and implementation of a system of land ownership registration is a prerequisite for any improvement in land taxation.

C. Ownership

Registration of land ownership is also important for the economic functioning of land as an asset. At the present time, even when land ownership documents have been issued by the courts, there is frequently great difficulty in establishing satisfactory proof of ownership. As a result, the purchase or sale of land is difficult and frequently takes years to consummate. Generally, land is not used as security for borrowing in the same manner as in more developed economies. For the most part, when land is used for borrowing, the actual use of the land is given to the lender until such time as the loan is repaid. This arrangement may be used in substitution for a sale when the sale cannot be consummated because of ownership title problems.

A system of land ownership registration that clearly identifies and locates each parcel of land and records its ownership will be of great benefit to the individual land owners as well as to the government.

III. Description of Project

A. Project Objective

The objective of the project is to establish a uniform system for recording the ownership of individual parcels of land that have been surveyed and mapped by the Cadastral Survey Organization. Certificates of title will be issued to owners whose ownership claims are undisputed. When ownership claims are disputed, that fact will be recorded and no certificates will be issued until the legal ownership is determined by the courts. The major output will be records of ownership which will be used for the implementation of the land reform program and for purposes of land taxation. The system of land ownership registration will be nationwide and will be organized with offices in each province.

B. Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of the land registration program will be especially the small farmers who have never before held legal title to their land. Not only will they be able to defend their ownership claim once they obtain the Certificate of Title to their land, but they will likely be more successful in securing loans for farm inputs such as fertilizer, improved seed, and insecticides. The GOA will indirectly benefit since land taxation is largely dependent on accurate land ownership registration. Therefore, an increase of land taxes should accrue as well.

C. Project Strategy

There is a land registration manual that was approved by Cabinet decree in May 1966. The manual describes a system for issuing and recording certificates of ownership in accordance with the provisions of the land law that was passed in the previous year. Subsequently, another manual was prepared for the land inventory program that included a system for establishing temporary land records. These records were intended to indicate the claimants to ownership but to avoid any attempt to determine or record actual ownership. This manual was prepared by the Contractor, Public Administration Services (PAS), the cadastral survey consultants, in June 1967, but there is no record of its having received official approval.

As a first step, it will be necessary to ascertain whether the land registration system outlined in the approved manual has the approval of the present government. At this point, it may be necessary to make changes in the registration system in order to secure approval. It will also be necessary to establish a satisfactory working relationship with the Ministry of Justice to interface its work in the Land Registration Courts with the proposed system of land ownership registration.

The progress of the cadastral survey program will be reviewed in the light of the proposed priority locations for the land reform program, and locations for initial application of the land registration system will be determined. The new organization for the administration of the land ownership registration program will be activated.

Rules and regulations for land ownership registration will be prepared. A program for training land registration employees in the application of the new system and the new rules and regulations will be prepared. A location will be selected for a trial-run implementation of the new system and the required officials will be trained. When the training is completed, the new system of land ownership registration will be tested in that location. Changes in the manual, rules and regulations, and training program will be made if the test application indicates a need therefor.

When it appears that the new system is ready for application, a training program will be conducted for all officials of the land registration offices. Upon completion of the training program, the implementation of the system will begin in those provinces where the progress of the cadastral survey warrants such action.

The registration of land ownership is dependent upon the cadastral survey. The progress of the cadastral survey will be reviewed to determine the areas where the survey work is sufficiently complete to begin ownership registration. A projection will be made of the time required for completion of the cadastral survey and alternatives for accelerating the survey will be examined. Survey priorities will be correlated with the requirements of the land ownership registration program for the purpose of land reform and land taxation. The registration program will require additional survey work and some re-surveys. Instructions for the performance of this work will be prepared and training will be given to survey staff engaged in such work.

D. Major Assumptions

The major assumptions are the GOA will continue to: (1) place land reform as a high priority rural development program; (2) believe land registration is the essential first step (in conjunction with cadastral surveys); and (3) provide adequate assistance to the Cadastral Survey Organization in order to successfully implement both the land registration and cadastral survey programs.

E. Relationship to Other Activities

The needs of the Land Reform Program will be of the greatest influence in determining priorities for land ownership registration. The determination of land holdings in excess of ownership limits and the issuance of certificates of title for land which is distributed are both dependent upon the program for registration of land ownership.

The reform of land taxation is also dependent upon the program of land ownership registration. At present, the tax on land is a tax against the owner of the land. A comparison of present tax records with cadastral survey results in sample villages indicated that land tax revenues could be increased 300% to 400% by application of present levels of taxation to land measurements resulting from the survey. This could be done area by area where the land has been surveyed. Tax equity between individuals would be increased in those areas. Inequities in taxes between different areas is not a problem and would not be increased by such a program.

The registration of land ownership will require effective participation by the Ministry of Justice in the resolution of disputed claims to ownership.

The responsibility for land ownership registration is assigned by law to the Cadastral Survey Organization. The technical work of surveying and mapping is, however, very different in nature from the administrative task of ownership registration. The two functions are so closely related, however, that their assignment to the same organization was reasonable. Nevertheless, the emphasis which the Cadastral Survey Organization has thus far given to the survey work indicates that the task of combining and correlating these two functions will be considerable.

F. Institutional Framework

The responsibility for the land reform program has been assigned to the Ministry of Finance. In the current year's budget, funds have been appropriated to that Ministry to finance the land reform administration. Consideration has been given to the transfer of the Cadastral Survey Organization to the Ministry of Finance where it was originally located. At present, it is attached to the Cartographic Survey which is under the Prime Ministry. No decision on its transfer has been announced as yet.

Land taxation is, of course, a responsibility of the Ministry of Finance and is administered by the representatives of that Ministry in the 26 provinces.

The land settlement department of the Ministry of Finance, which has been incorporated in the new Land Reform Administration, is also organized with offices in each province.

The Land Reform Law states that there will be a Special High Court for Land Reform established, presumably attached to the Ministry of Justice. It also states that there will be itinerant special courts for investigation of property claims and settlement of disputes.

The Land Survey and Statistics Law provides that there shall be established Land Registration Courts to settle disputed claims to ownership. In that same law, it is provided that the Cadastral Survey Organization shall have a Land Statistics Office that will be responsible for recording the ownership of land and for issuing certificates of title. It provides that no certificates of title shall be issued where ownership claims are in dispute until the ownership has been determined by the Courts. The courts are not permitted to consider an ownership dispute unless the Land Statistics Office has been notified of the dispute.

It appears from these laws that the function of registration of land ownership is assigned to the Cadastral Survey Organization. This organization is currently a part of the Cartographic Survey and attached to the Prime Ministry, but it may be transferred to the Ministry of Finance. The land registration function also involves the Ministry of Justice because all disputed ownership claims must be settled by the Land Registration Courts.

G. The Course of Action

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Time Required</u> (Months numbered in sequence from project start)
Review the land registration manual and the procedures and forms outlined therein and secure acceptance, with modification if necessary	1-4 (incl.)
Obtain agreement with Ministry of Justice for interface in land registration process	3-6
Prepare rules, regulations, and detailed instructions for land registration	3-7

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Time Required</u>
Review progress of cadastral survey program and current status of operations	3-6
Assist in the development of organization and staffing pattern for central and provincial offices of land registration	4-7
Develop training program with lesson plans and training materials and train Afghan trainers	7-9
Project time required for completion of cadastral survey as presently conducted and develop alternatives for accelerating survey	7-10
Prepare land registration program correlated in time and location with cadastral survey and land reform programs	7-9
Determine location for trial-run implementation of land registration and train required staff	10-11
If necessary, prepare proposal for accelerated cadastral survey program	11-12
Conduct trial-run implementation of land ownership registration	12-15
Prepare needed instructions for special cadastral survey work resulting from land registration and land reform programs	12-14
Develop training program for cadastral survey personnel and train Afghan trainers	15-17
Modify regulations, instructions and training program as required by experience in trial-run land registration	16-18
Determine locational priorities for implementation of land ownership registration program	16-18

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Time Required</u>
Conduct training program for cadastral survey personnel affected by new program	18-21
Conduct training program for all land registration personnel	19-23
Assist in implementation of land ownership registration program through field visitation, follow-up training, adjustment of procedures and such other assistance as may be needed. (This 12 month period will also provide some slack to accommodate probable slippage in the schedule for the first two years.)	24-36

H. In-Puts

1. AID

One advisor and party chief (three years) who will direct the project and will personally participate in the development of rules, regulations, instructions and training programs and in the implementation of the land ownership registration program. This advisor will be especially involved in the interface of land ownership registration with the courts, the cadastral survey, the land reform program and the office of land taxation.

One training advisor (three years) who will have primary responsibility for preparing lesson plans and training materials, assisting in the organization of a training office, training the Afghan trainers, and assisting in the planning and conduct of the training programs. This advisor will also participate during the implementation period to provide follow-up training.

One cadastral survey advisor (2-3 years) who will be responsible for evaluating the present cadastral survey program, projecting the time required for its completion and developing alternative(s) for an accelerated program. He will also prepare instructions for the cadastral survey

activities that will result from the land ownership registration, and land reform programs and will assist in the development and conduct of required training. If required, he will participate in the implementation phase with particular regard to the interface between the land ownership registration program and the cadastral survey activities.

One legal advisor (6 months) to review land registration manual, procedures and forms and to secure acceptance of them and to work with the Ministry of Justice to obtain their agreement and cooperation in the land ownership registration program.

A local hire secretary/office manager and a local hire translator will be provided for the duration of the project.

Transportation will be provided for field visitations. The vehicles will either be assigned to the project or provided as needed. In-country transportation expenses of advisors will be provided.

Office supplies and equipment not readily available in the bazaar will be provided.

The total cost for the life of the project is estimated at \$752,000 which will be obligated during the first year (FY 1978). This will be a grant to finance a technical assistance contract to provide the four advisors mentioned above for the three year period of the project. Budget details follow.

DETAILED BUDGET

	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>
Chief of Party	32,000	33,600	35,280
Training Advisor	24,000	25,200	26,460
Cadastral Survey Adv	24,000	25,200	26,460
Legal Advisor - 6 MM	<u>8,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	88,000	92,000	88,200
Travel 3 Advisors - PA	36,000		
Separation			30,000
R&R		12,000	12,000
Legal Adv	5,500	5,500	
Overhead - 60%	52,800	55,200	52,920
Benefits - 20%	17,600	18,400	17,640
Differential - 20%	17,000	17,800	17,640
Other Direct Costs	6,000	6,300	6,615
C.O.P. Travel 1 Trip	2,500	2,500	2,500
Emergency Travel	2,000	2,000	2,000
Edu. Allowance 2Grants x 3	13,500	13,500	13,500
L.S.L. one month	-	-	7,350
Miscellaneous	<u>1,100</u>	<u>1,800</u>	<u>2,635</u>
Total Personnel Costs	<u>242</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>253</u>
Commodities	<u>30</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>272</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>253</u>

Total Life of Project: \$ 752,000.

2. Government of Afghanistan

Suitable office space, heat, light, and telephone.

A vehicle for in-town transportation of advisor personnel.

An annual appropriation for the pay of local hire personnel other than the secretary and the translator. This should include typist, office cleaner, driver, and such other personnel as may be required and approved. The appropriation shall also provide for other office expenses and for travel and transportation expenses of Afghan counterpart personnel.

In addition to the above material inputs, the Government of Afghanistan will also undertake the following obligations through its appropriate agencies:

To provide counterpart personnel as required to work with the advisors.

To facilitate the gathering of information by the advisors and to give prompt consideration to their reports and recommendations.

To publish and distribute any manuals, instructions, forms, or other printed material required for implementation of the project.

To establish a training office with an adequate number of training instructors for the conduct of the required training.

To secure the full cooperation of the officials of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice, Land Reform Organization, Cadastral Survey Organization and of the several provinces in the implementation of the project.

A dollar figure cannot be placed on the above inputs at this time.

IV. Development of the Project

An initial analysis of the assistance required to assist the GOA in developing a land registration program has been developed by a U.S. consultant from PAS under an IQC as part of his normal duties within the Ministry of Finance. As a result, the Mission has determined that the project is feasible and is of high priority in the rural development sector. It is planned that a PRP will be submitted to AID/W by October 1976, and a PP by June 1977. The same PAS consultant should be returned under the IQC arrangement to assist in the

preparation of the PRP. It is estimated that one-two man months will be required for him to do the job. Otherwise two-three man months may be required if another consultant unfamiliar with Afghanistan is employed. Additional outside assistance will be required for the preparation of the PP. Regional Program Development and Support funds are needed for the PRP and PP.

V. Issues of a Policy or Programmatic Nature

The main issue which could affect this PID is the final approval process of the GOA. The project proposal is presently under review by the GOA and a decision is expected shortly. AID/W will be so informed including, of course, any substantial modification to the proposal as presented herein.

VI. Environmental Impact Statement

This project should have no deleterious environmental consequences.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE	1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D D = DELETE	PID 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1
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3. COUNTRY/ENTITY	4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER
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5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) [306-0156]	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL [NE] B. CODE [3]	7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) [EDUCATION MATERIALS PROCESSING]
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8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PRP 3 = PP	B. DATE [1 0 7 6]	10. ESTIMATED COSTS \$2,215,000. (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 =)
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9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY [7 8] b. FINAL FY [8 0]	FUNDING SOURCE A. AID APPROPRIATED 2,215 B. OTHER U.S. 1. 2. C. MOST COUNTRY D. OTHER DONOR(S) TOTAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2,215
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11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							
A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 1070		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) EH	669B	690		1,856		2,215	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
		TOTAL		1,856		2,215	

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
BR BU BW	

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To increase the effectiveness of the educational program, particularly at the primary level, and extending it to the masses in rural areas.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To assist in the establishment of the means for managing and operating the educational materials processing system.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

None anticipated for PRP preparation. See Section III for the PP.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE	19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED FOR AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
Signature Anthony R. Lanza	MM DD YY
Title Chief, Education Division	
Date Signed J u n 2 1 7 6	MM DD YY

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS PROCESSING PROJECT

I. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed and the Proposed Response

A. Problem Identification

The goal of increasing the effectiveness of the educational program, particularly at the primary level and extending it to the masses in rural areas has been identified as a priority for support by the Government of Afghanistan, USAID, and the Congress of the United States. In the Development Assistance Program (DAP), the Mission identified primary education as one of the "people oriented" areas of assistance which was of interest to the Government of Afghanistan (GOA) and supportable by USAID under terms of the new Congressional mandate (HR 9005, Sec. 105 (b)).*

Over the past several years, joint efforts of the GOA and USAID in the field of primary education have been concentrated in projects to improve the quality of educational programs and increase the GOA's capacity to expand rapidly the quantity of primary education available to children in rural areas.

Progress has been made through the efforts of the Curriculum and Textbook Project (C&T) and the Rural Primary School Project, among others. A modern curriculum has been developed and new textbooks, teachers' guides and instructional materials have been written to support the elementary program through grade six. Since grades seven and eight have been added to the elementary school as the result of the GOA's education reform program, initial planning has also begun for program and materials at those levels. The construction and furnishing of primary school facilities is well underway as part of the Seven-Year Plan, during which time MOE construction capabilities will improve and increased funding will be made available. A major element of the expansion program is that the MOE install new curricula, prepare and distribute relevant textbooks and materials and train qualified teachers for the new facilities, that is, that the quality of education is to

* "... to increase the relevance of formal education system to the needs of the poor, especially at the primary level, through reform of curricula, teaching materials, and teaching methods, and improved teacher training; and to strengthen the management capabilities of institutions which enable the poor to participate in development. "

be improved even as quantitative expansion proceeds.

The development of quality educational program (curriculum and supporting educational materials) is the first requirement for improving education. A second requirement is creation of a system for delivering effective learning experiences in each classroom utilizing well-planned programs and modern instructional materials.

The C & T Project has helped the MOE to achieve a basic capability for the development of curricula, textbooks and materials. A professional staff of competent Afghan educators has been trained, manuscript preparation procedures have been developed, and a curriculum and textbook organization established and institutionalized. With a minimum of continuing support, manuscript development should continue and expand through the efforts of the trained Afghan personnel. Therefore, the first phase of an educational materials development and utilization process has been successfully implemented.

The second element of the process (production, distribution, and utilization) has received peripheral attention and effective policies, organization, procedures, and trained personnel in these areas have not been developed. Needs in these areas have been identified by officials in the MOE and USAID.

A complete system for an educational materials processing program contains organizational elements for fulfilling the following specific functions:

1. Design and Development - MOE Publication Department
2. Production - MOE Education Press
3. Distribution - MOE Distribution Center and Regional Warehouses
4. Utilization - MOE Teacher Training Institutes and In-service Teacher-Training programs
5. Revision and Feedback - MOE Publication Department
6. Research and Evaluation - MOE Planning Department

In Afghanistan, all of the elements of such a system are present but some are more complete than others. The problem is twofold:

One, most elements lack the infrastructure needed to carry out a program on the massive scale required by the present schedule of curriculum innovation and textbook and educational materials development. And two, a system for operating and managing such a complex interdepartmental program has not been developed. This EMP Project must address the following organizational elements individually and collectively:

1. Design and Development

The ability to prepare manuscripts within the Department of Publications of the Ministry of Education has been developed through the Curriculum and Textbook Project. Basic competence in this activity has been achieved. However, curriculum development is a process that requires the introduction of new and more sophisticated programs and materials on a continuous basis. For instance, the GOA plans for a new Development and Services Center to include adult education, literacy and non-formal educational programs which will require the development and design of additional program and materials.

2. Production

The inability of the present Educational Press to satisfy the increasing demand for books and materials has been documented on several occasions. The GOA is negotiating with the World Bank for a loan to construct and equip a new educational press and warehouse facilities. However, low production is not due to inadequate machinery and facilities exclusively. While there is a need for capital investment to expand and modernize the press, there is an increasingly apparent need to develop an effective management system as well as to improve the operational system.

Planning and supervisory skills in the areas of production scheduling, fiscal management, supply management, personnel administration, and operations are required. The system must have the organization and personnel to anticipate demands, schedule production, and manage internal operations.

3. Distribution

The importance of providing adequate materials where needed at the appropriate time is basic to the support of effective instruction. A distribution plan has been accepted in principle by the MOE, but as of this time, action has not been taken regarding implementation of the plan.

The MOE is currently negotiating with the World Bank for a loan to build central and regional distribution warehouses and for vehicles for transport. While these capital inputs are vital to the establishment of an effective distribution system, the system itself must be developed and staff trained in order to accomplish its purpose.

An accounting, inventory, disbursement, warehousing, and feedback system must be developed. Personnel need to be trained. A pilot distribution program will be set up and evaluated and then implemented on a national basis. A distribution system to meet the national demands of such a complex operation will be massive in scope. At peak capacity, it could become necessary to distribute some 25 million books. In order to have the right books in the right place at the right time, accurate information must be available concerning:

1. One hundred sixty-seven titles divided into books for teachers and for students in eight different grades
2. The number of schools served by each regional distribution center
3. The grade levels and class enrollments for each school
4. The first and second language distribution in each school (Dari and/or Pashto)
5. The school calendar (summer or winter vacation schools)
6. The number of books by title and grade already on hand at each school; and
7. The enrollment for each school projected at least one year in advance

4. Utilization

Effective utilization requires that teachers be trained to use the new books as intended by the developers. The philosophy underlying the new books and materials requires significant changes in teacher behavior from that presently observable in Afghan primary classrooms. Even though the materials and textbook evaluations have attested to their intrinsic value in

promoting more and better pupil achievement, their effectiveness is consistently enhanced through the training of teachers. As more books and materials are published and as the numbers of teachers increase, the magnitude of training needs will also grow. A systematic in-service program on a large scale is required. An in-service training capability has been experimented with by the MOE but the infrastructure to accomplish a national program is not in place.

Another aspect of utilization involves pre-service training. While UNESCO and UNICEF have been working in the area of pre-service training, the recent publication of new texts and materials has not been fully integrated into their program. The introduction of the new curricula, materials, and teaching techniques into the teacher-training institute program needs development. Continuous liaison between the MOE Department of Teacher Training and the Department of Publications must be established.

5. Revision and Feedback

The original plans of the MOE regarding the publication of new books and materials included a provision for revision after three years of use in the schools. Since none of the materials has been in the schools for three years as of this time, procedures for revision have not been established. As development proceeds in Afghanistan and as more pupils with different characteristics (particularly rural children and girls) are attracted to the schools, the need for revision will become more pressing. A process for gathering systematic information regarding the strengths and weaknesses of the present materials, the provision for inclusion of content related to emerging goals and objectives, the inclusion of new and up-to-date knowledge, and the increased capabilities to prepare and publish more sophisticated materials must be accommodated.

The process of collecting and analyzing feedback, preparing and testing new editions, obtaining approval, production and introduction of them on a scheduled basis must be developed.

6. Research and Evaluation

Inherent within the infrastructure already developed within the Department of Publications is a research capability related to the evaluation of manuscripts and materials as they are produced and tested. This activity has centered around the gathering of data regarding the effectiveness of the new materials in comparison with the old and their effectiveness in achieving stated objectives.

To supplement the above capability, additional and expanded research applications are required for this project. The massive amount of data which will be necessary to make each of the elements of the educational materials process (EMP) function effectively and efficiently will require personnel with a variety of research skills. In addition, the manipulation of the data in order to make it useful and keep it current demands the availability of more sophisticated equipment and techniques. As better trained personnel assume positions of leadership and as the decision demands of the developing system increase, a research capability of a greater complexity and magnitude will be required.

Conclusion

While many of the EMP elements are being strengthened in their material and human resources capacities by the GOA and other donors, there is insufficient attention to the dynamic nature and process of effective materials development and utilization. Forward planning and costing of production are not yet a logical consequence to scheduling of materials development and reprinting (second edition) needs; routines of warehousing, stores inventory, delivery schedules are not fully established; teacher education in manipulation of new material -- its adaptation or modification -- is inadequate; evaluative feedback and revision are not operational. Attention to the problems inherent in each of the six elements discussed above is necessary to establish a functional educational materials processing system

B. Proposed Response

The intended end-product is a functioning, coordinated system of educational materials development, production, distribution, utilization, evaluation and revision which is institutionalized and functional within the MOE. To achieve this, the MOE - as implementors - must produce the following outputs:

1. Each section of the Department of Publications in the MOE will operate independent of specialized foreign advisors under the direction of an Afghan educator/administrator;
2. The process of manuscript writing in each subject area will be reorganized based on continuing review of past experience and changing discipline and content needs of MOE programs;

3. A schedule and procedure for revision of books and materials will be planned, tested and established. Capability for timely revision is to be demonstrated based on evaluation;

4. Management and operational systems will be developed for an expanded educational press;

5. A model regional warehousing system for textbooks and materials will be established;

6. A model distribution system based on demographic data will be established;

7. A schedule for in-service teacher-training programs related to materials production and delivery schedules will be developed and implemented;

8. The pre-service teacher education program will include the introduction of new curricula, textbooks, teacher guides, materials, and teaching strategies;

9. An operations research capability including data collection, storage, and analysis, will be established; and

10. Afghan personnel will be trained (U.S., third-country, on-the-job) in each of the functional areas as required and will assume responsibility for each of the operations.

Inputs

An American contract team staffed as follows, will be required to provide the Advisory services to the MOE in order to successfully implement the project:

- a. General advisor in curriculum and textbook revision
(Project Coordinator)
- b. Advisor in operations research
- c. Teacher-educator (in-service/pre-service)
- d. Advisor in administration at the MOE Press

- e. Technical production advisor at the MOE Press
- f. Book distribution advisor

Since the elements of this project cut across several departments within MOE, the project structure would be at the level of the presidents in charge of each element. The Chief of Party would work at the Deputy Minister level and team members would function within the departments most closely related to their primary activities. Afghan counterparts would be identified in each of the functional areas and training would be provided on the job in third countries and in the U.S.A.

There already exists an extensive pool of trained MOE manpower, so project implementation need not be delayed for lack of counterparts. However, there is a continuing need both for new training and for upgrading of the technical capabilities of counterparts and other project personnel. The emphasis of the participant training program will be on increased capability in planning, management, and operational skills related to the educational materials processing system.

The GOA has announced its Seven-Year Plan running from March 1976 to March 1983. It is proposed that this Education Materials Processing Project be scheduled to relate to educational outputs in the Seven-Year Plan. At the time of this writing, the Plan is unavailable for review. Since the present C & T Project will terminate during the second year of the Seven-Year Plan, it may be appropriate for the new project to begin as soon thereafter as possible and be completed prior to the termination of the Seven-Year Plan. Therefore, this should be a five-year project (Phase I - 3 years, and Phase II - 2 years) which would be consistent with the educational planning cycle of the GOA.

The MOE will provide the space, office furniture and equipment to support project personnel. A local trust fund budget requirement in the amount of Afs 2.5 million is estimated. In arriving at this figure, it is assumed that the GOA will fulfill its Seven Year Plan in terms of support for the Educational Press, school construction, and teacher-training.

While this project will provide technical assistance for the general purpose of forging the cooperative functional linkages among system elements and overall management of the system, it will be essential that other proposed and planned inputs from the GOA and other donors be accomplished. The

Department of Publications of the MOE will receive assistance from the British Council in the areas of English language materials writing and participant training. A proposal is before the World Bank for capital development of the Educational Press which includes a new plant, new equipment, and new warehouses. Paper for printing is being donated by the Netherlands and Canada. Vehicles for distributing books to the provinces are also included in the World Bank proposal. UNICEF and UNESCO are agencies cooperating in the in-service and pre-service teacher-training programs. School construction is moving forward during the life of this project with the cooperation of the MOE, USAID, and WFP.

C. Alternatives to the Project

1. To leave the MOE to continue independently in the area of manuscript preparation. A writing capability in the MOE has been established and needs only nurturing in order to take advantage of the gains previously made. However, utilizing evaluation and feedback for revision is a quite separate skill. This alternative would leave the MOE with instructional materials writing skills but with no assurance that essential revision of materials would be effectively accomplished.

2. Work only in the production-distribution areas. This would ensure materials are printed and distributed. However, again the effectiveness of the materials depends on the utilization, feedback, and revision and thus the input of resources already provided would be in jeopardy.

3. A strategy involving only teacher-training, in-service and pre-service might be considered. Without effective materials in adequate quantities at the time needed, teacher training would also have limited utilization. It would only be through a coordinated approach that the major educational impact upon all of the children will be realized. This aspiration is very closely related to the educational goals of the GOA as expressed in their Seven-Year Plan. Without assistance, the MOE does not have the resources nor capabilities necessary to develop such a program.

D. Major Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries

The primary and ultimate beneficiaries of this project are the students in the schools of Afghanistan. Increasingly, as the Rural Primary School Project goes forward and as the GOA's Seven-Year Plans are implemented, a greater percentage of rural school-age population will benefit

directly in terms of having access to a more effective instructional program. In addition, more conscious attention has been given by the MOE to the role of women in Afghan society as the instructional materials and textbooks have been developed. Therefore, the education of girls concerning their contribution to the development of Afghanistan will also be enhanced through this project. Immediate beneficiaries of this project will be the professional and technical personnel of the MOE, both in Kabul and in the Provinces, who will receive training and whose skills will be increased. However, the success of the project will be measured only by the degree of the impact on the primary beneficiaries, i. e., the children in school.

E. Amplification of Project Benefits

If the project purpose is achieved, at least two significant amplifications of the results are anticipated:

1. Once established, the EMP system will continue to provide the means for the initial introduction of other educational materials and subsequent revision and reprinting cycles of those materials.

2. Effective management of one interdepartmental function of the MOE -- in this case processing of materials -- will generate techniques, organizational linkages, managerial experience and bureaucratic precedent which could be applied to better management of similar interdepartmental programs. For instance, the EMP Project will provide the MOE a data base for decision making and interdepartment planning in school construction, teacher preparation and placement, procurement, storage, accounting and distribution procedures for every type of commodity requirement.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans

A. U.S. Contribution

1. Phase I

Described in this section are the financial, personnel and commodity requirements for a Phase I, three-year EMP Project:

<u>Personnel</u>	\$ 1,565,000
<u>Participant Training</u>	300,000
<u>Commodities</u>	<u>350,000</u>
U.S. Est. 3-year Total	\$ 2,215,000

2. Phase II

Two years: Extension into and funding for Phase II will depend upon evaluation of Phase I.

B. GOA Contribution

Personnel, commodities, facilities, travel: Afs. 220,000,000
(\$4 million, approx.)

C. Other Donor Contributions (Estimated)

IBRD (Press)	\$ 2,000,000
UNESCO (Teacher-Training)	900,000
ODM/British Council (MOE)	750,000
Canada and Netherlands (Paper)	<u>1,500,000</u>
	\$ 5,150,000

III. Development of the Project

Basically, the project development will consist of two phases: (1) continuous discussion sessions with the MOE through committees to further develop and plan the implementation of the project, and (2) actual writing of the PRP and PP. Currently it is anticipated that AID/W TDY personnel in the form of an education materials expert will be requested for the development of the PP for approximately 60 days.

The estimated target date for submission of the PRP is October 1976. Submission of the PP is anticipated in March 1977.

IV. Environmental Impact Statement

This project would have no deleterious effects upon the environment.

V. Issues of Policy or Programmatic Nature

1. Commitment of other donors, as cited in this PID, will be forthcoming.

2. The success of this project, as planned, will require that supervision be exercised directly by a Deputy Minister or equivalent because the project requires activities that cut across MOE Departmental boundaries.

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

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

PID
2. DOCUMENT CODE
1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY
AFGHANISTAN

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)
 306-0155

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)
 DEVELOPMENT RELATED RESEARCH

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
A. 2 = PRP
 3 = PP
B. DATE MM YY
 11 7 6

10. ESTIMATED COSTS \$1,870,000.
(\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE		WA55c2F
A. AID APPROPRIATED		1,870
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		1,870

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

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

A. APPRO-RIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 1978		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) EH	669 B	973		1,536		1,870	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				1,536		1,870	

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

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

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)
 To strengthen institutional capacity for planning, evaluation, and operational research.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)
 To institutionalize within Afghanistan a functional responsibility and an administrative mechanism for development-related research.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)
None anticipated for PRP. See Section III for PP.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE
Signature: Anthony R. Lanza
Title: Chief, Education Division
Date Signed: MM DD YY
J u n 2 1 7 6

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

DEVELOPMENT-RELATED RESEARCH PROJECT

I. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed and the Proposed Response to the Problem.

Problem - Why Research?

Afghanistan is making a greater effort to plan for its development and to rationalize resource allocations among alternative expenditures and programs. Currently, Afghanistan is involved in development projects in a number of areas such as land reform, health, sanitation, rural development, production, cooperatives, and skills training. The allocation of resources for these projects is being done through development plans, growth in the development budget, and the inclusion of project criteria by the Ministry of Planning.

Implicit in the project design process is the initiation of a series of criteria by which projects are judged for funding -- the most effective, the least costly, the most beneficial, the most equitable, only the feasible. This requires information on the economical, technical and social parameters of problems and proposed solutions. Generally it is information which is not readily available in Afghanistan. Such information is generated by research.

Presently, the process for selection and evaluation of development projects is the following: The guidance of the Ministry of Planning, current interests and competencies of officials of the Ministries, anecdotes of project development or lack thereof, and donor studies and advice.

The consequences of such a process often results in the following: Projects which are costly and ineffective, outmoded technology, socially unacceptable, and a culturally-biased analysis and test results from foreigners.

Thus, the problem is that while development planning and project selection criteria are being imposed from the top in order to rationalize development expenditures, there is little capability within Ministries or any other local institution to generate information and research needed for rational presentation and assessment of projects. An ancillary problem is that there is within the Ministries little appreciation for the power of reasoned, analytical information. There is almost no capability to formulate a problem in terms of information and/or research needs. Thus, another problem is how to encourage and stimulate this Ministerial concern for and appreciation of project-related research? Currently there is some evidence that this situation is changing: The Engineering Research Center at Kabul University (CECSAR) is involved in a roofing design project, rural school building design, (USAID funded) rural bridges and small

irrigation works (also USAID funded) and soil testing, all related to rural development construction projects initiated from the Ministries. Also, CECSAR has recently been awarded an MOE contract to design six Vocational Agriculture schools, to be funded by IBRD. In addition, the Kabul University Research Center (KURC) is involved in a socio-economic baseline study of the MOE/USAID assisted Rural Primary Schools project.

Response

Recent U.S. legislation (H.R. 9005) emphasizes the need for relevant studies and research to be carried out by competent and influential local analysis; an emphasis on research to strengthen institutional capacity for planning, evaluation, and operational research; and emphasis on research projects which explore some of the effects of health, family planning, nutrition programs (and other development programs) on the rural poor; the potential role of women; rural development (especially in the areas of land reform and the needs of small farmers); sample surveys covering technical, economic and other relevant factors; and the effect of rural public works programs. The Mission believes there is a need for a Development-Related Research (DRR) project which focuses on Afghanistan's health, socio-economic and technological development, particularly as related to the rural poor. The DRR Project would concentrate on development-related research of interest to the various developmental Ministries of the GOA, USAID, UNDP, Asian Development Bank, UNICEF, ILO, and other donors. Each development-related research study must be requested by or receive the approval of the concerned Ministry in order to help ensure project implementation and dissemination. This should make the process of selecting development project more rational and thus lead to increased chances for useful results and increased benefits for target populations.

More specifically, the DRR project objectives would be as follows:

(1) To conduct high impact development-related research studies (subject to the approval of the concerned Ministries) which focus on Afghanistan's health, socio-economic and technological development relating to the rural poor.

(2) To institutionalize a functional responsibility and an administrative mechanism for development -related research between the GOA Ministries and the research facilities at Kabul University.

(3) To identify the means and establish the mechanisms by which relevant development-related research results are disseminated and applied in the field through programs and projects.

Project Description

The project purpose is to institutionalize within Afghanistan a functional responsibility and an administrative mechanism for development-related research. Indicators of the estimated project outputs relative to the achievement of the project purpose are:

1. Information/research needed for rational presentation and assessment of development projects will be available to the GOA Ministries, which will result in the reduction of risk in development-related projects, and a more rational decision-making and greater success in selecting and implementing development-related projects;
2. Greater use of development-related research by clients and donors interested in assisting the GOA in programs which benefit the rural population;
3. Results of research integrated into application and implementation activities to benefit target populations;
4. Institutionalization of an indigenous research institution which is responsive to the needs and demands of the GOA Ministries and donors which will result in the development of a capability within the GOA to formulate a problem in terms of information and/or research needs, and a cadre of Afghans with research competence.

A USAID/GOA Development-Related Research project would be jointly implemented by a U.S. contractor and the Kabul University Research Center. Four full-time U.S. consultants from a U.S. University, tentatively in the fields of Research Coordination, Sociology, Economics, and Engineering would stimulate and train researchers both within Kabul University research facilities and, to a lesser extent, within the research units or among the research-prone personnel in the developmental Ministries. In fact, we would envisage the strengthening of this relationship between Kabul University and the Ministries as one of the consultant's prime roles. They would also assist in establishing the mechanism to disseminate the research results at the field level.

In addition, short-term U.S. consultants would be provided as required. In short, the project team would assist the indigenous research unit through professional stimulation and on-the-job training in research design and methodology, organization and management of (end-user-oriented) research which would be of value to the GOA, USAID and other donors in their development work with the GOA Ministries. It is anticipated that a small commodity component and a participant training component would also be built into the project. Commodities would be provided to ensure certain minimum requirements in research materials and equipment, and participant training to further develop basic Afghan competencies in research design and methodologies. The research institution's contributions would be its pool of both trained and untrained researchers, office space, facilities, and contact mechanisms with the field.

A Phase I, three-year period would be appropriate. Phase II would carry the project an additional two years if it is deemed useful. Financing for Phase I would cover full- and short-term advisers, participant training, commodities to support the advisers and to strengthen the research institution, and seed money for initiating research. Eventually, research funding must come from the requesting agencies in the form of payments for each study required.

Alternatives to Project Proposal

1. Development of Central Ministry of Planning research capability.
2. Develop capability in individual Ministries.
3. Continue use of expatriate teams of contractors hired by foreign donors.
4. Utilize potential capabilities of Kabul University faculty members.

The choice is to primarily utilize Kabul University Research Center (KURC) for the following reasons:

- (a) Organization and infrastructure (KURC) exists;
- (b) GOA and KU Administration recognize potential and will support the KURC;
- (c) Sufficient disciplinary talent and incentives exist among faculty members to do research;
- (d) Interdisciplinary study is possible;

- (e) Indigenous talent (many of whom have cultural understanding from personal experience with rural living and all of whom can speak one or more local languages) ; and
- (f) Allow U.S., other donors and the GOA to benefit from considerable investments already made at Kabul University.

Assumptions

The major assumptions would be: (1) recognition of the need by GOA Ministries, Kabul University, and USAID for institutionalizing Afghan development-related research at Kabul University and the provision of their support for such an endeavor; and (2) joint cooperation and willingness on the part of KU, a U.S. institution, GOA Ministries, USAID, and other foreign donors to initiate and fund studies of value and to apply and implement the results of these studies.

Previous Assistance

There has been previous foreign assistance to the KURC both in terms of financial support for projects and in terms of foreign advisor assistance. In 1973 and 1974 USAID and Asia Foundation each contributed \$2,000 to KURC and the GOA has increased its budget by Afs 100,000 each year. This is minimal but it has provided seed money which has resulted in some 160 small-scale research projects conducted under the sponsorship of KURC. Additionally, the KU Higher Education Project (University of Nebraska) in 1974 provided some foreign advisory service to KURC. It has been through these minimal efforts that the KURC has now developed to the point where a larger scale Development-Related Research project might be lodged there. Although a functional KURC now exists where ten years ago there was none, the services to be provided by KURC related to the development of Afghanistan have yet to achieve significant results due to inexperience and the modest GOA and foreign donor research inputs.

Impact

As to the actual impact of the research carried out, this is totally dependent on GOA and foreign donor application and implementation of the results of the studies. The research will point the way in terms of feasibility, project planning, impact of certain developmental projects currently under way, and present guidelines and plans for dealing with specified problem areas. The real significance of the research project will be greater use of human resources

in the development of Afghanistan, betterment of health and nutrition, better education, and improved living standards of the poor in Afghanistan, especially in those selected areas where the research is conducted, disseminated, and applied. Additionally, if the project is successful, it will result in an improved KURC that can be responsive to the future development-related information and research needs of Afghanistan.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans.

Described in this section are the necessary inputs and financial requirements needed for a three year Phase I implementation of the Development -Related Research project. The total Phase I Project cost is estimated at \$1,870,000.

Detailed Budget:

	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>
1. <u>Contract</u>			
4 Advisors @ \$245,000 for 3 yrs. & Home Office Costs for 3 yrs. @ 95	1,075		
<u>Short Term Consultants</u>			
2. One Trip 3 MM @ \$20,000 x 14	280		
3. Commodities	50	45	
4. Participants	91	122	87
5. Special Research Grant	40	40	40
	<u>1,536</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>127</u>

III. Development of the Project

The project development will consist of two phases: (1) establishment of committees to develop and plan the details of the Project; and (2) actual writing of the PRP and PP. Currently it is anticipated an AID/W TDY research oriented person of approximately 30 - 60 days would be necessary to help the Mission in the development of the PP. No assistance is anticipated for the PRP.

The estimated target date for submission of the PRP is November 1976, and that for submission of the PP is May 1977.

IV. Issues

To what extent should the research funded under this project be directly tied to planned or ongoing AID assisted projects?

V. Environmental Impact Statement

This project would have no deleterious effects on the environment.

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
AFGHANISTAN

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)
306-0157

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)
DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT TRAINING

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
A. 2 = PRP 3 = PP B. DATE 10/76

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

FUNDING SOURCE		BASE
A. AID APPROPRIATED		738
B. OTHER U.S.	1. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		738

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

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

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 1978		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) EH	669 B	700		291		738	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				291		738	

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 availability of trained Afghan manpower in priority development areas.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)
To upgrade the technical and managerial expertise of Afghans who are directly involved in the development and implementation of USAID's development programs.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)
Three man-months of consultant services are required to help prepare the necessary analysis for the PRP. Regional Project Development and Support funds are requested.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE
Signature: Ronald A. Rogers
Title: Assistant Director for Development Planning
Date Signed: JUN 21 1976

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

DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT TRAINING

I. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed and the Proposed Response

The goal is to increase the availability of trained Afghan manpower in priority development areas.

The purpose of the project is to upgrade the technical and managerial expertise of Afghans who are directly involved in the development and implementation of AID's priority social and economic development project through short- or long-term training programs either in the U.S., third countries, or Afghanistan.

Every study the Mission or other donors have made in any relevant developmental sector stresses the continuing and critical need for competent and trained Afghans both in quantity and quality. If any social or economic development program is to succeed, sufficient skilled managerial personnel are essential to develop and implement the required projects. Afghanistan is in the final stages of development of a Seven-Year Plan. Despite the intensified efforts of the past several years to train personnel in areas of specialization critical to the development of developmental projects, there is still a critical shortage of Afghan specialists necessary to staff these areas. Such a shortage is a major impediment to economic and social development in Afghanistan.

USAID has recently addressed this requirement by funding two training programs: (1) participant training programs for Afghans who are on-the-ground implementors of USAID-funded projects (project funded); and (2) participant training through the National Development Training program (NDT) which concentrates on upgrading the expertise of Afghans, especially in the management and legal fields but with little specific developmental focus. In May 1977, the NDT program will terminate. In order to continue to assist the GOA in upgrading the expertise of key officials at the policy, planning and management levels, and to train other Afghans whose jobs provide a key link in a given development project, a new but redirected development training program will be devised by the USAID/GOA.

The new training program will differ from its predecessor in three substantial ways. The first difference (and the highest priority) will be training for those Afghans who, by the nature of their position, will have a direct and consequential impact on AID-financed programs already in the implementation

stage or which will be implemented in the near future. An example would be legal officials whose initiation of various water laws would directly affect the Helmand and Rural Works programs. The second difference will be Afghans who, although not directly involved in the planning, managing, or implementing of AID-funded programs per se, will have a direct influence on priority economic and social development programs aimed at the rural sector such as cooperatives, land reform, and perhaps a wheat management program.

The third difference would be in the selection process. It is realized that the selection process is extremely important in order to maintain the developmental focus of the program. The exact mechanism will be developed during the PRP stage. At this stage, however, it is envisaged that a small USAID/GOA committee will be responsible for the final selection and approval of every participant to insure the program criteria are fully met. Examples of such criteria might be: Pre-project training of selected key personnel required in development on ongoing AID-assisted projects; training for trainers in which the training will provide for the broadest possible multiplier effect; training for persons who will have a direct influence on the development and/or implementation of future AID-assisted projects. The criteria are listed under I.A. Project Description. This committee also will be directly involved in the evaluation process.

In summary, the major objectives of the Development Support Training project will be to:

1. Expand and upgrade the management and technical expertise of Afghans who are or will be directly involved with USAID-assisted people-directed projects at the planning or implementing level.
2. Assist in the transfer of technology techniques in an informal training atmosphere through the provision of in-country training programs, seminars and workshops in social and economic areas as jointly agreed upon by the GOA and the USAID.

A. Project Description

This project will provide trained manpower in areas critical to achieving Afghanistan's development needs which are not provided for in other AID projects and for which provisions have not already been made by either the host government or other donors.

A specific example of how this project could be focused would be through the provision of training to the Engineering Faculty at Kabul University. At present, it is estimated that 80 percent of the K. U. engineering graduates work for the GOA, almost all in development projects. However, one of the great constraints to the implementation of our rural development program (Rural Works, Basic Health Services, Rural Primary Schools, and the Central Helmand Drainage Projects) is the lack of trained engineers. Assistance to the Engineering Faculty through this Development Support Training project would help overcome this constraint. A separate project for the Engineering Faculty at this time, would seem inappropriate for AID assistance, given the Congressional Mandate and our DAP strategy.

Training will be included within the three categories of undergraduate, graduate, and special -- according to the following criteria:

1. No training will be supported out of country if available in-country.
2. Degree training will be supported only out of country.
3. Special training will be possible in-country, within a third country, or in the U.S.
4. Training will be primarily for personnel of government and/or quasi-government institutions, with private sector employment approved on a limited case-by-case basis.
5. Major institutional staffing, e.g., large numbers of personnel trained for a particular institution, will not be included.
6. Training requests for doctoral degrees will be limited and considered on a case-by-case basis.

The outputs necessary to achieve the project purpose are: (1) trained individuals possessing up-to-date managerial and technological skills for planning, developing and implementing social and economic development projects aimed at benefiting the rural poor; and (2) placement of these individuals in responsible and development-related jobs where their training can be directly utilized.

The kinds of technical and physical resources required are institutions which can provide specialized (non-degree) training and graduate degree training as required. Specialized training could take place in Afghanistan, the

U.S. or third countries. Graduate degree training will occur only out of Afghanistan. In-country training will be programmed in the developmental areas where it is more feasible and effective to bring a trainer or small group of trainers to Afghanistan for short periods of time.

The estimated disbursement period of the project will be five years, i.e., a Phase I of two years, and a Phase II of three years. Phase II will be initiated only if an intensive Phase I evaluation so recommends.

B. Major Assumptions

Major assumptions pertinent to the project success are:

1. It will remain the GOA's policy to upgrade when possible the managerial and technological expertise of its officers who are directly employed in social and economic developmental positions.
2. The GOA will identify and release candidates for training under this project, and
3. The overseas participants are repatriated (if trained overseas), but otherwise employed as planned.

C. Similar Activities

As stated previously, USAID presently has a participant training program in the management and legal fields but with no specific rural development focus. Participants also are being trained through project funding but are usually prime movers of specific USAID-funded projects. Other bilateral donors fund training programs especially relating to their particular political or project purpose. This project will attempt to focus on individuals who are or will be after training, in a position to directly influence AID-assisted programs directly affecting the rural sector, whether in agriculture, health, rural administration, etc. The GOA and USAID will coordinate the training to be done under this project with other donor training programs.

D. Alternatives

There is no realistic alternative to providing more carefully developed training programs for qualified Afghans who can be effective in designing and implementing priority economic and social development problems which will directly benefit the rural poor. It would be unrealistic to believe that the

quality of developmental programs will improve either in the short or long run without an upgrading of Afghan expertise.

E. Beneficiaries

The trained persons provided by this project will enable the GOA to plan and implement development projects which will benefit the poor majority. This will be done by assigning project-trained persons to key positions related to development projects.

A beneficiary issue of a social/political nature that could interfere with the beneficiary plan of this project would be the potential tendency for GOA individuals or groups to divert the project to their benefit.

F. Spread Effect

The project should have a multiplier effect in that the trained personnel will return to or be placed in positions where their training will be utilized to its maximum effectiveness in social and economic projects for the entire country. They also will affect persons within their immediate sphere of influence by imparting their newly acquired technologies/skills laterally among their peer managers and downward through subordinates. In addition, a certain number of trainees will be participants of this project who will pass on their newly acquired knowledge through in-country training programs.

II. Financial Plan

There are no major financial issues for analysis or resolution in this project. AID funding will cover all of the costs of student training in the U.S. and third countries. Such costs will include tuition, contractor costs to provide in-country training when appropriate, student allowances and per diem as set forth in the Project Handbook for participants. The GOA will pay the costs of international travel on their national airline to the connecting point for an American flag carrier.

In addition to providing funds for the training programs themselves, a small amount of funds will be provided for Afghan academic participants who wish to return to Afghanistan for a short period (up to a year maximum) to complete their Master's or Doctoral theses on problems related to and relevant to development in Afghanistan.

Furthermore, funds will be provided for non-formal education programs, workshops, seminars, etc., to introduce new ideas and technologies in

specialized areas where it is more advantageous to bring trainers to Afghanistan to train larger groups of up to 30 persons rather than send them out of the country for individual or group training. These workshops or seminars can also be used, for example, to give speciality training to generalists, e.g., training in agriculture co-ops, agri-credit, or agri-extension. The estimated project cost is \$738,000 over the entire life of the project; \$291,000 is estimated for FY 1978.

DETAILED BUDGET

<u>Participants</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
10 Long-term Academic Degree Programs	87	78
10 Long-term Academic Degree Programs		165
10 Short-term Non-Academic U.S. 6 MM	114	114
15 Short-term Non-Academic Third Country	45	45
 <u>Non-Formal Training in Afghanistan</u>		
3 30-day programs 9 MM x 3,000 = 27,000		
90 Participants x \$5 x 30 days = 13,500		
M.A. & Ph.D. Research in Afghanistan = 4,500	45	45
	-----	-----
	291	447

Total: \$ 738.

III. Development of the Project

The scope of the project will be guided by consultant/contractor findings after analysis of manpower requirements in the priority developmental areas. This survey would be implemented with the cooperation of the UNDP's Manpower Advisor within the Ministry of Planning. On the basis of this survey, the Mission/GOA would establish annual quotas for each GOA Ministry/institution. These quotas would be reviewed each year, taking into account the record of participant utilization in economic and social project development, and altered as may be appropriate.

The scheduled target date for submitting the PRP is October 1976, and the PP is May 1977.

IV. AID Resources Required in Developing the Project

At this time, we believe that it may be necessary to utilize consulting services to help prepare the necessary analysis for the PRP. Manpower specialists hired through the IQC arrangement probably will be required. Perhaps a direct-hire person familiar with the African Manpower Development project, which we understand is similar to the intended scope of this project, would be a useful consultant. Approximately three man-months of consultant services may be required to assist the Mission and the GOA in making an analysis of the specific areas within the GOA which should become the major beneficiaries of the project. Some questions to be addressed are: Where are the greatest needs for skilled developers and managers vis-a-vis the Seven-Year Development Plan? Where should the Mission develop its highest priority programs to provide trained manpower for the staffing of Afghan training institutions presently inadequately staffed? The consultants will survey the GOA spectrum of Ministries/institutions involved in development activities, most of which are in crucial need of skilled managerial and technical personnel, and make specific recommendations to the GOA and USAID where the most effective training efforts should be directed. The report might include areas of training needs, number to be trained, level of training, time required, job each trainee will fill upon completion of training, cost estimates, and recommendations as to where training should be done.

V. Issues of a Policy or Programmatic Nature

The critical issue at the PRP stage will be how well the USAID with consultant and UNDP advisory assistance will be able to develop criteria for the selection of training programs under this project. Without the proper development focus, this project rightfully would be criticized as an old-line "basket" activity, unresponsive to the DAP and the Congressional Mandate.

VI. Environmental Impact Statement

This project should have no deleterious effects upon the environment.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE	1. TRANSACTION CODE <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">A</div> A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE	PID 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1
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3. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN	4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; display: inline-block;"></div>
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5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">306-0159</div>	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL NE B. CODE 03	7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">HAV SOIL & WATER SURVEY- PHASE II</div>
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8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</div> 2 = PRP 3 = PP B. DATE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; text-align: center;"><tr><td>MM</td><td>YY</td></tr><tr><td>03</td><td>77</td></tr></table>	MM	YY	03	77	10. ESTIMATED COSTS \$2,721,000 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 =) <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">FUNDING SOURCE</th> <th style="text-align: right;">PA5528F</th> </tr> <tr> <td>A. AID APPROPRIATED</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,721</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. OTHER U.S.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. MOST COUNTRY</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. OTHER DONOR(S)</td> <td style="text-align: right;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,721</td> </tr> </table>	FUNDING SOURCE	PA5528F	A. AID APPROPRIATED	2,721	B. OTHER U.S.	1.	C. MOST COUNTRY	2.	D. OTHER DONOR(S)		TOTAL	2,721
MM	YY																
03	77																
FUNDING SOURCE	PA5528F																
A. AID APPROPRIATED	2,721																
B. OTHER U.S.	1.																
C. MOST COUNTRY	2.																
D. OTHER DONOR(S)																	
TOTAL	2,721																

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">78</div> b. FINAL FY <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">80</div>	
--	--

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							
A. APPRO- PRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 1978		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) FN	291B	099		1,320		2,721	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				1,320		2,721	

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

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13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH) BR	14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE
--	----------------------------

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

Implementation of priority Helmand/Arghandab Basin development projects.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To identify priority investment targets in the Helmand/Arghandab Basin upon which the GOA can base development decisions.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

None anticipated beyond PASA team and Mission direct-hire personnel.
See Section III.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE	19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED 1: AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION												
Signature	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>MM</td><td>DD</td><td>YY</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>	MM	DD	YY									
MM		DD	YY										
Title SCS Phase I Survey Team	Date Signed <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>MM</td><td>DD</td><td>YY</td></tr> <tr><td>J</td><td>u</td><td>n</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	MM	DD	YY	J	u	n	2	1	7	6		
MM	DD	YY											
J	u	n											
2	1	7											
6													

HELMAND/ARGHANDAB VALLEY (HAV)
SOIL AND WATER SURVEY (PHASE II)

I. SUMMARY

A. Problem

The Helmand/Arghandab Basin is predominantly agricultural. The economic development of the region rests with realizing the area's full agricultural potential. At present the Government of Afghanistan does not know what the full development potential of the Helmand Basin is. There is general agreement that the drainage of the irrigated area should be improved, that salinity needs to be controlled, that more roads are required, that schools and health service facilities ought to be established, that export crops and crops lending themselves to the development of agro-industry should be produced. Some experts have said that if properly developed and managed, the area has a potential similar to that of the Imperial Valley in California. Unfortunately, there is no firm current data which can be used as a basis for making sound decisions on the kinds of activities which should be undertaken next, in what time phase and of what magnitude. There is inadequate information as to the size of the problems facing the region and its inhabitants and there has been little effort to date to establish an agro-industry base in the area.

B. Proposed Response

The proposed survey is designed to build upon the inventory of soil and water resources of the Helmand/Arghandab Basin now underway for Phase I of the HAV Soil and Water Survey. This would supply an updated, more accurate base of information on the present situation in the region as relates to water, soil, crops, arable land, and manpower resources. From this information, the survey would develop suggestions on optimum approaches to the region's development problems and recommendations for overcoming constraints to increased farmer productivity and income.

C. Project Design

Goal: Implementation of priority Helmand/Arghandab Basin development projects. (Goal-level indicators will be determined during the course of the proposed Phase II Survey.)

Purpose: To identify priority investment targets in the Helmand/ Arghandab Basin upon which the GOA can make development decisions.

Indicators of purpose achievement would be:

- the number of economically viable projects identified;
- GOA decisions made on relative priorities;
- added internal and external resources made available for their implementation.

Outputs:

1. Surveys:

- Soil and water resources (to include completion of Phase I inventory work, collection of additional data as needed, and undertaking of analyses);
- crops and cropping patterns;
- arable land resources (extent and classification);
- energy resources (to include prioritization and allocation of water as between energy requirements and irrigation needs);
- farmer education needs (e. g. , soil and water management);
- manpower resources.

2. Investment recommendations (concerning agri-business, marketing, cooperative formation, and crop diversification);

3. Selected project feasibility studies.

Inputs: See II - Financial Requirements

Basic Assumptions:

1. The GOA and AID will maintain their commitments to the Helmand/ Arghandab Basin development

2. The GOA will provide the funds necessary to carry out at least the highest priority recommendations of the survey team;

3. The HAVA can find local experts to help in conducting the surveys and to guide the recommendations into channels achievable by the Afghans;

4. The farmers in the area will cooperate;
5. Funds necessary for credit and other implementation costs will be available as needed;
6. Counterpart staff will be available as programmed;
7. Equipment as needed will be made available;
8. The HAVA budget will be adequate to conduct the surveys.

D. Other Related Activities

A Phase I inventory of soil and water resources is currently underway under USAID Project 306-11-120-145, which is scheduled to be completed in December 1976. This project will provide an important information base and identify any information gaps needed for an in-depth analysis of the soil and water resources of the region.

The Asian Development Bank has recently completed a study of the Upper Helmand which will add further to the needed information base. There is also a survey of existing and potential loads of the Kajakai Power Market Service area (Kandahar) which is now underway which is being done by Harza Engineering under AID contract. This study will likely be helpful for the purposes of this survey. (A PID is being submitted separately for the Kandahar Electrical Distribution System.)

The GOA has had a long history of effort and accomplishment in the region. For a detailed history of the Helmand/Arghandab Valley Region, see the following reports:

Helmand-Arghandab Valley - General Overview, Project Areas, Past and Present Irrigation, Cost Estimates for Completion, by Sanford Caudill, Irrigation and Planning Advisor, USAID/Kabul, December 1974;

Audit Report, Comprehensive Review of United States Assistance in the Helmand-Arghandab Valley Region (HAVR), Afghanistan, October 31, 1972, Office of the Auditor General, Area Auditor General - Near East, AID: Sector Analysis, Helmand-Arghandab Valley Region, An Analysis by Lloyd Baron, and Project Proposal by David Levintow, USAID, Kabul, February 1973.

The GOA has been interested in developing the Helmand Valley since 1902. Prior to World War II, with the assistance of the Japanese and the Germans, work was started on the irrigation system by building the Seraj and part of the Bogra Canals. After the war, the government obtained loans totaling \$39.5 million from the U.S. Export-Import Bank and hired Morrison-Knudsen to build two dams and to continue with other development work. Shortly after these loans were disbursed, AID began to be involved in the Helmand/Arghandab Valley development, assuming an increasingly larger role in the irrigation and agricultural aspects of development.

The Helmand-Arghandab Valley Authority (HAVA) was originally established as a fully autonomous organization but over the years it has lost much of its autonomy and at various times has reported to the Government through the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and/or the Ministry of the Interior. Up to June 30, 1974, the Government spent the equivalent of about \$120 million in developing the area. HAVA's annual budget is currently running at Afs 250 million (\$1/afs 51, or approximately \$5 million).

Over the 20-year period that AID has been involved in the area, we have spent approximately \$90 million, \$20 million of which has been in the form of grants. Of the loans, about \$25.5 million supported electric power generation and transmission systems. As a result of this large investment, Afghanistan now has two large dams, the Kajakai and the Arghandab, a hydro-power plant, roads, canals, drains, schools, a hospital, a functioning administrative organization (HAVA), and a construction organization rated as the best in the country, i.e., the Helmand Construction Corporation (HCC). AID is currently assisting HAVA in extending and perfecting the drainage system in four Helmand irrigation project areas under the Central Helmand Drainage Project.

The irrigated area has increased from 180 thousand acres in 1950 to about 396,000 acres in 1974; double-cropping has increased from 34,000 acres to 185,000 acres during the same period. Fertilizer sales have expanded to the point that about one-third of the fertilizer used in the country is consumed in the area. Crop production has increased three and fourfold, both because of increased yields and increased area, and the production of high value-crops has increased dramatically.

E. Alternatives Considered

Given the need for a baseline for determining what the investment opportunities are in the basin and how available resources can best be used, there exists no realistic alternative to undertaking the Phase II survey and developing suitable recommendations. Questions could be raised as to the topics selected for survey. The proposed selection is at this time indicative and is illustrated by the types of people to be involved (see Section II). A final choice will be made after the alternatives are weighed more thoroughly during the Phase I Soil and Water Survey, which includes the development of a comprehensive scope-of-work for the Phase II proposed here.

F. Beneficiaries

It should be recognized from the outset that the direct beneficiaries of this project will be the Helmand-Arghandab Valley Authority, the Water and Power Authority (WAPA), and the Ministry of Planning — whose decision making should be enhanced considerably by the information base and recommendations expected to result from this activity.

Over the longer run, to the extent that the GOA proceeds to implement investments aimed at increased productivity and income of the farmers of the region based on recommendations generated under this survey, substantial benefits can be expected to accrue to the rural population in the area.

G. Spread Effect

Given the regional specificity of this project, no readily measurable spread effect to the population in other areas is anticipated resulting from the survey project. Nonetheless, the Ministry of Planning - in recognizing the benefits of this Phase II Survey - may be prompted to undertake similar surveys in the country's other river basins.

II. INDICATIVE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (INPUTS)

A. <u>U.S. Inputs</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>			
	<u>(Thousands)</u>						
Personnel:		<u>@</u>					
(PASA)							
1. Resource Planner (Chief of Party)	73,000	76,650	80,500				
2. Agric. Economist							
3. Irrig Engineer							
4. Hydrologist							
5. Ground Water Spec.							
6. Field Soil Scientist							
7. Ag. Research Agr. (agronomist)							
8. Soil Conservationist							
<u>Regular Staff:</u>	584	613	644	1,841			
<u>Consultants</u>	<u>MM</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>MM</u>	<u>No.</u>			
Demographer	3	15	3	15	30		
Geologist	4	20	4	21	63		
Soil Scientist	4	20	4	22	63		
Engineer	6	30	-	-	30		
Other	4	20	4	21	63		
	<u>21</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>249</u>
<u>Total PASA Costs:</u>	<u>689</u>		<u>691</u>		<u>710</u>		<u>2,090</u>

<u>Commodities (all to be purchased at outset)</u>	<u>(\$000's)</u>
Drilling equipment	185
Scientific equipment	15
Reservoir survey equipment	5
Water survey equipment	4
Soils survey equipment	10
Soils lab equipment	25
Land surveying equipment	3
Molsture testing equipment	3
Stream gauging equipment	100
Agriculture Research equipment	5
Snow survey equipment	200
Vehicles (7)	56
Office equipment and supplies	5
Miscellaneous	15
	<hr/>
	Total: 631
	Total Project: 2,721

B. GOA inputs - Unknown at this time.

III. Project Development

Further precision needed for the Project Review and Project Papers (see Issue B) will be provided as result of the completion of Phase I of the Soil and Water Resources Survey, now estimated to be completed by December 1976. The Mission is confident that the information needed for the Phase II design can be developed within its own capabilities and those of the Phase I Soil and Water Survey Team. As recommended in IV. B below, the PP could be submitted by March 1977 for FY 1977 or FY 1978 funding.

IV. Policy/Programming Issues

A. The implications for the development of the water resources of the Helmand/Arghandab Basin to its full potential extend beyond Afghanistan to Iran. Current plans for a complete basin study in later phases of this effort have not focused on the issue of defining the minimum water flows from Afghanistan into Iran. There is an outstanding Water Treaty between Afghanistan and Iran. Until this Treaty or another is ratified and put into effect, any serious attempt at basin development will be handicapped by these water-related political implications. There is speculation that there will soon be an announcement ratifying the treaty.

B. Since the Mission will have no other information for preparation of the PRP and PP than that provided in the Phase I survey report, we believe that the PRP stage can be bypassed and we so recommend to AID Washington. If acceptable, this could make the Phase II survey ready for FY 1977 financing given the anticipated project completion date for Phase I in December, 1976. This would likely require a Congressional notification on the basis of an approved PID. We have, however, shown this project for FY 1978 financing on the face sheet and elsewhere in the FY 1978 ABS.

V. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

The net effect of the survey will be nil as far as immediate effects on the environment are concerned. However, if the proper recommendations are made and followed, the physical environment of the Valley as well as its social and economic environment could be improved.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE	1. TRANSACTION CODE <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">A</div> A = Add C = CHANGE D = DELETE	PID 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1
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3. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN	4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>
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5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">306-0160</div>	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL NE	B. CODE 03	7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Kandahar Electric Power Distribution</div>
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8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">3</div> 2 = PRP 3 = PP	B. DATE <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">03 7 77</div>	10. ESTIMATED COSTS \$1,635,000 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 =)
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9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">77</div> b. FINAL FY <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">77</div>	10. ESTIMATED COSTS (continued) FUNDING SOURCE A. AID APPROPRIATED 1,635 B. OTHER U.S. 1. 2. C. HOST COUNTRY D. OTHER DONOR(S) TOTAL 1,635
--	---

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							
A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 1978		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) SD	791B	829		1,635		1,635	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				1,635		1,635	

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

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13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH) BU	14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE
--	----------------------------

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

Increased employment, improved income and a better standard of living for residents of the Kandahar area.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To increase the capacity of the electrical distribution network in the Kandahar area and to provide power to unserved consumers.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

None required beyond already available contractor and direct-hire services.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE Signature: Donald Reilly Title: Chief Engineer Capital Development and Engineering Division	19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION Date Signed: JUN 21 1976
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KANDAHAR ELECTRIC POWER DISTRIBUTION

I. SUMMARY

A. Problem

The Kandahar area is handicapped by insufficient electric power service. This lack of power is one of the constraints that the Government of Afghanistan perceives as limiting the attainment of a better standard of living, increased employment and improved incomes to the resident populace. Power is currently provided to Kandahar by interim diesel generators provided by previous AID projects; however, these units cannot meet the demand. Additional electric power generation facilities have recently been completed and tested at the Kajakai Dam under an AID loan, 306-H-013. Transmission line facilities to carry this power to the Kandahar area are currently being constructed under yet another AID loan-funded contract, 306-H-018A. These facilities are expected to be ready for service by mid-CY 1977. When completed, these generation and transmission services will provide power to meet the demands of the Kandahar area without restriction for the first time. To carry this power to the potential users, however, the existing low-voltage distribution facilities which were previously improved with AID assistance in the late 1960's must now be reinforced and extended.

B. Proposed Response

The proposed project would increase the capacity of the electric distribution system in the Kandahar area and would extend service to those people desiring power, but who are presently unserved. In addition to pent-up consumer demand, there will be some limited agri-business and rural electrification. Also, the system would be reinforced to meet the forecasted requirements to 1981.

C. Project Design

Goal: Increased employment, improved income and a better standard of living for residents of the Kandahar area.

Purpose: To increase the capacity of the electrical distribution network in the Kandahar area and to provide power to unserved consumers.

Indicators of purpose achievement would be:

- Consumers increased from 8,000 to 14,000 by 1981
- Energy consumption increased from 11.5 KWH to 107 KWH by 1981

Outputs:

- poles installed
- hardware mounted
- conductors strung
- transformers hung
- customers connected
- power served

Basic Assumptions

1. The GOA will provide the resources (finances, manpower and management) as needed, through the Water and Power Authority (WAPA), to perform the work;
2. The GOA will assign adequate numbers of skilled counterparts to work with the U.S. technicians;
3. The GOA will provide logistical support as and when needed.
4. The current power market survey already funded and being conducted by Harza Engineering under an AID grant will proceed to a modified Phase II to be completed by the end of March 1977 which will include detailed engineering as required to prepare material lists, procurement specifications and tender documents;
5. The GOA will study and establish through the Canadian International Development Association (CIDA) or other donors, rates and connection charges conducive to widespread benefit/user incidence;
6. Industrial/agri-business loads will be developed as planned (cement, textiles, wool and food processing);
7. Potential customers will use the expanded power services, and

8. WAPA will assign sufficient trainees to the Kajakai Powerhouse to assure proper operation and maintenance.

D. Other Related Activities

Harza Engineering has recently completed the first phase of a two-phase study of the Kajakai Service Area power market. This first phase has identified the energy and power requirements of the area and addressed the willingness and ability of potential consumers to purchase power as well as the expected socio-economic benefits. The proposed second-phase Harza study would address the details of how the energy and power requirements needed are to be met. The Kandahar area distribution needs will be the prime focus for Phase II of the study. The Harza study is also bringing together the recommendations of several other studies performed for the Kandahar area in the past (Beck and Harza in 1970, and Koski in 1972). The Harza Phase II study will provide the engineering design, procurement specifications and tender documents necessary to initiate procurement of the commodities promptly upon receipt of approval to proceed with this proposed Kandahar Distribution project. This procurement could then be expedited through pre-implementation activities per recent AID/Washington instructions.

E. Alternatives Considered

The GOA, having considered alternative energy sources, long ago decided upon hydro-electric sources of power over thermal sources for the Kandahar Service Area. Significant joint investments (e.g., the Kajakai Dam, Power House and transmission line) have already been undertaken. This project will be designed to complete the utilization of the infrastructure put in place by previously financed AID/GOA activities.

F. Beneficiaries

The project will make possible the provision of electricity to an estimated additional 5,500 residential customers and their families. The great bulk of the beneficiaries will be moderate income groups. The highest income stratum is already provided the services. The very poor cannot afford them. Arrangements which will spread the initial installation costs over a period of time will place the services within reach of the lower-than-average-income families. There will also be the benefits of street lighting being provided to additional parts of the city. Such services have not been provided in the past because of the limited generation capacity.

An estimated additional 900 bazaar merchants and 200 commercial establishments will be serviced as will very significant industrial/agri-business plants with considerable employment requirements. Furthermore, an adequate distribution system and a dependable power source will encourage the growth of ancillary enterprises with their substantial potential for income and employment growth.

G. Spread Effect

None anticipated.

II. INDICATIVE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (INPUTS)

A. AID

<u>Contract</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>
Resident Engr	30,000	24 MM	
Distrib. Engr	25,000	24 MM	
Constr. Supv.	25,000	24 MM	
Materials Constr	25,000	<u>18 MM</u>	
Supervisor		90 MM	
Salaries		92,500	119,750
Home Office Salaries		12 MM & 6 MM	16,500
Post Differential - 25%		23,125	29,938
Overhead - 95%		116,375	129,438
Other Direct Costs		10,000	11,000
Chief of Party Travel		2,500	2,500
Home Office Int'l Travel		2,500	2,500
Travel - Assignment		48,000	-
- R & R		-	12,000
- Separation		-	40,000
- Emergency		2,000	2,000
Fixed Fee 8% (on total)		26,912	30,002
Education Allowance - 4 Grants		9,400	9,400
Miscellaneous		<u>1,688</u>	<u>1,972</u>
Total		<u>365,000</u>	<u>407,000</u>
Total Contract Costs (365 + 407)		\$ 772	

	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>
<u>Commodities</u> (all purchased at outset)		
Pole Line Hardware, conductors & Distribution equipment	150	
Service Drop cable	160	
Distribution Transformers	100	
Street Lighting Fixtures	70	
Meters	100	
Conversion of Existing Industry	60	
Ancillary Equipment	110	
Contingency 15%	<u>113</u>	
	\$ 863	
Total Commodities	<u>\$ 863</u>	
Project Total	<u>\$ 1,635</u>	

B. GOA

Will be calculated at subsequent design phase.

III. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Since the Mission will have no other information for preparation of the PRP and the PP than that provided in the Phase II Harza Study, we believe that the PRP stage can be bypassed and we so recommend to AID/Washington. If this is acceptable, we could submit the PP by perhaps March 1977 depending on the completion of Harza's work. This would require that a change order be issued on Harza's current contract which would require that the Phase II report include as many of the PP elements as possible. Kabul 4531 discusses this point and the project in some detail.

Presently available Mission direct-hire personnel and Harza contract personnel are sufficient for preparation of the PP.

If the Mission-proposed scenario is accepted, a Congressional notification on the basis of an approved PID would be required. This project is being proposed for FY 1977 financing. The project development time required is minimal. Kabul 4531 and the Mission evaluation (PAR 76-15) of the recently completed Phase I Harza Study are attached to this PID for a full presentation of all presently available Mission thought on the proposed project.

IV. POLICY ISSUES

A. The proposal for this project emanates from the need to finish the last remaining element of the electrical system made possible by the power being generated by the AID-financed Kajakai hydro plant, and not from a direct relationship to either the Congressional Mandate for directly assisting the rural poor or from the USAID/Afghanistan Development Assistance Program (DAP) strategy. The system was begun prior to the Congressional Mandate and the DAP, and it remains for this project to complete the last remaining element of the system, i. e., the actual delivery of the power to its potential users. It is for this reason that the project is being proposed for FY 1977 financing under Section 106 of the Foreign Assistance Act, Selected Development Problems.

B. Even though this is clearly a capital development project, the Mission proposes that it be entirely grant financed, given the small amount of financing involved and the likelihood that the GOA would balk at loan financing such a small amount.

V. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

This project would have no deleterious effects upon the environment.

Attachments:

- A. KABUL 4531
- B. PAR 76-15

DEPARTMENT OF STATE TELEGRAM

INDICATE
 COLLECT
 CHARGE TO

USAID

	FROM AMEMBASSY KABUL	CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	
E.O. 11652:	N/A		
TAGS:			
SUBJECT:	Kajakai Service Area Power Market Survey		
ACTION:	Project No. 306-11-220-136, and Kandahar Distribution. SECSTATE WASHDC <u>PRIORITY</u>		
INFO:	AMEMBASSY ISLAMABAD FOR NE/CD and RLA Zarr Islamabad UNCLASSIFIED KABUL <u>4531</u> AIDAC		
REF:	(A) State 112303, (B) Standish/Rosenberg Letter 4/26/76; (C) Stephenson/Brown Memorandum, March 10, 1976.		
AMB DCM CRU ECON	<u>SUMMARY:</u> Mission/GOA jointly reviewed draft interim report Phase I subject study study and conclude Phase II could be initiated with modifications as basis AID assistance Kandahar distribution system. End Summary.		
D DD MGT DP CDE CO PER CR RF	1. Contractor (Harza Overseas Engineering Company) submitted draft interim report Phase I subject study May 31. Mission re- viewed report with contractor and GOA June 5. Memcon. of meet- ings forwarded Attn. Rudel, NE/CD. Copies of interim report will be forwarded NE/CD direct by contractor rep Fisher from Chicago home office. Mission has completed evaluation of Phase I report which we will pouch AID/W within one week.		

7

DRAFTED BY: CDE:JStandish:fa	DRAFTING DATE 6/19/76	TEL. EXT. 228	CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY: D:VWBrown
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CLEARANCES:
 DP:LCrandall (draft) DD:FHSligh _____
 CDE:DReilly (draft)
 DP:RRogers (draft)

UNCLASSIFIED
CLASSIFICATION

OPTIONAL FORM 153
(Formerly FS-413)
January 1975
Dept. of State

2. With exception minor clarification statistical data Mission considers interim report responsive to scope Phase I of contract. Final report Phase I will be prepared Harza Chicago, in accordance provisions para. 3 of contract. Interim report identified Kandahar load growth as immediate area and potentially highest priority for expanding existing distribution system.
3. Contrary to anticipated OPEC financing, ref. (B), Deputy Minister of Planning Ferogh states funds not available and GOA welcomes Phase II of study to help identify priorities of future GOA investment in Kajakai Service Area, with first priority Kandahar.
4. Concurrent with above, GOA initiated discussion with Mission and AA/Nooter regarding expansion Kandahar Distribution. In discussion this subject with Ministry of Planning Khurram and General Pres. WAPA Mohammadi, AA/Nooter stated that assistance might be given to GOA/WAPA in expanding distribution system. This assistance to include engineering design and procurement of some commodities along lines discussed Stephenson memorandum ref. (C) as well as ancillary

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equipment. MinPlan WAPA were advised that successful Phase II study is initial step of any AID consideration of assistance to Kandahar Distribution.

5. Mission discussed above development with Harza representative and propose subject to AID/W concurrence, that Phase II of study should be immediately initiated.

Preliminary discussion with Harza rep Shimon and Chicago Project Manager Fisher indicates need for change scope-of-services Phase II. Since inception of CIDA study under Canadian bilateral assistance to GOA CIDA has a five man team in Kabul from Vancouver Hydro as consultants with Power Authority primarily focusing on items 20 and 21 of Harza scope of services Phase II of study. Mission and Harza of view U. S. effort this area of study redundant. Suggest items 20 and 21 be deleted from Phase II Harza scope-of-services and corresponding man months of effort be directed additional engineering, procurement and installation costs Kandahar expansion up to 1990.

6. Based on Nooter/GOA discussions, Mission preparing PID for Kandahar Distribution for FY 1977 repeat FY 1977 financing. Believe sufficient information available

Harza interim report, plus previous studies to develop meaningful PID. Best current estimate for completion Phase II study is 6 months from time arrival contract team. Believe only basis for preparation final design piece for Kandahar will be Phase II report. Therefore, Mission suggests interim design stage be bypassed, e.g., PRP, and we go directly to PP from PID being submitted with ABS. Realize this may cause complications vis-a-vis Agency requirement for PRP approval prior to submission of CP, but given likelihood Phase II report would not be in hand in sufficient time do PRP prior to FY 1978 CP and further since only basis upon which prepare PP will be Phase II report, we see no alternative. If this course of action acceptable to AID/W, assume Congressional notification will be required on basis PID. Further, believe Harza contract would have to be amended in order that Phase II report would show as many elements of PP format as possible. FYI: Mission proposing Kandahar Distribution project in ABS as Section 106, Selected Development Problem. End FYI.

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7. This PID for FY 1977 financing is last involvement of quote unfinished symphony unquote, which will bring electric power to the "people". We intend propose loan financing for this final segment, except for grant financing of technical assistance. If commodity element turns out to be small, we may propose full project be grant financed.
8. Mission suggests AID/W contact Fisher of Harza due Chicago June 14 for discussion above developments and advise possible modification scope of services. FYI: Contractor's personnel, Mackenzie, Fellows and Allen departed Kabul with Project Chief Shimon remaining. End FYI.
9. Request above info be supplied Stephenson so he will be prepared discuss when he visits Kahul early July for Helmand Evaluation.
10. Advise.

ELIOT

PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT (PAR)

PAGE 1

1. PROJECT NO. 306-11-220-136	2. PAR FOR PERIOD: 12/15/75 TO 6/5/76	3. COUNTRY Afghanistan	4. PAR SERIAL NO. 76-15
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5. PROJECT TITLE

Kajakai Service Area Power Market Study (Phase I)

6. PROJECT DURATION: Began FY 75 Ends FY 75	7. DATE LATEST PROP -	8. DATE LATEST PIP -	9. DATE PRIOR PAR initial
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10. U.S. FUNDING	a. Cumulative Obligation Thru Prior FY: \$ 350,000	b. Current FY Estimated Budget: \$ -	c. Estimated Budget to completion After Current FY: \$ --
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11. KEY ACTION AGENTS (Contractor, Participating Agency or Voluntary Agency)

a. NAME HARZA OVERSEAS ENGINEERING CO.	b. CONTRACT, PASA OR VOL. AG. NO. AID/NE - C - 1202
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I. NEW ACTIONS PROPOSED AND REQUESTED AS A RESULT OF THIS EVALUATION

A. ACTION (X)			B. LIST OF ACTIONS	C. PROPOSED ACTION COMPLETION DATE
USAID	AID/W	HOST		
		X	1. Contractor to prepare final report on Phase I within six months.	July 15, 1976
			2. Determine and advise contractor if Phase II of study should be modified and/or initiated.	June 30, 1976

D. REPLANNING REQUIRES REVISED OR NEW: <input type="checkbox"/> PROP <input type="checkbox"/> PIP <input type="checkbox"/> PRO AG <input type="checkbox"/> PIO/T <input type="checkbox"/> PIO/C <input type="checkbox"/> PIO/P	E. DATE OF MISSION REVIEW June 5, 1976
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PROJECT MANAGER: TYPED NAME SIGNED INITIALS AND DATE JOHN STANDISH, CDE	MISSION DIRECTOR: TYPED NAME, SIGNED INITIALS AND DATE VINCENT W. BROWN DIRECTOR
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TO: Memorandum for the Files

FROM: John Standish, CDE Project Manager

June 6, 1976

Subject: Evaluation: Kajakai Service Area Power Market Survey -
Project Agreement No. 306-11-220-136.

Persons Participating in Meeting:

Harza Engineering Co.: Kenneth J. Shimon, Resident Manager;
Sidney Fellows, Economist; Malcolm M. Mackenzie, Power Analyst;
Project Chicago Representative Floyd Fisher;
USAID: Messrs. John Standish, Donald Reilly, Raymond Hooker and
Richard Scott.

Date of Meeting: June 5, 1976.

Under terms of AID contract AID/NE-C-1202, the Harza Overseas Engineering Co. submitted a draft interim report of Phase I of the Kajakai Service Area Power Market Survey (ProAg 306-11-220-136). This report was distributed to the Government of Afghanistan under letters dated May 24 and June 2, copies attached. The terms of reference for Phases I and II were also distributed and were one of the basis of evaluating the contractor's performance. Copies of the report were also circulated to all the USAID representatives who participated in the meeting, which was held in CDE June 5, 1976.

John Standish, as Project Manager, reviewed the terms of reference of the Harza Engineering Co. contract, pointing out that Phase I of the contract was a stopping point for an assessment jointly by AID and the GOA whether Phase II of the contract should be implemented. Mr. Standish furnished copies of letters which were sent to the GOA and briefed the Harza representatives of discussions subsequently held with Engr. Mohammadi, General President of the Water and Power Authority, and Deputy Minister of Planning, Mr. Ferogh, regarding the need for early determination on Phase II of the Study. He advised the Harza representatives that on June 8, 1976 the GOA was planning to hold an in-house review of the project and that an official GOA position would be conveyed to USAID on June 9, 1976. Mr. Shimon, the Harza Resident Manager, pointed out that under terms of their contract his staff would be on a stand by basis for a period up to two weeks if necessary regarding any modifications changes, or clarifications in the draft interim report.

In the review of the report, Dr. Hooker raised questions as to the validity of comparing statistics based on the 1970 Farm Economic Survey and the 1974 statistics, which were provided by HAVA. After much discussion, Mr. Fellows explained the statistical technique he employed in making the comparison and indicated that further refinements would be made. It also was agreed that Mr. Fellows would review some actual HAVA statistics in Dr. Hooker's office for the period 1972 through 1974. These would be used as a basis of comparison of the data which now appears in Table II of the report. In response to a question as to validity of HAVA statistics, Mr. Scott stated that the statistics which come out of the Department of Statistics in HAVA are basically reliable, since the collection of data, tabulation and analysis used closely follow the guidelines previously established by USAID for HAVA.

Mr. Reilly raised a number of questions regarding the charges for hook-up by WAPA. He pointed out that the report made reference both to Afs. 2100 and Afs. 4200, and that adequate explanation for the differences was not included in the report. Mr. Shimon explained that both figures are correct, since Afs. 2100 for hook up did not include the actual wiring, which was another Afs. 2100. It was agreed that this point would be clarified in the final report.

Dr. Hooker raised the question on the statistical approach used by Mr. Fellows in arriving at net income figures appearing on Table III. Mr. Fellows explained his approach, which satisfied Dr. Hooker's question. There was much discussion on the projected increase shown between the 1970 figures and 1974 figures in Table II, since there appear to be a very large jump, especially in cotton and wheat production in Marja and Nad-i-Ali. Mr. MacKenzie explained the 1974 figures by correlating them to the cotton ginning production at the cotton gin in Lashkar Gah.

Mr. Reilly raised questions regarding the KWH Af. rates which were used in the comparison in the correlating study in Jalalabad. After the rates were studied it was found out that an error had been made in the report, that instead of one Af, three Afs. was the correct figure. Mr. Fellows indicated that the Table would be revised in the final draft of the report. Mr. Fisher pointed out that the final report would be completed in the Chicago Office of Harza Engineering Co., and that the tables and the text would be rechecked and refined, after which the final report would be distributed to AID in accordance with the terms of their contract. It was also mutually agreed that Mr. Shimon would make representation both to WAPA and the Ministry of Planning to see if they desired any explanation or clarification of their copies of the interim report.

Project Manager's Assessment

The contractor mobilized, organized and implemented his study in an efficient professional manner. All reports were submitted in accordance with contract reporting requirements and accountability.

Attachments

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

KABUL, AFGHANISTAN

هيئت انكشاف بين المللي اضلاع محده امریکا
کابل افغانستان

MAY 24 1976

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

دفتريسي

Mr. Ali Ahmad Khurram
Minister of Planning
Republic of Afghanistan
Kabul, Afghanistan

Subject: Regional Electrification - Kajakai Service Area
Power Market Study - Project Agreement 306-11-220-130

Dear Mr. Khurram:

Reference is made to subject Project Agreement which involves a grant financed study of the electric power load which may be served through 1990 from the Kajakai Hydroelectric power complex.

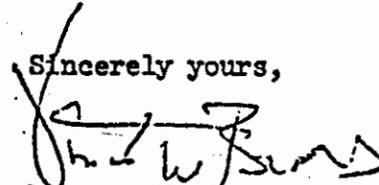
In accordance with provisions of above Project Agreement, AID has contracted with the Harza Engineering Company of Chicago, Illinois to conduct a two phase study which would (1) survey and identify all existing and potential users of electrical energy in the greater Kajakai Service Area, and (2) develop a plan for meeting the needs of these users in an economical and technically sound manner. We have been informed by the contractor that Phase I of the study will be completed by the last week of May 1976 and an interim report will be ready by the end of the month.

Prior to proceeding with Phase II of the study, it is suggested that the interim report be jointly reviewed between the Government of Afghanistan (GOA) and USAID to determine whether Phase II should be implemented or additional field data in support of Phase I is required. It is most urgent that the Contractor be advised of our views as soon as possible since his staff is mobilized and will be on a stand-by status pending the outcome of our joint deliberations.

Mr. Ali Ahmad Khurram
Minister of Planning

Preparatory for this review, I am designating Messrs. Standish and Reilly of our office of Capital Development and Engineering as the USAID representatives in the review. You may wish to designate counterpart GOA personnel, to represent your Government's views on the future of the study.

Sincerely yours,



Vincent W. Brown
Director

EXACT COPY

June 2, 1976

Mr. Ali Ahmad Khurram
Minister of Planning
Republic of Afghanistan
Kabul, Afghanistan

Subject: Regional Electrification - Kajakai Service Area
Power Market Study - Project Agreement 306-11-220-136

Dear Mr. Khuram:

Reference is made to my letter of May 24, 1976 regarding the Interim Report of Phase I of subject study.

Transmitted herewith are two copies of the Interim Report, as prepared by the Harza Engineering Company. We are also sending copies of the report to Engineer Mohammad Mohammadi of the Water And Power Authority, as the GOA agency most directly involved in the study.

As stated in my letter of May 24, 1976, it is most urgent that the above report be jointly reviewed as soon as possible, so that the contractor can be advised of the need, if any, for changes in Phase I of his report and whether Phase II of the study should be implemented. In this respect, attached are copies of the scope of both Phase I and II of the study as it appears in the Harza Engineering Company contract. You will note that Phase II of the study identifies an electrification plan which shall show all electric lines and facilities required to economically provide twice the power requirements for up to Year 1990. Phase II will also include a financial analysis and projection based on a suggested viable retail rate schedule. In summary, the completed study, Phase I and II, would identify a proposed course of action, but it would not include the engineering design of the system, detailed costing of commodities, or the preparation of construction drawings. These latter activities are normally associated with the engineering and construction phase of an electrification

2-Mr. Ali Ahmad Khuram-6/2/76

plan and are outside the scope of our project.

My staff is ready to meet with your designated counterpart personnel to jointly review the interim report and discuss action associated with Phase II of the study. Your early response will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Vincent W. Brown
Director

Attachments

cc: Engr. Mohammadi, WAPA

CDE:JStandish:lj

cc: Mr. Ken Shimon, Harza Engr. Co.
NE/CD, AID/W
NE/NENA, AID/W

Clearance:

CDE:DReilly (Draft)

DP:RRogers _____

CO:TMcLarney _____

DD:FHSligh _____

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE	1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D D = DELETE	PID 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1
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3. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN	4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>
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5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) 306-0154	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL: NE B. CODE: 3	7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
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8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PRP <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = PP B. DATE: MM YY 1 1 7 6	10. ESTIMATED COSTS \$2,410,000 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 =) FUNDING SOURCE: WAFSEEF A. AID APPROPRIATED: 2,410 B. OTHER: 1. _____ 2. _____ C. HOST COUNTRY: _____ D. OTHER DONOR(S): _____ TOTAL: 2,410
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9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY: 7 8 b. FINAL FY: 8 0	
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11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							
A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 1976		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) FN	141B	973		1906		2410	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				1906		2410	

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

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13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH) BR BS R/AG	14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE
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15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To organize the will and skill to do the research needed to improve agricultural production in Afghanistan.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To institutionalize agricultural research in Afghanistan by providing development related research opportunities to Afghan researchers.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

15-30 days AID/W TDY assistance is required for the preparation of the PRP.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE Signature: Anthony R. Lanza <i>[Signature]</i> Title: Chief, Education Division Date Signed: MM DD YY J U N 2 1 7 6	19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED 1: AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION MM DD YY
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AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

I. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed and the Proposed Response to the Problem

A. The Problem

Afghanistan is a country in which investment in agricultural research and development can bring tangible and significant benefits in improved food and nutrition and higher living standards. The problem is to organize the will and skill to do the research needed to improve agricultural production. There presently exists in Afghanistan an absence of significant agricultural research activity involving indigenous (Afghan) researchers. The Ministry of Agriculture (MA) is the only organization now responsible for agricultural research and extension. It lacks clearly established objectives, trained personnel, and a research tradition. Research in the MA is modest in scale and inadequately organized. There is little evidence of emphasis on the needs of small farmers, nor a capacity to do adaptive or "trouble shooting" work to benefit from research done elsewhere.

Physical resources of Afghanistan are adequate to provide for improving the lot of small farmers through substantial yield increases, greater diversity of crops, longer seasons of market availability, and higher quality. Such improvements would also afford a greater penetration of foreign markets resulting in further benefits to Afghanistan. The challenge is to mobilize and organize Afghanistan's agricultural research manpower resources to achieve these objectives.

This challenge must be addressed if 80 to 85 percent of Afghanistan's total population is to develop beyond subsistence level farming. Research and the application of its findings through organized extension activities provide one of the keys to bringing about such a change. As demonstrated in other countries, farmers will accept the risks involved in adopting new and strange crops and methodologies when they are convincingly demonstrated and adjusted for local conditions of soil, climate and culture.

If agricultural research is to be of benefit to small farmers and Afghan society in general, much of it must be carried out in Afghanistan because the state of the art is not as yet and may never be sufficiently advanced so as to enable duplication of Afghanistan's climate and soil conditions in foreign laboratories. The unique cultures and farming methods found throughout Afghanistan further demand that much of the research be performed in-country, by local researchers.

The Research Department of the MA presently has two employees educated in the Ph. D. level, twenty to the M. S. level, and forty to the B. S. level in agricultural disciplines. Several are deemed capable of receiving further training as researchers. On the other hand, there is in Afghanistan a viable source of trained agricultural research personnel. The Kabul University Faculty of Agriculture (KUFA), although lacking resources and a GOA mandate for performing applied research and extension, is well staffed with individuals having research credentials. By May of 1977 (termination date of the AID-assisted KU Higher Education Project), KUFA will have twenty Ph. D., thirty-five M. S. and about thirty B. S. level staff. Almost all Ph. D. and M. S. holders will have been trained in U. S. universities (including AUB).

Research facilities in Afghanistan come close to meeting minimal needs for expanding research activity. Ministry of Agriculture facilities include over 2300 acres of experimental farmland on thirteen sites located throughout the country. Among those considered particularly suitable are: (1) The 75 acre Darulaman Research Farm, ten kilometers south of Kabul at 1800 meters elevation, used principally for cereal crops, legumes, edible oil, and vegetable research; (2) At Jalalabad, 150 kilometers east of Kabul at an elevation of 570 meters and in a warmer climate, the MA has 35 acres under active cultivation, with experiments in wheat, citrus, and vegetables; (3) at Bamiyan, in central Afghanistan at an elevation of 2500 meters, the MA has available 16 acres, presently being used for legumes, potatoes and cereals; and (4) small tracts are available throughout the country for crops not adaptable to the first three locations. The MA also has, in its headquarters building, 1000 square meters of laboratory space. These spaces are inadequately equipped and only partially utilized for product analysis.

The KUFA also has a research farm adjacent to the MA Darulaman facility, comprising 50 acres and 240 square meters of buildings, including a livestock barn and shops. Plans are under way to improve this farm by adding poultry and livestock facilities including sheep and dairy barns and a slaughter processing plant; however, funding has not yet been provided.

The above described MA and KUFA facilities are under-utilized, but with certain improvements could provide adequate facilities to carry out meaningful and useful activities.

B. AID Response

The Project: In line with AID's Congressional Mandate and USAID's DAP, it is intended to increase the level of financial and technical assistance for agricultural research activities through a USAID/GOA Agricultural Research and Development Project beginning in FY 78. It will incorporate a joint effort by the MA, the KUFA, and a U.S. Land Grant institution. Utilizing these combined resources, the Project will contribute to the institutionalizing of Afghan agricultural research and at the same time address certain urgent research needs. Project activities will focus on adaptive research that will take the best of research findings worldwide and determine applicability in the Afghan setting. Initially, field experiments with crops and animals will take place in Afghanistan while much of the seed collection and laboratory analysis will be the responsibility of the Land Grant institution.

In order to facilitate evaluation, each research activity will have a set of measurable objectives and a progress schedule, all agreed upon between the GOA organization requiring the research (usually the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and KUFA and USAID prior to commencement. In designing these project activities, efforts will be made to use all available research talent. In addition, to encourage creativity among Afghan researchers, a portion of project funds will be reserved for small adaptive research undertakings related to developmental needs. All research sponsored by the project will require appropriate approvals for funding, and to assure usefulness and applicability to small farmer needs.

In summary, the major objectives of the Agricultural Research Project will be as follows:

1. To institutionalize agricultural research in Afghanistan through providing development-related research opportunities to Afghan researchers, training of additional researchers, improvement of research facilities, and establishment of administrative mechanisms that will insure cooperation between the MA and the KUFA.

2. To complete and publish, disseminate and demonstrate results of research of value to small farmers. Decisions as to research activities are to be made by the ultimate consumers of such research (usually the MOA) after determining that appropriate results will, indeed, be used by small farmers. The following list of research activities has been tentatively identified, and is illustrative of the kinds of research envisioned:

a. Collection, evaluation and introduction of improved varieties of selected plant species in Afghanistan;

b. Field testing, evaluation, and demonstration of mechanized equipment appropriate to small plot farming in Afghanistan;

c. Baseline study of economically significant characteristics of meat, milk, and wool producing animals in Afghanistan;

d. Determination of nutrient contents of range and forage plants in Afghanistan;

e. Breeding, evaluation, and introduction of improved wheat varieties for irrigated and dry-land conditions in Afghanistan;

f. Experimentation to establish basic data needed for the introduction of new oil crops in Afghanistan; and

g. Breeding and nutritional studies for meat and egg production of chickens and turkeys in Afghanistan.

3. To improve extension mechanisms in the MA and to assure dissemination to small farmers of the appropriate conclusions and recommendations arising from the research activities. Dissemination will be accomplished through demonstration and publications.

C. Outputs: Project outputs will include the accomplishment of research activities, and the publication and dissemination of recommendations arising therefrom; the institutionalization of cooperative MA and KUFA research activities through the formation of a Research Council and improvement of the effectiveness of the Afghan agricultural extension services.

D. Required Technical Resources: Project implementation would require a contract with a U.S. Land Grant university for the following:

1. A five-man team consisting of a research coordinator. Chief of Party, three experienced researchers (Animal Science, Plant Science, and Agricultural Economics), and an Education Extension Specialist;
2. Short-term specialists, trained and experienced in research activities of the types undertaken by the project;
3. Backup research on the U.S. campus, including laboratory analysis in support of project activities;
4. Limited commodity procurement;
5. Selected participant training; and
6. Backstopping services, including personnel support, support for project activities such as seed collection and international communications with others engaged in research similar to the project activities.

The major MA contribution would be its existing research and extension mechanisms, use of research farm facilities and laboratories, and overall research coordination. KUFA would make available its considerable pool of trained researchers and the use of its research farm.

E. Disbursement Period: Phase I of the project would span a three year trial period, and this might be followed by a second phase of at least two years duration. Thus, while substantial foreign assistance in agricultural research is needed, sudden initiation of full-scale activity is deemed unwise. Regular project evaluations can determine the optimum growth rate and most effective directions.

The contractor would advise, stimulate and train Afghan researchers. This team would not consist of the traditional Americans who are implementors (researchers) first and advisors second. AID's choice for the contractor would have to be so structured.

and their manufacture and sales, new seed varieties production and sale, etc.

Also, the possible spread effect of a successful research project may be reflected in an interest in applied developmental research in other GOA Ministries.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans

AID inputs needed for Phase I implementation of the Agricultural Research and Development Project are as follows:

	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>
1. Contract (3 years)			
5 Advisors @ 245,000 and Home Office @ 95,000	1,320)		
2. Short-term Consultants		1,600	
One trip 3 MM @ \$20,000 x 14 trips	280)		
3. Commodities	125	125	
4. Participants	91	122	87
5. Research Grants	90	90	80
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,906	337	167

Total: \$ 2,410.

GOA inputs will include research personnel, land, buildings, facilities and overhead. The cost of these inputs has been estimated at least to equal the U.S. input.

III. Development of the Project

Project development will consist of several phases: (1) further discussions with the MA, KUFA, and GOA through committees to cooperatively develop and

plan the project in more detail, (2) submission of the PRP (November 1976), and (3) submission of the PP April 1977). Because there is no Agriculture Division within USAID an IQC, or AID/W Agriculturist will be required for 30/60 days during the preparation of the PRP, and perhaps two consultants experienced in project planning will be required for one-two months during the PP stage. The latter consultant(s) might be AID personnel (Washington or other Missions), USDA personnel, or from a Land Grant institution. The project would begin in early FY 1978.

IV. Issues of a Policy or Programmatic Nature

There is one fundamental assumption/issue which has a direct bearing on the success of this project, namely that the KUFA and the MA will actively cooperate in jointly developing and conducting practical and applied agriculture-related research, and in establishing mutually reinforcing institutionalization of research activities between the two organizations. The Mission fully recognizes that this is a sizable problem. No answers on how to proceed to establish this important and formal linkage have been devised at this time. It would seem a protocol between the two organizations would be required. The Research Council referred to under the Outputs section, would seem necessary. During the PRP stage, with the TDY assistance of an experienced agricultural researcher, this issue will be closely examined. Hopefully, a specific action program to resolve this organizational weakness of the project will evolve. It might not be as difficult as it appears since various officials within the MA and KUFA are anxious to establish such a formal working relationship. On the other hand, if we determine that there is only a small possibility for such a linkage beginning in FY 78, then the project would be aborted during the PRP preparation stage.

V. Environmental Impact Statement

It is presently thought that this project would have no deleterious effect on the environment. However, this depends upon the kind of research activities carried out. Each activity will have to individually address its impact on the environment.