

BEST AVAILABLE  
AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT



# ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION FY 1979

## USAID AFGHANISTAN

BEST AVAILABLE

DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE

MAY 1977



**FY 1979 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION**

**AFGHANISTAN**

**May 25, 1977**

FY 1979 Annual Budget Submission

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## STRATEGY STATEMENT

### I. U.S. Objectives in Afghanistan

U.S. objectives in Afghanistan have been and remain centered on support for Afghanistan's desire and programs for social and economic viability and for maintenance of the country's national independence. Improvement in the lives of the people of Afghanistan per se, in conformance with the development goals of the Afghan Republican Government and those of U.S. development assistance policy, is a related objective.

A viable and effective U.S. aid program helps demonstrate to Afghans, both within and outside of government, the U.S. Government's continuing support for Afghanistan's independence. Concomitantly, it also demonstrates American humanitarian objectives of assisting with economic and social development programs which improve the quality of life of the majority of the population. Since Afghanistan is one of the poorest of the developing countries, these two objectives are particularly compatible.

We seek an assistance program in Afghanistan which will: (a) make an impact on the poor majority for humanitarian reasons, and (b) satisfy, as far as possible, the political interests of both countries. The U.S. Mission believes that a continuation of the historic \$20 million average annual level is appropriate both from a developmental and political point of view.

However, we should be alert to opportunities to broaden and deepen our program if the Afghans demonstrate the capacity to utilize additional aid and, if U.S. personnel can be found to administer an aid program in the uniquely challenging Afghan cultural and political environment.

### II. U.S. Economic Assistance to Serve U.S. Interests

A. Short-Term Strategy. The short-term strategy for U.S. assistance to Afghanistan should include three elements: (1) continuation of present programs which have a direct impact on the rural majority; (2) development of activities in FY 1977 which strengthen Afghan institutions and expertise for the planning and implementation of rural programs; and (3) continuation of assessments of opportunities for assistance conforming with AID and Congressional guidelines which may suggest additional program possibilities.

## 1. Continuation of Rural-Oriented Programs

An important developmental goal of the Afghan Government, as reiterated numerous times by President Daoud, is the social and economic improvement of life for the rural populace (comprising 85 percent of the total population). U.S. development assistance priorities are congruent with this Afghan developmental goal. We should, therefore, continue supporting projects which have a direct and measurable impact on the rural populace. Thus, the thrust of our program should continue to include projects which, inter alia, build rural primary schools, provide technical advisors for a nationwide improvement of primary school curriculum and textbooks, provide advisors and funds for the training of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and Family Planning Guides to serve in provincial family planning and health clinics, build basic health centers in rural areas, improve traditional small-scale irrigation systems, provide technical assistance and funds for small-scale rural infrastructure, and construct drainage systems for the small farmers in irrigated areas of the Central Helmand Valley of southwest Afghanistan.

These activities were a direct outgrowth of AID's 1973 Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) "mandate" and from the developmental goals of the Government of Afghanistan (GOA) which assumed power in July 1973. As a result of USAID's intensive dialogue with the new GOA during 1974, agreements were reached on: 1) guidelines for USAID's Development Assistance Program (DAP), (approved by AID/Washington in April 1975), and 2) the concepts of new programs which would directly affect the rural majority.

The core of the DAP is a determination to work primarily in the three priority sectors defined by the 1973 FAA directed at the improvement of the lives of the rural majority. The DAP establishes certain guidelines for doing business in Afghanistan. The first and most important is that projects should be developed and implemented incrementally. The corollary is that projects should be designed to be as simple in concept as possible at the outset: as experience is gained, more complexity and broader program scope can be considered. The DAP also stipulated that the Fixed Amount Reimbursement (FAR) procedure should be employed where possible in funding these projects.

There are presently four rural-directed projects in various stages of Phase I implementation: Rural Works, Rural Primary School Construction, Basic Health Services and the Central Helmand Drainage project. These projects impact directly on the rural population; the Rural Works and the Helmand Drainage projects directly benefit small farmers. Although their precise impact will be difficult to measure, especially the consequential rise in living standards/income, attempts are being made to do so through socio-economic surveys.

The success of these rural-directed projects has been mixed. Phase One projects have been extended up to 18 months subsequent to FY 1977 evaluations. These extensions were necessitated primarily by

overly optimistic implementation targets set during the design phases. The pertinent GOA ministries and/or departments were unable to expand their managerial and technical capabilities fast enough to reach the targets. As a result, a heavy direct involvement has been imposed on the USAID, especially its engineering staff. This staff was not and still is unable to respond adequately to technical assistance needs of the GOA. The Afghans are endeavoring to rationalize and strengthen their own implementation machinery with assistance from USAID and other donors in order to be better prepared to move into the next phases of implementation. Expanded rural-directed programs during Phases II and III will entail even more ambitious objectives. Expanded outputs are envisaged in a larger number of provinces, thus making a broader impact on the rural population. We have not yet found a solution to the added engineering and technical assistance problems which will accompany these project expansions.

The FAR experience to date also has been mixed. For example, on the minus side, GOA agencies generally lack the capability to develop precise cost estimates. Local engineering and monitoring capabilities are likewise deficient, not to mention a paucity of middle-level construction skills. The innovative FAR procedures have sometimes caused confusion and delays, particularly in procedures for effecting reimbursement. On the plus side, the use of FAR has resulted in some improvement in cost estimating practices of various GOA implementation offices, has established some discipline in design and construction standards, has encouraged new management techniques and, most importantly, the risk and burden of performance has been shifted to the Afghans. USAID will continue to use FAR for the expanded projects but with some procedural modifications.<sup>1/</sup>

## 2. Development of New Programs in FY 1977

Several projects are being developed presently at the Project Review Paper (PRP) or Project Paper (PP) stage in the education and agriculture sectors. These projects, especially in the education sector, are aimed at the institution building required to strengthen Afghan implementation machinery for programs having an impact on the rural sectors, whether assisted by AID or other donors. These institutional weaknesses have been clearly identified over the past year. A number of the new projects USAID is proposing for FY 1978/79 funding will be directed toward the strengthening of these institutions by rationalizing their operational procedures/systems, and/or by increasing the number of skilled people. Proposed new projects with institution building emphasis would: improve the quality of graduates from the Engineering Faculty at Kabul University,

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<sup>1/</sup> See "Report on Evaluation of the Fixed Amount Reimbursement ((FAR)) Procedure as Applied to Projects in Afghanistan," USAID/Afghanistan, March 1977).

train lower- and middle-level GOA personnel involved in rural-directed programs, improve the research capacity of the Kabul University Research Center, improve the management capabilities of the Ministry of Education in primary-level curriculum and textbook systems, strengthen the Ministry of Agriculture's capability to implement a small farmer production program, and encourage an increased participation by women in the development process by the construction of Kabul University's first women's dormitory.

Several of these new projects address the recent GOA concern over increased employment opportunities for Afghan youth (including girls). An example is the drastic change planned in secondary education which by the end of the First Seven Year Economic and Social Development Plan (1983) calls for enrollment in vocational schools of 50 percent of all secondary students. The education system was previously producing unemployables, according to the Plan. Therefore, these human resource development projects clearly demonstrate U.S. support of Afghan priority goals -- a dimension most welcomed at the policy level of the Afghan Government.

In the agriculture sector, a Title XII design team is assisting in the development of a long-range wheat program aimed at increasing small farmer productivity. Although little progress has been made thus far in this country in substantial improvement in small-farm agricultural productivity, the Afghan Government has shown greater concern as reflected in its current Seven Year Plan.

The Afghan Agricultural Development Bank (ADB) also focused its programs on the small farmer. It has worked out procedures whereby it can better serve small-farmer credit needs, especially for fertilizer and seeds. Fertilizer/seed loans number in the neighborhood of 50,000 annually, reaching perhaps 6 percent of the nation's farmers -- small medium and large. To assist in this effort, a \$5.0 million U.S. grant to the ADB for fertilizer loans to small farmers will supplement loans to the ADB of \$12 million and \$5 million, respectively, by the World Bank and Canada. The wheat and ADB projects combine with an AID project providing management assistance to the Afghan Fertilizer Company to form a significant U.S. involvement in the high priority agricultural sector.

### 3. Examination of Additional Program Possibilities Beginning in FY 1979

The large imponderable for both the short- and long-range strategy is program direction resulting from sector assessments. USAID will begin sector assessments by the end of FY 1977. A precise long-range strategy should be developed by mid FY 1978. The outgrowth may be some program redirection or re-emphasis as well as new projects which may need initial funding in FY 1979.

## B. Long-Term Strategy

As already noted, we hope a long-term strategy will emerge from the forthcoming sector assessments. There is no doubt, however, that the underpinnings of any long-range strategy should be programs which impact on the rural majority. Moreover, the current DAP principles should be the major guidelines in designing new activities, regardless of sector.

As seen from the present perspective, a long-range strategy would include: (1) a continuation of rural-directed programs in their second and third phases, and (2) a continuation of institution building and agriculture programs designed in FY 1977. Precise program content will be predicated on formal evaluations both during implementation and when first phases of current projects near completion.

We expect that our projects will continue to encounter the usual administrative barriers and/or hindrances which will sometimes result in marginal success, or, at the minimum, delays. This will continue to require heavy technical assistance inputs by USAID in practically every stage of the projects.

Afghanistan, among one of the poorest LDCs in the world, could be considered as a candidate for additional AID grant funding if legislative authority should be obtained which increases the funds AID has to work with. There are some developmental areas which we now see as possible candidates to absorb additional AID funds, namely warehouse construction for a wheat management program (the British are completing a feasibility study for a comprehensive wheat management program), expansion of the agriculture credit program, a larger Intermediate Technical Skills (ITS) training program than we are now contemplating (including the Public Health Institute and the Afghan Institute of Technology), and the financing of agriculture commodity imports (such as DAP fertilizer). On the other hand, as mentioned previously, there are serious constraints both on the Afghan side and on USAID's which would make it essential to plan the use of additional funds very carefully if they are to be absorbed and the new programs managed effectively -- outside straight commodity drops. Moreover, AID's Mandate severely limits the types of programs which are appropriate for short-term resource transfers, i.e., turnkey infrastructure projects. USAID/A's complex and larger-range technical assistance programs are not good vehicles for resource transfers.

To sum, it is envisaged that a long-term strategy will be developed during FY 1978 after the completion of sector assessments and after further evaluations of existing and currently proposed projects.

C. Explanation of Zero Base Budgeting -- "Current" and "Proposed" Options

The current decision package adds funds for beginning construction of a dormitory for women at Kabul University. The role of women in Afghanistan is emerging slowly from the restrictions imposed by a conservative religious society. The Government is encouraging this change but must be sensitive to prevailing, deep-seated attitudes. Existence of a facility offering decent accommodations and security is important to the process of women being able to leave provincial homes to enter the university in the capital city away from the protection of their families. AID sees its contribution to constructing such a facility as a positive, yet apolitical, way of encouraging and assisting this change. Inclusion of funding for the dormitory in the FY 1979 program will require that an additional engineer be added to the staff to provide a monitoring capability over design and construction work to be done by a contractor.

The "proposed" decision package includes the increment for fully funding the dormitory construction contract. It also provides for final funding in FY 1979 of the Central Helmand Drainage- Phase II project as planned. The minimum package would require extending the final year of obligation to FY 1980 in order to fully fund construction. Another element of the proposed package is funding for the HAV Soil and Water Survey - Phase II project. This project is being designed to assist the GOA in collecting additional data on water resources in the Helmand River Basin to permit planning for more efficient use for irrigation. The project is considered important as a prelude to realizing the potential for agriculture development of the basin, a predominantly small, poor-farmer area.

An increase of two U.S. personnel would be called for in the proposed package. An Area Coordinator would be needed to oversee the expanded activities in the Helmand Valley. The assignment of an Assistant General Services Officer would also be required to handle the support services for the Direct Hire, PASA and Contract personnel working in the various projects in the valley.

It was not believed feasible to try to match local hire positions against project activities in any realistic fashion. Instead a ratio of four local hire personnel to each U.S. personnel was taken as a rule of thumb, and a cost applied for each set of four locals and one U.S. of \$100,000 in order to estimate the effect on reducing operating expenses relative to each decision package.

D. Narcotics Control

The Mission has given consideration (KABUL 2732) and approached other bilateral donor officials in Kabul concerning inclusion of language in project agreements which would prohibit growth of opium poppies in project areas. Their initial reaction has been generally favorable, but they probably will not move ahead too quickly in order not to encounter difficulties in their bilateral relations with the GOA. The Mission plans, however, to continue to explore these possibilities as part of our overall narcotics control efforts, both over the short and long term.

### III. GOA Development Priorities -- The Seven Year Plan

Afghan development priorities are presented in Afghanistan's Seven Year Economic and Social Development Plan. In comparison with the preceding seven years, the GOA is planning to expend almost six times more on development during the life of the current Plan period. The greatest revenue source financing the development budget is expected to be foreign assistance (about 73 percent). Iran is projected to displace the Soviet Union as the largest donor and other OPEC countries such as Kuwait and Saudi Arabia also are expected to become major donors. The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank both are increasing their program levels (the planning level for each Bank is about \$30 million annually).

The GOA has assigned rapid growth in mines and industries as the "spearhead" of all its economic policies. The emphasis of the Plan is to eventually reduce the present heavy dependence on agriculture--and achievement of a more broadly based economy. Development of the industrial sector will also contribute to greater employment opportunities than in a more limiting agrarian society. At the same time, "There must be a consistent and balanced growth of agricultural production in order to succeed in the industrial field and to satisfy the growing demand for food grains..." and, "...top priority is accorded to the growth of agriculture and increased agricultural production..." by bringing new land into production through expanded irrigation facilities.

As part of its recent efforts toward improved income distribution especially among the rural majority, a national resettlement program is being implemented and accelerated. Settling of landless farmers on new Government farm land now has high priority in the GOA and a Land Reform Law places limitations on size of land holdings. Owners will be compensated for Government appropriated land on which settlers will be placed.

Although health and education expenditures take a comparative secondary priority in favor of industry and transportation, development expenditures for social services are projected to more than double over those of the preceding seven years. Regarding the health sector, although there appears to be no program aimed directly at reducing infant mortality, a fair amount of activity scheduled in the

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1/ See two analytical pieces by Dr. Raymond Hooker, USAID/A: "The Implications of Afghanistan's Seven Year Economic and Social Development Plan for the USAID Assistance Program" and, "The Proportion of Graduating Kabul University Engineers that will be utilized on Development Projects Yielding Direct Benefits to Rural People, an estimate (3-22-77) forwarded by TOAID A- 58 and TOAID A-68, respectively.

Seven Year Plan would do just that. Programs/projects dealing with the problem are multi-purpose like the World Food Programs-supported Maternal Child Health program which provides rations to pregnant/lactating mothers and to children, the nurse-midwifery program concerned with maternal mortality/health and infant mortality, and the AID-assisted basic health program concerned with, among other things, maternal/infant/child health services.

The Seven Year Plan notes on the population growth question, "There is no doubt that an increasing population could create a number of problems in the distant future... . A fundamental long-term population policy is therefore necessary..." There has been a rather impressive growth in the number of Afghan Family Guidance Association clients/visitations and contraceptives issued by that Association. Family Planning is viewed as a means of improving and maintaining health of mothers and improving their welfare through child spacing and the family's welfare through smaller families, if desired. Family planning services also are beginning to be offered by Basic Health Centers and will be offered by a low-cost health services outreach program that is just beginning to be implemented with USAID assistance.

Problems in GOA administration make the timing of the Plan somewhat unrealistic. Based on past experience, Afghan development projects have had a history of delay and partial realization. Government indecision, inefficiency, and lack of will and technical competence have been serious constraints. The paucity of skilled manpower required to develop, implement, and operate development projects has been a large bottleneck. Although the GOA is beginning to implement crash programs both at Kabul University (specifically, accelerated production of engineers) and at the secondary-school level (converting 50 percent of secondary schools into vocational schools by the end of the Plan period), real results will not appear until towards the end of the Plan (1983). Inefficient use and mis-allocation of skills (concentrating around the larger population centers) are also complicating factors. These problems, bad enough in the past, will be accentuated in attempting to implement a much more ambitious Plan.

Sources of financing for the Plan may prove to be a problem. As already noted, 73 percent of the development budget of the Plan relies on foreign assistance. There are already indications that donor funding, primarily from the OPEC countries, may not materialize as originally envisaged. For example, there is some question about the \$900 million programmed from Iran for the construction of the proposed Afghan railroad. Other monies from Iran, except for several feasibility studies, have not materialized for project funding. Such heavy reliance on outside financial sources could well be the "Achilles' Heel" of the Plan.

In view of problems noted above and of past experience in project implementation, it would not be surprising if only 60-70 percent of the Plan is implemented by its completion date of March 1983. However, it is not unusual for even developed nations to fall considerably behind their declared national objectives. Moreover, the Plan is extremely ambitious, as measured by GNP or any other yardstick.

In view of the Plan's emphasis on industry and infrastructure, a question arises as to its compatibility with U.S. assistance policy. Although AID's assistance program is outside the Plan's "Centerpiece" of industrial development, the rural thrust of our program conforms to a priority goal of the Republican Government, as stated previously. In addition, USAID's involvement in the agricultural sector is well tailored to the GOA's continued emphasis on increased agriculture production, especially of wheat. Moreover, there is a greater funding availability from other donor countries/institutions for industrial and infrastructure projects than for programs in the more difficult social service sectors, which require a larger technical assistance component and a longer gestation period for both design and implementation.

A major GOA concern over AID's concentration on relatively modest, low profile projects for the rural majority is that of low "political visibility" in the capital--Kabul. This question will continue to be a concern for the GOA which periodically can be expected to exert pressure on the U.S. Government for higher visibility projects in the capital.

#### IV. Resource Implications for USAID

There will be strains on the USAID Mission in Afghanistan as it attempts to implement the expanded rural-directed projects and the new institutional-supporting projects. The higher FY 1977 program level already has stretched its management and technical capability. The implementation of people-oriented programs requires far more A.I.D. time and effort than for traditional AID projects--far more than we had anticipated. The take-off period for the new FY 1978 projects will create additional pressure on USAID manpower resources. Therefore, additional direct-hires were requested in early FY 1977. These additional technical positions in the health, education, and engineering areas have not been filled.

An understaffed technical staff contributes to project delays and/or mismanagement. Improved AID/W response to personnel needs are essential if we are adequately to implement and monitor the anticipated expanded USAID program in Afghanistan.

The Mission expected the required overall personnel level to increase over the longer term. The large swing factor, of course, is

program development resulting from sector assessments. The results will be included in USAID's FY 1980 ABS submission.

What can be said at this time is that consultants will be needed either as TDY Washington personnel or from Indefinite Quantity Contractors (IQC's) to assist the Mission in the planning and implementing of the sector assessments. Specific consulting requirements will be determined by the fourth quarter of FY 1977. In addition, PL 480 vegoil and DAP fertilizer will not be requested in FY 1979 in view of the GOA's current convertible foreign exchange reserves (approximately \$130 million, an increase of \$47 million during the past year).

To sum, present direct hire vacancies must be filled promptly to assure an adequate job of implementing and monitoring existing and forthcoming FY 1977 AID-assisted programs. Consultants will be needed beginning in late FY 1977 for sector assessments. The longer-term funding level and, therefore, personnel requirements will hinge on the results of the sector assessments which should be completed by mid FY-1978. Funds for non-project commodities will not be requested.

COUNTRY: AFGHANISTAN

TABLE - I

	<u>Long Range Program Plan</u> (\$ millions)					
	<u>FY-1978</u>	<u>FY-1979</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Planning Period</u>			
<u>GRANTS</u>			<u>FY-1980</u>	<u>FY-1981</u>	<u>FY-1982</u>	<u>FY-1983</u>
Food /Nutrition	8.7	11.9	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Population	.4	.3	.5	.5	.5	.5
Health	2.0	.4	3.5	4.1	4.0	4.0
Education	8.0	10.9	8.2	9.2	8.4	8.0
Selected Development/ Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	19.1	23.5	20.2	23.8	22.9	22.5

COUNTRY: AFGHANISTAN

TABLE - I (Supplement)

Long Range Program Plan  
(\$ millions)

	<u>FY-1978</u>	<u>FY-1979</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Planning Period</u>			
			<u>FY-1980</u>	<u>FY-1981</u>	<u>FY-1982</u>	<u>FY-1983</u>
<u>FOOD/NUTRITION</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>.4</u>	
0131 RD	2.3	1.9	.2			
0149 CHD II	3.2	6.3	.9			
0159 HAV Survey II	1.3	.8				
0163 IWD	1.9	1.9	2.8	1.6		
0166 ITS for RD		1.0	.6	.4		
<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>.4</u>	<u>.3</u>	<u>.1</u>			
0152 AFGA	.4	.3	.1			
<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>.4</u>	<u>.1</u>			
0144	2.0	.4	.1			
<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>.4</u>	
0142 RPS	.2					
0150 RPS II	2.7	3.0	3.2	.2		
0155 DRR	.4					
0156 EMM	1.7					
0157 DST	1.0	1.2	.8			
0161 TMD	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.0	.4	
0162 HE/ W Dorm		4.9				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>.4</b>	

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

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

COUNTRY: AFGHANISTAN

TABLE - II

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

	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
<u>FOOD/NUTRITION</u>	<u>17,954</u>	<u>8,680</u>	<u>11,909</u>
0131 Rural Development	1,968	2,285	1,858
0143 AFC Management Support	485		
0146 Central Helmand Drainage	463		
0149 Central Helmand Drainage - Phase II	9,538	3,220	6,334
0159 HAV Soil and Water Survey - Phase II		1,320	764
0163 Intergrated Wheat Development	500	1,855	1,949
0165 Agricuture Credit	5,000		
0166 ITS for Rural Development			1,004
<u>POPULATION/HEALTH</u>	<u>2,236</u>	<u>2,364</u>	<u>684</u>
<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>(310)</u>	<u>(351)</u>	<u>(322)</u>
0139 AFGA Clinic Expansion	60		
0152 Afghan Family Guidance Association	250	351	322
<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>(1,926)</u>	<u>(2,013)</u>	<u>(362)</u>
0144 Basic Health Services	1,926	2,013	362
<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>1,853</u>	<u>8,024</u>	<u>10,875</u>
0091 Elementary & Secondary Education	115		
0121 Higher Education/Kabul University	135		
0123 National Development Training	1,108		
0142 Rural Primary Schools	145	178	
0150 Rural Primary Schools - Phase II		2,734	3,025
0155 Development Related Research		423	
0156 Educational Materials Management		1,647	
0157 Development Support Training		999	1,204
0161 Technical Manpower Development		2,043	1,776
0162 Higher Education - Women's Dormitory	350	-	4,870
 <b>TOTAL: a/</b>	 <b>22,043</b>	 <b>19,068</b>	 <b>23,468</b>

a/ Excludes \$150 - FY 77; \$460 - FY 78 and \$400 - FY 79 for AID/W centrally funded contraceptives.





AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT <b>ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III</b>				1. TRANSACTION CODE <b>A</b> A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE		2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE <b>6</b>				
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY <b>AFGHANISTAN</b>			4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY <b>7/8</b>	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL <b>NE</b> D. CODE <b>[03]</b>		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE <b>[ 306 ]</b>			
8. TYPE DATA <b>1</b> 1 = ABS      2 = ABS REVISION 3 = CP            4 = CP NOTIFICATION				9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <b>1</b> 1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM						
10. PROJECT SEQ. - UENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPR. PRIA- TION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/ GRANT INDI- CATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	BY	LOP
0131	Rural Development	3 *	80	FN	201 B	GC	1,968	2,285	1,858	7,683
<p>Note: Planned FY 78 funding deviates from the FY 78 CP level.</p> <p>* Direct Hire Salaries are obligated monthly.</p>										
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W			
							MM	DD	YY	

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III				1. TRANSACTION CODE 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 78		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL NE D. CODE 03		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 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 SEQ. - UENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	BY	LOP
0149	Central Helmand Drainage Phase II	1 and 3*	80	FN	259E	GN	9,538	3,220	6,334	20,004
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W			
							MM	DD	YY	

\* Direct Hire Salaries are obligated monthly.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				1. TRANSACTION CODE		2. ABS/CP				
ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III				A A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE		DOCUMENT CODE 6				
5. COUNTRY/ENTITY		7. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.		5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY		6. BUREAU/OFFICE		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE		
AFGHANISTAN		<input type="checkbox"/>		78		NE [03]		[308]		
8. TYPE DATA				9. TYPE ASSISTANCE						
1 1 = ABS      2 = ABS REVISION 3 = CP      4 = CP NOTIFICATION				1 1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM						
10. PROJECT SEQ. - UENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG.	13. EST. FY. AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	BY	LOP
0159	HAV Soil and Water Survey-Phase II	2	80	FN	291B	GN	-	1,320	764	2,721
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W			
							MM	DD	YY	

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III		1. TRANSACTION CODE A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6					
5. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 78	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 3 = CP 2 = ABS REVISION 4 = CP NOTIFICATION				9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM						
10. PROJECT SEQ. UENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. OBLIG.	13. EST. AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	BY	LOP
0163	Integrated Wheat Development	1	81	FN	143 B	GN	500	1,855	1,949	8,700
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY			

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT <b>ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III</b>				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   8		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL: NE      B. CODE: [03]		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 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 SEQ. - UENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. STR. OBLIG.	13. EST. AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPR. ORIA- TION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/ GRANT INDI- CATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	BY	LOP
0166	Intermediate Technical Skills for Rural Develop- ment.		81	FN	289 B	GN	-	-	1,004	2,006
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY			

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT <b>ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III</b>		1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 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 78	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 3 = CP 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 OBLIG	13. EST. FY. AUTH. OBLIG FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. GRAN. INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)				
							AY	OY	BY	LOP	
0152	Afghan Family Guidance Association	4*	80	PH	443 B	GN	250	351	322	1,003	
<p>* Direct Hire Salaries are obligated monthly.</p>							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W				
							MM	DD	YY		

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III				1. TRANSACTION CODE A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE <input type="checkbox"/> A			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6				
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>		5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 78		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL NE D. CODE 03		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE 306			
8. TYPE DATA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = ABS REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = CP <input type="checkbox"/> 4 = CP NOTIFICATION				9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PROGRAM							
10. PROJECT SEQ. - UENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPR. PRIA-TION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)				
							AY	OY	BY	LOP	
0144	Basic Health Services,	3*	80	PH	400 B	GC	1,926	2,013	362	5,779	
<p>NOTE: Planned FY 78 funding deviates from the FY 78 CP level.</p> <p>* Direct Hire Salaries are obligated monthly.</p>											
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W				
							MM	DD	YY		

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT <b>ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III</b>					1. TRANSACTION CODE <b>A</b> A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE		2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE <b>6</b>			
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY <b>AFGHANISTAN</b>			4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY <b>78</b>	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL <b>NE</b> D. CODE <b>[03]</b>		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE <b>[306]</b>			
8. TYPE DATA <b>1</b> 1 = ABS                      2 = ABS REVISION 3 = CP                        4 = CP NOTIFICATION					9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <b>1</b> 1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM					
10. PROJECT SEQ. - UENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. YR. FOR OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	BY	LOP
0142	Rural Primary Schools	*	78	EH	620 B	GC	145	178	-	2,519
NOTE: Planned FY 78 funding deviates from the FY 78 CP level.										
* Direct Hire Salaries are obligated monthly.										
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY			

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III		1. TRANSACTION CODE A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6					
3. COUNTRY/CITY AFGHANISTAN		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 78	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL B. CODE NS [03]		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 306 <input type="checkbox"/>				
8. TYPE DATA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS      2 = ABS REVISION 3 = CP      4 = CP NOTIFICATION			9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM							
10. PROJECT SEQ. UENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. STR. FOR OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG FINAL	14. APPRO- PRIA- TION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/ GRANT INDI- CATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	BY	LOP
0150	Rural Primary Schools Phase II	3	81	EH	620 B	GN	-	2,734	3,025	9,098
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W			
							MM	DD	YY	

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III		1. TRANSACTION CODE 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 78	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL: NE    B. CODE: 03		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE 306				
8. TYPE DATA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS    2 = ABS REVISION 3 = CP    4 = CP NOTIFICATION			9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT    2 = PROGRAM							
10. PROJECT SEQ. UENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG	13. EST. FY AUTH OBLIG FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	BY	LOP
0155	Development Related Research	1	78	EH	669B	GN		423	-	423
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY			

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT <b>ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III</b>				1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE			2. ABG/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6			
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 78	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL NE      B. CODE [03]		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 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 OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	BY	LOP
0156	Educational Materials Management	1	78	EH	669B	GN	-	1,647	-	1,647
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY			

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III				1. TRANSACTION CODE A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE <b>A</b>			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6			
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 7   8		6. BUREAU/OFFICE SYMBOL: NE    D. 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. ORG. OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPR. PRIA-TION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	BY	LOP
0157	Development Support Training	2	80	EH	669 B	GN		999	1,204	3,005
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY			

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III				1. TRANSACTION CODE A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE <input type="checkbox"/> A		2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6				
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>		5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 78		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL: NE    D. 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 SEQ. - UENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR. OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPRO. PRIA-TION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	BY	LOP
0161	Technical Manpower Development	3	82	EH	669E	GN		2,043	1,776	6,389
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY			

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III				1. TRANSACTION CODE A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE <input type="checkbox"/> A		2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6				
5. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN		3. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 7/8	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL NE B. CODE 03		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE 306				
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 OBLIG.	13. EST. FY. AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPRO. PRIA-TION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	BY	LOP
0162	Higher Education Women's Dormitory		79	EH	629B	GN	350	-	4,870	5,220
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY			

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Afghanistan	PROJECT TITLE		INITIAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1975	REVISION FY NA	DATE PP/REVISION 1-22-75/6-77
	RURAL DEVELOPMENT		FINAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1977	REVISION FY 1980	DATE LAST PAR 8-23-76
	ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	PROJECT NUMBER 306-0131	APPROPRIATION FN	TOTAL COST ▶	AS APPROVED 1,786	REVISION 7,683

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 <sup>1/</sup>			ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979 <sup>4/</sup>			
	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	1,968	801	2,042	2,285	2,239	2,088		1,858	2,283	1,663	
1. Direct Hire Personnel	190	190	-	168	168	-		152	152	-	
2. Contract/PASA Personnel	303	65	270	418	299	389		-	305	84	
3. Participant Training	107	34	107	120	107	120		103	120	103	
4. Supplies and Equipment	200	46	200	135	200	135		-	135	-	
5. Fixed Amount Reimbursement	918	466	1,215	1,194	1,215	1,194		1,303	1,321	1,176	
6. District Development Fund	200	-	200	150	200	150		150	150	150	
7. Gulzar RDD Training Center Support	50	-	50	100	50	100		150	100	150	
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>	517			655				803			

<sup>3/</sup> PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF				<sup>2/</sup> PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			<sup>1/</sup> SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II
	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79		FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
DH	4	2	2	NON-CONTRACT; LONG-TERM	2	2	2
				SHORT-TERM	25	27	23
PASA				CONTRACT; LONG-TERM			
				SHORT-TERM			
CONTRACT	2	2	2				

<sup>2/</sup> EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

<sup>3/</sup> LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

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

AID 1330-8 (2-77)

Attachment to Table IV - Ongoing Project Budget Data  
Project: 306-0131 -- Rural Development

1. Direct Hire Personnel funded for full FY -78 & 79.

2. Contract: FY-78 -- Dist. Dev. Advisor 6/79 - 5/80 - \$75.  
-- Data Officer 2/78 - 5/80 - \$76.  
-- Short Term Consultants (10x2 MM) - \$189.

PASA: Short Term Consultants ( 2 x 6 MM) - \$78 \$418

3. Participants:		<u>FY - 78</u>	<u>FY - 79</u>
LT 2 x 12 MM	Iran	14.4	15.6
ST 2 x 2 MM	U.S.	8.1	8.3
2 x 6 MM	U.S.	20.9	21.5
4 x 3 MM	U.S.	22.6	-
4 x 6 MM	Iran	14.4	15.6
15 x 1 MM	3rd country	39.6	42
		<u>\$ 120</u>	<u>\$103</u>

Project No. 306-0131

Rural Development

Progress to Date: Six rural works projects were successfully completed under an initial \$50,000 pilot project. Since then, 19 other rural works projects (11 water structures and 8 bridges) have been completed which provide benefits potentially to 95,000 rural households. In addition, 29 other rural works projects are under construction. This represents less than 50% of original construction targets under this project. Application of the Fixed Amount Reimbursement financing technique under this project has contributed to the following important changes within RDD:

- a) adoption of a socio-economic survey as a basis for selection of all rural works projects (FAR as well as non-FAR supported);
- b) improved cost estimating procedures for all rural works projects;
- c) improved planning and scheduling of rural works projects;
- d) acceptance of a post-project completion evaluation concept; and
- e) reorganization of RDD to ensure more effective implementation.

Recognizing the limitations of a program of small rural works, the project design is being revised to include the testing and evaluation of interventions in Community Irrigation System (CIS) and District Development (DD) which are likely to yield wider income and welfare benefits. The project seeks ultimately to encourage the development of an income-oriented rural development strategy by the GOA.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Afghanistan	PROJECT TITLE		INITIAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1977	REVISION FY NA	DATE PP/REVISION 11-29-1976
	CENTRAL HELMAND DRAINAGE PHASE II		FINAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1980	REVISION FY NA	DATE LAST PAR NA
	ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	PROJECT NUMBER 306-0149	APPROPRIATION FN	TOTAL COST ▶	AS APPROVED 20,004	REVISION NA

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 <sup>1/</sup>			ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO) <sup>4/</sup>	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO) <sup>4/</sup>
PROJECT TOTAL	9,538	274	9,264	3,220	2,493	9,991		6,334	10,327	5,998	
1. Direct Hire Personnel	33	33	-	130	130	-		128	128	-	
2. PASA Contract Personnel	1,015	241	774	756	866	664		811	857	618	
3. Participant Training	110	-	110	159	122	147		217	162	202	
4. Reimbursement for Construction	1,375	-	1,375	2,175	1,375	2,175		5,178	2,175	5,178	
5. Supplies and Equipment	7,005	-	7,005	-	-	7,005		-	7,005	-	
HOST COUNTRY INPUT	380			585				1,435			

	PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF			PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		
	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
DH	2	2	2	2	5	9
PASA	8	8	8	NON- CONTRACT; LONG- TERM	2	5
				SHORT- TERM	9	6
CONTRACT		1	1	CONTRACT; LONG- TERM		
				SHORT- TERM		

<sup>1/</sup> SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED DYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

<sup>2/</sup> EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

<sup>3/</sup> LONG- TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

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

Attachment to Table IV - Ongoing Project Budget Data  
Project: 306-0149 -- Central Helmand Drainage - Phase II

1. Direct Hire Personnel funded for full FY -78 & 79.

2. PASA: FY - 78 - 8 Advisors 7/78 - 6/79  
- Short Term Consultants (4 x 3 MM) \$641

FY - 79 - 8 Advisors 9/79 - 6/80  
- Short Term Consultants (2 x 3 MM) \$691  
(1 x 2 MM)

3. <u>Participant Training:</u>		<u>FY - 78</u>	<u>FY - 79</u>
2 x 12 MM	U.S.	44.6	45.9
2 x 12 MM	U.S.	24.6	25.8
1 x 12 MM (Ext.)	U.S.	16.5	
4 x 12 MM (Ext.)	U.S.		68.0
5 x 6 MM	U.S.	57.8	59.6
1 x 4 MM	Netherlands	<u>7.5</u>	<u>7.7</u>
	Total	<u>151</u>	<u>207</u>

Project No. 306-0149

Central Helmand Drainage -Phase II

Progress to Date: Phase I of this project, which began in FY 1975 and ends in June 1977, will have financed 70% of the direct costs of constructing 40 kilometers of main drains and 57 kilometers of farm drains, prepared first versions of master drainage, construction and equipment plans and provided technical and management assistance in support of these activities. The Phase I program established the feasibility of proceeding with an expanded Phase II project, which has been approved by AID/W. Phase II will assist the Helmand Arghandab Valley Authority (HAVA) to extend the farm drainage program over 130 square kilometers of farm land benefiting 2,580 primarily low-income farm families.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM <b>AFGHANISTAN</b>	PROJECT TITLE		INITIAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1978	REVISION FY NA	DATE PP/REVISION 6/77
	ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		FINAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1980	REVISION FY NA	DATE LAST PAR NA
	PROJECT NUMBER 306-0159	APPROPRIATION FN	TOTAL COST ▶	AS APPROVED 2,721	REVISION NA	DATE NEXT PAR NA

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 <sup>1/</sup>			ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND. PERIOD (FR-TO) <sup>4/</sup>	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>				1,320	477	843		764	1,006	601	
1. PASA Personnel				595	452	143	1/78 - 12/78	558	567	134	1/79 - 12/79
2. Participant Training				48	25	23	9/78 - 8/79	58	33	48	9/79 - 8/80
3. Supplies and Equipment				677	-	677		148	406	419	
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>				*				*			

<sup>2/</sup> PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF				<sup>2/</sup> PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		
	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/78	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
DH					2	3
					6	2
PASA		5	6			
CONTRACT						

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

<sup>2/</sup> EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

<sup>3/</sup> LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

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

\* To be determined.

AID 1330-8 (2-77)

Project No. 306-0159

HAV Soil and Water Survey - Phase II

Progress to Date: A PP will be prepared for submission to AID/W in June 1977 based on the findings of a Soil Conservation Survey consultant team which conducted a study in March/April 1977.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Afghanistan	PROJECT TITLE		INITIAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1977	REVISION FY NA	DATE PP/REVISION 7/77
	INTEGRATED WHEAT DEVELOPMENT		FINAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1981	REVISION FY NA	DATE LAST PAR NA
	PROJECT NUMBER 306-0163	APPROPRIATION FN	TOTAL COST ▶	AS APPROVED 8,700	REVISION NA	DATE NEXT PAR NA

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 <sup>1/</sup>			ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	500	-	500	1,855	759	1,596		1,949	1,292	2,253	
1. Contract Personnel	500	-	500	1,350	625	1,225	11/77-10/79	945	670	1,500	11/79-10/80
2. Participant Training				130	34	96	9/78-8/79	205	138	163	9/79-8/80
3. Construction of regional extension facilities				375	100	275		515	400	390	
4. Supplies and Equipment								284	84	200	
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>	*			*				*			

1/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF				2/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II	
	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79		FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	
DH				NON- CONTRACT; LONG- TERM		6	12	2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS
				SHORT- TERM		10	10	
PASA				CONTRACT; LONG- TERM				3/ LONG- TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE 4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.
CONTRACT		6	6	SHORT- TERM				

AID I330-8 (2-77)

Project No. 306-0163

Integrated Wheat Development

Progress to Date: The design team for the PP arrived in Afghanistan in May 1977. It is expected that the PP will be completed and submitted to AID/W for approval in July 1977.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Afghanistan	PROJECT TITLE		INITIAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1979	REVISION FY NA	DATE PP/REVISION 9/78
	INTERMEDIATE TECHNICAL SKILLS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT		FINAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1981	REVISION FY NA	DATE LAST PAR NA
	ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	PROJECT NUMBER 306-0166	APPROPRIATION FN	TOTAL COST ▶ 2,006	AS APPROVED NA	REVISION NA

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 <sup>3/</sup>			ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND PERIOD <sup>4/</sup> (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND PERIOD <sup>4/</sup> (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL								1,004	261	743	
1. Contract Personnel								236	84	152	4/79 -3/81
2. Participant Training								128	17	111	9/79 -8/80
3. Supplies and Equipment								115	35	80	
4. ITS Implementation								525	125	400	
HOST COUNTRY INPUT								*			

<sup>2/</sup> PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF			<sup>2/</sup> PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			<sup>1/</sup> SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE !!	
	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/78		FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
DH				NON- CONTRACT; LONG- TERM			7
PASA				SHORT- TERM			
CONTRACT			1	CONTRACT; LONG- TERM			
				SHORT- TERM			

<sup>2/</sup> EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

<sup>3/</sup> LONG- TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

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

\* To be determined.

AID 1330-8 (2-77)

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Afghanistan	PROJECT TITLE		INITIAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1977	REVISION FY NA	DATE PP/REVISION 6/77
	AFGHAN FAMILY GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION		FINAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1980	REVISION FY NA	DATE LAST PAR NA
	PROJECT NUMBER 306-0152	APPROPRIATION PH	TOTAL COST ▶	AS APPROVED 1.003	REVISION NA	DATE NEXT PAR NA

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 ✓			ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL	250	-	250	351	351	250		322	322	250	
1. Direct Hire Personnel	-	-	-	101	101	-	10/77-9/78	72	72	-	10/78-9/79
2. Supplies and Materials	35	-	35	40	35	40		50	40	50	
3. Grant to AFGA	215	-	215	210	215	210	10/78-9/79	200	210	200	10/79-9/80
HOST COUNTRY INPUT											

	1/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF			2/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		
	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
DH		1	1			
PASA				NON- CONTRACT; LONG-TERM		
				SHORT-TERM		
CONTRACT				CONTRACT; LONG-TERM		
				SHORT-TERM		

- 1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II
- 2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS
- 3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE
- 4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

Project No. 306-0152

Afghan Family Guidance Association

Progress to Date: The AFGA clinic system has been expanded to 32 full-time and 5 part-time clinics. Only one province is still without a clinic and plans are underway to open one in the near future.

The staffing in clinics is about 95% complete and whenever vacancies have occurred replacements have been generally found and trained. Two training/supervisory teams have visited ten clinics, and plans are in progress for a regular visiting schedule to all clinics. AFGA has begun to use the Family Guides as purveyors of contraceptives and home visiting is increasing slowly. Use of sterilization is continuing at a low level in two cities- Kabul and recently Kandahar. AFGA clinics are the primary sources of these patients.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Afghanistan  ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	PROJECT TITLE		INITIAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1976	REVISION FY NA	DATE PP/REVISION 3-10-76
	BASIC HEALTH SERVICES		FINAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1979	REVISION FY 1980	DATE LAST PAR NA
	PROJECT NUMBER 306-0144	APPROPRIATION PH	TOTAL COST ▶	AS APPROVED 4,248	REVISION 5,779	DATE NEXT PAR 6/77

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 <sup>1/</sup>			ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND. PERIOD (FR-TO) <sup>4/</sup>	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND. PERIOD (FR-TO) <sup>4/</sup>
PROJECT TOTAL	1,926	833	2,402	2,013	1,458	2,957		362	1,780	1,539	
1. Direct Hire Personnel	62	47	15	116	131	-	10/78- 9/79	141	141	-	10/79-3/80
2. Contract Personnel	696	531	816	610	651	775	1/79- 12/79	216	620	371	1/80-3/80
3. Supplies and Equipment	19	64	25	10	20	15		5	12	8	
4. Participant Training	232	119	273	117	205	185	1/79- 9/79	-	185	-	
5. Fixed Amount Reimbursement	917	72	1,273	1,160	451	1,982		-	822	1,160	
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>	525			991				500			

1/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF				2/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			
	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79		FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
DM	2	2	2	NON- CONTRACT; LONG- TERM	2		
PASA				SHORT- TERM	6		
CONTRACT	7	7	5	CONTRACT; LONG- TERM	6	6	
				SHORT- TERM	18	18	

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

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

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

Project No. 306-0144

Basic Health Services

Progress to Date: Sub-project activities administered by contractors Management Sciences for Health and University of California - Santa Cruz are maintaining revised schedules and the in-country training of health center personnel and village health workers is ahead of original schedules. Graduate level training in the US has caught up to schedule with the fortuitous start of a newly designed program at University of Michigan. Construction is behind schedule, but in those 12 centers under construction progress at varying rates is being made. We expect construction to begin this summer on 16 new centers for which sites have been agreed on. Twenty-two (22) sites for the additional construction planned for Phase I will be selected. The Alternative Health Delivery (AHD) models have had GOA Cabinet approval, including contraceptive distribution by para-medical personnel, and are progressing satisfactorily.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Afghanistan	PROJECT TITLE		INITIAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1975	REVISION FY NA	DATE PP/REVISION
	RURAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS		FINAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1978	REVISION FY NA	DATE LAST PAR
	PROJECT NUMBER 306-0142	APPROPRIATION EH	TOTAL COST ▶	AS APPROVED 2,378	REVISION 2,519	DATE NEXT PAR 7/77
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV						

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 ✓			ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL	145	508	1,653	178	1,831	-					
1. Direct Hire Personnel	145	146	-	178	178	-	10/77- 9/78				
2. Participant Training	-	28	31	-	31	-					
3. Fixed Amount Reimbursement	-	334	1,622	-	1,622	-					
HOST COUNTRY INPUT	*			*							

1/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF				2/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II	
	8/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79		FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	
OH	2	2		NON- CONTRACT; LONG- TERM				2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS
PASA				SHORT- TERM				3/ LONG- TERM - INCLUDES 6 MONTHS OR MORE
CONTRACT				CONTRACT; LONG- TERM				4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.
				SHORT- TERM				* Total Phase I contribution calculated at \$2.6 million.

AID 1330-8 (2-77)

Project No. 306-0142

Rural Primary Schools (Phase I)

Progress to Date: Students have begun moving into the first group of 30 schools constructed in Parwan Province and all 30 should be fully operational by June, 1977. Final Phase I cost estimates have been completed and USAID and GOA have agreed to complete a target of 104 school complexes rather than the earlier estimate of 115. Building designs and final site selection and certification have been completed by the Ministry of Education (MOE) and USAID in preparation of starting work on the remaining 74 Phase I schools (Parwan-13, Kandahar-35, Helmand-26). Four key MOE/Construction Department (CD) staff members have been selected to receive graduate level training in the U.S. and 15 staff members have attended a special 30 day school construction course in Tehran. A total of 78 construction supervisors have been hired and given training within the MOE/CD in preparation of an expanded building program. Although overall planning has been completed for all remaining Phase I construction and for conducting a socio-economic survey at 12 sites, starting in June 1977, delays have occurred resulting from a government reorganization which impeded construction. The project is, therefore, behind schedule.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Afghanistan  ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	PROJECT TITLE RURAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS - PHASE II		INITIAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1978	REVISION FY NA	DATE PP/REVISION 9/77
			FINAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1981	REVISION FY NA	DATE LAST PAR NA
	PROJECT NUMBER 306-0150	APPROPRIATION EH	TOTAL COST ▶	AS APPROVED 9,098	REVISION NA	DATE NEXT PAR NA

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 ✓			ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>				2,734	79	2,655		3,025	2,872	2,808	
1. Direct Hire Personnel				-	-	-		135	135	-	10/78-9/79
2. Contract Personnel				65	65	-		65	65	-	
3. Participant Training				43	9	34	9/78- 8/79	68	46	56	9/79-8/80
4. Training Supplies				5	5	-		5	5	-	
5. Fixed Amount Reimbursement				2,621	-	2,621		2,752	2,621	2,752	
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>				*				*			

	1/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF			2/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			
	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79		FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
DK			2	NON- CONTRACT; LONG- TERM		2	2
PASA				SHORT- TERM		2	2
CONTRACT				CONTRACT; LONG- TERM			
				SHORT- TERM			

- 1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II
- 2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS
- 3/ LONG- TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE
- 4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.
- \* To be determined.

AID 1330-8 (2-77)

Project No. 306-0150

Rural Primary Schools - Phase II

Progress to Date: The PP for this project will be completed and submitted to AID/W for approval in September 1977.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM <b>Afghanistan</b>	PROJECT TITLE		INITIAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1978	REVISION FY NA	DATE PR/REVISION 7/77
	ONGOING PROJECT DEVELOPMENT RELATED RESEARCH		FINAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1978	REVISION FY NA	DATE LAST PAR NA
	PROJECT NUMBER 306-0155	APPROPRIATION EH	TOTAL COST ▶	AS APPROVED 423	REVISION NA	DATE NEXT PAR NA

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 <sup>1/</sup>			ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO) <sup>4/</sup>	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO) <sup>4/</sup>
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>				423	191	232		-	201	31	
1. Contract Personnel				331	143	188	1/78 - 12/79	-	157	31	
2. Supplies and Materials				5	5	-		-	-	-	
3. Training Exercise Funds				20	10	10		-	10	-	
4. Faculty Research Funds				15	7	8		-	8	-	
5. Major Research Funds				50	25	25		-	25	-	
6. Seminars				2	1	1		-	1	-	
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>				*				*			

	<sup>1/</sup> PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF			<sup>2/</sup> PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			
	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79		FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
DN				NON- CONTRACT; LONG- TERM			
PASA				SHORT- TERM			
CONTRACT		1	1	CONTRACT; LONG- TERM			
				SHORT- TERM			

- <sup>1/</sup> SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II
- <sup>2/</sup> EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS
- <sup>3/</sup> LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE
- <sup>4/</sup> For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.  
\* To be determined

Project No. 306-0155

Development Related Research

Progress to Date: A PP is in process and is expected to be submitted to AID/W for approval in July 1977. Implementation is not expected to begin until early calendar year 1978.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM <b>Afghanistan</b>	PROJECT TITLE <b>EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS MANAGEMEN</b>		INITIAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1978	REVISION FY NA	DATE PP/REVISION 7/77
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV			FINAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1978	REVISION FY NA	DATE LAST PAR NA
	PROJECT NUMBER 306-0156	APPROPRIATION EH	TOTAL COST ▶	AS APPROVED 1,647	REVISION NA	DATE NEXT PAR NA

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 <sup>1/</sup>			ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO) <sup>4/</sup>	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO) <sup>4/</sup>
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>				1,647	460	1,187		-	629	558	
1. Contract Personnel				1,276	382	894	1/78 - 12/80	-	441	453	
2. Supplies and Equipment				148	44	104		-	104	-	
3. Participant Training				223	34	189	6/78- 11/80	-	84	105	
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>											

<sup>1/</sup> PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF				<sup>2/</sup> PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			<sup>1/</sup> SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II	<sup>2/</sup> EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS	<sup>3/</sup> LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE	<sup>4/</sup> For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.	* To be determined.	
	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79		FY 1977	FY 1978						FY 1979
DN				NON- CONTRACT; LONG-TERM		8						
PASA				SHORT-TERM								
CONTRACT		4	3	CONTRACT; LONG-TERM SHORT-TERM								

AID 1330-8 (2-77)

Project No. 306-0156

Educational Materials Processing

Progress to Date: This project is still in the design stage. It is anticipated that a PP will be completed and submitted to AID/W for approval in July 1977.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Afghanistan	PROJECT TITLE		INITIAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1978	REVISION FY NA	DATE PP/REVISION 7/77
	DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT TRAINING		FINAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1980	REVISION FY NA	DATE LAST PAR NA
	PROJECT NUMBER 306-0157	APPROPRIATION EH	TOTAL COST ▶	AS APPROVED 3,005	REVISION NA	DATE NEXT PAR NA

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 <sup>1/</sup>			ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO) <sup>4/</sup>	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO) <sup>4/</sup>
PROJECT TOTAL				999	658	341		1,204	1,111	434	
1. Participant Training				824	483	341		953	860	434	
2. In-country Training Programs				175	175	-		251	251	-	
HOST COUNTRY INPUT				*				*			

<sup>2/</sup> PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF				<sup>2/</sup> PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			
	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79		FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
DH				NON- CONTRACT; LONG- TERM		28	39
				SHORT- TERM		65	53
PASA				CONTRACT; LONG- TERM			
				SHORT- TERM			
CONTRACT							

- <sup>1/</sup> SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II
- <sup>2/</sup> EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS
- <sup>3/</sup> LONG- TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE
- <sup>4/</sup> For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.  
\* To be determined

AID I330-8 (2-77)

**Project: 306-0157 Development Support Training**  
**Attachment to Table IV - Ongoing Project Budget Data**

No. Months	Training Program	NON-ACADEMIC					
		FY-78		FY-79		FY-80	
		Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3
		No.	Am't	No.	Am't	No.	Am't
12	Management for Engineers	10	201,000	10	201,000	-	-
3	Procurement & Supply Management	10	57,000	10	57,000	-	-
3	Project Formulation & Appraisal	2	11,400	2	11,400	2	11,400
3	Project Mgt. and M. B. O.	2	12,000	2	12,000	2	12,000
6	Statistical Analysis and Technical Reporting	7	79,170	7	79,170	-	-
12	Agri-Business Development	2	40,200	2	40,200	-	-
3	Cooperative Administration	5	28,500	5	28,500	5	28,000
3	Extension Administration	5	30,525	5	30,525	5	30,525
4	Agricultural Research Admin.	1	7,840	1	7,840	-	-
6	Forest and Range Management	2	22,620	2	22,620	2	22,620
3	RDD Regional Directors	6	18,000	6	18,000	6	18,000
2	Observation Accounting Inst.	6	27,000	-	-	-	-
1 ½	Observation - Soil + Water	6	21,000	-	-	-	-
4	OJT - Soils/Water	3	23,520	3	23,520	3	23,520
12	National Economic Account	2	40,200	1	20,100	1	20,100
3	Mgt & Maint. Rural Electric Systems	5	28,500	5	28,500	-	-
2	Education Adm. (Regional Directors)	5	20,500	5	20,500	5	20,500
9	OJT - Snow/Water Survey	-	-	2	33,030	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>668,975</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>633,905</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>187,165</b>

		<u>ACADEMIC</u>					
		FY -78		FY-79		FY-80	
		Yr 1		Yr 2		Yr 3	
No. Months	Training Program	No.	Am't	No.	Am't	No.	Am't
24	Econ. Dev. (Planning, Project Formulation & Appraisal)	2	22,200	2	22,200	2	22,200
				2*	20,400	4*	40,800
12	Logistics Management	3	33,300	2	22,200	2	22,200
24	Fiscal Policy and Administration	2	22,200	2	22,200		
				2*	20,400	2*	20,400
24	Rural Sociology	1	11,100	1	11,100	1	11,100
				1*	10,200	2*	20,400
24	Land Reform (Land Tenure Center)	1	11,100	1	11,100	1*	10,200
				1*	10,200		
24	Range Management	1	11,100	1	11,100	1*	10,200
				1*	10,200		
30	Budget Administration	1	11,100	1	11,100	-	-
				1*	10,200	2*	20,400
30	Government Accounting	1	11,100	1	11,100	-	-
				1*	10,200	2*	20,400
36	Hydraulic Engineering	1	11,100	1	11,100	-	-
				1*	10,200	2*	30,600
36	Hydrogeology	1	11,100	1	11,100	-	-
				1*	10,200	2*	30,600
	<b>Total: Academic Programs</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>155,400</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>256,500</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>259,500</b>
	<b>Total: Non-Academic Programs</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>668,975</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>633,905</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>187,165</b>
		<b>93</b>	<b>824,375</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>890,405</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>446,665</b>
	<b>Inflation Factor - 7%</b>		-		62,328		64,722
	<b>Totals:</b>		<b>824,375</b>		<b>952,733</b>		<b>511,387</b>

\* Second Year Extension

In-Country Training

Course	FY - 1978		FY - 1979		FY - 1980	
	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 3
	Contract Cost	Part Cost	Contract Cost	Part Cost	Contract Cost	Part Cost
MBO - Exec. Dev. Mgt & Supervision PDE	80,000 (3 x 3MM)	(100) 20,000	30,000 (2 x 3MM)	(100) 20,000	30,000 (2 x 3 MM)	(100) 20,000
Training Trainers	10,000 (1 x 1MM)	(50) 7,500	10,000 (1 x 1MM)	(50) 7,500	-	(50) 7,500
Proj Preparation & Appraisal	25,000 (2 x 1 ½MM)	(50) 7,500	25,000 (2 x 1½MM)	(50) 7,500	25,000 (2 x 1½MM)	(50) 7,500
Logistics & Supply Mgt	-	-	20,000 (2 x 1MM)	(50) 7,500	20,000 (2 x 1MM)	(50) 7,500
Mgt for Engineers	-	-	80,000 (3 x 3MM)	(100) 15,000	80,000 (3 x 3MM)	(100) 15,000
Cooperative Mgt	-	-	-	-	-	(100) 15,000
Extension Mgt	-	-	-	-	-	(100) 15,000
Course Materials Supplies and Translation Hardware/Software		25,000		12,000		11,000
Inflation 7%	115,000 60,000	60,000 (200)	165,000 11,550	69,500 (350) 4,865	155,000 22,460	98,500 (550) 14,273
Total	175,000	60,000	250,915	74,365	177,460	112,773
	175		251		290,233	
					290	

Project No. 306-0157

Development Support Training

Progress to Date: The PP for this project is to be submitted to AID/W for approval in July 1977.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Afghanistan	PROJECT TITLE		INITIAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1978	REVISION FY NA	DATE PP/REVISION 12/77
	TECHNICAL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT		FINAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1982	REVISION FY NA	DATE LAST PAR NA
	PROJECT NUMBER 306-0161	APPROPRIATION EH	TOTAL COST ▶	AS APPROVED 6,389	REVISION NA	DATE NEXT PAR NA

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 <sup>1/</sup>			ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND. PERIOD (FR-TO) <sup>4/</sup>	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO) <sup>4/</sup>
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>				2,043	18	2,025		1,776	1,272	2,529	
1. Contract Personnel				1,216	-	1,216	10/78- 9/80	650	612	1,254	10/80-9/81
2. Participant Training				174	18	156	9/78- 8/79	309	184	281	9/79-8/80
3. Supplies and Equipment				443	-	443		607	266	784	
4. Construction/Renovation				210	-	210		210	210	210	
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>				*				*			

1/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF				2/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			3/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II	
	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79		FY 1977	FY 1978		FY 1979
DH				NON- CONTRACT; LONG- TERM		10	20	2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS
				SHORT- TERM		6	6	
PASA				CONTRACT; LONG- TERM				3/ LONG- TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE 4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.
CONTRACT			5	SHORT- TERM				

AID I330-8 (2-77)

Project No. 306-0161

Technical Manpower Development

Progress to Date: The PRP for this project is to be completed and submitted to AID/W in July 1977. Submission of the PP is scheduled for December 1977.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Afghanistan  ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	PROJECT TITLE HIGHER EDUCATION - WOMEN'S DORMITORY		INITIAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1977	REVISION FY NA	DATE PP/REVISION 2/78
			FINAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1979	REVISION FY NA	DATE LAST PAR NA
	PROJECT NUMBER 306-0162	APPROPRIATION EH	TOTAL COST ▶	AS APPROVED 5,220	REVISION NA	DATE NEXT PAR NA

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 <sup>1/</sup>			ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND. PERIOD (FR-TO) <sup>4/</sup>	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND. PERIOD (FR-TO) <sup>4/</sup>
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	350	-	350	-	350	-		4,870	1,182	3,688	
1. A & E Services	350	-	350	-	350	-					
2. Construction Costs								4,730	1,182	3,548	4/79 -3/81
3. Furniture								140	-	140	
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>								*			

<sup>1/</sup> PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF				<sup>2/</sup> PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			<sup>1/</sup> SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II  <sup>2/</sup> EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS  <sup>3/</sup> LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE  <sup>4/</sup> For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.  * To be determined.	
	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79		FY 1977	FY 1978		FY 1979
DM				NON- CONTRACT; LONG- TERM				
PASA				SHORT- TERM				
CONTRACT				CONTRACT; LONG- TERM				
				SHORT- TERM				

AID I330-8 (2-77)

Project No. 306-0162

Higher Education - Women's Dormitory

Progress to Date: This project is still at the pre-PRP stage. A PD & S contractor team did a field reconnaissance in May 1977 which will serve as the basis for preparation of a PRP due to be submitted in September 1977. A PP would then be submitted in February 1978 after inputs from the A&E services contractor.

PROJECT NARRATIVE STATEMENT

Project No. 306-0131

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The financial requirements for the redesigned Rural Development project have been reduced from the amount contained in the FY 1978 CP. This reduction reflects a less intensive technical assistance component.

PROJECT NARRATIVE STATEMENT

Project No. 306-0152

Afghan Family Guidance Association

The funding requirements for AFGA has been reduced from the figure contained in the FY 1978 CP to more accurately reflect AFGA budget requirements. The anticipated need for funds to provide clinic and short-term consultants has arisen.

PROJECT NARRATIVE STATEMENT

Project No. 306-0144

Basic Health Services

The funding for the Basic Health Services project has been increased to take account of inflation experienced in construction of health centers and further refinement of actual costs. The increase also covers funding of Direct Hire and contract personnel through March 1980 and provides for consultant services per the recommendation of AID/W.

PROJECT NARRATIVE STATEMENT

Project No. 306-0142

Rural Primary Schools - Phase I

It is necessary due to the delays caused by the Government's reorganization to extend the Phase I Rural Primary Schools project beyond December 1977 to September 1978 in order to permit a realistic length of time for completion of the planned construction of 104 schools. This extension requires the input of funds above the previously planned level for an additional nine months of services of the project advisor and an engineer.

PROJECT NARRATIVE STATEMENT

Project No. 306-0150

Rural Primary Schools - Phase II

The funding change from the FY 1978 CP is the result of a decision to reduce the number of schools to be constructed under Phase II from the planned 300 (100 per year) to 240 (80 per year). This change reflects two factors - an increase in costs of labor and materials and a more realistic assessment of MOE's construction capability.

PROJECT NARRATIVE STATEMENT

Project No. 306-0155

Development Related Research

This project has undergone considerable redesign from that proposed in the PRP. The redesign will be limited to a two year effort to assist the Kabul University Research Center to develop a capability to carry out socio-economic research relevant to planned or on-going rural development projects.

PROJECT NARRATIVE STATEMENT

Project No. 306-0156

Educational Materials Management

In response to AID/W comments on the PRP and more extensive information regarding proposed inputs by CIDA and UNESCO to the Ministry of Education's educational materials processing system, the design of this project has been altered to focus more narrowly on providing assistance to overcoming existing management constraints to preparing, evaluating, and distributing textbooks.

PROJECT NARRATIVE STATEMENT

Project No. 306-0157

Development Support Training

The change in proposed funding between the ABS and CP reflects refinement of costs resulting from preparation of the PP. The PP also does not propose to fund American University of Beirut participants as earlier proposed by AID/W. This was concurred in by AID/W in an exchange of cables (KABUL 7943 and STATE 273414) which permitted additional funds to be included in the National Development Training project.

PROJECT NARRATIVE STATEMENT

Project No. 306-0161

Technical Manpower Development

Based on an interchange of cables with AID/W re the contents of the PRP for this project, the scope of the project will be restructured and a PRP submitted. Until the PRP is completed and more exact magnitudes of inputs are known, the funding for the project remains as in the CP.

PROJECT NARRATIVE STATEMENT

Project No. 306-0162

Higher Education Women's Dorm

This project was included as a shelf item in the FY 1978 CP. No change is indicated in the amount shown in the CP (with the exception of a reduction of \$30,000 which is the difference between the CP figure for A&E services and the FY 77 OYB). It should be noted however that STATE 009309 dated January 14, 1977 indicated AID/W was willing to consider provision of A&E services in FY 1977 and construction funding of only \$2 million in FY 1979. This was a sharp reduction from the CP figure of \$1 million. African experience was also cited to the effect that similar structures had been built for lesser amounts of funds. Since preliminary estimates by a PD & S contractor team found that costs for minimum facility (400 women) was above the \$2 million figure and since actual needs are projected as requiring an 800 women facility. The CP figure would appear to be more realistic at this stage in project development.

**TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING**

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING		DECISION UNIT	REVISED BY	CONSOLIDATED BY					
RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM  DESCRIPTION	APPROB ACCT	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS				PROGRAM FUNDING (000)		
			CUMULA- TIVE MISSION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)	WORKFORCE (OR ONLY)		CUMULATIVE		INCREMENT	CUMULATIVE
				INCREMENT	US	FN	US		
	<u>Decision Package - Minimum</u>								
	Workforce and Operating Expenses (Assuming no new FY 1979 Obligations)		1,100	52	265	52	265		
1	0149 Central Helmand Drainage, Phase II (GO)	FN	1,100			52	265	4,200	4,200
2	0150 Rural Primary Schools, Phase II (GO)	EHR				52	265	3,025	7,225
3	0144 Basic Health Services (GO)	H				52	265	362	7,587
4	0131 Rural Development (GO)	FN				52	265	1,858	9,445
5	0183 Integrated Wheat Development (GO)	FN				52	265	1,949	11,394
6	0152 Afghan Family Guidance Association (GO)	P				52	265	322	11,716
7	0161 Technical Manpower Development (GO)	EHR				52	265	1,776	13,492
8	0166 Integrated Technical Skills (GO)	FN				52	265	1,004	14,496
9	0157 Development Support Training (GO)	EHR				52	265	1,204	15,700
	<u>Decision Package - Current</u>								
10	0162 Higher Education - Women's Dorm (GO)	EHR	1,300	1	4	53	269	3,900	19,600
	<u>Decision Package - Proposed</u>								
11	0149 Central Helmand Drainage, Phase II (GO)	FN	1,409	2	8	55	277	2,134	21,734
12	0162 Higher Education-Women's Dorm (GO)	EHR				55	277	970	22,704
13	0159 HAV Soil & Water Survey - Phase II (GO)	FN				55	277	764	23,468

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT <b>PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET</b> TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE			1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE		PID 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1				
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY AFGHANISTAN			4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>						
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) <input type="checkbox"/> 306-0166 <input type="checkbox"/>		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL NE B. CODE 03		7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) <input type="checkbox"/> Intermediate Tech. Skills for Rural Dev. <input type="checkbox"/>					
8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PRP <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = PP B. DATE MM YY <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8			10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = ) FUNDING SOURCE: <input type="checkbox"/> A65E8F A. AID APPROPRIATED B. OTHER U.S. 1. 2,006 2. C. HOST COUNTRY to be determined D. OTHER DONOR(S) TOTAL 2,006						
9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 b. FINAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 1			11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)						
A. APPROPRIATION (1) FN (2) (3) (4)		B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE 289 B		C. GRANT 290 D. LOAN		E. FIRST FY 79 F. GRANT 1,004 G. LOAN		LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT 2,006 I. LOAN	
				TOTAL 1,004		TOTAL 2,006			
12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)									
13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH) BR TECH TNG								14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE	
15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS) <input type="checkbox"/> To increase the technical capability of the GOA to plan, design, manage and implement development projects resulting in economic benefits accruing to the rural population.									
16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS) <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Improvement of technical skills of intermediate level technicians in the areas of civil and irrigation engineering. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. To assist the GOA in developing a cost effective flexible capacity to respond to intermediate technical skills requirements for executing rural development projects.									
7. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds) <u>Program Development &amp; Support Funds:</u> (1) Research recent world wide experience in rural development related technical skills. Done in US by IQC firm - \$20,000. (2) Investigation in Afghanistan of skills needs and training approaches feasible and cost effective in Afghanistan - \$50,000									
18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE Signature <u>Larry K. Crandall/John S. Blackton</u> Title USAID/A Program Evaluation Officer/ AID/W - NE/TECH Rural Development Specialist Date Signed MM DD YY <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 18 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7						19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION MM DD YY			

INTERMEDIATE TECHNICAL SKILLS (ITS) FOR  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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## I. Summary of Problem

The Republic of Afghanistan is at a stage in national development when the type, quantity and quality of technical manpower in the labor force is one of the limiting conditions to the realization of both public and private sector development activities. Substantial donor support and fiscal effort on the part of the Government of Afghanistan (GOA) combine to insure a modest but adequate capital base for the scale of Afghan development plans covering the next six years. Development needs are greatest in the rural sector which comprises 85 percent of the nation's population and where the key requirement is for undertaking large numbers of relatively simple, inexpensive and labor intensive projects aimed at providing productive investments in rural socio-economic infrastructure.

In the pursuit of these basic rural infrastructure developments, the GOA, AID and other donor efforts have become increasingly frustrated by the lack of a broad array of intermediate technical skills in the Afghan labor force, (e.g., designing, drafting, specifications writing, estimating, procuring materiel, surveying, supervising, inspecting, monitoring on-site construction procedures, etc.). At present there are engineers and laborers, but remarkably few technicians in between. This leads to one of three outcomes: (a) engineers attempt to perform all of the intermediate tasks, removing them from the functional level to which they are trained and yielding poor returns on the investment in human resources; (b) donor agencies perform most of the intermediate skills tasks for the GOA; or (c) the technical inputs at the middle level are omitted with the result that a properly designed project is implemented by unskilled labor under the supervision of a "seat of the pants" contractor with predictable consequences. USAID's experience in the construction of rural primary schools, rural basic health centers, small hydraulic structures, rural roads and bridges has yielded a mix of these three outcomes, none of which is satisfactory either to the GOA or the USAID.

High quality intermediate skills are not easily produced. They are the result of a mutually reinforcing process of good training and useful on-the-job technical experience. While worldwide experience in short-term intensive efforts to upgrade intermediate skills is not uniform and the conclusion of evaluative studies of alternative solutions to this requirement are not unequivocal, there is considerable evidence to suggest that traditional formal vocational education may not be the answer. Both in the industrially developed nations and in LDC's, traditional vocational education appears to have been neither

cost-effective nor, more importantly, relevant to the most critical manpower needs at the intermediate level.\*

The GOA is initiating a major overhaul of its educational system. One of the central elements of this process is the shift from a secondary school system emphasizing a conventional "Arts and Sciences" curriculum towards a central concentration on vocational education in secondary schools. The GOA Educational Reform, promulgated in 1975 aims at having a minimum of 50% of all secondary students enrolled in vocational technical schools. While it appears unlikely that the GOA can realize this outcome within a fixed schedule, all evidence points to its determination to pursue the objective with all deliberate speed. There are some obvious pitfalls with such an ambitious plan. A recent "Tripartite Review Mission" consisting of GOA, UNDP and UNESCO experts characterized the problems in their March 1977 report, "Assistance to the Educational Reform."

"The vocationalization of the secondary education level raises similar problems (sic). Enrollment in secondary technical and vocational schools will increase from 4000 in 1354 (1976) to 40,400 at the end of the Plan period and graduates will increase from 800 per year to 5,600 (Plan, p. 215). Unfortunately, there are inadequate manpower and labor market surveys to help in assessing whether or not the economy can absorb these numbers. Employment studies by the Germans, the Soviets and UNIDO of skilled manpower needs generated by the Third Five-Year Plan would seem to indicate that such a vocational school output will soon exceed the capacity of the economic sector to absorb the graduates (see paragraph 66 and 67 of the UNDP/UNESCO/ILO joint Sectoral Review Mission, August, 1975). Nonetheless, Afghanistan is accelerating its development plans on all fronts, and projections based on the past may be misleading. In any case, the Educational Planning Department, in cooperation with the Ministry of Mines and Industry, should continue its efforts to undertake labor-market surveys and manpower studies that will be useful in phasing the development of the vocational secondary school program."

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\* Zymelman, Manuel, "Economic Evaluation of Vocational Training Programs" World Bank Occasional Staff Paper Number 21; IBRD, 1976

At present there are seven vocational secondary schools for mechanics and technology. \*

1. **Afghan Institute of Technology (AIT)**  
Ex-AID assisted with programs in automotive, mechanical, electrical and civil/construction technology (grades 9 - 12)
2. **Kabul Mechanical School - German Aided**  
To grade 14. Graduates eligible for rank of "assistant engineer."  
Programs in metals, automotive, electrical, carpentry, construction and mechanical technology.
3. **Kandahar Mechanical School - German Aided.**  
Same as Kabul Mechanical.
4. **Khost Mechanical School - German Aided.**  
Same as Kabul Mechanical.
5. **Kabul Technikum- Russian Aided**  
Trains to assistant engineer level in geological fields, and electricity; closely related to Russian Faculty of Engineering at Kabul University (the Polytechnique).
6. **Mazar-i-Sharif Technikum - Russian Aided**  
Assistant engineer programs in drilling, refinery technology, and geological engineering.
7. **Kabul Art and Ceramics School**  
Provides training for art, printing, masonry, carpentry, printing and weaving.

To realize the GOA Educational Reform objectives in technical education, the new Seven Year Plan foresees seven new mechanical schools presently sited for Jallalabad, Herat, Kunduz, Parwan, Ghazni, Takhar and Mazar.

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\* There are 19 vocational secondary schools in Afghanistan. In addition to the "mechanics and technology" fields (a GOA appellation), there are four schools for agriculture; one in telecommunications; one in hotel management; four in health, e.g., Auxiliary Nurse Midwife School; one School of Commerce; and finally, there is the School of Industrial Management.

It seems apparent that while this ambitious program of vocational education may relieve technical manpower bottlenecks in the emergent industrial sector of Afghanistan, it does not effectively address the rural development ITS requirements manifested by the slow implementation of GOA, USAID\* and other donor rural development projects to date.

This PID proposes to specifically address rural development ITS requirements on two fronts: (1) improvement of an existing capability in civil/construction technology and the development of a new capability in hydraulic structures construction at the Afghan Institute of Technology; and (2) to transfer some of the successful experience of US firms with foreign experience in non-school technical skills development (e.g., project on-site training, field apprenticeship programs etc.) to the Afghan context. The project aim, therefore, is not general intermediate skills development, but rather a defined and targeted emphasis on what is clearly an overlooked and much-needed requirement for rural development intermediate technical skills.

## II. Proposed Response (See Annex B - Preliminary Logical Framework)

### A. Formal response to address verified rural ITS requirements

#### 1. Civil and hydraulic structures at AIT

##### a. Civil and construction technology:

In the on-going USAID assisted Rural Development, Rural Primary Schools and Basic Health Services projects, USAID has experienced severe problems with GOA implementing agencies in planning, designing, constructing, monitoring and maintaining the various structures built under these projects. At present, AIT is the only GOA institution producing intermediate technicians whose skills are useful to addressing these constraints. The present AIT capacity to produce graduates (12th grade level) in the civil and construction option is approximately fifty per year. The demand for construction ITS for USAID assisted projects alone, while unmeasured at this time, appears to be many times greater than

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\* This was pointed out in the findings of a recent Fixed Amount Reimbursement (FAR) Evaluation (PAR 77.1) which stated "The level of disbursements for Phase I projects will not result in significant resource transfers to the GOA. The USAID must find ways of accelerating project implementation so that the level and timeliness of resource transfers will begin to meet probable GOA expectations."

the present supply. Thus, it is felt that by increasing the supply of graduates in this option that an important constraint to project implementation can be alleviated. This is underscored by one of the conclusions in the earlier mentioned FAR Evaluation which states "There is an insufficient number of Afghan personnel with middle-level construction skills. Planned and ongoing grantee training programs may help to alleviate this problem."

b. New intermediate technical skills option at AIT in hydraulic structures to support CIS (Community Irrigation Systems). See Annex C.

As part of the Rural Development Project, USAID is assisting the Rural Development Department (RDD) in identifying and testing the lowest level of external interventions necessary to deliver a dependable water supply to traditional irrigation systems. This effort, begun in FY 1977, recognizes that there is a need to go beyond strictly structural improvement to include water management and agricultural development, but in light of current RDD/USAID capabilities this can only be phased in gradually. Problems in implementing USAID assisted RDD construction of hydraulic structures, e.g., flume construction, have highlighted the lack of skills in building such structures. In particular, several of these structures have developed post construction faults which have proven difficult to remedy. At present, RDD does not have engineers qualified by training or experience to satisfactorily design and construct hydraulic structures. A review of the curricula for the Vocational Agricultural Schools, AIT, and the Faculties of Engineering and Agriculture at Kabul University has revealed that no existing GOA educational institution is directly addressing this need. The RDD, in recognition of its weakness in this area, has given short term (up to 6 weeks) training to members of its staff at the nascent Gulzar Training Center. Given the importance to the GOA for improving the existing low technology CIS systems, the need for providing trained intermediate technicians in this field is readily apparent. One idea, not yet tested with GOA authorities, is to select mirabs or assistant mirabs (village water masters) for this type of training. If feasible, initially the training probably would have to be limited to maintenance.

B. Non-formal response to identify and address the development of additional rural development related ITS requirements

This would be a three-phase effort. At Annex A, a scope-of-work is provided for the execution of an assessment of current rural ITS requirements. The assessment will identify the specific skills needed to facilitate the Government's

rural development efforts in planning, designing, building and operating rural roads and bridges, rural primary schools, basic health centers and Community Irrigation Systems.

This phase one, (done in the US) would research recent worldwide experience in ITS, make recommendations for approaches suitable to USAID/GOA requirements, and design a scope-of-work for a second contractor effort which would be an on-site investigation of skills requirements and the design of actual ITS activities. Phase two would have the contractor conducting investigations in Afghanistan of skills needs and training approaches feasible and cost effective in Afghanistan. The contractor also would be responsible for the design of a set of rural development-related ITS training interventions. Phase three would be the actual implementation of the rural ITS training activities.

### III. Financial Requirements and Plans

#### A. Project Inputs (5 year project)

##### 1. Formal response (AIT)

a. One advisor to assist in overall improvement of training in rural engineering skills - 5 man years	\$ 460,000
b. Consultants to design AIT training program in CIS and establish staff and equipment requirements and to provide for consultancy services as yet unidentified - 12 man months	\$ 96,000
c. Short and long term participants in the U.S.	\$ 244,000
d. Textbooks and supplies	\$ 10,000
e. Equipment for CIS and rural construction training	\$ 100,000
Sub-Total	\$ 910,000

##### 2. Non-Formal response

a. Research recent worldwide experience in providing rural development related technical skills and make recommendations of skills approaches to meet USAID/GOA requirements. Done in US by IQC firm. (PD & S funds) (\$ 20,000)

b. Contractor conducts investigation in Afghanistan of skills needs and training approaches feasible and cost effective in Afghanistan. In order to save time, it may be feasible to allow a single contractor to carry out both (a) and (b). See Section IV.D, Proposed Time Frame. (PD & S funds) (\$ 50,000)

c. Contractor to implement rural development related technical skills training activities. \$ 1,000,000

Sub-Total: \$ 1,000,000

Inflation Factor (5%) 96,000

Grand Total: \$ 2,006,000

B. Indicative budgetary details

	<u>FY-79</u>	<u>FY-80</u>	<u>FY-81</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. <u>Personnel Services</u>	<u>224</u>	-	<u>332</u>	<u>556</u>
One Advisor	160	-	300	460
Short Term Consultants	64	-	32	96
2. <u>Participant Training</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>122</u>	-	<u>244</u>
Two M.S.	22	21	-	43
Ten Specialized (one year)	100	101	-	201
3. <u>Supplies &amp; Equipment</u>	<u>110</u>	-	-	<u>110</u>
Textbooks & Supplies	10	-	-	10
CIS & Rural Const. Training	100	-	-	100
4. <u>ITS Implementation</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	-	<u>1,000</u>
Sub-Total	956	622	332	1,910
Inflation Factor (5%)	<u>48</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>96</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,004</u>	<u>653</u>	<u>349</u>	<u>2,006</u>

**N.B.** It may be necessary to include a project-funded direct hire project officer. This will be considered at the PRP stage. The budgetary details as given above would indicate a three year project. These details are reflected in Box 9 of the PID facesheet. However, as shown in the Preliminary Logical Framework, this project is clearly a 5 year and perhaps longer term effort requiring subsequent project phases.

IV. Project Development

A. Community Irrigation Systems

The Mission will endeavor to capitalize on AID experience in CIS to support the design of the project. For example, this could involve communications with the Missions in Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines (e.g., Indonesia where very large numbers of CIS projects have been undertaken). It will also involve contacting the Asia Bureau for information on the ongoing research contract which examines management of CIS in Southeast Asia.

On the basis of these communications, USAID may invite TDY assistance from AID/W staff with CIS experience and/or undertake TDY visits with GOA officials to examine and discuss ongoing CIS projects. If possible, CIS experience in countries with comparable social institutions will be examined.

B. Non-School ITS Development

In neighboring Iran, more than a score of US firms are implementing major technical projects with ITS components. Mission staff and selected GOA officials will visit appropriate sites in Iran for a first-hand view of on-site ITS and to make preliminary contacts with potential contractors. Iran has the advantage of offering a cultural context not unlike Afghanistan.

C. Afghan Institute of Technology

The necessary pre-project development for AIT would appear possible with existing Mission resources.

D. Proposed Time Frame (The Mission feels that there is an immediate need for this type of project which directly supports the Mission's ongoing rural development related projects. Therefore, the Mission seeks AID/W assistance in finding ways to accelerate the project development schedule below. In particular, ways of facilitating a FY 1978 initial obligation should be sought.)

FY 1977

May-PID submission  
June-PID approval  
July-IQC contracted  
August/September - IQC report prepared and received

FY 1978

October-IQC report reviewed by Mission/GOA and AID/W  
November/February - contracting for ITS assessment\*  
March/May - execution of ITS assessment  
June -PRP preparation and submission  
July-PRP approval  
August/September - PP preparation, submission and approval

FY 1979

October - Project Agreement negotiations begin

V. Issues of a Policy or Programmatic Nature

A. Long term previous USG involvement at AIT: Reentry justified on shift from industrial to rural development emphasis (see Annex D for the final contractors report on previous AID financed assistance to AIT).

AID involvement at AIT dates back to 1952 and was successfully completed in 1972 after a total US investment of over \$10 million dollars. Reentry of AID into the Afghan Institute of Technology is premised on the need for a capacity to produce intermediate technicians with skills relevant to the rural projects which are central to the USAID development portfolio in Afghanistan. This would require a shift of emphasis at AIT from the present two thirds enrollment in mechanical/automotive/electrical options versus one third in civil/construction options towards a dominant emphasis on civil/construction/hydraulic technology options. (See Annex E.) At present none of the seven mechanics and technology schools has such an emphasis.

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\* This step could be bypassed if the IQC contractor is qualified to carryout the on-site ITS assessment.

Additional US investment in an institution which has received so much prior support and over such a long period should certainly be examined closely. The USAID believes that the potential for developing AIT as the first rural development-oriented technical school in Afghanistan is an objective important enough to offset this issue.

B. Acceptability of rural development curriculum to AIT. (See Annex F for AIT/Ministry of Planning letter raising question of USAID support to AIT.)

AID assistance to AIT terminated in 1972 after a twenty year involvement. The long range objective of this assistance was "To assist the Ministry of Education to plan, develop and administer an integrated technical education program which is closely related to the industrial needs of Afghanistan's developing economy."\* AIT maintains the same industrial curricula emphasis it had when the Analysis Report was written in 1968. The civil and construction options do, however, provide graduates who work on rural development projects. For example, fifty AIT graduates in civil and construction technology are presently working as field supervisors for the AID assisted Rural Primary Schools Construction project. Since the withdrawal of AID support in 1972, AIT has been gradually deteriorating from several aspects as can be seen from Annex F.

While the precise form of AID reentry into AIT proposed in this PID has not been discussed with the Director General of AIT, or elsewhere in the GOA, the Mission has had generalized discussions with the Director from which we are able to conclude that he would welcome AID assistance. This conclusion is at least partially supported by the request for AID assistance contained in the letter. Obviously, the creation of a new option in hydraulic structures provides a special organizational problem which would be addressed by the inputs proposed in this PID. For the past year, the Minister of Planning has made repeated requests to USAID/A for assistance in intermediate technical skills. To date, we have been unable to be responsive.

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\* AID History and Analysis Report, Contract No. U-520, Project 306-12-660-093, Technical Education, Sub-Project Afghan Institute of Technology, dated May 7, 1968.

**C. Other Issues to be addressed before or at the Project Review Paper stage:**

1. Carefully examine the key ITS purpose assumption that existing or planned formal GOA institutions cannot adequately produce rural development related ITS requirements i.e., is there a need for non-formal vocational programs when the formal secondary programs are being revamped to channel students into technical areas?
2. Who should be trained under non-formal ITS programs, e.g., students terminating formal education at primary or village school level, or less?
3. What is the relationship between the formal and non-formal components of this project? Will the non-formal component become large enough to constitute its becoming a separate project?
4. What is the relationship between this project and the projects proposed for Development Support Training (now at the PP preparation stage) and Technical Manpower Development (now at the PRP stage)?

INTERMEDIATE TECHNICAL SKILLS (ITS) FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
NEEDS ASSESSMENT - PHASE ONE  
SCOPE-OF-WORK

I. INTRODUCTION

Contractor will research recent worldwide experience in technical skills training (particularly non-school training by U. S. international firms) identifying organizations, approaches and individuals associated with skills training programs which are relevant to the rural ITS requirements of Afghanistan.

Contractor will further draft a scope-of-work for the on-site assessment of rural ITS requirements in Afghanistan and for the project design effort which will address those needs.

II. LOCATION OF CONTRACT AND PLACE OF WORK

U. S. A.

III. CONTRACTORS' REPORT TO INCLUDE:

A. A list of U. S. companies and institutions currently available to undertake skills assessment in Afghanistan and/or available to implement actual training programs in appropriate ITS areas. Report should give particular emphasis to firms with recent experience in Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and the Persian Gulf and Mediterranean Basin regions. Where appropriate, report should include actual data on comparative costs of available or recently executed training packages and programs in ITS which have been conducted on-site in overseas locations (including contractor overheads, cost per trainee/month, per cycle, etc.).

B. A scope-of-work for the contractor to conduct the ITS assessment in Afghanistan and to design the skills project. While the design of the scope-of-work will be undertaken by a contractor in consultation with AID/W/NE/CD, as appropriate the scope should, at a minimum, insure that the skills assessment and project design data will fully and adequately address all relevant requirements of the IBRD project assessment chart attached as Appendix A. \*

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\* Taken from "Zymelman, Manuel, "Economic Evaluation of Vocational Training Programs," World Bank Occasional Staff Paper Number 21; IBRD, 1976.

**Annex A**

**IV. GUIDELINES**

The specific skills to be addressed are those needed to facilitate GOA efforts in designing, planning, building operating and maintaining, and evaluating rural roads, rural bridges, rural schools, basic health centers and small and medium scale irrigation systems. Skills to be considered shall include the entire range of subprofessionals, technicians, intermediate skills and craftsmen exclusive of unskilled labor. Such skills include, but are not limited to:

- bookkeepers
- construction supervisors
- cost accountants
- craftsmen (esp: masons, carpenters, ironworkers, electricians, plasterers, painters)
- designers (assistant)
- draftsmen
- equipment dispatchers
- estimators
- expeditors
- inspectors
- material control men
- purchasers
- schedulers
- specification writers
- surveyors
- timekeepers

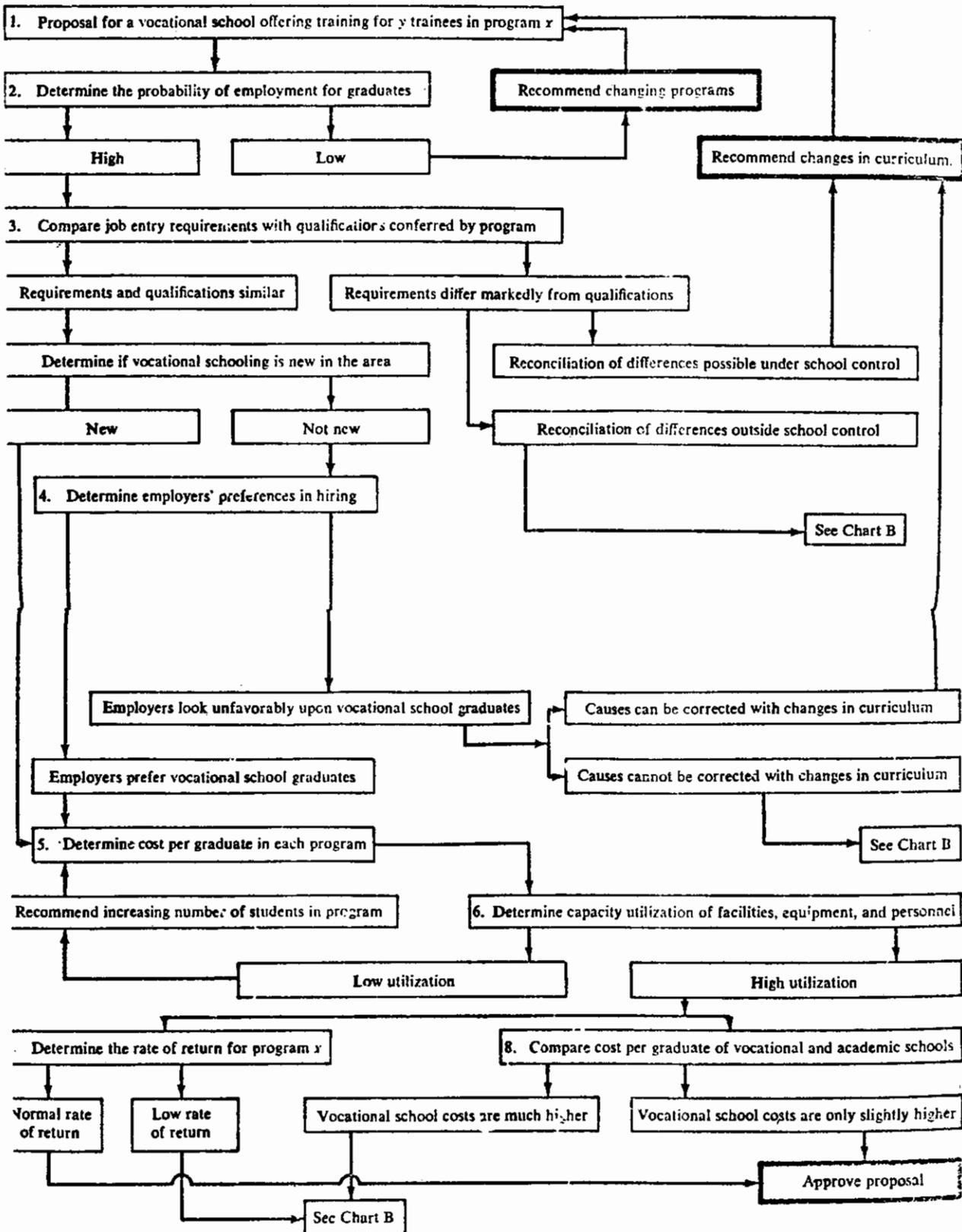
Sources to be consulted include, but are not limited to: international development groups such as the Joint U.S. Engineering Societies' Committees on Education and Subprofessional Development, Associated General Contractor' Manpower Development Committees, the National Constructors' Association, and the Overseas Craftsmens Association.

**V. REPORT REQUIREMENTS**

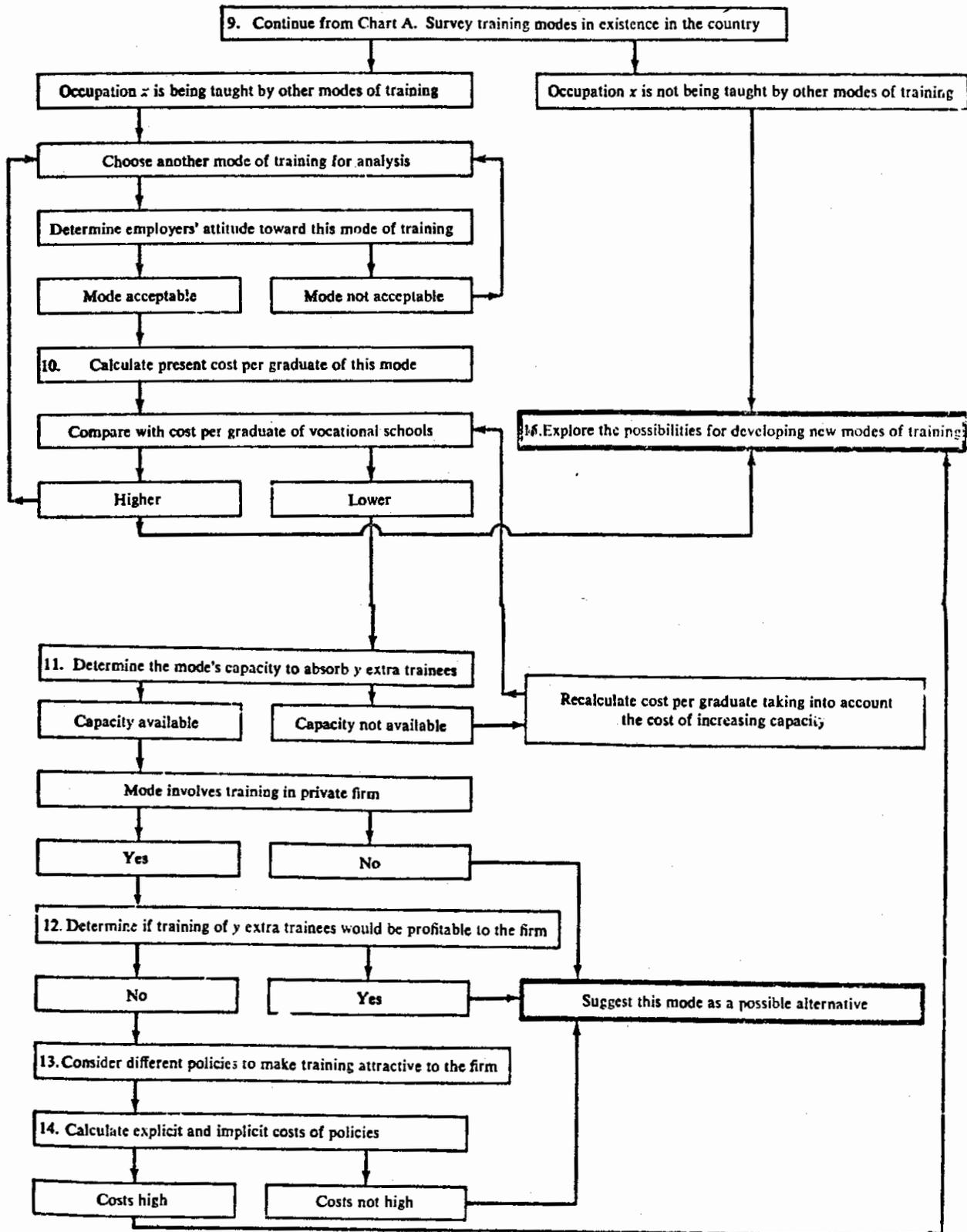
The initial draft should be completed within 60 days and submitted to USAID/Afghanistan and AID/W/NE/CD. The final draft should be submitted no later than 30 days after contractor receives USAID comments on initial draft.



Flow Chart A for Evaluating a Proposal for Vocational Training



Flow Chart B for Evaluating a Proposal for Vocational Training



PRELIMINARY LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Project Title & Number: INTERMEDIATE TECHNICAL SKILLS (ITS) FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT: 306-0186

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS																														
<p><b>Program or Sector Goal:</b> The broader objective to which this project contributes:</p> <p>To increase the technical capability of the GOA to plan, design, manage and implement development projects resulting in economic benefits accruing to the rural population</p>	<p><b>Measures of Goal Achievement:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased rural household production and income.</li> <li>Increased village access to social services and markets.</li> </ol>	<p>USAID comprehensive Rural Development Project (in Rural Works, Community Irrigation Systems and intensive District Development) involves extensive experimental component with provisions for measuring changes in rural income, rural household production and rural service delivery. Data from this project will be employed to verify progress on goal-level indicators.</p>	<p><b>Assumptions for achieving goal targets:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of rural infrastructure is major factor inhibiting gains in rural welfare.</li> <li>With increased technical capacity, GOA will be willing to invest increased manpower and other resources in rural development.</li> </ol>																														
<p><b>Project Purpose:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement of technical skills of intermediate-level technicians in the areas of civil and irrigation engineering.                     <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve skills of graduates from Afghan Institute of Technology in existing fields of civil and construction technology.</li> <li>Create a new intermediate technical skills capacity at AIT in hydraulic structures to support development projects in the field of community irrigation systems.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Assist the GOA in developing a cost-effective flexible capacity to respond to intermediate technical skills requirements for executing rural development projects.                     <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Execute a national assessment of current rural ITS requirements</li> <li>Support selected rural ITS activities.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p><b>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End of project status.</b></p> <p><b>Utilization of ITS Skills:</b> Graduates employed in rural works construction, rural primary schools construction, basic health center construction and Community Irrigation System construction/operations or parallel activities.</p> <p><b>Rural Development Consequences of ITS Skills</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved design and execution of rural development structures.</li> <li>Increased rate of execution of rural development structures by GOA, agencies.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central Statistical Office</li> <li>Observation by USAID project officers.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Evaluation and assessment reports from USAID Rural Development Project Data Unit</li> </ol>	<p><b>Assumptions for achieving purpose:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Present low-level ITS is major constraint to achievement of GOA rural development project objectives.</li> <li>ITS graduate credentials acceptable to GOA user agencies.</li> <li>Willingness ITS graduates to work in rural areas.</li> </ol> </li> <li> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing or planned formal GOA institutions cannot adequately produce rural development related ITS requirements</li> <li>Openness of GOA user agencies to non-school/non-formal technical training programs.</li> <li>Contractor/GOA can adequately address problem of relating training programs to real employment opportunities.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>																														
<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Graduates with improved technical and practical field skills in civil and construction technology.</li> <li>Graduates with new skills in designing, building and maintaining community irrigation systems.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Manpower with improved rural ITS skills developed through non-school technical training programs.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Suggestive Magnitude of Outputs</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="699 982 1066 1115"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>79</th> <th>80</th> <th>81</th> <th>82</th> <th>83</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. a) enrolled*</td> <td>141</td> <td>175</td> <td>200</td> <td>200</td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CONST graduating</td> <td>56</td> <td>70</td> <td>95</td> <td>95</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CIS b) enrolled*</td> <td>25</td> <td>50</td> <td>75</td> <td>75</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>graduating</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>20</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* final 2 yrs 2. To be determined</p>		79	80	81	82	83	1. a) enrolled*	141	175	200	200	200	CONST graduating	56	70	95	95	95	CIS b) enrolled*	25	50	75	75	75	graduating	0	0	0	20	40	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Observation</li> <li>AIT records</li> </ol> </li> <li>Contractor reports</li> </ol>	<p><b>Assumptions for achieving outputs:</b></p> <p>Sufficient number qualified students available (See Issue VC 2)</p>
	79	80	81	82	83																												
1. a) enrolled*	141	175	200	200	200																												
CONST graduating	56	70	95	95	95																												
CIS b) enrolled*	25	50	75	75	75																												
graduating	0	0	0	20	40																												
<p><b>Inputs:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One advisor to assist in overall improvement of training in rural engineering skills.</li> <li>Consultants to design AIT training program in CIS and establish staff and equipment requirements, etc.</li> <li>Short- and long-term participants</li> <li>Textbooks and supplies</li> <li>Equipment for CIS and rural construction.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Non-school rural ITS training by U.S. firm and GOA.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity)</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="699 1230 1066 1329"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>79</th> <th>80</th> <th>81</th> <th>82</th> <th>83</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AID</td> <td>\$</td> <td>\$</td> <td>\$</td> <td>\$</td> <td>\$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GOA</td> <td>\$</td> <td>\$</td> <td>\$</td> <td>\$</td> <td>\$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>See PID budget.</p>		79	80	81	82	83	AID	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	GOA	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	<p>AID and GOA financial records.</p>	<p><b>Assumptions for providing inputs:</b></p> <p>Acceptability rural development curriculum emphasis to AIT.</p>												
	79	80	81	82	83																												
AID	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$																												
GOA	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$																												

EXCERPT FROM "THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE SEVEN YEAR PLAN FOR  
THE USAID PROGRAM" \*

Rural Development

Rural development is accorded less than a page and a half of space in the Plan document in spite of the fact that the "Government has undertaken a vast and multi-purpose Rural Development Program . . . formulated in accordance with the Charter of the Rural Development Department." We suspect this limited attention can be largely explained by the drafters' recognition of the extreme gulf separating the present capacity of the RDD and the capacity needed to implement the "vast and multi-purpose" program. While the Plan notes that RDD will have "skilled and well-qualified personnel in its technical offices," there is no mention of quantity. Yet officials of the Water and Power Ministry have made it clear they want no small-scale irrigation projects mainly because that, relative to project costs, the engineering input is very high in comparison to such inputs for medium and large irrigation projects. And even if RDD should have claims on the Country's engineers in proportion to its development expenditures, RDD would not have a large cadre of engineers. But the latter seems unnecessary and costly. For the great bulk of the technicians do not need to be engineers holding college degrees but rather possessors of middle-level skills relevant to the job to be done. Such skills could be produced through secondary-level technical training institutions and non-school training whose graduates, with some supervision, would have the capacity to do the designing, surveying, drawing etc., for the renovation and improvement of small-scale irrigation systems.

No (GOA) institutions now exist to produce middle-level skills for this latter area. Yet the manpower requirements are very large apparently, for in Badakshan Province alone the RDD is charged, according to the Plan, with the responsibility of improving "approximately 212" irrigation systems.

We note also that the RDD "will perform important functions in the area of land reform," no mean program in itself, and its activities "will be adjusted to the requirements and priorities of the Land Reform Program."

The implications that we draw from the above are that if USAID expects its activities in rural development to be substantial (i.e., worthwhile), then USAID will need to initiate and support a program which provides the relevant technical training at the secondary level of education and non-school training to produce substantial numbers of graduates with some technical expertise.

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\* Prepared by Raymond Hooker, USAID/Afghanistan Program Economist

**AFGHAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**Southern Illinois University**

**Twelfth Semi-Annual Report**

**AID Project 306-12-660-093**

**AID Contract NESA-244**

**Kabul, Afghanistan**

**February to August 1971**

Annex D

I

INTRODUCTION

Southern Illinois University is now in the last year of the contract initiated in 1965 that involved at first six technicians operating in the Afghan Institute of Technology principally in the six technological areas associated with the school: aviation, automotive technology, civil technology, building construction, electrical/electronics technology and machine tools. This figure was subsequently raised to eight technicians. The number of technicians was then reduced to five and we are now operating in the last year of the phase-out period with one person on the contract. The contract is due to expire at the end of June 1972. The period of this report covers the time from February to August 1971. This was a period when the previous contract member had left during the month of April and the present Chief of Party arrived June 17, 1971. During this period, an SIU representative was not present in the field. There have been many changes in AIT during the contracting period including the complete rewriting of the curriculum, addition of programs in the technical area operations of the physical facilities and the participant training for most of the staff at AIT.

Commodities were ordered and received during the build-up period of the contract and prior to moving into the new facilities. The school was equipped in all areas to include a science laboratory, textbooks, library, machine tools, hand tools and service equipment. The operating budget provided by the Ministry of Education has increased in accordance with the added expenses brought about by the opening of the new physical facilities, increase in curriculum and the higher staff levels.

Annex D

The monitoring of the project at AIT continues to be the present thrust for this particular project. Participant training of the faculty members has been reduced to two persons during this reporting period. The continuing priority especially toward faculty training and facilities utilization and maintenance will be a principle thrust until the phase out of the contract.

There has been considerable political agitation to change this institution to a 13th-14th year technical institution offering the Associate Arts degree in technology. Students participated in a prolonged strike during this reporting period in an effort to force the Ministry of Education to change the school to this level. This did not succeed, however, and the school continues to be essentially a four-year technical high school offering instruction in grades 10 through 13. Today students residing in the Kabul area enter AIT by competitive examination. Dormitory students comprise some 60% of the student body and have their origins in the provinces. They enter AIT by class rank from those areas. This is made necessary by the wide level of training efficiency in the Kabul area middle schools as compared to those operating in the provinces. We are interested in enrolling provincial students as this probably is the best source for high-interest students who are willing to accept this kind of terminal training. The school is not entirely terminal nor has it ever been. For purposes of maintaining high scholastic standards, we have always felt it necessary that some few graduates from AIT enter the Faculty of Engineering and the Polytechnic Institution of Kabul University for further training in engineering. The primary concept is terminal

programs at AIT and the number of students matriculating in the university has been kept as low as it is practical to do so. Students continue to enter AIT with no previous instruction or experience in the technical areas. Persons in authority in the Ministry of Education and in the foreign community have indicated interest in establishing some kind of trade or technical instruction in other high schools and the middle schools in Afghanistan to help relieve this situation. However, this seems to be in the discussion stage, and few have indicated real interest in initiating such a program.

Students entering AIT spend their first year in an exploratory program designed to acquaint them with all the shop areas and allow them to make a more intelligent choice of a major when they enter the second year. These remaining years are spent in pursuing studies in the chosen major in one of the technical areas along with strong programs in mathematics, science, and languages. This includes also a rather well-rounded sports program in the Ministry of Education's sports program in Kabul.

Our responsibilities in this project are primarily to the Afghan Institute of Technology, but they do extend to some outside projects such as student placement and follow up of graduates.

## II

### PERSONNEL

American personnel remaining in the contract is now reduced to one person in accordance with the phase-out that started in June of 1970. The normal complement of Afghan staff remains on board and functioning at an acceptable level of efficiency. There are 49 regularly assigned teachers and administrative staff at AIT. There are 3 dormitory teachers and 4 toolroom attendants who are, although not active teachers, are

candidates as assistant teachers. The physical plant maintenance personnel includes 2 electricians, 2 plumbers, 1 carpenter and a brick-layer assigned regularly at AIT. These tradesmen have received on-the-job training at AIT and are responsible for the generally good degree of maintenance of the physical plant facilities at AIT.

### III

#### PHYSICAL PLANT

The physical plant has been occupied and operating for 4 years. The level of maintenance is very good by Afghan standards. Spare parts have not been too much of a source of trouble to this point as we have tools and facilities in this institution to do most repair work. They will reach a point however when spare parts in the form of vacuum tubes, switches and electrical equipment encased in plastic are not repairable and will have to be ordered--possibly from a United States source. Substitution with local or other makes of switches and electrical gear can sometimes be made and proves to be the best answer to this sort of problem. Mechanical equipment in many cases can be repaired in AIT shops and does not always require the purchase of replacement parts. The Ministry of Education continues to supply fuel oil in an amount necessary to prevent freeze damage to buildings that are not occupied during the winter months.

## IV

CURRICULUM AND TECHNICAL AREAS

The curriculum under which we are now operating was written in 1966 and initiated that same school year. This was an entirely new curriculum at that time changing the direction of AIT as well as adding additional instruction in some of the technical areas. This curriculum is still in operation with only minor revisions since the time that it was initiated. It has proven to be reasonable and perhaps very much on target and is providing the kind of training that the Afghan community needs from this kind of institution. Some areas are perhaps due for a change, but not drastic changes. Aviation technology continues to be a source of trouble and a bit difficult to keep on target.

## V

COMMODITIES

Ten thousand dollars was set aside for the ordering of commodities during this reporting period. This reporter did not participate in the ordering of these commodities, but he has reviewed the orders and generally agrees that most purchases were reasonable choices. This is an example of the Afghan staff making the principle choices for these commodities, and they proved by this that they are capable of selecting and ordering commodities that are consistent with the needs of AIT. The allotment of money was held by the AID Mission in Kabul. This project makes recommendations for purchasing and the Procurement Department of AID places the commodity orders. There is also a one-thousand dollar commodities item in the contract budget to allow for small operating orders through SIU.

VI

PARTICIPANTS

Training for participants is outside the contract. The allowance for AIT this year was two participant scholarships. These have been chosen. One is to go for two years to a technical institution in the States to study electricity and refrigeration. The other is a one-year non-degree training program in adult education. This program is designed to train a person to administer the adult and evening programs which we would hope will soon become a part of the AIT institution.

VII

STUDENTS

AIT started this school year with an enrollment of 575; 198 were students entering the 10th grade class. The students initiated a prolonged strike beginning immediately after school opened and they did not return to classes until July. This resulted in something near three months of lost time for the school year, and will necessitate carrying the school year further into the winter to make up some of this lost time. The issue in this strike centered around the students attempting to force the Ministry of Education to change the grade level of AIT from grades 10 through 13 to a 13th-14th technical institution. The principle reason for the students' demands came from their desire to achieve one step or degree higher in the educational scale as most of them know that they will not be able to enter Kabul University, and this was simply an effort to force the administration to give them a degree higher than a

high school level. Probably almost without exception the motives were not to increase the instructional efficiency or to attempt a higher degree of training, but only to achieve a higher step in the education system. It is quite evident that most thought this would be the first two years of the four-year Kabul University BS degree. Attempts to explain to the student body that it simply would not work this way were futile and the strike essentially wore itself out. The students returned to classes without anything being gained or any concessions being made by the Ministry of Education. This problem could well appear again next year, as I am sure the students still hold the concept that they can force the government to give them higher and higher degrees. AIT could very well eventually be converted to a 13th-14th year institution by order of the Ministry of Education, but it will not come from student demands but rather as a part of a proposed junior college system when and if this is initiated--probably sometime in the future.

### VIII

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS, PROBLEMS AND FUTURE PLANS

There was very little contract activity during this period. Dr. Humble returned to the United States and there was a period of some three months before the present Chief of Party arrived in the field. Work was done during this period to attempt to settle the student strike.

Committees were formed in an effort to put the idle staff to work. This appeared to be the greatest danger to the institution, as staff and teachers were generally reporting to school each day then leaving for lack of something to do. Staff morale in a period such as this is probably the greatest danger, and constitutes the greatest problems during such a period. There were some problems associated with the selection of participants, these, however, are somewhat normal as participant scholarships are of such value that their selection often creates problems between the school and the Ministry of Education. During this period we also had a committee working on an evaluation of the probably consequences resulting from a change from the high school level to the technical institution level. We did not ignore the demands of the students completely. Most of the work done in this direction involved a report designed to acquaint AIT staff and the Ministry of Education with the probable results and consequences of such a directional change for this institution.

Future plans include the proposed curriculum changes for the present operation at AIT. Some sort of teacher training program must be initiated to train vocational teachers not only for AIT, but the mechanical schools as well. This program would be a part of the Faculty of Education of Kabul University perhaps using AIT facilities. Plans are also to continue monitoring administrative procedures, problems, classes, shop conduct and the maintenance of the physical facilities.

Annex D

IX

CONCLUSION

Although some problems appeared to develop in the normal operation of AIT, after one year's absence from the project, this reporter was very well pleased with the continuing operation of AIT and the apparent ability of the staff and teachers to maintain a viable institution.

Annex D

ROSTER OF AFGHAN PERSONNEL

<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Max. Degree</u>
<u>Administration</u>		
Ghulam Sakhi	Director	M.S. (U.S.)
M. H. Muti	Assis.Dir.Instruction	B.S. + 1 yr. (U.S.)
A. Latief	Assis.Dir.Dormitories	12 yrs. (DMA)
Fazli Elahi	Head of Maintenance	12 yrs. (AIT)
<u>Automotive Technology</u>		
G. S. Taymuree	Head of Dept.	M.S. & Ed. (U.S.)
M. A. Omary	Instructor	B.A. (U.S.)
Amir Jan	Toolman	12 yrs (Mech.Sch.)
M.Y. Gardez	Instructor	12 yrs (AIT)
<u>Aviation Technology</u>		
M. Ismail	Instructor & Toolman	12 yrs (AIT)
<u>Building Construction Technology</u>		
S. Maq̄sud Nazimi	Acting Head of Dept.	14 yrs. (U.S.)
G. S. Ahmadzai	Instructor	A.A. (U.S.)
M. Ibrahim Faizi	Instructor	A.A. (U.S.)
S. A. Samad Najibi	Instructor	14 yrs. (U.S.)
M. Z. Toba	Instructor	14 yrs. (U.S.)
M. Amon	Toolman	12 yrs. (U.S.)
A. Latif	Toolman	12 yrs. (U.S.)
<u>Civil Technology</u>		
M. J. Mayar	Head of Dept.	B.S. (U.S.)
M. Hussain Faizi	Instructor	13 yrs. (U.S.)
M. S. Mohmand	Instructor	13 yrs. (U.S.)
Azizurrahman, Part. U.S.	Instructor	12 yrs. (AIT)
A. Shakoor Mohinyar	Instructor	B.S. (K.U.)
<u>Electrical-Electronics Technology</u>		
A. S. Atiqee	Head of Dept.	M.S. & Ed. (U.S.)
M. Musa	Instructor	A.A. (U.S.)
Nazar M. Wardak, Part. U.S.	Instructor	B.S. (K.U.)
A. Wadud Cowsary	Instructor	12 yrs. (AIT)
A. G. Rahimi,	Instructor	B.S. (U.S.)
Abdul Ali	Toolman	12 yrs.(Mech.Sch.)

Annex D

Machine Technology

M. A. Rashid	Head of Dept.	B.S. (U.S.)
A. Zaher Ghaznawi (part.U.S.)	Instructor	A.A. (U.S.)
M. Eshaq Zaman	Instructor	13 yrs. (U.S.)
Samad Ali	Instructor	12 yrs. (AIT)
M. Nazir Noorzai	Instructor	A.A. (U.S.)
Owrballi Shah	Toolkan	12 yrs. (Mech.Sch.)

English

M. I. Saroush	Head of Department	M.A. (U.S.)
M. Shafie	Instructor	B.A. (K.U.)+ 1 yr US
M. Taher Zamoni	Instructor	B.A. (K.U.)
A. Manon	Instructor	B.A. (K.U.)
S. M. A. Waizi	Instructor	B.A. (K.U.)
M. Saber	Instructor	B.A. (K.U.)
A.S.Awa	Instructor	13 yrs. (U.S.)
M. Saber	Instructor	B.A. (K.U.)

Dari and Pashto

S. M. Sergund	Instructor	9 yrs (DMA)
Ghulam Dastagir Hazrati	Instructor	B.A. (K.U.)
Asadullah Amer Khail	Instructor	B.A. (K.U.)
A. Qadir	Instructor	B.A. (K.U.)

Science and Mathematics

M. Aslam Bashir	Head of Department	B.S.(K.U.)+ 1 yr (U.S)
S.A.Q.Obaidee	Instructor	B.S.( K.U.)
Roshindel	Instructor	B.S.(K. U.)
Qiyamuddin	Instructor	B.S.(K. U.)
N.M. Karzai	Instructor	B.S.(K.U.)+ 1 yr (U.S)
Rahmatullah Noori	Instructor	B.S. (K.U.)
A.Qayoum Najib	Instructor	B.S.(K.U.)
A.Baqi	Instructor	B.S. (K.U.)
Gul Ali	Toolman	12 yrs. (DMA)

Sports

M. Ayubi Salim	Instructor	12 yrs. (Sport Sch.)
Staniczai	Instructor	12 yrs. (Sport Sch.)

Dormitory Staff

M.Omer Rafiq Zada	Hotel Management
Hazrat M.	DMA
M. Afzal	DMA

Annex D

Secretary

M. Cmer

Controller

Mohammed Zarif

Accounting

Hazrat Gul

Khan Aqa

Abdul Jamil

Bismillah

Faqir Mohammed

Business

Mohammed Hashim Jafar

Gul Aqa

Mahazuddin

Serfiraz

Annex D

ROSTER OF SIU TEAM PERSONNEL

Chief of Party

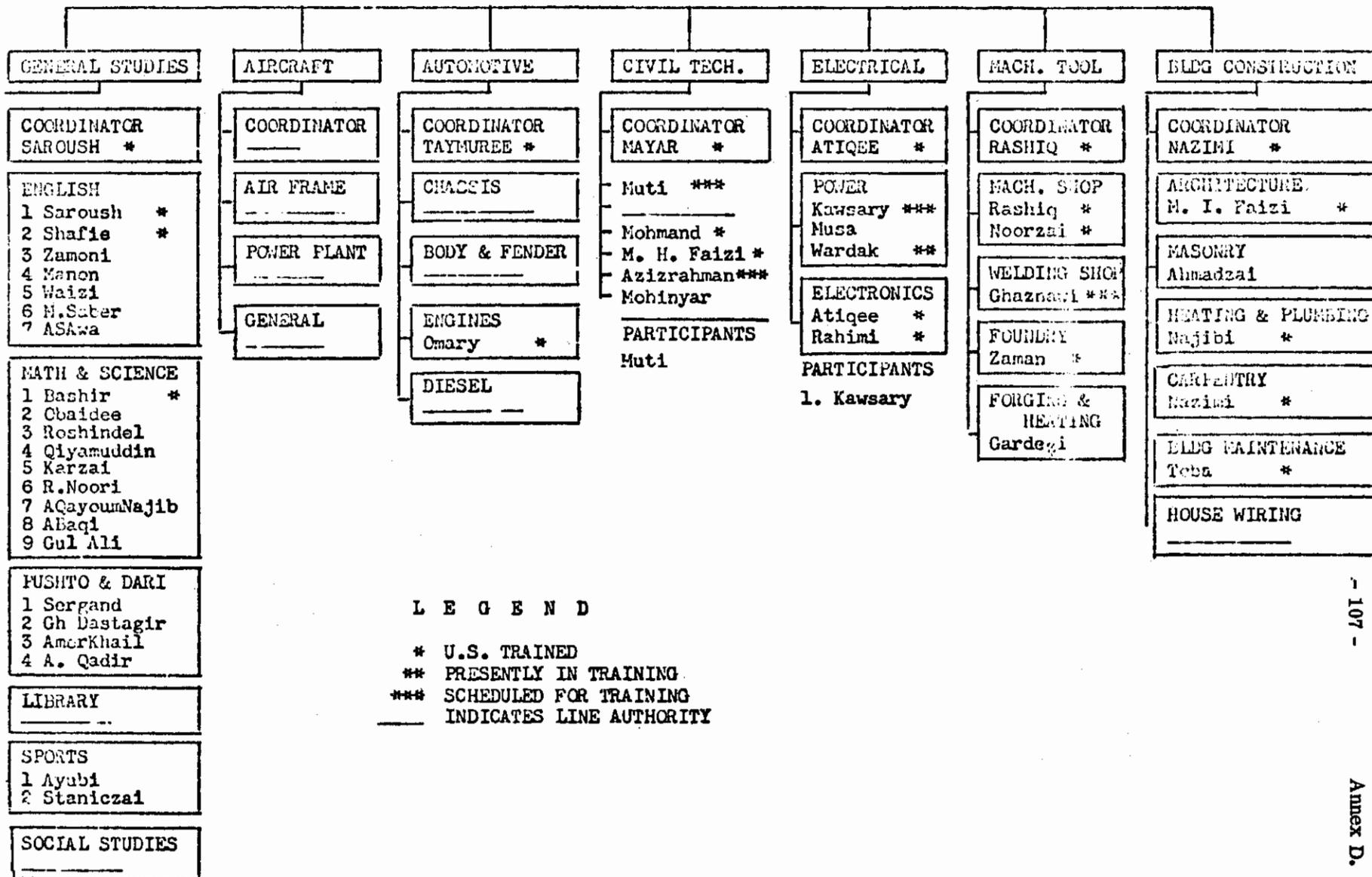
John E. Griswold

Secretaries, Local-Hire

Mrs. Crandall, Alix

M. Nazir Saddiqi





L E G E N D

- \* U.S. TRAINED
- \*\* PRESENTLY IN TRAINING
- \*\*\* SCHEDULED FOR TRAINING
- \_\_\_\_\_ INDICATES LINE AUTHORITY

AIT ENROLLMENT

9th	Grade *	286	
10th	Grade *	127	
11th	Grade	136	
	of which :		
	Automotive	37	
	Machine	9	
	Electrical	25	
	Civil	52	
	Construction	13	
12th	Grade	168	
	of which:		
	Automotive	40	
	Machine	7	
	Electrical	47	
	Civil	50	
	Construction	6	
	Cartography **	18	Total Enrollment as of April 15, 1977: 717

AIT STAFF LIST

English	9 Afghans and 3 Peace Corps Volunteers
Sciences	14
Languages	9 (Dari 5, Pashtu 4)
Theology	1
Physical Education	1
Automotive	8
Machine	8
Electrical	8
Civil	7
Construction	<u>5</u>
Total AIT professional Staff as of April 15, 1977	70 (+3 PCV)

\* Choice of option is made at eleventh grade.

\*\* Was introduced as an option last year but will be terminated due to lack of cooperation with the Cartographic Institute.

CR-217

DATE REC'D M/C&amp;R 4/25/77

## MINISTRY OF PLANNING

DEPARTMENT FOR ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

ACTION

WESTERN EUROPE AND U.S. SECTION

DI-2

INFOD  
DD  
MGT  
EDU  
CO  
CDE  
CR  
RFNO. 476  
DATE: 3/2/56

(APRIL 23, 77)

USAID/KABUL

## After compliments:

The AIT has had an active role in the various fields of technical personnel and extension of technology since its establishment. It was receiving assistance from the AID such as textbooks, lab equipment, repair of the electric machinshops equipment (?), the engineering of buildings (architecture), etc. The contract for such assistance terminated in 1352. The esteemed Office might be informed that the building of the school was completed at a cost of more than 400 million afghanis. Now, due to the lack of repair materials, technical personnel, equipment, and instructional materials many difficulties have been created (and the school) has been deteriorating. There is the fear that we may not be able to proceed to repair and equip the school with great expenses in the future.

The Ministry of Planning in concurrence with the request of the Ministry of Education hopes that the USAID pave the way for the presence of an American Advisor for the above mentioned school, so that such a person may be directly in contact with the AIT, and that the difficulties which might arise would be eliminated.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/ Ali Ahmad KhoramAli Ahmad Khoram  
Minister

cc: Ministry of Education, Planning Dept.

Translated by  
F. Ansari: ma

4/25/1977

PL 480  
Titles I and II

USAID/Afghanistan has neither a Title I nor Title II PL 480 program active at this time. There are no current plans for instituting a Title II program and it is not anticipated that there will be any call on Title I resources over the next few years. The only situation which could change this would be the occurrence of a prolonged drought and a shift in the Government's current favorable foreign exchange situation. While it is predicted that Afghanistan will suffer shortfalls in domestic wheat production this year (CY 1977) and possibly in the near future, consideration of a Title I wheat sale would be obviated by the Government's ability to finance commercial purchases. In the intermediate and longer term, a planned concerted effort in agriculture development should be able to satisfy the needs for not only wheat but also edible vegetable oils.

The last PL 480 Title I wheat sale to Afghanistan was an August 23, 1971 agreement providing 100,000 MT. This was in response to the effects of the 1970-71 drought. Since that time, wheat imports have been negligible with the World Food Program (WFP) being the largest importer over the last three years (1974/75 - 97 MT; 1975-76 - 8,640 MT; and 1976-77 - 10,751 MT). While small amounts of wheat have arrived in the country under the auspices of other donors, the Food Procurement Department has reported no commercial or credit purchases of wheat by the Government since 1973/74.

There have been two Title I agreements for vegoil in recent years. A February 21, 1973 agreement provided 4,000 MT and an agreement on August 8, 1976 an additional 4,400 MT. Cotton production has increased sharply since these agreements with a consequent expansion of the commercial production of cotton seed oil. Given this turn of events there should be no further requirement for any imports of vegoil under Title I.

USAID/Afghanistan views this situation plus the expanded role of the World Food Program (it is estimated based on recent performance and projections that WFP's annual imports of wheat and vegoil will average 20,000 MT and 1,500-2,000 MT respectively) as precluding any possible resumption of a PL 480 program in the next several years except in case of a serious drought.

Country/Program Afghanistan

PL 480 Title I Agreements and Shipments

Commodity	FY 1977 Estimate			FY 1978 Request		
	Agreements (MT)	Shipments (MT)	Carryover to FY '78 (MT)	Agreements	Shipments	Carryover to FY '79
	NONE			NONE		
	FY 1979 Request					
Commodity	Agreements (\$) (MT)	Shipments (\$) (MT)	Carryover to FY 1980 (MT)			
	NONE					

I. Country Afghanistan

Sponsor's Name \_\_\_\_\_

NO ACTIVITY

A. Maternal and Child Helath . . . . . Total Recipients \_\_\_\_\_

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS</u>	(Thousands)	<u>Dollars</u>
_____	_____	_____		_____
_____	_____	_____		_____
<u>Total MCH</u>		_____		_____

B. School Feeding . . . . . Total Recipients \_\_\_\_\_

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS</u>	(Thousands)	<u>Dollars</u>
_____	_____	_____		_____
_____	_____	_____		_____
<u>Total School Feeding</u>		_____		_____

C. Other Child Feeding . . . . . Total Recipients \_\_\_\_\_

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS</u>	(Thousands)	<u>Dollars</u>
_____	_____	_____		_____
_____	_____	_____		_____
<u>Total Other Child Feeding</u>		_____		_____

D. Food for Work . . . . . Total Recipients \_\_\_\_\_

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS</u>	(Thousands)	<u>Dollars</u>
_____	_____	_____		_____
_____	_____	_____		_____
<u>Total of Food for Work</u>		_____		_____

E. Other (Specify) . . . . . Total Recipients \_\_\_\_\_

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS</u>	(Thousands)	<u>Dollars</u>
_____	_____	_____		_____
_____	_____	_____		_____
<u>Total Other</u>		_____		_____

Country/Program Afghanistan

Technical Assistance to Cooperatives  
(\$000)

	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
<u>Grants</u>	-	-	-
<u>Loans</u>	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL</u>	-	-	-

Table 1

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

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
A. "Full Supply Analysis						
1. Married women of reproductive age - (See Annex A)	2,181	2,229	2,278	2,328	2,379	2,431
2. 65% of line A1 (Contracepting women required to achieve replacement fertility)	1,417	1,448	1,480	1,513	1,546	1,580
3. 50% of line A1 (Contracepting women utilizing orals and condoms)	1,091	1,115	1,139	1,164	1,190	1,216
4. Annual stock requirements for "full availability"						
a. Orals- $\frac{1}{2}$ of line A3 x 13 monthly cycles	7,091	7,247	7,403	7,566	7,735	7,904
b. Condoms- $\frac{1}{2}$ of line A3 x 100 units	54,550	55,750	56,950	58,200	59,500	60,800
B. Annual New Supply From Non-AID Bilateral Sources	0	0	0	0	0	0
1. Private Commercial Sector						
a. Orals						
b. Condoms						
2. Other Donors						
a. Orals						
b. Condoms						
3. Host Country Government Procurement						
a. Orals						
b. Condoms						
4. Total In-Country Stock						
a. Orals						
b. Condoms						
C. Gap to be filled to Achieve "Full Availability"						
1. Orals (line A4a less line B4a)	7,091	7,247	7,403	7,566	7,735	7,904
2. Condoms (line A4b less line B4b)	54,550	55,750	56,950	58,200	59,500	60,800
D. AID Bilateral Supply Objectives						
1. Orals	2,834	2,897	2,961	3,026	3,092	3,160
2. Condoms	21,810	22,290	22,780	23,280	23,790	24,310
E. Total New Supply						
1. Orals (line B4a plus line D1)	2,834	2,897	2,961	3,026	3,092	3,160
2. Condoms (line B4b plus line D2)	21,510	22,290	22,780	23,280	23,790	24,310
F. Remaining Supply Gap						
1. Orals (line A4a less line E1)	4,257	4,350	4,442	4,540	4,643	4,744
2. Condoms (line 4Ab less line E2)	32,740	33,460	34,170	34,920	35,710	36,490
G. People Gap						
1. Orals (line F1 divided by 13)	327	334	341	349	357	364
2. Condoms (line F2 divided by 100)	327	335	342	349	357	365
3. Total (line G1 plus line G2)	654	669	683	698	714	729

note: The married women are derived from ADS/SUNY data increased by estimated growth rate ( $r=2.2$ ). These are more realistic figures than those in annex A.

Table 2

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis  
of Orals

USING ANNEX B  
SCHEDULED DELIVERIES

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Beginning of year stock	778,666	643,666	540,666	1,827,321	4,462,121
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	0	100,000	1,591,655	3,092,000	3,160,000
3. Less: Expected Use <sup>1</sup>	135,000	203,000	305,000	457,000	685,000
4. End of Year Stock	643,666	540,666	1,827,321	4,462,121	6,937,121

To be completed by AID/Washington

B. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

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

C. Financial Analysis (FY 79)

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

<sup>1</sup> 1976 usage increased 25% over 1975.

Estimated on 1976 usage increased by 25%/year plus 25% increase for Basic Health Center usage.

Table 2

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis  
of Orals

USING A DELIVERY SCHEDULE  
TO INSURE APPROXIMATELY  
ONE YEAR'S STOCK IN-COUNTRY

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Beginning of year stock	778,666	643,666	540,666	435,666	378,666
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	0	100,000	200,000	300,000	900,000
3. Less: Expected Use <sup>1</sup>	135,000	203,000	305,000	457,000	685,500
4. End of Year Stock	643,666	540,666	435,666	378,666	593,166

To be completed by AID/Washington

B. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

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

C. Financial Analysis (FY 79)

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

<sup>1</sup> 1976 usage increased 25% over 1975.

Estimated on 1976 usage increased by 25%/year plus 25% increase for Basic Health Center usage.

Table 3

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis  
of Condoms

USING ANNEX B  
SCHEDULED DELIVERIES

GROSS

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Beginning of year stock	11,000	9,300	102,071	100,481	248,940
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	3,500	98,676	8,034	165,208	168,819
3. Less: Expected Use <sup>1</sup>	5,200	5,905	9,624	15,686	25,567
4. End of year stock	9,300	102,071	100,481	248,940	392,192

To be completed by AID/Washington

B. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

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

C. Financial Analysis (FY 79)

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

<sup>1</sup> 1976 usage increased 33% over 1975  
Estimated on 1976 usage increased 33%/year plus 30% for BHC usage

Table 3

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis  
of Condoms

USING A DELIVERY SCHEDULE  
OTHER THAN ANNEX B.

GROSS

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Beginning of year stock	11,000	9,300	7,895	6,271	5,585
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	3,500	4,500	8,000	15,000	25,000
3. Less: Expected Use <sup>1</sup>	5,200	5,905	9,624	15,686	25,567
4. End of year stock	9,300	7,895	6,271	5,585	5,018

To be completed by AID/Washington

B. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

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

C. Financial Analysis (FY 79)

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

<sup>1</sup> 1976 usage increased 33% over 1975  
Estimated on 1976 usage increased 33%/year plus 30% for BHC usage

COUNTRY: Afghanistan

MISSION DESIGN AND EVALUATION PLAN FOR FY 78/79

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<u>Project Title &amp; Number</u>	<u>Approved Evaluation Plan and/or Next. Sub- mission Date</u>	<u>Date Last Special Evaluation Submitted</u>	<u>Number Date Last PAR</u>	<u>Date of Next PAR</u>	<u>Date of FY 77/78/79 Special Evaluations</u>	<u>Period Covered by Next Evaluation</u>
<u>FOOD AND NUTRITION</u> Rural Development a/ 306-0131	Yes-PP Amend- ment Submis- sion scheduled for May, 1977	June 25, 1976	76-10	March 77 evaluation postponed to Nov. 77 due to PP Amendment Submission in May, 77	September, 1978	February - 1977 November 1977
Central Helmand Drainage (Phase II) 306-0149	Yes - PP Approved via State 312620	June 30, 1976	b/ 76-11	May, 1978	August, 1979. To assist decision on whether to pro- ceed with Phase III.	June 1977 - May 1978
AFC Management Support 306-0143	Yes-PP Amend- ment approved via State 133300	Nov 25, 1975	76-0	Due late arrival team, evaluation rescheduled for 6/78 vice 6/77		June 1977 - May 1978
HAV Soil and Water Survey (Phase II) 306-0159	PP scheduled for submission in June, 1977					
Integrated Wheat Develop- ment 306-0163	PP scheduled for submission in July, 1977					

a/ New title - formerly Rural Works

b/ Phase I

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Agricultural Credit 306-0165	PRP prepared by AID/W scheduled for N. E. Advisory May 1. See State 51688			September, 1979		October, 1978- August, 1979
Intermediate Technical Skills for Rural Development 306-0166	PID submitted with FY 1979 ABS					
<u>POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH</u>						
Afghan Family Guidance Association 306-0139	Yes - See Kabul 2646, State 93942 and Kabul 4127		76-12 May 12, 1976		June 1977 just prior to scheduled June PP amendment	May 1976 April 1977
Basic Health Services 306-0144	Yes				June, 1977. Initial evaluation. Indepth methodology prepared by Develop- ment Alternatives Inc.	June 1976 June 1977
<u>EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT</u>						
Curriculum and Text Books 306-0091	No		76-14 1976	Was scheduled for May 24, April 1977 in FY 78 ABS. Since DMM follow-on PP scheduled for submission in June 1977 will incorporate appraisal of C&T, need for this evaluation is obviated.		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Higher Education/K. U. 306-0121	No		76-13 May 23 1976	Scheduled for April 1977 in FY 78 ABS. Since DRR PP scheduled for July submission and TMD PRP also scheduled for July submission will incorporate appraisal of K. U., need for this evaluation is obviated.		
National Development Training 306-0123	No		76-5 of Dec. 31,1975 and 76- 7 of May 8, 1976	Terminal PARs submitted. However, appraisal update will be incorporated into scheduled July submission of DST PP.		
Rural Primary Schools 306-0142	Yes-See Consultancy Scope of Work State 023893	May 11, 76	76-9		July, 1977 just prior to pre- paration Phase II PP scheduled for September Submission	June 1976 July 1977
Development Related Research 306-0155	PP scheduled for July 1977					

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Educational Materials Management 306-0156	PP scheduled for July 1977					
Development Support Training 306-0157	PP scheduled for July 1977					
Women's Dormitory 306-0162	PRP scheduled for Sept. 1977					Included in FY 78 CP as a shelf item.
Technical Manpower Development 306-0161	PRP scheduled for July, 1977					
<u>Non-Project Evaluation</u> Fixed Amount Reimbursement (FAR)			77-1 April, 1977			A recommendation was made in the initial FAR appraisal for an annual evaluation of the FAR procedure. As soon as the findings reported to AID/W in Kabul 2309 are acted upon, subsequent FAR evaluations can be scheduled.

ABS Evaluation Narrative Statement  
(Keyed to page 16 ABS instructions)

I. The SPAR for the Afghanistan Program Evaluation Officer position states interalia "...plans and undertakes the evaluation of the effectiveness, significance and efficiency of the joint USAID and Government of Afghanistan development program as an essential ingredient to program planning and efficient management." The Evaluation Officer is the third man in the Afghanistan Program Office hierarchy which makes it exceedingly difficult to fully and efficiently carryout the intent of the SPAR. In this position, the Evaluation Officer has been able to devote less than twenty five per cent of his time to the evaluative process. In order to be effective, the Evaluation Officer needs to be made as independent as possible from the usual bureaucratic encumbrances. He also should be as independent minded as possible.

II. Ideas for changes in evaluation methodology and procedures were submitted in Kabul 0013 dated January 2, 1977.

III. During FY 1976, USAID/A performed fifteen evaluations of various types and importance. This effort required excessive amounts of staff work, superimposed upon an already busy work schedule, and resulted in a loss of evaluation quality. This experience required that the FY 1977 Evaluation Program be truncated. Thus, for FY 1977 there will be only two major evaluations and three relatively minor ones:

Major

- A. Fixed Amount Reimbursement Evaluation (PAR 77-1).  
This evaluation appraised the effectiveness of the FAR procedure as used in all four of USAID/A's rural development related projects, e.g., Central Helmand Drainage, Rural Primary Schools, Basic Health Services and Rural Development. The findings of the FAR evaluation were summarized in Kabul 2309 and may be of particular interest to other FAR-using missions and so they are repeated here:
1. The limited USAID Engineering Staff is not capable of adequately responding to the technical assistance needs of the GOA implementing agencies and USAID's monitoring requirements. Project implementation capability, already

suffering, will fail within two to four months if the problem is not solved. Mission and AID/W management must act immediately to resolve this problem.

2. The level of disbursements for Phase I projects will not result in significant resource transfers to the GOA. The USAID must find ways of accelerating project implementation so that the level and timeliness of resource transfers will begin to meet probable GOA expectations.

- B. The FAR evaluation was completed in late March in order to fit with the early April commencement of an AAG Program Audit, which we consider as a major evaluation of the effectiveness and significance of the USAID/A program. To a very large extent, the auditors have used the FAR evaluation as their point of departure.

Minor

- A. Rural Primary Schools is scheduled for July, just prior to preparation of the Phase II PP.
- B. Basic Health Services will receive an initial in-depth evaluation in June.
- C. Afghan Family Guidance Association will be evaluated in May, prior to preparation of an amended PP.
- D. Mission Evaluation Orders - Attachments
1. Project Design and Evaluation, Order Number 1016.0, dated May 5, 1976.
  2. Project Performance Tracking System, Order Number 1017.0, dated March 9, 1977.



# USAID AFGHANISTAN ORDER

SUBJECT: <b>Project Design and Evaluation</b>	ORDER NO. <b>1016.0</b>	AMENDMENT NO.	EFFECTIVE DATE <b>May 5, 1976</b>
	SUPERSEDES:		
RESPONSIBLE OFFICE: <b>OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING</b>	AUTHORITY: <b>AID Handbook # 3</b>		

## I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Mission Order is to outline procedures, establish policy and explain the relationship of country development plans to project design; to define the key concepts leading to project design; and to outline the Mission's internal procedures for project design and evaluation.

## II. COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT PLANS

### A. General

For more than two decades, Governments of 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 A. I. D. 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 Government of Afghanistan (GOA) based upon the GOA's delineation of its goals and priorities. The USAID/A response, in turn, will rest 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 ("intermediaries") to solve such problems,

the availability of A.I.D. resources, and the relationship of the request to the Mission's Development Assistance Program (DAP) and A.I.D.'s own policy and programming criteria -- the latter of which stems from the authorizing U.S. legislation.

### B. Analysis Concepts

While macro development planning is the GOA's responsibility, USAID/A may, if requested by the GOA, provide technical assistance to sector or subsector analyses, but project identification is primarily the GOA's responsibility. The project design process that follows in Section III lends itself to bi-lateral collaboration between the GOA and USAID/A, but first it is useful for analytical purposes to roughly define sector, subsector and project analyses, of which the former two normally should be done first, i.e., prior to project analysis.

The following descriptions are excerpted from a paper entitled "A cursory Evaluation of World Bank Sector Studies As a Data Resource for AID Sector Lending Documentation Requirements," prepared by R. E. Laubis, Africa Bureau, May 10, 1972. It refers specifically to agriculture, but is useful as generalized tool of understanding as well.

"Basically an analysis of the agricultural sector involves the process of: (1) subdividing the sector into analytical units possessing similar characteristics or attributes (referred to here as subsectors); (2) an in-depth analysis (including an analysis of the project performance of each subsector, given alternative developmental policies) of each subsector; (3) an analysis of the inter-action of significant attributes between subsectors; and (4) finally the recombining of the analyses of subsectors into a comprehensive summary (analysis) of the major constraint to agriculture development. Obviously, to perform such an analysis a thorough understanding of the system, the socio-political environment in which the system functions, developmental objectives/goals, adequate definition of problems, the analytical tools and theory from which to make an analysis and similar attributes must be available and comprehended. Further, an analysis of the agricultural sector would be incomplete without an analysis of those pertinent elements of non-agricultural sectors of the economy having direct and indirect influence upon the performance of the agricultural sector.

" The definition of the agricultural sector can also have variable limits depending upon the purpose for the analysis. Generally the agricultural sector

includes all activities linked to the production and utilization of plant and animal resources (this definition would include both forestry and fisheries). A subsector, on one hand, may be defined as anything within a sector having similar and meaningful attributes. Some examples of subsectors under this definition are: Crops subsector, cereal grain subsector, livestock subsector, agricultural services subsector, etc. (a subsector need not be a commodity designation).

"The current connotation of agricultural sector analysis, which departs from the traditional descriptive type analysis, is a quantifiable analysis including supply/demand projections, simulation of the probable effects of selected developmental policies, the use of analytical models in the evaluation of sector performance and a continuing process of validating models and data updating. It is an attempt to objectively analyze sector performance using analytical tools (computer models, etc.) which are capable of handling a larger number of performance variables than is possible with hand calculation methods.

"As a generalization, LDCs do not have the data base nor the sophisticated analytical skills required to manipulate the various analytical tools presently used in sector analysis. There is little question that if sector analysis is to become an integral element in investment planning that internal (host country) expertise is needed. It must be a continuing process. Until such time as such expertise is developed and the sector analysis process accepted as a policy formulation tool by LDC policy makers, a country-by-country strategy will need to be developed for the systematic improvement of the analytical quality of planning and investment documentation.

"In moving from project and program loans to sectorial lending (or granting) the assumption is that LDCs have upgraded the development planning process to the point where site, commodity, or service, specific projects within a subsector can be justified on an analytical level acceptable to donors. As such, specific project selection becomes a function of the borrowing country. In the sectorial lending approach, broader categories such as subsectors are identified as being constraints to agricultural development. The subsector analysis focuses upon the kinds of investments that will be required to move a given subsector from its present performance level to a given level at a future date.

"There seems to be some confusion between the analysis required for a project design and that required for a subsector analysis. First the

purpose of each analysis is significantly different. In the case of a subsector analysis whose primary function is to identify investment constraints, the analysis must first focus upon the rationale for identifying the subsector as a legitimate constraint over other subsectors. Secondly, the analysis must then focus upon the significant performance indicators and the developmental policies which have generated the current level of performance. Third, an analysis must follow showing anticipated (required to meet goals) performance levels and the attainability of such levels. Fourth, an estimate must be made regarding the magnitude of investments required to develop the subsector. The analysis must clearly define the problems and policies required to attain given subsector performance levels. The analysis may well identify specific areas within the subsectors in which investments will be necessary. Such an analysis does not provide a project design as to how and in what manner a given project could or should be implemented. (However, the converse statement of these constraints can be used as AID project purpose statements.)

"A project design on the other hand is not involved in justifying an input into a particular subsector. It is involved in an analysis of the specific attributes of that subsector which are the constraints to growth and provides precise specifications and timing of technical assistance and capital inputs required to overcome specific constraints, given limited resources.

"Generally, if an adequate sector or subsector analysis has been made the design team can proceed directly into designing the project. Another generalization is that subsector analysis will maximize the use of time series data that is feasible using the "pen and pencil" analytical technique. It is therefore a transitional methodology from a totally historical-descriptive type of an analysis to the more sophisticated use of analytical models in sector performance analysis.

"A project analysis generally focuses on a discrete site or service specific activity. It analyzes the cost and benefits which are anticipated as a function of the discrete site or service specific activity. It generally does not concern itself with the long-term production and marketing policies which have created the economic environment in which the project will function. Project analysis generally does not focus upon the interactions which the discrete project will likely have upon other economic, physical, and political activities within the subsector or with other subsectors. The project analysis generally is a very disaggregated type of analysis...."

### III. PROJECT DESIGN

An essential precondition to the ultimate success of any project is the

full and clear understanding between the GOA and USAID on the program sector, subsector goal, the project purpose (i.e., the proposed solution to a development problem) and the alternative feasible ways of solving a development problem; see paragraph III. B. 8 below and Handbook 3 for specific guidance for the development of PIDs, PRPs and PPs. (It must be stated that the analytical concepts presented in II. B above are the ideal against which all analytical efforts should be measured. The Afghanistan reality is that the ideal is not currently attainable, due primarily to crude data gathering systems. Approximation analysis is the current state of the art as is implied in the DAP.)

While the sector goal may be given by the GOA in its own development plan, there may be multiple solutions to a problem, and some of these may be vague or unknown. In such cases the first task could be the formation of a joint working group, securing short-term technical assistance or conducting a feasibility study to ascertain the nature of the alternative solutions. Once the alternatives are defined and the preferred approach to solving the problem selected, the next task is to develop a detailed and rigorous project design. A.I.D. has developed a set of concepts and a system to meet this need which also satisfy A.I.D.'s and the USAID's internal programming requirements. These concepts and the process of project design are discussed below.

#### A. Project Design Concepts

The AID system of project design rests upon the thesis that design and evaluation are integrally related. Project design defines the purpose for which assistance is provided, qualitative and quantitative targets which will signal the achievement of the purpose, and the assumptions which may affect achievement of the purpose. Project evaluation reconsiders the original design in light of experience and assesses progress toward the achievement of the purpose. Evaluation may then lead to project redesign.

The sole purpose of rigorous project design, evaluation, and redesign is to increase the probability that projects, which are typically highly experimental, will be successful.

The key concept is that a project design represents, when reduced to its essence, a series of linked hypothesis in which resource inputs are transformed into planned change. These linked hypotheses may be summarized as follows:

1. If sufficient resources inputs are provided by the USAID, the GOA and perhaps other donors, then planned outputs will be produced.
2. If these outputs are produced, then the project purpose will be achieved.
3. If the project purpose is achieved, then some planned progress toward a GOA subsector, sector or program goal will be achieved.

Another important concept is that indicators and targets, must be preestablished in the project design for each hypothesis to permit periodic evaluation of progress at the output, purpose and goal levels. Progress, or the lack of it, toward established targets may be considered evidence in support of the validity or invalidity, of the hypothesis at each level.

The third important concept in the AID system is that all pertinent assumptions must be made explicit in the project design. In this context an assumption may be defined as an action which must occur, or a condition which must exist, if the project purpose is to be achieved, but over which the project has little or no control.

**B. An Illustrative Process: Applying the Concepts of Project Design**

1. The Director will appoint either a project officer ad interim, or a chairman of a working project design group.

2. The project officer will draw together resident expertise to develop an initial project design in the logical framework format. This group will ordinarily include technical generalists, the controller, a program officer versed in A.I.D. design methodology, and such other persons who by virtue of their experience, expertise, or interest may contribute to the project's design.

3. The initial foci of the design working group are to determine what is to be produced (outputs) to solve a given developmental problem (project purpose) which will in turn contribute to the achievement of a subsector, sector or program goal. The goal is usually taken as given in the GOA development plan. The statement of the project purpose should be as succinct and unequivocal as possible to lessen the danger of future misunderstanding among the GOA, USAID and other parties to the project. The next step is to enumerate as many assumptions (external actions or conditions) as possible affecting the project purpose and goal hypothesis. The third step is to list the targets which, when achieved, will indicate the project purpose is achieved. In the A.I.D. design system these are the "end-of-project-status" indicators (EOPS). The fourth step is to draw out targets from the GOA's development plan(s) which will indicate when the program sector subsector goal is achieved.

4. If a preliminary study has not been done to this point, the design working group may be unable to proceed. One problem might be the difficulty of determining what set of outputs must be generated to achieve the project purpose.

Another problem might be the difficulty of determining the most feasible, least-cost way of generating the appropriate set of outputs. A third problem might be that the starting condition, or "baseline" might not be known; in which case it would be difficult to gauge exactly the quantity of outputs that should be generated.

5. The design group should specify the set of outputs and their magnitudes (output indicators and targets) which will have to be generated by the project. These outputs should be time limited and quantified to the extent possible. The second step is to enumerate the assumptions which will operate on the outputs to project purpose hypothesis. Care must be taken to avoid listing critical actions as assumptions which should be, in fact, outputs. The third step is to define inputs by USAID, the GOA, and other donors which will be required to generate the outputs previously specified. In addition, a schedule should be developed to indicate the timing and cost of introducing the inputs. Finally, a design working group may find it meaningful to list the baseline against which the project will start operations.

6. All of the above may be conveniently brought together in A.I.D.'s logical framework matrix for use within the Mission and with AID/W and in such other formats as may be desired by the GOA. There are, parenthetically, many variations of the basic four by four matrix which can be used in special design situations.

7. At the request of the project officer, the Mission Director convenes a review. Normally, participants would include but not be limited to the project design working group, the Division Chief, the Controller and the Assistant Director for Development Planning. The project officer would present the project design, identify the analytical gaps (specific outputs, lack of baseline data, etc.), and alternative means, if any, to the solution of the problem. It is the responsibility of the AD/DP to raise A.I.D. programming or policy constraints, if any, to make critical commentary on the fit of the proposed design to the USAID's program and to the GOA's development plan, and to suggest approaches to resolving these problems whenever possible.

8. Upon resolution of issues that have appeared in this design phase the USAID will seek agreement with the GOA on the project's design. When preliminary agreement has been reached between the GOA and USAID on the project's design, the USAID project officer drafts a Project Paper (PP) based on the logical framework. Since all issues with respect to the design and the fit of the proposed project within the USAID's program and the GOA's development plans have been resolved both within USAID and vis-a-vis the GOA, the project officer need only obtain the clearance of the DP liaison officer, who participated in the project design, and the Assistant Director for Development Planning on the "rationale" and the "course of action" plus the Mission Director's approval before submitting the PP to AID/W.

**N. B. The Project Paper is the last document prepared in the project development cycle. However, the AID design concept is based on a three step process and three separate documents, namely:**

- 1. Project Identification Document (PID)--part of the Annual Budget Submission (ABS).**
- 2. Project Review Paper (PRP) replaces IRRs and PPs and is submitted prior to the Congressional Presentation for the FY in which funds are requested.**
- 3. Project Paper (PP) replaces CAPs and PROPs and is normally authorized or approved during the year in which the initial obligation will occur.**

The PID is part of the ABS and provides a preliminary description of the proposed project and establishes the rationale for potential AID assistance. The PRP provides the first detailed substantive description of the project for AID review and also assists in the determination of what projects are to be included in the Congressional Presentation. The PP provides the detailed appraisal of the project upon which final consideration is based.

#### **IV. THE PROCESS OF PROJECT EVALUATION**

Project Evaluation is a periodic step in the design - implementation - evaluation - redesign continuum which is usually first undertaken not later than at the end of the first year of project implementation and which typically will continue until, at a minimum, all inputs have been provided to the project.

For AID, project evaluation is the responsibility of the project officer who monitors the implementation of a project. The participants in the evaluation process will include the project officer, the DP Evaluation Officer, and other interested experts. This process should include wherever possible GOA counterparts and USAID intermediaries at the discretion of the project officer or at the direction of the Mission Director.

The core assignment of the Program Evaluation Officer is to coordinate and facilitate the planning and carrying out of evaluation activities in order to assure unified and orderly evaluation program. For this core assignment, he is the system manager and not the evaluator. The evaluation officer plans the Mission evaluation activities and participates in their execution to the extent considered appropriate for each individual evaluation. Since the reason for involving the project officers in evaluation is to have them participate in the development

of changes in plans so that they will execute these changes, the Evaluation Officer loses effectiveness if he completely takes over the evaluation. The project officer would then defend themselves against the Evaluation Officer rather than work with him.

The Evaluation Officer also directs the analysis and dissemination of evaluation data--both those data developed internally and those received from other sources--to insure maximum utility of the findings for project planning and improvement, and to facilitate the transfer of insights gained to other potential users. Finally, the Evaluation Officer schedules evaluations, acts as a resource person on questions of methodology, assists in securing outside expertise and as necessary, acts as the rapporteur in Mission reviews.

### A. Project Evaluation

#### 1. Clarification of the Project Design

Since rigorous evaluation can take place only if the project design and quantified targets are pre-established, the first step of the process is to review the logical framework to determine if precise targets exist. If they do not, the creation of definite targets becomes the first step. The format for this step is the logical framework and it is to be created for all projects.

The first sub-step is to review the statements of the (program sector or sub-sector) goals and project purpose with a critical view of their clarity and precision. The second sub-step is to review the assumptions with respect to both their clarity and the probability of their occurring. Any suggested revisions of these statements should be noted for discussion in the Mission Review.

#### 2. Analysis of Logical Framework Linkages

This part of the evaluation process is essentially one of testing the causative linkages, or hypothesis, between the input-output, output-purpose, and purpose - goal levels. For example, the evaluation of the transformation (linkages) of inputs to outputs might be analyzed in the following manner;

- a. Have the inputs been provided on schedule by the USAID and GOA?
- b. If the inputs have been provided on schedule, are the outputs being produced on schedule?
- c. If not, are changes at the input level necessary and if so what are they?

- d. If no changes of inputs are required, were the expectations of the outputs in the original design realistic and/or were the assumptions operating on the input-to output hypothesis realistic? If not, what are the realistic alternatives?

Both assumptions and the causative linkages are stated as hypotheses since they may depend upon factors outside the design of the project and possibly beyond the control and influence of the project officers. Assumptions should therefore be as comprehensive as possible, explicit, operational to the extent possible, impinge on linkages, and should have a probability of happening.

### 3. Examination of Progress

- a. There is one distinct line between this step and the process of re-examining the project design; for example, at the input to output level the evaluation process requires an examination of the performance of "key action agents" and an analysis of inputs with respect to both quality and quantity. In the situation where (per IV.A.2 above) the input in the original project design are judged adequate to produce a set of outputs and where the assumptions are judged to be realistic the critical part of the evaluation will be an assessment of the performance of the key action agents USAID intermediaries, the GOA, other donors, the Mission, and sometimes AID/W. This examination may be aided and accelerated if the evaluators use AID's "performance analysis worksheets" which delineate many of the factors which determine the quality of performance and distinguish between the "actual impact", "planned impact" and the relative importance of discrete actions. For example, any aspect of a key agent's performance which is thought to be "important" but is actually rated by the evaluators as having been under-achieved demands Mission management's attention.

- b. On another level this examination aims to ascertain the rate at which outputs are being produced as against the original plan in the project design. Outputs are measured through the use of indicators in the logical framework matrix. Selection of indicators should be judged against the following criteria: 1/

1. Plausibility - A plausible indicator is one with which a credible causal relationship, direct or indirect, can be established and which either varies with change toward the desired condition or is a concomitant of the achievement.

2. Independence - The purpose and goal level indicators are independent of those conditions necessary and sufficient to achieve the objectives, purpose and/or goal.

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1/ Statements on Indicators taken from the pamphlet "AID Use of Development Indicators" dated May, 1973.

3. Objectively Verifiable - Ways of verifying progress should be so stated that both a proponent of a project and an informed skeptic would agree that progress has or has not been as planned.

4. Targeted - Indicators should state both a magnitude and a time when the desired change should be observable.

c. It is incumbent upon the evaluators to be as analytically candid as possible since the purpose of evaluation is to improve project design and to identify remedial actions which will improve the probability that the project purpose will be achieved. If the evaluators are not analytically candid they may fall into the trap of having certified year by year, during evaluations, that the project is on course in terms of meeting outputs targets only to discover at the end of the project that either the outputs were not fully produced or that the output to purpose hypothesis (i.e., if the outputs are produced on schedule the project purpose will be achieved) was invalid. In such a case all of the opportunities to affect remedial action -- in terms of modifying the inputs, changing the course of action to affect the transformation of inputs to outputs, raising issues with the GOA -- would have been missed, with the consequence that there would have been a misallocation of USAID and GOA resources.

## B. Mission Evaluation Review

A project evaluation is completed when the working group of evaluators has completed its clarification of the project design, the analysis of the logical framework linkages, and the evaluation of a project's progress.

### 1. Purpose

The essential reason for conducting an evaluation and a review is to consider changes in a project which may increase the probability that the project purpose will be achieved. At a general level, any issue that was raised and not resolved in the evaluation, or raised by the GOA, or AID/W should be considered in the review. More specifically, the participants in the review should have a clear idea of the answers to the following illustrative questions when the review is completed:

- a. What has the project achieved to date?
- b. How does this achievement compare with previous plans?

- c. Is it likely that the achievement of the project purpose will have the expected impact on the higher subsector, sector or programming goal?
- d. What unplanned changes have occurred and what are their effects?
- e. Are there alternative courses of action to transform inputs into outputs which merit consideration?
- f. Could the same purpose be achieved more efficiently by some other means?
- g. What changes would improve the project?

## 2. Participants and their Roles

a. The project officer, at least one intermediary, and the DP liaison officer who participated in the project evaluation should be present at the review. It is their responsibility to serve as the panel which explains the significant findings of the evaluation.

b. The Program Evaluation Officer schedules the review, makes certain that all issues and/or problems are presented in the review, and summarizes the findings and decisions at the end of the review.

c. The chief of the appropriate technical division should participate in the review.

d. The Assistant Director for Development Planning or the Deputy should participate to place the project's purpose within the perspective of the USAID's program and the GOA's development plans, and within other broad AID policy objectives and programming criteria.

e. The Mission Director's and/or the Deputy's role is to make certain that a realistic and candid evaluation has taken place and to take such decisions as may be required as a result of the evaluation.

Note: Upon the project officer recommendation or at the Mission Director's discretion GOA representatives may be included in the Mission's internal review. However, it has been observed world-wide that the larger the review the more difficult it is to discuss a wide range of issues in complete candor. Therefore, the preferred course of action may be to first hold an internal Mission review and then for the USAID Director to initiate discussions with the GOA leadership for the project. An alternative course which would eliminate

the need for a two step review (one internal, one bi-lateral) would occur if the GOA accepted and assumed the leadership for an evaluation activity in which case a joint review would be possible.

### 3. Outcomes

It is conceivable that as a result of a given project evaluation the Director will conclude that no modifications of the project design or alterations in the course of action to transform inputs are required. However, it may be the case that subtle alterations in the input mix, i. e., increasing (decreasing) training, reducing commodities, etc., are indicated. Such input changes which do not require a substantial increase or decrease in the project's authorized funding limits can be initiated by the USAID without recourse to AID/W. Substantial changes of inputs, an extension of the project, the adoption of a new development hypothesis (i. e., changing the kind and magnitude of outputs to achieve the project purpose), or a radical change in the assumptions--particularly at the output to purpose level--may require a PP amendment for AID/W's approval. Such determinations are listed on the first page of the Project Appraisal Report (PAR), discussed below.

#### C. Preparation of the Project Appraisal Report (PAR)

Evaluation as it is construed in the AID system and in this Mission Order is essentially a collaborative process. Therefore, provided that the logical framework has been reviewed and clarified and provided that the "project analysis worksheets" have been filled out by the group of evaluators and provided that a Mission Review has been held, filling out the PAR form is a simple, mechanical task. This task will ordinarily be accomplished by the DP liaison officer who participated in the evaluation cleared by the Program Evaluation Officer with respect to adequacy and consistency of the PAR as against AID handbook requirements; cleared by the project officer for the accuracy of the report against the consensus reached in the Mission Review; and approved for submission to AID/W by the Mission Director. No other clearances are required.

Occasionally, special evaluation situations may arise calling for an expanded (non PAR) format. Such formats will be worked out between the Evaluation Officer and the project officer.

#### D. Follow-Up

The first page of the PAR form includes a space for the major actions which should occur as the result of the evaluation and review. The project officer

is responsible for accomplishing these actions or to coordinate the accomplishment of these actions on behalf of the USAID. Actions which are the GOA's responsibility are monitored by the project officer. The Assistant Director for Development Planning is responsible for checking periodically that project officers are following-up on listed actions.

#### V. PROJECT REDESIGN

During the course of an evaluation it frequently will be the case that minor aspects of a project's design will be clarified and changed. However, in some cases it may be necessary to redesign a project because the evidence gathered during implementation and noted in the survey indicates that the development hypothesis is not likely to be valid, or because the major assumptions which operate between the output-to-purpose levels have changed or are shown to have a low probability of occurring. In such cases, the Mission and the GOA may elect to redesign the project in terms of formulating a new project purpose, a new set of outputs, a new strategy etc., and therefore the process outlined under III. above, for Project Design would be followed. Chapter 9 of Handbook 3 provides specific guidance for preparing PP amendments.

#### VI. EVALUATION OF CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE REPORT (U-1423/1) M.O. 1423.9.

Basically, the Manual Order requires that the U-1423/1 Report (formerly U-307) be submitted semi-annually beginning six months after the effective date of the contract and the final report within 30 days after the end of the contracting period. This final report is a summary evaluation of the entire period of the contractors performance. The evaluation of the contractors performance entails comparison of actual achievements and methods of operation with achievements and methods specified in the contract, i.e., it appraises contractor performance during the reporting period. Further, the M.O. states that all AID direct contracts and task orders fall within its purview. No mention is made of host country contracts, loan financed contractors or other possible permutations, DG or DL. It is hereby Mission policy that all contracts for which USAID Afghanistan is the principal financier should be evaluated via the U-1423/1 report unless otherwise indicated by the Evaluation Officer. Normally, the contractor performance report is most easily completed immediately following the annual evaluation.



# USAID AFGHANISTAN ORDER

SUBJECT: **Project Performance Tracking  
(PPT) System**

ORDER NO. **1017.0**

AMENDMENT NO.

EFFECTIVE DATE: **March 9, 1977**

SUPERSEDES:

ISSUING OFFICE:

**OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**

AUTHORITY: **(A) AIDTO CIRC A-667, (B) Handbook 3**

## I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Mission Order is to provide guidance in utilization of the Project Performance Tracking (PPT) System which is the primary Agency-wide system for monitoring/reporting on project performance. For more detailed information on the PPT System refer to AIDTO CIRC A-667 dated December 18, 1976 and Handbook 3, Part I, Appendix 3G. The PPT System includes use of a Critical Performance Indicator (CPI) Network which is a means of relating essential project actions to each other and to time, thereby providing a useful tool for tracking and reporting actual vs planned performance. The System assists in achieving the following project management objectives:

- A. Better definition of project goals, purposes and outputs;
- B. Better quality reporting and potential overall reduction of reporting requirements;
- C. Emphasis on placement of primary responsibility and authority for implementation on the Mission and limiting AID/W monitoring to key policy and implementation questions and
- D. Assuring that all Agency organizations are using the same sets of data.

## II. CPI NETWORKS

Project CPI networks are designed at the Project Review Paper (PRP) and Project Paper (PP) stages and are included as integral parts of these documents. Networks cover the period of time from the signing of the Project Agreement to the date of planned achievement of the project purpose(s). Items listed as CPIs relate to the end-of-project status (EOPS) conditions listed in the project logical framework. A practical definition of a CPI is "a project performance measure which, if not accomplished as scheduled, would threaten the scope of the project, its funding level and/or its duration." The CPI achievement date is the latest possible date that the event can take place without so affecting the project.

## III. MONTHLY REPORT

Project Advisors are responsible for preparation of the Monthly CPI Status Report which should be cleared in draft by DP no later than the last working day of each month and cabled to AID/W no later than the third working day of each month. The reports will be cleared by all USAID offices having involvement/interest in the project, including the Controller's Office. Attached is the basic reporting format which may be modified as necessary to provide useful, meaningful reports.

## IV. PPT SYSTEM MONITORING

The Program Office is responsible for monitoring/guiding the USAID PPT System including assisting and ensuring:

- A. Development and revision of CPI networks;
- B. Timely and effective monthly reporting;
- C. Preparation of CPI network briefing charts and
- D. Periodic evaluation and reporting of the effectiveness of the PPT System.

(Format for Monthly CPI Status Report)

E. O. 11652 : N/A

SUBJECT : (Reporting Month) CPI Status Report

ACTION : SECSTATE WASHDC

UNCLASSIFIED KABUL

AIDAC

FOR: Helen Armistead NE/TECH Central  
Documentation Unit

REF : (Cable number of last monthly report)

1. CPIs for (current month):

(If no CPIs scheduled for reporting month, state:  
"No CPIs scheduled.")

- a. (Number and description of CPIs which were met - include comments if useful).
- b. CPIs missed:  
(Number and description of CPIs which were missed - briefly explain circumstances and what action will be taken to remedy the problem).

2. Previously missed CPIs: (Describe present status and any additional action to be taken).

3. Anticipated future missing of CPIs: (Briefly describe circumstances and outline action to be taken).

DRAFTER: (Project Advisor)

Clearances: CO  
DP  
(Any other interested offices)