

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**Fiscal Year 1977
Submission to the Congress**

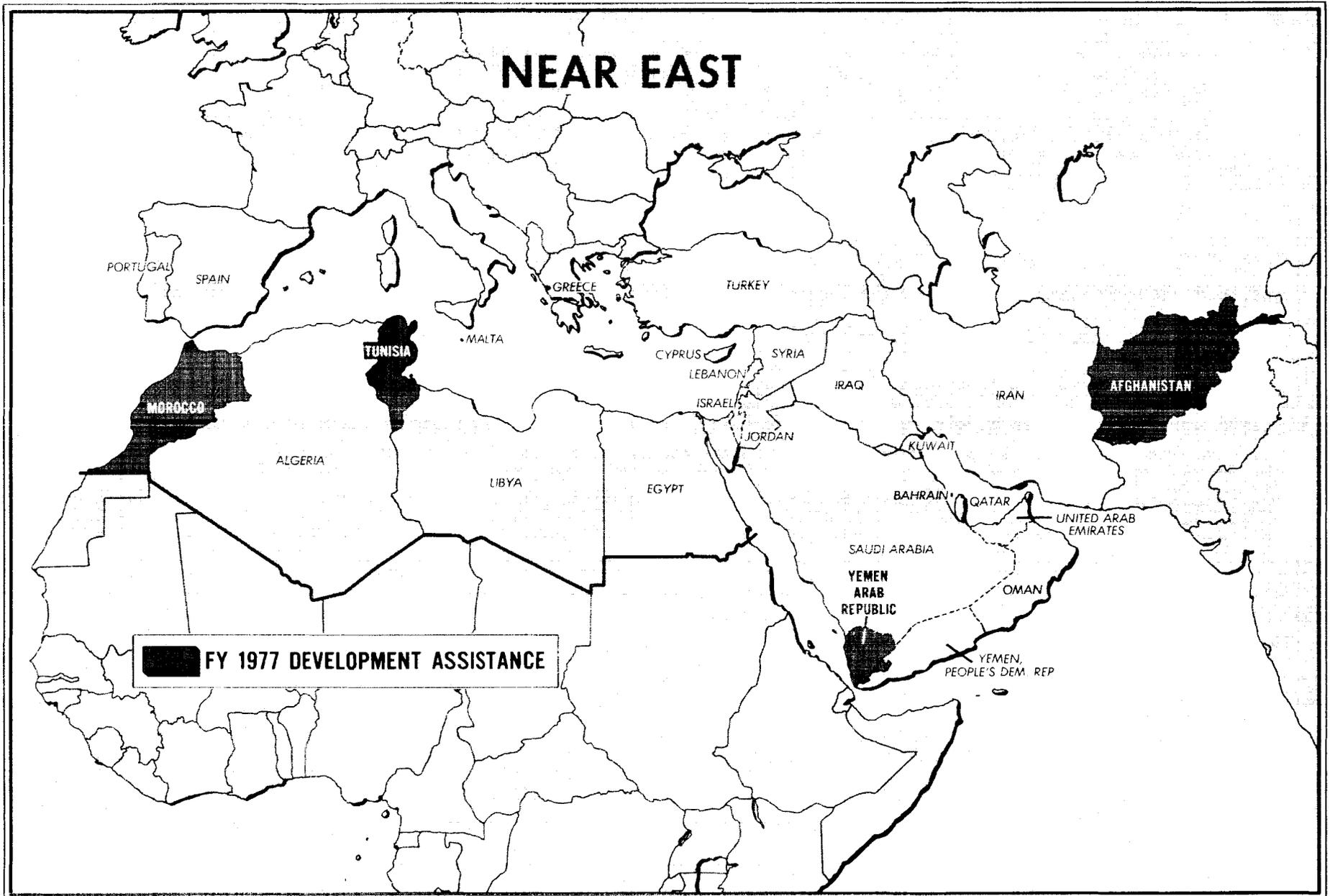
Near East Programs

February 1976

NEAR EAST
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NEAR EAST



DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - NEAR EAST

The United States is providing development assistance to four countries in the Near East, North Africa, and Central Asia: Afghanistan, Yemen, Morocco, and Tunisia.

Afghanistan and Yemen are among the poorest countries in the world:

- Their per capita GNP is between \$90 and \$100;
- Eight out of ten workers are engaged in largely primitive agriculture;
- Life expectancy is low because infant and child mortality is high and preventive medicine is virtually unknown;
- Only about 10% of the children are in school;
- There are very few professionally or technically trained people working either in the private or public sectors.

The North African countries of Morocco and Tunisia are significantly better off:

- Their per capita GNP is between \$300 and \$400 a year;
- Only about half of the labor force is involved in agriculture which has a technically advanced sector;
- Their economies have been growing since the early 1960s at a reasonable rate which has accelerated in the past two years because of buoyant world demand for phosphates and petroleum and other raw material exports.

- The long period of colonial rule by France created a bureaucracy which can design, develop, and implement social and economic

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
<u>1975</u>							
Loans	19.3	16.0	1.3	-	2.0	-	-
Grants	21.2	4.6	5.4	10.1	0.6	0.5	-
Total	40.5	20.6	6.7	10.1	2.6	0.5	-
						Development Activities under Sec. 106	
<u>1976</u>							
Loans	10.8	9.0	1.8	-	-	-	-
Grants	20.1	6.2	5.7	6.8	1.4	-	-
Total	30.9	15.2	7.5	6.8	1.4	-	-
Transition Quarter							
Loans	16.6	16.6	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	7.4	3.7	1.9	1.1	0.7	-	-
Total	24.0	20.3	1.9	1.1	0.7	-	-
<u>1977</u>							
Loans	22.8	9.0	10.0	3.8	-	-	-
Grants	20.2	6.9	6.3	5.5	1.5	-	-
Total	43.0	15.9	16.3	9.3	1.5	-	-

programs, despite an inadequate number of professional specialists.

- Their continued close economic association with France, since they obtained independence,

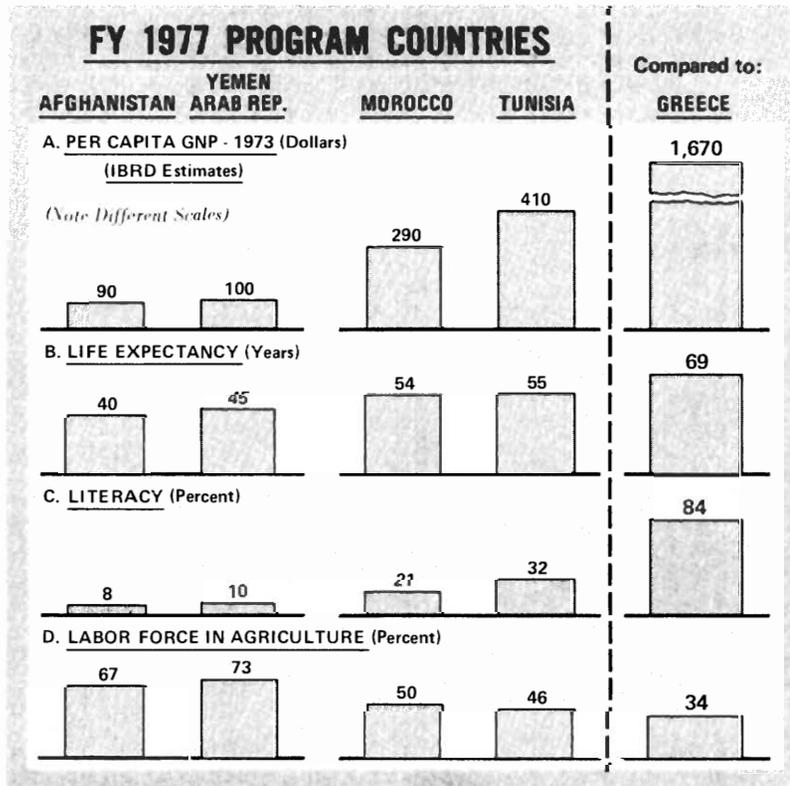
provides their unemployed farm laborers an opportunity to work in western Europe.

But even Morocco and Tunisia have a distance to go before they have reduced the numbers of their people in abject poverty, and they achieve sustained growth. Furthermore, neither country can assume that:

-- petroleum and phosphate prices will continue at their present levels;

-- France will once again absorb workers at the 1960s rate.

A.I.D. development assistance programs are designed to meet the conditions prevailing in the four countries with which we are associated. Consequently, the character of A.I.D. programs in Afghanistan and Yemen differs from those in Morocco and Tunisia.



We are working with the first two governments to:

-- create new development institutions which can in time exist independent of foreign financial or technical assistance;

-- expand the horizon of existing institutions and support programs which are implemented jointly by the efforts of several Ministries;

-- train a cadre of professionals and technicians to design and manage social and economic development programs and projects;

-- focus country attention on problems whose solution will provide increased production and higher levels of human welfare. This means developing approaches which have a chance of sustained success even under the conditions prevailing in these least developed countries;

-- work jointly with other foreign donors so that U.S. assistance is part of a larger effort.

The A.I.D. role in the North African countries is to:

- encourage the two governments to pay attention to neglected problems in agriculture and health so as to involve the least-advantaged elements in the national life.
- encourage more imaginative approaches to development problems;
- test these new approaches and encourage Morocco and Tunisia to use those that prove to be successful in their development programs.

FY 1977 Program

We are requesting \$43.0 million to carry out programs in Afghanistan, Yemen, Morocco, and Tunisia and to continue certain regional efforts:

- Close to two-thirds of the request is to finance programs in the two least developed countries.
- Forty percent supports projects in food and nutrition; another 40% finances population planning and health programs.
- Half of the total request will finance four loans: two to Afghanistan, and one each to Yemen and Morocco.

The overall Development Assistance Program must be viewed in the context of the four country situations and the general criteria outlined above. A more detailed treatment of the country program and the individual projects is presented after this overview. The rest of this introduction will highlight aspects of each country program.

Afghanistan

Despite substantial foreign assistance for two decades, social and economic change has been slow. The new Republican Government has committed itself to reaching the rural people who had been largely by-passed in earlier development programs. The AID program was redirected last year to take account of the new Government's goals, and is designed in the context of the country's backward situation.

Each A.I.D. project must meet the following standards:

- simplicity of design;
- a pilot test phase before moving to a larger operation;
- evidence that benefits to the rural people are clear and observable.

Three projects, for which loan and/or grant funds are requested, illustrate the new approach:

- Rural Primary School Construction;
- Rural Works;
- Central Helmand Drainage.

On completion of the current pilot phase of each of the three projects, a new phase of expanded activities will be carried out, beginning in FY 1977.

A.I.D. is supporting the government's plan to expand the rural primary school system by financing the construction of new low-cost classrooms and teachers' houses where none now exist. When completed, these classrooms should increase school enrollment and reduce attrition because:

- The physical condition of the school is improved;
- Teachers will be willing to remain in rural areas because they are given better housing;
- The schools will be using a new curriculum and textbooks developed under a completed A.I.D. project.

The Afghan Government has created a separate Rural Development Department to design and build small projects responsive to village needs.

Our Rural Works Project supports this effort by:

- financing the construction costs of labor-intensive small-scale irrigation works, bridges, and farm-to-market roads.
- experimenting with different approaches to integrating agricultural, education, and health programs in the rural areas.

A third effort illustrating the new approach is in the Helmand Valley where, building on past A.I.D. efforts, A.I.D. is financing:

- the construction of a network of main and on-farm drains to alleviate waterlogging and salinity which threaten the productivity of the small farmers.

Yemen

A.I.D.'s assistance to Yemen's modernizing government is aimed at overcoming a few of the major constraints to Yemen's development:

Lack of clean water is a health hazard and a burden on the women who often must walk miles to obtain a day's supply of water for their family's needs.

- One A.I.D. financed project brings potable water to 15 to 20 rural village clusters each year. This program is also supported by Yemen's Arab neighbors, UNDP, and by contributions of labor from the people of the villages. Its impact has been enormous and the demand for A.I.D. assistance is steadily increasing.
- A new project will help 15 rural market towns carry out studies for the design of new water systems.
- A third project will loan finance the construction of an expanded water and sewerage system for the growing city of Taiz.

Improved diet is also a key to a better life in Yemen.

- For this reason, A.I.D. is continuing support of a poultry project designed to increase small farmer income and raise the quality of diet of farmers and city dwellers. The project takes into account local conditions and the locally available feed and building materials, so that it can be carried out without requiring a major change of the prevailing agricultural practices and without demanding continuing financial assistance from abroad.
- Another effort is in the field of horticulture. A.I.D. and FAO are collaborating in carrying out a five-year program of testing at selected fruit and nut research stations.

A.I.D. also supports a government effort to encourage voluntary local development associations which first emerged during the period of civil strife (1962-70) as a means of carrying out rural development schemes. These rural associations have grown in number and

strength and, since the central government is hard pressed to expand its services beyond the cities and larger commercial centers, it draws on these associations for development work in the rural villages.

-- Four local development associations in north central Yemen have been chosen to test their potential for undertaking expanded work in:

- ** water supply and management;
- ** road building;
- ** new agricultural practices.

If this pilot program is successful, it will be extended to additional local groups.

A.I.D. programs in Morocco and Tunisia take into account the financial and human resource position of these two countries which is far better than in Yemen and Afghanistan.

Morocco

The Moroccan Government, in the past, concentrated its investment in the already modernized agricultural sector and placed little emphasis on increasing productivity and bringing about a higher standard of life for the small farmer in the semi-arid area.

The government has come to understand that dryland farmers engaged in traditional grain growing and cattle raising must improve their farming methods and be integrated into the modernized sector. A new technical assistance project directed to this end is being undertaken in FY 1976. Its fundamental purposes are to:

- investigate how the resources of the dry zone can be utilized;

- develop new production methods which the small traditional small farmers can use.

A.I.D. also intends to extend assistance to the Hassan II National Agronomic Institute so that it can focus on the technical problems of agriculture in the arid area. Particular attention will be paid to the training of Moroccans in soil and plant studies.

The Government of Morocco has come to realize that attacking the problem of malnutrition requires an integrated approach to agricultural and health problems. A number of nutritional studies had been undertaken by different Moroccan Ministries each looking at the problem from its parochial point of view. The need to relate these different approaches and to organize programs around a central theme will be addressed by an A.I.D.-financed Nutrition Planning project.

Tunisia

Tunisia is the most economically advanced of the four countries receiving development assistance.

As per capita income in Tunisia's cities has continued to rise, the demand for livestock and dairy products has expanded dramatically, but the small farmers have been unable to respond. Consequently, A.I.D. is joining the government in a small farmer-oriented livestock technical assistance program.

Tunisia has a strong centralized government administration. This arrangement was suitable as long as development was concentrated in urban centers and supported the modernized sector of agriculture. However, when the Tunisian government turned its attention to the less advantaged rural population, it saw the need for decentralization. The government is now making grants to local authorities for small development works. A.I.D. is assisting one of the sub-Governorates in a pilot effort in local rural

development planning and project implementation.
It will provide data and suggest approaches which will be useful to the Tunisians in expanding their rural development work.

The status of women in Tunisia is relatively advanced, compared with many other Arab societies. Consequently, the UNFT's (Union Nationale des Femmes Tunisiennes) training centers which traditionally taught handicraft, child care, and basic literacy, is now interested in expanding its training program to provide women with skills which can be employed in the growing labor market. A.I.D. is working with the UNFT to develop a pilot program toward this end which, if successful, could be introduced in other training centers at small cost.

Near East Regional Program

We are requesting \$5.8 million dollars for regional projects. These include:

- the training program at the American University of Beirut;
- grants to private voluntary organizations;
- funding of a research program at the American University of Cairo to study population problems in the Middle East;
- project development and support;
- funding the CENTO program.

Private and voluntary agencies have long been active in the countries of the Near East and have, as a result, unique experience and capabilities. They have administered:

- distribution of U.S.-donated foods under Title II of PL 480;
- humanitarian and relief activities;
- limited programs to foster economic development.

Voluntary agency activities under consideration include:

- Community Family Health and Nutrition Health Education projects in Tunisia;
- a Nutrition Grant in Morocco.

Under the Family Planning Research in the Middle East Project, the Social Research Center of the American University of Cairo (AUC) has studied demographic problems and family planning program design.

Over the next three years, the AUC Center in association with Egyptian family planning clinics will be testing a low-cost contraceptive delivery system.

A.I.D. has funded a successful training program at the American University of Beirut since the early 1950s.

Since the late 1960s we have concentrated on one-year graduate training for mid-level government officers from about ten countries in the Near East and South Asia who are involved in designing or operating social and economic development programs. If the civil strife in Lebanon, which has caused the suspension of this program during 1975-76, subsides, we plan to resume the training of about 485 students a year from Middle East and South Asia countries in the fields of agriculture, public health, public and business administration, and education.

Project Development and Support finances feasibility studies, short-term consultations, and the design of pilot tests in the sectors where A.I.D. is concentrating its assistance program. In FY 1976, for example, this project financed:

- an evaluation of a fertilizer project in Afghanistan;
- consultants to design a horticulture project in Yemen;
- short-term advisors in programming methods to help the CENTO Economic Secretariat.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
FY 1975

REGION: Near East

(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE I

COUNTRY	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
Afghanistan	16,209	9,702	1,016	3,141	2,350	-	-
Morocco	9,277	8,833	444	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2,194	976	1,029	189	-	-	-
Turkey	781	214	-	567	-	-	-
Yemen	3,219	390	2,349	250	230	-	-
Regional ^{1/}	8,867	464	1,954	5,954	1	494	-
Total	40,547	20,579	6,792	10,101	2,581	494	-

^{1/} FY 1975 Regional total represents actual obligations as recorded under Near East and South Asia Bureau (NESAs) prior to reorganization in October 1975 which transferred South Asia Country activities to the Asia Bureau.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
 FY 1976, TRANSITION QUARTER (TQ), FY 1977
 (In thousands of dollars)

REGION: Near East

TABLE I

COUNTRY	Total			Food and Nutrition			Population Planning and Health			Education and Human Resources Development			Development Activities under Sec. 106			Other Programs		
	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977	1976	TQ	1977
Afghanistan	5,899	8,993	11,762	1,690	8,248	5,825	1,436	590	1,383	2,773	155	4,554	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	10,643	4,840	7,710	10,110	4,750	6,840	533	90	870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	3,237	5,940	3,484	1,150	5,635	1,279	1,868	205	1,750	219	-	130	-	100	325	-	-	-
Yemen	6,583	2,357	14,227	2,029	1,307	1,605	3,375	1,000	11,621	529	-	615	650	50	386	-	-	-
Regional	4,530	1,850	5,800	255	300	350	310	50	650	3,285	950	4,000	680	550	800	-	-	-
Total	30,892	23,980	42,983	15,234	20,240	15,899	7,522	1,935	16,274	6,806	1,105	9,299	1,330	700	1,511	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF A.I.D. PERSONNEL BY COUNTRY
(U.S. Nationals on Duty at End of Fiscal Year)

REGION: Near East

TABLE II

A.I.D. Organization/Country	A.I.D. DIRECT HIRE (Full-time Employees in Permanent Positions)			PARTICIPATING AGENCY TECHNICIANS			CONTRACTOR TECHNICIANS			TOTAL		
	FY 1975 Actual	FY 1976 Estimated ^a	FY 1977 Proposed ^a	FY 1975 Actual	FY 1976 Estimated	FY 1977 Proposed	FY 1975 Actual	FY 1976 Estimated	FY 1977 Proposed	FY 1975 Actual	FY 1976 Estimated	FY 1977 Proposed
Afghanistan	46	52	50	-	4	4	49	30	12	95	86	66
Morocco	22	24	24	-	-	-	6	12	15	28	36	39
Tunisia	27	28	20	5	5	6	5	2	4	37	35	30
Yemen	15	25	26	1	1	1	4	24	36	20	50	63
Regional	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
TOTAL	111	130	122	6	10	11	64	68	67	181	208	200

^aAuthorized as of December 31, 1975.

SUMMARY OF PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

(Programmed During Fiscal Year)

TABLE III

COUNTRY	NONCONTRACT			CONTRACT			TOTAL		
	FY 1975 ACTUAL	FY 1976 ESTIMATED	FY 1977 PROPOSED	FY 1975 ACTUAL	FY 1976 ESTIMATED	FY 1977 PROPOSED	FY 1975 ACTUAL	FY 1976 ESTIMATED	FY 1977 PROPOSED
Afghanistan	97	104	95	53	45	26	150	149	121
Morocco	12	9	47	-	-	2	12	9	49
Tunisia	17	25	58	13	10	18	30	35	76
Yemen	56	74	129	-	-	-	56	74	129
Regional	-	-	-	485	485	485	485	485	485
TOTAL	182	212	329	551	540	531	733	752	860

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: NEAR EAST

TABLE IV a

COUNTRY	POPULATION				HEALTH			EDUCATION					
	TOTAL (Mid-1975)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	PERCENT IN URBAN AREAS		PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICUL- TURE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	LIFE EXPECT- ANCY	INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STUDENTS				LITERACY RATE
			1960	1975					1960	1971	AS PERCENT 5-19 AGE GROUP	PERCENT	
	MILLIONS	PERCENT	1960	1975	THOUSANDS	1960	1971	1960	1971				
Afghanistan	19.2	2.5	7	10	82	18,600	40	173	192	767	3	11	8
Morocco	17.5	3.0	29	38	55	13,600	54	130	882	1,622	20	24	15
Tunisia	5.8	2.5	41	47	46	5,200	55	132	509	1,152	38	57	32
Yemen Arab Republic	6.6	2.9	3	8	80	25,500	45	175	50	127	3	6	8

NOTE: Data for developing countries often represent approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise measurements, and may not be fully comparable between countries. Where year is not stated, data are the most recent available.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: NEAR EAST

TABLE IV b

COUNTRY	PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT		AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE				
	1973 ^a	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1965-1973 ^b	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1970-75		EXPORTS (F.O.B.)		MAIN EXPORTS	IMPORTS (C.I.F.)	
			TOTAL	PER CAPITA	1970	1974		1970	1974
	DOLLARS	PERCENT	PERCENT		\$ MILLIONS		ITEM	\$ MILLIONS	
Afghanistan	90	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	86	214 ^E	Fruit, cotton, natural gas	114	226 ^E
Morocco	290	2.5	0.3	-2.45	488	1,706	Phosphate, citrus	686	1,914
Tunisia	410	4.9	13.3	10.9	182	921	Petroleum, phosphate	306	1,128
Yemen Arab Republic	100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	13	Coffee, qat, cotton	32	190

E - Estimate. n.a. - Not available.

a - Estimates in the IBRD 1975 Annual Report. Briefly described, the 1973 GNP data in national currencies, expressed in average 1965-71 domestic prices, were converted to U.S. dollar equivalents at an average 1965-71 exchange rate, and then adjusted for inflation of the U.S. dollar from the 1965-71 base period to 1973.

b - Estimates in the IBRD 1975 World Atlas.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: NEAR EAST

TABLE IV ^c

COUNTRY	GOLD & FOREIGN EXCHANGE ^a			CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES ^b							
				EXPENDITURES						DOMESTIC REVENUES	
				TOTAL		DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
				AMOUNT		AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES		AS % OF GNP ^c			
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974 ^E	1973	1974 ^E	1973	1974 ^E	1973	1974 ^E
\$ MILLIONS			\$ MILLIONS		PERCENT		PERCENT		\$ MILLIONS		
Afghanistan	61	68	98(Nov)	153	170	18.1	17.1	1.7	1.7	126	165
Morocco	266	417	529(Oct)	1,111	2,001	17.6	11.2	4.0	3.6	993	1,684
Tunisia	307	418	371(Nov)	699	950	5.1	5.0	1.4	1.5	590	853
Yemen Arab Republic	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	73	103	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	44	61

a - Official reserves, gross basis, end of period. b - Converted to U.S. dollar equivalents at 1974 exchange rates. Data are in current prices that reflect the impact of inflation. Afghanistan fiscal year begins March 22; Yemen Arab Republic fiscal year begins July 1. c - Derived from current price data in national currencies.
n.a. - Not available. E - Estimate.

Afghanistan



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1975</i>)	19.2
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.5
Population in Urban Areas	10
(<i>Percent - 1975</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	82
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars - 1973</i>)	90*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	40
People Per Doctor	18,600
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	8
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	11
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1975 Annual Report.

AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan is one of the least-developed countries in the world:

- Per capita income is less than \$100 per year and as low as \$35 for much of the rural population.
- The literacy rate is less than 10%.
- Life expectancy is about 40 years.
- Poverty, disease, and underemployment are endemic.

Over the past 20 years, economic growth has been slow:

- Rugged geography, tribal diversity and scarce resources are formidable constraints.
- The rural poor, who comprise most of the population, have not adequately benefited from development efforts of the past.
- Most external assistance has focused on capital infrastructure and institution-building projects with long-term potential but their impact on the poor majority has been limited.

The new republican government has expressed a strong commitment to reach the rural populace; to deliver basic services such as elementary education and health, and to increase agricultural productivity and farmer income. The Government is now completing a seven year plan which incorporates these goals.

Afghanistan continues to rely heavily on external assistance:

- The USSR historically has been the largest donor, with over 1,000 technical advisors in-country.

- The UN agencies, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank are providing increasing assistance to a wide variety of activities in all sectors, including

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
<u>1975</u>							
Loans	10,000	8,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
Grants	6,209	1,702	1,016	3,141	350	-	-
Total	16,209	9,702	1,016	3,141	2,350	-	-
					Development Activities under Sec. 106		
<u>1976</u>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	5,899	1,690	1,436	2,773	-	-	-
Total	5,899	1,690	1,436	2,773	-	-	-
Transition Quarter							
Loans	7,600	7,600	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,393	648	590	155	-	-	-
Total	8,993	8,248	590	155	-	-	-
<u>1977</u>							
Loans	7,800	4,000	-	3,800	-	-	-
Grants	3,962	1,825	1,383	754	-	-	-
Total	11,762	5,825	1,383	4,554	-	-	-

several hundred experts and fellowships.

- Commitments from the oil-surplus nations--Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq--have expanded rapidly over the past year.

AFGHANISTAN

- West Germany, the United Kingdom, India, Japan, Canada, France, Eastern Europe and the Peoples Republic of China also provide aid.
- However, despite an increase in net foreign assistance over the past year, the formulation, staffing and management of sound projects remains a major impediment.

A.I.D. has redirected its program in Afghanistan to support revised Afghan and U.S. development goals. New projects must meet several basic criteria specifically tailored to these goals. These criteria are:

- project simplicity;
- an incremental approach to project execution starting with small pilot activities and proceeding in discrete phases to larger-scale operations;
- direct and observable benefits to the rural poor.

About 85% of Afghanistan's population is rural:

- Two-thirds of the labor force is directly engaged in agriculture, the majority at the subsistence level.
- Agricultural products account for over 80% of the country's export earnings.
- Perhaps 15% of the rural population has access to technical advice or inputs such as fertilizer, improved seeds, credit and modern irrigation.
- About 60% of the population lives three or more miles from any road.

The United States is helping increase rural productivity through projects to:

- finance construction with labor-intensive methods of small-scale irrigation systems, bridges and farm-to-market roads;
- experiment with methods for integrating rural development activities at the local level including agriculture, non-formal education, health services and small-scale industries;
- increase agricultural production in the Central Helmand Valley by constructing a network of drainage canals and on-farm drains to alleviate waterlogging and soil salinity;
- improve the efficiency of fertilizer procurement and distribution by the Afghan Fertilizer Company.

Currently about 5% of the rural population has access to rudimentary health services:

- Up to 50% of the children do not survive their first five years.
- Population growth, estimated at about 2.5%, is held in check primarily by the high mortality rate.

The United States is providing assistance in expanding the availability of health and family planning services to the rural populace by:

- developing improved management and logistic systems in the Ministry of Public Health;
- training auxiliary nurse-midwives;
- helping construct a network of basic health centers in one region;

AFGHANISTAN

- experimenting with approaches to extending low-cost health services beyond the effective radius of the health centers by using paramedics, village health workers, and rural pharmacies;
- expanding Afghan Family Guidance Association clinics to all 26 provinces.

Only 20% of Afghan children between ages seven and twelve are enrolled in school:

- Most rural families are illiterate.
- The Afghan Government has set a goal of universal elementary education while reducing the rate of growth in higher education enrollment.

A.I.D. is supporting the Afghan Government's new education priorities through programs to:

- develop completely revised curricula and textbooks for grades one through six;
- construct primary schools and teacher housing in rural areas.

FY 1977 Program

A.I.D. is requesting \$3,962,000 in grants and \$7,800,000 in loans.

Food Production and Nutrition

In FY 1977, \$1,825,000 in grant funds is requested to

- complete technical assistance to Phase I of the rural works program;
- finance advisory services and training for the first year of Phase II of the Rural Works Program.
- support experiments in integrating various rural development activities at the local level;

- continue technical advisory services and training in support of Helmand Valley land reclamation;
- provide management advisors and training for the Afghan Fertilizer Company.

In addition, the provision of 4,000 metric tons of edible vegetable oil is proposed in FY 1977 under PL 480 Title I to meet a portion of Afghanistan's large import needs.

A \$4,000,000 loan is proposed to finance construction costs, on a fixed-amount reimbursement basis, of the Phase II Rural Works program.

Population Planning and Health

A total of \$1,383,000 in grant funds is requested to:

- continue the expansion of the basic health system including construction of health centers, training of auxiliary nurse-midwives and development of management systems;
- complete the first-phase expansion of Afghan Family Guidance Association family planning clinics and meet contraceptive requirements.

Education and Human Resources Development

A total \$754,000 in grant funds is requested for:

- completion of technical assistance to Phase I of the rural primary school construction program;
- advisory services and training for the first year of Phase II of the rural schools program;
- participant training in management and legal systems development.

A \$3.8 million loan is proposed to finance construction costs on a fixed-amount reimbursement basis of an expanded rural primary school program.

TABLE V

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY

(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: AFGHANISTAN

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76				
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>							1,690			648	1,825		
Rural Works	* 306-11-995-131	1974	1977	650	129	521	710	542	689	300	93	-	1,753
Management Support for the Afghan Fertilizer Company	* 306-11-199-143	1975	1977	373	92	281	392	264	409	-	485	-	1,250
Helmand Valley Soil & Water Survey	306-11-120-145	1975	1976	50	3	47	124	150	21	-	-	-	174
Central Helmand Valley Drainage	306-11-120-146	1975	1976	679	8	671	464	776	359	348	-	-	1,491
Rural Works (Phase II)	* 306-51-995-148	1977	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	647	420	1,067
Central Helmand Valley Drainage (Phase II)	* 306-51-120-149	1977	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	1,843	2,443
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>							1,436			590	1,383		
Population/Family Planning	306-11-570-110	1968	1975	5,562	4,773	789	-	789	-	-	-	-	5,562
Afghan Family Guidance Association Clinic Expansion	* 306-11-570-139	1975	1977	246	12	234	286	288	232	80	395	-	1,007
Basic Health Services	* 306-11-590-144	1976	1978	-	-	-	1,150	203	947	510	988	136	2,784
<u>Education and Human Resources Dev.</u>							2,773			155	754		
Financial Administration Improvement	306-11-750-029	1956	1975	7,082	6,929	153	-	138	15	-	-	-	7,082
Elementary & Secondary Education	306-11-690-091	1952	1976	18,601	17,856	745	810	904	651	-	-	-	19,411
Higher Education (Kabul University)	306-11-660-121	1973	1976	1,893	907	986	1,010	1,067	929	-	-	-	2,903
National Development Training	* 306-11-790-123	1972	1977	1,294	874	420	270	433	257	-	537	-	2,101
Statistical Information Systems Dev.	306-11-780-124	1972	1975	1,192	1,143	49	-	49	-	-	-	-	1,192
Rural Primary Schools	* 306-12-640-142	1975	1977	476	11	465	683	532	616	155	60	-	1,374
Rural Primary Schools (Phase II)	* 306-51-640-150	1977	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	291	448
<u>Section 106 Development Activities</u>							-			-	-		
Regional Electrification Feasibility Study	306-11-220-136	1975	1975	350	-	350	-	130	220	-	-	-	350
Total							5,899	6,265	5,345	1,393	3,962		

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

Country: AFGHANISTAN

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE	Rural Works	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		Food and Nutrition	FY 77	93
NUMBER	306-11-995-131	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY 1976 NESA Programs, p. 20	FY: 1974	FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: This project is the initial phase of a longer-term program to assist the Government of Afghanistan to plan, organize, and implement an effective program for the construction of small-scale rural works such as farm-to-market roads, bridges, irrigation systems and other rural community facilities. A.I.D. is helping the Rural Development Department (RDD) develop improved project selection and implementation procedures, upgrade engineering and design capability, and train key personnel. The project will rehabilitate 80 small-scale irrigation works, construct 25 bridges and build approximately 100 kilometers of feeder roads. A.I.D. is providing about 75% of the direct costs of these projects, on a fixed-amount reimbursement basis. In addition to the U.S. contribution, other donors, including the UNDP and West Germany, are providing the equivalent of about \$495,000 primarily for engineering design and construction advisory assistance.

Progress to Date: The Government of Afghanistan has issued a charter strengthening the mandate of the Rural Development Department and is committing substantially increased resources to rural development. RDD staff has expanded to include four planning and evaluation teams, 22 engineers and four construction teams. The UN has also strengthened its

advisory design and engineering assistance to the RDD. The RDD is demonstrating a greatly increased capacity to select, design, estimate costs, mobilize for, and construct a variety of projects.

In the past year, using a new system for socio-economic analysis of proposed projects, A.I.D. and RDD have identified and reached agreement on the location of about half the activities to be supported under this project and construction has begun. Based on an evaluation scheduled in spring 1976 of work underway, agreement will be reached on the remaining activities to be constructed.

RDD is also working with A.I.D. assistance on methods for integrating its activities more closely with the work of other Afghan Government agencies at the local level. Several experiments are being designed for trial implementation in differing areas of the country. We expect progress under this phase of the program to demonstrate the RDD's capability to undertake an accelerated second-phase rural development effort supported by a combination of grant-financed technical assistance and training and loan-financed reimbursement for construction costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
	650	129	521											
Estimated FY 76	710	542												
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,360	671	689											
Estimated Transition Quarter	300	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost											
Proposed FY 77	93	--	1,753	Total Obligations ..	692	18	710	300	-	300	93	-	93	

TITLE Rural Works	NUMBER 306-11-995-131
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FY 1977 Program: To complete this first-phase project, funding is required for the services of a direct-hire project manager, community development advisor and engineering advisor through mid-FY 1977 (\$65,000); and for 12 participants for a four-week observational training program and four for a six-month training program in Iran (\$28,000).

Country: AFGHANISTAN

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE	Management Support for the Afghan Fertilizer Company	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		Food and Nutrition	FY 77	485
NUMBER	306-11-199-143	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY 1976 NESA Programs, p. 22	FY: 1975	FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this project is to help increase the Afghan Fertilizer Company's (AFC) effectiveness in procuring fertilizer from domestic and foreign sources and distributing it to farmers. This will contribute to the achievement of Afghanistan's wheat self-sufficiency goal and improvement in overall production. The project will grant fund four full-time technical advisors plus short-term consultants and participant training.

Progress to Date: The AFC was established three years ago with U.S. assistance. Since then, \$27.5 million in loan funds has been provided for 50,000 metric tons of urea, 55,000 metric tons of phosphatic fertilizer, and 18 consultant-years of technical assistance. Additional fertilizer will be procured in early 1976 with residual loan funds. Since the AFC was formed, fertilizer distribution has doubled and the number of permanent retail outlets has expanded more than ten-fold. The number of Afghan farmers purchasing fertilizer on credit through the coordinated efforts of the AFC and the Agricultural Development Bank has risen from less than 21,000 in 1971 to the present level of over 51,000. Progress has been made in improving warehouse inventory control, financial management, and other operational areas but additional technical

assistance is required to further strengthen the operations of the company and to train the Afghan leadership.

In November 1975 A.I.D. and the Afghan Government completed an in-depth evaluation of this project. This evaluation concluded that considerable progress has been made in improving AFC's management capabilities, but that advisory assistance was still needed in general management, financial management, marketing and distribution. In addition, a requirement was identified for improved soil testing laboratory equipment to be used in ascertaining optimum ratios of nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizer under varying soil conditions. A one-year extension of the project is required to accomplish these objectives.

FY 1977 Program: Funds are requested for the services of four full-time advisors and selected short-term consultants (\$420,000); four months of training in the United States for ten participants (\$42,000); and equipment for a soils laboratory (\$23,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	373	92	281		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	392	264		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	350	350	-	-	-	-	420	420	To be selected
Estimated through 6/30/76	765	356	409	Participants	42	-	42	-	-	-	42	-	42	
Estimated Transition Quarter	--	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	23	
Proposed FY 77	485	--	1,250	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations . .	42	350	392	-	-	-	65	420	485	

Country: AFGHANISTAN

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE	Rural Works (Phase II)	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
			Food and Nutrition	FY 77 647
NUMBER	306-51-995-148	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
			FY: 1977	FY: 1979
		FY 1976 NESA Programs , p. 20		

Goal: To increase rural productivity and income by supporting an expansion of the Government of Afghanistan's development activities at the local level.

Purpose: This project is the grant component of the second phase of a combined loan/grant program to help the Rural Development Department (RDD) accelerate its rural development program. It will enable the RDD to construct 200 rural activities and implement experimental integrated rural works programs in several areas of the country. Individual activities normally will be in the \$25,000 cost range and benefit several thousand rural people each.

Background: Under a first-phase grant project (Project 306-11-995-131), A.I.D. is assisting the RDD to construct a limited number of small-scale irrigation schemes, bridges and feeder roads by providing technical assistance and financing for 75% of construction costs. During this initial phase, the RDD has significantly upgraded its planning, design, evaluation and construction capabilities and is developing the capacity to increase the number of projects constructed per year. Based on progress made to date, we expect the first phase effort to demonstrate the feasibility of proceeding with a substantially accelerated

program financed through a combination of grant-funded technical assistance and loan-funded construction costs. This project is the grant portion of the second phase. It will finance the technical assistance and training needed for the accelerated program to help the RDD continue to upgrade and improve its operations and implement the expanded construction program. (Capital financing for this construction will be provided under a separate A.I.D. loan.) This grant project will also finance the implementation of several experiments designed to integrate multi-faceted rural development activities of the RDD and other Afghan Government agencies at the local level, including agriculture, health services, non-formal education and small-scale industries.

Major Outputs: The outputs to be achieved under the combined grant/loan rural works program are:

	FY	FY	FY
	1977	1978	1979
(Per Year)			
Construction of 200 rural works projects	50	75	75

Demonstration of improved capabilities to plan, construct, and evaluate rural works activities; coordination of integrated rural development activities.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES		
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77	
Estimated FY 76					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Personal Services Contract	
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	69	35		104
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	105	-		105
Proposed FY 77	647	420	1,067	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	438	-		438
				Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	612	35	647	

TITLE Rural Works (Phase II)	NUMBER 306-51-995-148
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Host Country Contribution and Other Donors:

Afghanistan Government. RDD personnel and approximately \$1.8 million in construction support costs. Consulting engineering services from Kabul University.

UNDP. Five civil engineer advisors.

FY 1977 Program:U.S. Financed Inputs

FY 1977
(\$000)

Personnel: Direct-hire Project Manager, Engineer & Assistant Rural Development Advisor (six months each). 69

Personal Services Contract for Rural Development Advisor for 12 months. 35

Participant Training: Five long-term participants in the United States; and 36 short-term participants in third countries. 105

Local Engineering Monitoring Contract 45

Implementation of integrated rural development experimental activities. (Payment for village labor, construction of community facilities, and local materials.) 393

647

Country: AFGHANISTAN

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Central Helmand Valley Drainage (Phase II) NUMBER 306-51-120-149	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 NESA Programs, p. 25	FY 77	600
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Goal: To increase agricultural productivity and income in the Helmand Valley by reducing waterlogging and soil salinity of farmland.

Purpose: This project is part of a long-term effort to upgrade farm productivity in the Helmand Valley through land reclamation in areas affected by waterlogging. The purpose is to accelerate the construction of main drains and on-farm drains in four major agricultural areas of the Helmand Valley comprising about 200,000 acres. Drainage improvements under this project will have direct impact on more than 80,000 rural people.

Background: Increasing soil salinity threatens to reduce crop yields in the Helmand Valley. Unless this problem is controlled, productivity will decline and farmers will be forced to abandon their lands. Installation of properly designed drains can restore the land to full production.

Under a pilot project ending in late FY 1976, A.I.D. is financing about 70% of the cost of constructing 50 kilometers of main drains and 70 kilometers of on-farm drains, revising the master drainage plan for the Valley, preparing a master equipment plan, and providing technical and management assistance in support of these activities. Although

the scope of this pilot project was somewhat reduced to reflect a more accurate assessment of Afghan capabilities and construction costs, we expect this project to establish the feasibility by late FY 1976 of proceeding with a substantially accelerated effort financed through a combination of grant-funded technical assistance and loan-funded equipment and construction costs. This project finances the technical assistance and training costs of this expanded second phase program.

Major Outputs: Under the combined grant/loan program the following outputs are to be achieved:

	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980
(Per Year)				
Main drain rehabilitation (kilometers)	75	100	100	100
New main drain construction (kilometers)	0	56	146	196
New farm drain construction (kilometers)	340	840	1,440	1,740

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	317	220	537	
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	63	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 77	600	1,843	2,443	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	220	600	

TITLE	Central Helmand Valley Drainage (Phase II)	NUMBER	306-51-120-149
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Five Afghan personnel will be trained at M.S. level in irrigation engineering and water management. Other project personnel will be upgraded through U.S. advisory assistance in planning, construction, irrigation design, evaluation and equipment maintenance.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Afghan Government will provide all required project personnel and finance about 30% of construction costs.

FY 1977 Program:

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs (\$000):</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>
	<u>(\$000)</u>

<u>Personnel:</u> Five direct-hire personnel: Project Manager, General Engineer, Irrigation Engineer, Equipment Advisor, Warehouse Advisor, plus six to nine months of consultant services.	317
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Four Soil Conservation Service PASA personnel.	220
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Five long-term participants and five short-term participants for training in irrigation engineering and water management.	63
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TOTAL	600
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Country: AFGHANISTAN

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Afghan Family Guidance Association (AFGA) Clinic Expansion NUMBER 306-11-570-139	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 395	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 NESA Programs, p. 27	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this project is to expand and extend the delivery of family planning services through the Afghan Family Guidance Association (AFGA). With this grant, AFGA is: (1) expanding the number of clinics from 19 to 35, thereby making family planning services available in all 26 provincial centers, and (2) staffing each clinic with four female paramedical personnel (family guides) who will disseminate family planning and maternal/child health information and contraceptive commodities beyond the immediate service radius of the clinics. Project targets include gaining 17,000 new contraceptive acceptors in FY 1975, 28,000 new acceptors in FY 1976 and 31,000 in FY 1977.

Progress to Date: During 1969, AFGA's first year of operations, about 7,600 clients became family planning acceptors. By the end of 1974 the number of clients had increased to 54,000. In June 1975 A.I.D. and AFGA executed a grant to rent, renovate, equip and staff new clinics in provincial areas. In FY 1976, AFGA will complete its expansion into 12 new clinics. The final four new clinics originally scheduled for completion in FY 1976 will be established in FY 1977 due to additional time required to locate adequate rental facilities and undertake essential repairs. AFGA established an in-service training unit

under which 40 female family guides were trained and placed in clinics.

A.I.D. administers this grant on a fixed-amount reimbursement basis; as clinics are renovated, staffed and made operational, A.I.D. reimburses AFGA a fixed amount per clinic on a quarterly basis. The services of a direct-hire public health physician are also provided to advise the AFGA staff and monitor implementation of the grant. This project will terminate in FY 1977 on the completion of the 16 new clinics.

FY 1977 Program: In FY 1977 renovation of the remaining four clinics will be completed and trained female family guides will be placed in the network of 35 AFGA clinics. FY 1977 funds will provide for: one direct-hire public health physician (\$59,000), a grant (\$100,000) for clinic rental, family guides, salaries and miscellaneous local support costs, and contraceptives (\$236,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	246	12	234											
Estimated FY 76	286	288			Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/76	532	300	232	U.S. Technicians . . .	54	-	54	11	-	11	59	-	59	
Estimated Transition Quarter	80	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	236	-	236	
				Other Costs	232	-	232	69	-	69	100	-	100	
Proposed FY 77	395	--	1,007	Total Obligations . .	286	-	286	80	-	80	395	-	395	

Country: AFGHANISTAN

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE	Basic Health Services	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		Population Planning and Health	FY 77	988
NUMBER	306-11-590-144	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY 1976 NESAPrograms, p. 28	FY: 1976	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: This project integrates past management and nurse training activities undertaken under the Population/Family Planning project with new health center construction assistance to establish a unified project assisting the development of Afghanistan's rural health delivery system. The initial phase will help develop approximately 45 basic health centers in three geographic areas covering one-sixth of rural Afghanistan's population. A.I.D. support includes technical/managerial assistance, training, and financing for about 60% of temporary rental and construction costs of new health centers. Construction support will be provided on a fixed-amount reimbursement basis.

A U.S. management services contractor is assisting the Ministry of Public Health in designing and installing efficient personnel and supply management systems to support the health center network. A second U.S. contractor will continue to assist in training auxiliary nurse-midwives to assure the availability of maternal child health and family planning services to rural women at the centers.

The project is also helping the Ministry design and test outreach systems for the extension of rural health services

to that part of the population that does not have direct access to the basic health centers. Due to manpower and logistic constraints it was decided in FY 1976 to limit the initial phase of this program to three areas rather than proceeding at the outset with a nationwide program. This resulted in a reduction in the number of centers to be constructed in this first phase and in total cost to project completion. Although negotiations on project redesign caused some delay in implementation, the project will terminate in FY 1978 as planned.

Progress to Date: With assistance from the management contractor, a pilot health services system became operational in two provinces. Building on this effort, the management team is advising the Ministry on management and logistical aspects of the further expansion now being undertaken. Ten existing health centers will be upgraded and nine new centers constructed and staffed in late FY 1976. In FY 1976, construction of a new auxiliary nurse-midwife (ANM) school was completed. Two nurse educators from the University of California, Santa Cruz, have continued to advise the ANM school on curriculum and in-service training programs. The school has graduated 102 nurse-midwives.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)											PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter				Proposed FY 77	
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-										
Estimated FY 76	1,150	203			28	570	598	13	-	13	96	610	706
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,150	203	947	U.S. Technicians ..	82	16	98	-	-	-	72	30	102
Estimated Transition Quarter	510	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	31	20	51	-	-	-	-	20	20
Proposed FY 77	988	136	2,784	Commodities	403	-	403	497	-	497	160	-	160
				Other Costs	544	606	1,150	510	-	510	328	660	988
				Total Obligations ..									

Management Sciences for Health, Inc. (MSH)
University of California at Santa Cruz (UC/SC)

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

AFGHANISTAN

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
Basic Health Services	306-11-590-144

FY 1977 Program: Funds are requested for:

- full-time direct-hire project manager and an engineer to monitor health center construction (\$96,000);
- one-year extension of the management contract to cover five full-time advisors and three - six months of consultant services, commodities and three U.S. participants for three months each. (\$524,000);
- one-year extension of the UCSC contract to cover two full-time nurses and three U.S. participants for nine months each (\$136,000);
- ~~the second~~ year extension (long-term) for two MS. ~~degree~~ participants; and two non-degree one-year academic participants will attend practical training programs in the U.S., and three will attend third-country observations programs for one month each (\$72,000);
- rental of temporary facilities and construction cost of new centers (\$160,000).

Country: AFGHANISTAN

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE National Development Training	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 NESA Programs, p. 34	FY 77 537	
NUMBER 306-11-790-123		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this project is to assist the Government of Afghanistan to meet its requirements for executive level management manpower and to increase the sophistication of its legal systems. It emphasizes (1) mobilization, investment and efficient management of Afghan public and private resources for development; and (2) modernization of Afghan legal institutions in areas related to development.

Afghan personnel who have demonstrated potential in management analysis, economic development or policy formulation are sent to the United States or other countries for non-degree programs of six to twelve months. All candidates are drawn from the permanent staff of those Afghan ministries most directly connected with economic and technical assistance. The project also provides exposure to internationally accepted legal practices for officials from the judicial and prosecutorial branches of the Ministry of Justice and the Law Faculties of Kabul University. Technical skills will be developed which will facilitate innovative adaptation of these legal practices to the development problems of Afghanistan.

Progress to Date: Thirty-two participants trained in management have been placed in executive level positions

in the Afghanistan Government. Sixteen are currently in training and will return during 1976. Eight new management participants will depart for training in CY 1976--seven for a 12-month course and one for five months. Eighteen participants have completed legal training and nine started training in June 1975. The fourth group of ten legal participants is in intensive English language training preparatory to departure for the United States in June 1976.

FY 1977 Program: This project will terminate in FY 1977. Future A.I.D. support for this type of training will be dependent on the results of a program evaluation to be undertaken in FY 1977. Funds are requested for six to twelve months of non-degree management training in the United States for ten participants (\$75,000); and for extension of the George Washington University legal training contract (\$462,000). Included in that contract are funds to finance the fourth and fifth groups of ten legal participants each through completion of this activity in December 1978.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	1,294	874	420											
Estimated FY 76	270	433												
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,564	1,307	257	U.S. Technicians . .	-	62	62	-	-	-	-	210	210	
				Participants	75	133	208	-	-	-	75	252	327	
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost											
Proposed FY 77	537	-	2,101	Total Obligations . .	75	195	270	-	-	-	75	462	537	

Country: AFGHANISTAN

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE	Rural Primary Schools	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		Education and Human Resources Development	FY 77	60
NUMBER	306-12-640-142	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY 1976 NESA Programs, p. 35	FY: 1975	FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this project is to help finance over a two-year period an initial segment of the Ministry of Education's (MOE) five-year rural primary school expansion plan. The project will result in increased access to education through expanded enrollment and improved quality of education for rural Afghan children. This project is the pilot phase of a longer-term program to upgrade Afghan primary education facilities.

Less than 25 % of Afghan children aged seven to twelve are enrolled in school and of those a high percentage are urban children. The quality and availability of primary schools in rural Afghan communities are poor even by Asian standards. The Government of Afghanistan intends to increase primary school enrollments to at least 36% of eligible children by 1977.

The nation's increasing supply of trained teachers is more than adequate for the planned expansion. A more relevant curriculum and new textbooks are being prepared with U.S assistance. However, the lack of adequate school buildings results in shortened school sessions, poor teaching conditions and hardships for students and teachers. Using the fixed-cost reimbursement method of financing, the

project will finance about 65% of the cost of constructing and making operational 90 rural primary schools and accompanying teachers' hostels. These schools will serve between 20,000 to 27,000 students. Teacher housing will facilitate recruitment and retention of qualified teachers in rural areas. About 18% of the enrollment of primary schools constructed under this project will be allocated to female students, compared to a current average of 5%.

In 1975, the Afghan Government instituted a major educational reform program which included the addition of vocational education curriculum and facilities in the primary schools and the addition of grades seven and eight to the primary school system. This necessitated redesign and expansion of the primary school units, resulting in a reduction in the total number of schools constructed under this project.

Progress to Date: The Ministry of Education, with assistance from UNESCO and UNICEF, designed and constructed six prototype primary schools and one teacher hostel utilizing locally available materials. The schools financed by A.I.D. are based on an adaptation of this model. Construction of the first 30 school complexes in Parwan Province is well underway and will be completed in early 1976. Locations have been agreed for an additional ten to

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	Estimated FY 76	Estimated through 6/30/76	Estimated Transition Quarter		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
	476	11	465		U.S. Technicians . . .	102	-	102	42	-	42	60	-	60
	683	532		Participants	15	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1,159	543	616	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	155			Other Costs	566	-	566	113	-	113	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 77	60	--	1,374	Total Obligations . .	683	-	683	155	-	155	60	-	60	

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

AFGHANISTAN

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
Rural Primary Schools	306-12-640-142

be built in Parwan. The remaining 50 school complexes will be constructed during 1976 in Helmand and Kandahar Provinces.

This project is also supporting a joint Kabul University and Ministry of Education research program to establish baseline data for future construction and to measure the effects of modern education in rural villages.

We expect this pilot program to establish the feasibility of proceeding with a substantially expanded second phase project in FY 1977 financed through a combination of grant-funded technical assistance and loan-funded reimbursement of construction costs.

FY 1977 Program: Funds are requested for the direct-hire project manager and engineer for six months each (\$60,000) through completion of this first-phase project.

Country: AFGHANISTAN

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE	Rural Primary Schools (Phase II)	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		Education and Human Resources Development	FY 77	157
NUMBER	306-51-640-150	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY 1976 NESA Programs, p. 35	FY: 1977	FY: 1979

Goal: To increase access to and improve the quality of rural primary education.

Purpose: This project provides grant funding for a grant and loan program to help the Afghan Ministry of Education (MOE) expand the primary school system in rural areas. It is the second phase of a program begun under Project 306-12-640-142. It will enable the Ministry of Education to construct and make operational over a two-year period 300 rural primary schools and teacher hostels in eight to ten provinces. These schools will serve about 75,000 students. About eighteen percent of the new school enrollments will be allocated to females, compared to the current national average of roughly five percent.

Background: Less than 25% of all Afghan children aged seven to twelve are enrolled in school and the percentage of rural students is far lower. The quality and availability of primary schools in rural Afghanistan are poor even by Asian standards. Under its educational reform program, the Afghan Government is committed to a rapid expansion of the rural primary school system. The current output of trained teachers is adequate for the planned expansion. A revised curriculum and new textbooks are being prepared with U.S. assistance. However, the lack of

adequate school buildings results in shortened school sessions, poor teaching conditions and hardships for students and teachers.

Under a two-year pilot project (Project 306-12-640-142) ending in early 1977, A.I.D. is financing, on a fixed-amount reimbursement basis, about 65% of the cost of constructing and making operational 90 school complexes including teacher hostels. Based on progress under this initial effort, it is anticipated the Ministry of Education will demonstrate a capacity to accelerate its program in 1977 to a construction rate of about 150 schools per year. A.I.D. will support this program through a combination of grant-funded technical assistance and loan-funded reimbursement of construction costs. This project finances the technical assistance and training costs of this second phase program. It also provides continued support for the joint Kabul University and Ministry of Education research program to measure the impact of improved education on the life of the Afghan villager.

Major Outputs: Under the combined grant/loan program, the following outputs are to be achieved:

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	61	
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	26	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 77	157	291	448	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	70	
				Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	-	157	

AFGHANISTAN

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
Rural Primary Schools (Phase II)	306-51-640-150

	FY 1977 thru FY 1979
<u>Major Outputs:</u> (Total)	
Operational Rural Schools and Hostels (cumulative)	300
Teachers assigned	2,400
Students enrolled (in 000s)	75
Female enrollment (in 000s)	16
Modern textbooks (in 000s)	300

Host Country and Other Donors:

Afghanistan Government. Teachers, textbooks, furnishings and 15% of direct-construction costs (approximately \$2 million in cash and kind).

FY 1977 Program:

<u>U.S. Financed Inputs (\$000)</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>(\$000)</u>
<u>Personnel.</u> Two full-time direct-hire advisors (project manager and engineer)	61
<u>Training.</u> Three long-term participants from the Ministry of Education's technical staff attending degree programs in the United States.	26
Costs of Kabul University research contract	70
	\$ 157

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS
 Authorized as of 12/31/75
 (In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: AFGHANISTAN

TABLE VII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Re-payment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/75		
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
306-H-013	Kajakai Hydroelectric Plant	6/21/67	5/13/68	10	40	1	2½	U.S. \$	12,000	11,421		261
306-H-013A	Kajakai Hydroelectric Plant	6/27/72	11/11/72	10	40	2	3	U.S. \$	3,000	1,792		38
306-W-018	Kajakai Hydroelectric Plant	5/10/74	6/29/74	10	40	2	3	U.S. \$	7,500	2,063		9
306-W-018A	Kajakai Hydroelectric Plant	12/27/74	1/28/75	10	40	2	3	U.S. \$	2,000	339		
306-T-019	Agricultural Inputs Loan	6/26/75	8/13/75	10	40	2	3	U.S. \$	8,000	957		

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
Balance FY 1976 and Transition Quarter (1/1/76 - 9/30/76)
(In Thousands of Dollars)

COUNTRY: AFGHANISTAN

TABLE VIIa

TITLE	AMOUNT
Central Helmand Valley Drainage (Phase II)	7,600

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE VIII

AFGHANISTAN

FY 1977

TITLE	AMOUNT
Rural Works (Phase II)	4,000
Rural Primary Schools (Phase II)	3,800

Country: AFGHANISTAN

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IX

TITLE Rural Works (Phase II)	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 4,000
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Goal: To increase rural productivity and income by supporting an expansion of the Government of Afghanistan's development activities at the local level.

Purpose: This project is the loan component of the second phase of a combined loan and grant program to help the Rural Development Department (RDD) accelerate its rural development program. It will enable the RDD to construct 200 rural activities and implement experimental integrated rural works programs in several areas of the country. Individual activities will normally be in the \$25,000 cost range; each will benefit several thousand rural people.

Background: Under a first-phase grant project (Project 306-11-995-131), A.I.D. is assisting the RDD to construct a limited number of small-scale irrigation schemes, bridges and feeder roads by providing technical assistance and financing 75% of construction costs. During this initial phase, the RDD has significantly upgraded its planning, design, evaluation and construction capabilities and is developing the capacity to increase the number of projects constructed per year. Based on progress made to date, we expect the first phase effort to demonstrate the feasibility of proceeding with a substantially accelerated effort financed through a combination of a grant for technical assistance and a loan for construction costs.

This loan will finance 75% of the cost of constructing, over a three-year period, 200 rural works projects including water control and small-irrigation schemes, bridges, roads and other rural facilities. Payment will be made on a fixed-amount reimbursement basis after construction has been completed in accordance with agreed standards and cost estimates.

A companion A.I.D. grant project will provide \$647,000 in FY 1977 for technical assistance in support of this loan.

Major Outputs: The outputs to be achieved under the combined grant/loan rural works program are:

	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
(Per Year)			
Construction of rural works projects	50	75	75

Demonstration of improved capabilities to plan, construct, and evaluate rural works activities; coordination of integrated rural development activities.

Host Country Contribution and Other Donors:

Afghan Government. RDD personnel and approximately \$1.8 million in construction support costs. Consulting engineering services from Kabul University.

UNDP. Five civil engineer advisors.

	FY 1977 (\$000)
<u>FY 1977 Program:</u> Construction costs of 200 rural works projects.	4,000

Country: AFGHANISTAN

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IX

TITLE Rural Primary Schools (Phase II)	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 3,800
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Goal. To increase access to and improve the quality of rural primary education.

Purpose: This project provides loan funding for a grant and loan program to help the Afghan Ministry of Education (MOE) expand the primary school system in rural areas. It is the second phase of a program begun under Project 306-12-640-142. It will enable the Ministry of Education to construct and make operational over a two-year period 300 rural primary schools and hostels in eight to ten provinces. These schools will serve about 75,000 students. About 18% of the new school enrollments will be allocated to females, compared to the current national average of roughly 5%.

Background: Less than 25% of all Afghan children aged seven to twelve are enrolled in school and the percentage of rural students is far lower. The quality and availability of primary schools in rural Afghanistan are poor even by Asian standards. Under its educational reform program, the Afghan Government is committed to a rapid expansion of the rural primary school system. The current output of trained teachers is adequate for the planned expansion. A revised curriculum and new textbooks are being prepared with U.S. assistance. However, the lack of adequate school buildings results in shortened school sessions, poor teaching conditions and hardships for students and teachers.

Under a two-year pilot project ending in early 1977, A.I.D. is financing, on a fixed-amount reimbursement basis, about 65% of the cost of constructing and making operational 90 school complexes including teachers hostels. Based on progress under this initial effort, it is anticipated the Ministry of Education will demonstrate a capacity to accelerate its program in 1977 to a construction rate of about 150 schools per year.

A.I.D. will support this program through a combination of grant-funded technical assistance and loan-funded construction costs. This loan finances 65% of the total cost of constructing and making operational 300 school complexes over a two-year period. The units will be built with baked brick and stone, depending upon local availability. Funding will be provided on a fixed-amount reimbursement basis. A.I.D. will reimburse the Government after the schools have been completed and teachers, books and students are in place.

Major Outputs: Under the combined grant/loan program, the following outputs are to be achieved:

	Total FY 1977 thru FY 1979
Operational Rural Schools and Hostels	300
Teachers assigned	2,400
Students enrolled (in 000s)	75
Female enrollment (in 000s)	16
Modern textbooks (in 000s)	300

Host Country and Other Donors:

Government of Afghanistan. Teachers, textbooks, furnishings and 15% of direct-construction costs (approximately \$2 million in cash and kind).

FY 1977 Program: Funds to construct 300 school complexes over a two-year period: \$3,800,000.

Afghanistan

TABLE X

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

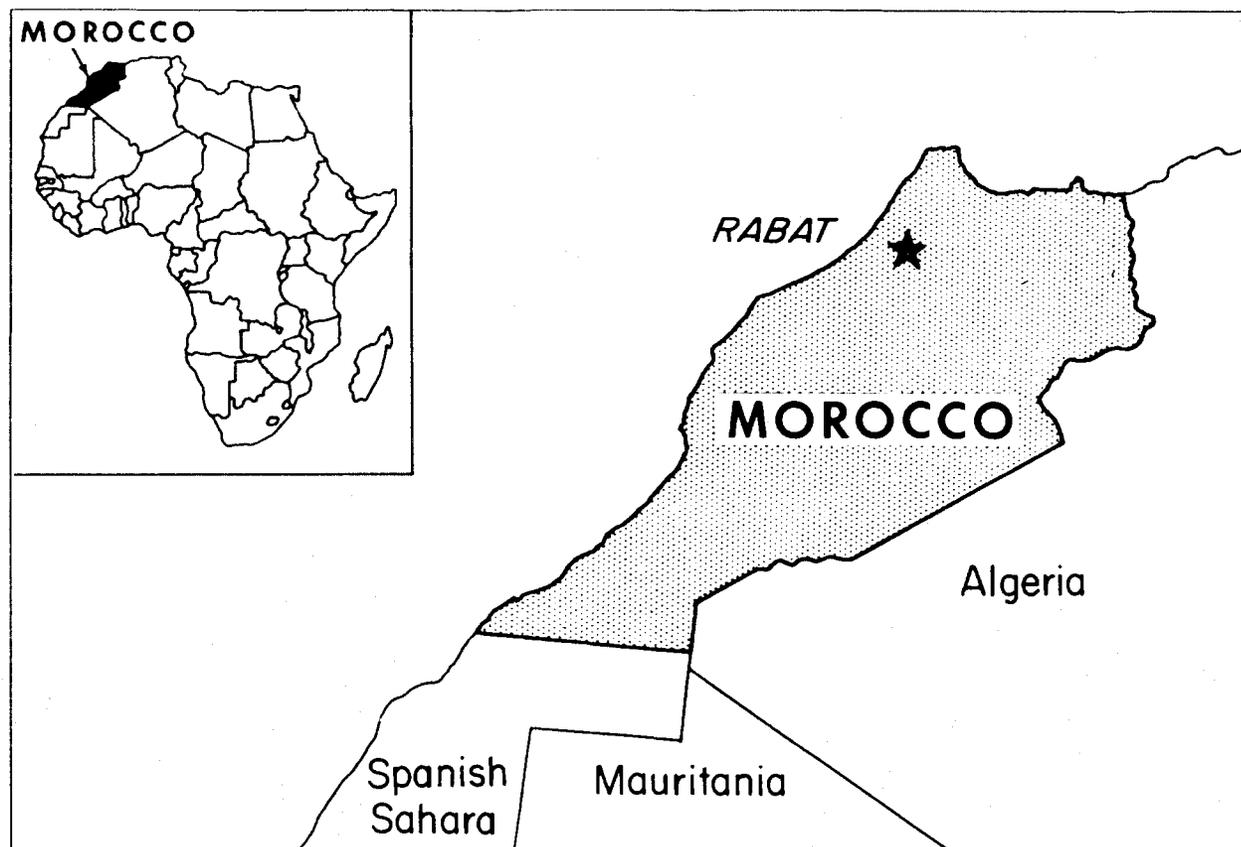
(Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS						REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1975	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL 1946- 1975		
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	13.7	35.7	38.6	14.1	21.2	480.0	13.3	466.7
Loans	3.0	9.1	26.0	7.5	10.0	108.7	13.3	95.4
Grants	10.7	26.6	12.6	6.6	11.2	371.3	-	371.3
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	8.8	9.6	27.1	12.5	16.2	305.9	9.0	296.9
Loans	-	3.0	19.5	7.5	10.0	85.1	9.0	76.1
Grants	8.8	6.6	7.6	5.0	6.2	220.8	-	220.8
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(25.4)	-	-
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	3.8	24.8	10.1	0.1	3.9	158.3	4.3	154.0
Title I - Total	3.0	6.1	6.5	-	-	23.6	4.3	19.3
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	3.0	6.1	6.5	-	-	20.6	3.6	17.0
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	0.7	2.3
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(3.0)	(0.7)	(2.3)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	0.8	18.7	3.6	0.1	3.9	134.7	-	134.7
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	0.8	18.6	3.6	0.1	3.9	132.4	-	132.4
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	0.1	-	-	-	2.3	-	2.3
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.1	15.8	-	15.8
Peace Corps	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.1	15.7	-	15.7
Other	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	(-)	(-)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.1)	(-)	(0.1)
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.0	-	5.0
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.0	-	5.0
a. MAP Grants	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.0	-	5.0
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	13.9	35.9	38.8	14.3	21.4	485.0	13.3	471.7
Loans	3.0	9.1	26.0	7.5	10.0	108.7	13.3	95.4
Grants	10.9	26.8	12.8	6.8	11.4	376.3	-	376.3
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	1.0	-	-	0.4	-	34.5	54.6	-20.1
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	1.0	-	-	-	-	34.1	54.6	-20.5
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.4	*	0.4

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS			
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			
TOTAL	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1948-75
TOTAL	12.9	40.1	152.0
Int'l. Finance Corp.	*	-	0.3
Int'l. Dev. Association	11.5	22.0	62.0
Asian Dev. Bank	-	14.0	34.0
UN Development Program	1.4	1.5	42.1
Other UN	-	2.6	13.6
B. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES			
Donor	CY 1973	CY 1974	CY 1960-74
TOTAL	16.3	11.0	167.9
Germany	10.9	7.6	139.6
Canada	2.2	0.5	6.8
U.K.	0.7	0.7	6.2
Other	2.5	2.2	15.3
C. ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
TOTAL	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1954-76
TOTAL	-	437	1,376
USSR	-	437	1,263
China, People's Rep. of	-	-	73
Eastern Europe	-	-	40

* Less than \$50,000.

Morocco



BASIC DATA

Population (millions - mid-1975)	17.5	Per Capita GNP (dollars - 1973)	290*
Annual Growth Rate (percent)	3.0	Life Expectancy (years)	54
Population in Urban Areas	38	People Per Doctor	13,600
(Percent - 1975)		Literacy Rate (percent)	15
Labor Force in Agriculture	55	Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	24
(Percent)		(Primary and Secondary)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1975 Annual Report.

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

Long-range prospects for Morocco's economic development appear good, but recent progress has been adversely affected by a number of factors:

- The population growth rate remains extremely high (3.0% per year).
- Drought reduced the 1975 cereals crop by 40%, requiring large imports of cereals.
- Phosphate export earnings, Morocco's principal foreign exchange earner, dropped 30% in 1975, and worker remittances from Moroccans abroad levelled off in 1975 as a result of the recession in Europe.
- Inflation in domestic food prices has been kept to about 12%, but only through massive subsidization, the cost of which has been at the expense of public sector investment; and
- The import bill for 1975 was 43% higher than in 1974, forcing Morocco to borrow for the first time on the Euro-dollar market.

While per capita income in Morocco is higher than in many other developing countries, fundamental equity problems persist, with a substantial portion of its population being extremely poor and undernourished:

- Literacy is estimated at about 15%
- Migration has overwhelmed the major cities, in which about 38% of the population now resides;
- A majority of the already few doctors

(one for every 13,600 people) are located in major urban centers.

The goal of the Moroccan government as stated in the Development Plan is an average GNP growth rate of 7.5%. Sixteen percent of total invest-

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1975							
Loans	8,000	8,000	444	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,277	833	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9,277	8,833	444	-	-	-	-
						Development Activities under Sec. 106	
1976							
Loans	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,643	1,110	533	-	-	-	-
Total	10,643	10,110	533	-	-	-	-
Transition Quarter							
Loans	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	840	750	90	-	-	-	-
Total	4,840	4,750	90	-	-	-	-
1977							
Loans	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,710	1,840	870	-	-	-	-
Total	7,710	6,840	870	-	-	-	-

ment is planned in agriculture, and 30% in education and social programs.

- New investment in agriculture will be targeted at achieving self-sufficiency in essential foodstuffs by a major effort to increase the productivity of dryland

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

areas.

- Education and social programs continue to receive high priority with emphasis on improvements in health, nutrition, and family planning services.

Moroccan efforts underway in dryland agriculture and in population and nutrition programs are focused on rural dryland areas where the majority of Morocco's most disadvantaged people live.

Non-communist assistance to Morocco is large. Donor coordination is provided through a Consultative Group chaired by the World Bank:

- The World Bank, the United States, and France are Morocco's three largest donors.
- Kuwait and West Germany have recently increased their assistance levels substantially.
- The United Nations Development Program has a \$20,000,000 five-year technical assistance program principally in agriculture, education, and industry; and
- The Peace Corps presently has some two hundred volunteers in Morocco.

FY 1977 Program

The FY 1977 grant program totaling \$2,710,000 is aimed at greater involvement of the country's rural poor in the development process through programs:

- to improve the rural health and population services delivery systems;
- to spur agricultural production in

Morocco's dryland farming areas, where the poorest of Morocco's rural population resides.

A \$5,000,000 Dryland Resource Development loan is proposed for FY 1977 to complement Morocco's dryland development program by financing the foreign exchange costs of agricultural machinery for use in this effort.

The program also places heavy emphasis on nutrition and on the role of women in improving the country's nutritional status.

- PL 480 Title II food grants of \$9,300,000 are planned to be channeled through private and voluntary agencies, which will focus principally on maternal child health activities, including basic principles of family health and hygiene. Title II food will also be distributed to young women from poor families who attend vocational training centers, where skills training is provided to women who would normally remain outside the mainstream of development.
- PL 480 Title I credit sales of 50,000 metric tons of wheat are planned at an estimated value of \$6,400,000.

Food and Nutrition. In FY 1977 a total of \$6,840,000 is requested to:

- conduct research and training in dryland farming;
- develop methodology and techniques for dryland agricultural production;
- develop highly qualified Moroccan agricultural cadres to address problems of

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

agricultural production in dryland areas;

- establish a nutritional analysis and planning capability in the Ministry of Planning;
- provide better nutrition to a large segment of the population.

Population Planning and Health. In Population Planning and Health, a total of \$870,000 is requested to:

- assist the Moroccan Government to further expand family planning services by increasing the availability of contraceptives in rural areas.
- upgrade rural health delivery system by training paramedical personnel.

Morocco has been a moderate presence in the Middle East, and has enjoyed continuing good relations with the United States. U.S. foreign assistance has supported the present government in its development efforts in order to sustain this presence.

TABLE V

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76				
<u>FOOD AND NUTRITION</u>							<u>1,110</u>			<u>750</u>	<u>1,840</u>		
Assistance to Higher Agricultural Education	608-11-120-088	1970	1975	1,641	1,241	400	-	300	100				1,641
Agricultural Research and Training	* 608-11-110-122	1975	1978	170	-	170	-	100	70	-	150	540	860
Nutrition Grant (Nutrition Systems Study Unit)	* 608-11-190-135	1976	1977	-	-	-	200	20	180	-	480	-	680
Extended Agricultural Development	* 608-11-190-131	1976	1980	-	-	-	500	60	440	650	495	905	2,550
Assistance to Higher Agricultural Education Phase II	* 608-11-110-134	1976	1980	-	-	-	410	100	310	100	715	2,075	3,300
Nutrition Grant (CRS)	608-11-190-123	1975	1975	282	-	282	-	133	149	-	-	-	282
<u>POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH</u>							<u>533</u>			<u>90</u>	<u>870</u>		
Family Planning Support	* 608-11-570-112	1971	1979	1,475	1,070	405	533	750	188	90	620	1,250	3,968
Family Health Training	* 608-11-580-133	1977	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,300	1,550
Demographic Research Center	608-11-570-109	1970	1975	681	624	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	681
Total							1,643	1,463	1,437	840	2,710		

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

Country: MOROCCO

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Agricultural Research and Training	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 150	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 NESA Programs, p.83	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978
NUMBER 608-11-110-122			

Project Target and Course of Action. To provide technical assistance to several divisions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, including the Research Division and other agencies dealing with food crop production and livestock. The project will provide Morocco with consultant services to assist in solving a range of specific research and training problems dealing particularly with dryland agriculture. A.I.D. will make the consultants available from a worldwide network of international agricultural research institutions and will offer participant training for the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform and related Moroccan personnel involved in programs concerning food and nutrition.

The project is helping Morocco in solving problems related to plant breeding, seed technology, cultural practices, soils and fertilizers, plant pathology, entomology, food chemistry, range management and livestock production and marketing principally in dryland areas. Attention will be directed to Morocco's principal food crops: rice, wheat, corn, sorghum, barley, potatoes, sweet potatoes, beans, and soybeans.

funded in May 1975. Since that date, A.I.D. and the Government of Morocco have developed a schedule of consultant visits and training programs needed to address pressing agricultural problems. Contractors to carry out this project will be selected in early CY 1976 and the consultants will arrive in Morocco shortly thereafter. The development of the consultant and training schedule for this activity depended upon further study and analysis of Morocco's agriculture sector. The project has been extended another operational year in order to accomplish the agreed project objectives.

FY 1977 Program.

- U.S. Technicians \$100,000 - for funding the services of ten short-term consultants.
- Participants \$ 40,000 - for two long-term and three short-term participants
- Commodities \$ 5,000 - for training equipment
- Other Costs \$ 5,000 - for local logistic support costs.

Progress to Date. The project was approved and

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components		
Through 6/30/75					
170	-	170		To be selected	
Estimated FY 76	-	100			
Estimated through 6/30/76	170	100	70		
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		
Proposed FY 77	150	540	860		
			Total Obligations ..		
OBLIGATIONS					
Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed FY 77	
Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
-	-	-	-	100	100
-	-	-	-	40	40
-	-	-	-	5	5
-	-	-	-	5	5
-	-	-	-	50	150

Country: MOROCCO

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Nutrition Grant (Nutrition Systems Study Unit)	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 NESA Programs, p.74	FY 77 480	
NUMBER 608-11-190-135		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action. The project will support Moroccan development of a national nutrition strategy and local planning capabilities to reduce malnutrition which affects an estimated 80% of the population, particularly the poorest. The development of such capabilities is essential if Morocco is to make a significant attack on malnutrition and succeed in breaking its dependence on imported foodstuffs and U.S. PL 480 Title II assistance. The key elements of the specific nutrition strategy to be developed will be carried out during the period of the 1977-82 national development plan.

By the end of the project in 1978, a nutrition planning and programming capability will have been established in the government, a national nutrition strategy developed, and nutrition policies and programs developed for inclusion in the next national development plan. Additionally, various Government of Morocco nutrition programs will be underway, two national nutrition conferences held, Moroccan nutrition planners and economists trained and a documentation center on nutrition established.

Progress to Date. Project planning studies for an effort of this magnitude and complexity required more time than was anticipated when the project was conceived. This resulted in a one-year delay in project implementation. In the past, various ministries of the Moroccan Government have collectively and individually developed various nutrition programs. The Government of Morocco is supportive of this project because they have concluded that a mechanism and methodology for coordinating and analyzing national nutrition problems is needed. A.I.D. has been assisting Morocco in developing an approach to national nutrition problems since 1974. The process of formulating this project began in FY 1975 and in October 1975 a project design team was sent to Morocco.

Before the end of FY 1976, a contract will be negotiated with a U.S. institution, and field personnel will arrive in Morocco.

In coordination with this project, the Government of Morocco in early 1976 will fund a major study of the current nationwide status of nutrition.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES										
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS															
	Estimated FY 76	Estimated through 6/30/76	Estimated Transition Quarter		Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77								
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total					
	-	-	-																	To be selected
	200	20		U.S. Technicians ..	-	164	164	-	-	-	-	-	300	300						
	200	20	180	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	75						
	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	20	-	20						
	480	-	680	Other Costs	23	-	23	-	-	-	-	85	-	85						
Proposed FY 77	480	-	680	Total Obligations ..	36	164	200	-	-	-	-	180	300	480						

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

MOROCCO

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
Nutrition Grant (Nutrition Systems Study Unit)	608-11-190-135

FY 1977 Program. The proposed FY 1977 funding of \$480,000 will finance the following:

U.S. Technicians	\$300,000 - to cover the cost of three economist/nutrition planners and eight other consultants in nutrition education food fortification, and data systems and analysis
Participants	\$ 75,000 - for four long-term academic and eight short-term non-academic participants
Commodities	\$ 20,000 - for special research and training equipment
Other Costs	\$ 85,000 - in support of nutrition conferences, special surveys and miscellaneous logistic support costs

Country: MOROCCO

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Extended Agricultural Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 77	495
NUMBER 608-11-190-131	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 NESA Programs, p.75-78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Goal. To help increase basic food production in order to meet the needs of Morocco's fast growing population and to improve the nutrition and income of traditional small dryland farmers. One measure of achievement of this goal would be a reduction in Morocco's basic food imports.

Purpose. To strengthen the capability of the Government of Morocco to plan and implement programs geared to increasing food production and improving nutrition in the dryland areas. End of project status is expected to include: (a) the availability of Moroccan technicians who are fully trained and capable of conducting adaptive research which can be made available to small farmers; and (b) the existence of a Moroccan institution which is capable of adequately supporting adaptive dryland research and implementing food production and nutrition programs in the dryland areas.

Background. Traditional agriculture is practiced in over three-fourths of Morocco's 8,000,000 hectares of arable land. However, until recently, the Government's agricultural policy emphasized

the need to attain the greatest possible production increases in the shortest period of time. Since this implied the need to have production increases which were not vulnerable to weather variations, the central theme of the Government of Morocco's agriculture strategy has been the development of irrigated areas. Over the years, the U.S. and other donors have supported that strategy.

As development of the irrigated areas progressed, the Government of Morocco began to shift its budgetary priorities and place even greater emphasis on development of the dryland areas.

The activities proposed under this grant were presented in the FY 1976 Congressional Presentation as four separate projects: Dryland Farming; Seed Improvement, Production & Distribution; Agricultural Project Analysis & Evaluation; and Livestock Production & Marketing. The scope of possible activities in the sub-sector was more clearly defined in discussion with the Government of Morocco and it was determined that the four activities should be integral components of a larger effort focusing on dryland agriculture. Thus, the four

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES										
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS															
	Estimated FY 76	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77									
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total						
	-	-	-																	
Estimated FY 76	500	60		U.S. Technicians ..	-	140	140	-	450	450	-	300	300	To be selected						
Estimated through 6/30/76	500	60	440	Participants	80	-	80	50	-	50	75	-	75							
Estimated Transition Quarter	650			Commodities	185	-	185	125	-	125	20	-	20							
				Other Costs	95	-	95	25	-	25	100	-	100							
Proposed FY 77	495	905	2,550	Total Obligations ..	360	140	500	200	450	650	195	300	495							

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

MOROCCO

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
Extended Agricultural Development	608-11-190-131

activities have been combined into one project.

Major Outputs. The major outputs expected over the life of the project are:

- Fifty-four Moroccan technicians trained (16 in dryland crop production research and 38 in the extension of food crop production practices in dryland areas).
- An in-depth assessment of the agricultural potential of Morocco's dryland areas.
- An evaluation of the effectiveness of the Agricultural Extension Service.
- A report on the feasibility of establishing range forage seed nurseries to service livestock in the dryland areas.
- A review of production practices in dryland areas (e.g., date of planting, fertilizer utilization, rate of planting, weed control, etc.).
- The development of a national dryland farming strategy model. As is the case with the production practices study, this would be expected to be completed near the end of the life of the project.

Host Country and Other Donor Contributions.

Other donors have supported Government of Moroccan programs in the dryland area. The largest donors in this area are France, Belgium, UNDP/FAO, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Their combined support of activities in the subsector totals approximately \$5.5 million per year.

Over the five year life of this project, donors are expected to contribute over \$33 million to activities in the dryland areas.

The Government of Morocco will provide financial support for the project in the form of facilities, research and extension personnel, laboratories and land for demonstration activities and research.

FY 1977 Program.

U.S. Technicians	\$ 300,000	- to fund the services of three research extension agronomists, a production economist, at an approximate average cost of \$49,000 each, plus short-term consultants.
Participants	\$ 75,000	- for two long-term and eight short-term participants to study in the United States.
Commodities	\$ 20,000	- for training equipment & demonstration materials.
Other Costs	\$100,000	- for locally procured scientific & educational equipment & logistic support.

Country: MOROCCO

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Assistance to Higher Agricultural Education Phase II NUMBER 608-11-110-134	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 715	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 NESAs Programs, p.73	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Goal. To improve the capability and quality of Morocco's higher agricultural education system.

Purpose. To assist Morocco's higher agricultural education system in:

- developing an indigenous teaching and research capability geared to training students at the graduate level in soil and plant sciences;
- training needed manpower to increase food production and improve the nutrition status of the population.

Background. This new project is designed to reinforce and build on the successful experience of the Higher Agricultural Education Project - 608-11-110-088. Following a detailed evaluation of the Hassan II Agricultural Institute's program, the Government of Morocco has requested assistance to introduce a full cycle graduate level program into the Institute's offerings. The high quality of the instruction and research guidance provided by the University of Minnesota under the previous project convinced Moroccan academic

administrators of the merits of the U.S. problem-solving approach in higher education. This development -- an orientation away from the traditional theoretical European educational style -- will be completed in the Phase II project with the development and establishment of a full cycle graduate training program in soil and plant sciences at the Hassan II Agricultural Institute. The Government of Morocco is convinced that the U.S. approach to agricultural education is not only capable of producing competent agriculturalists more rapidly than the traditional European approach but that its graduates are more action-oriented and more immediately effective as professionals. Among the students who have studied in the U.S., or completed their thesis work under the supervision of U.S. professors in the previous project, seven have either been appointed to faculty positions at the Institute or are expected to receive such appointments by 1976.

Under the new project, the Institute will establish research programs designed for graduate training in soil and plant sciences, and enroll students in these programs. The full cycle graduate program will be taught at the Institute during the

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES										
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS															
	Estimated FY 76	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77									
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total						
	-	-	-																	To be selected
Estimated through 6/30/76	410	100	310	U.S. Technicians ..	-	308	308	-	-	-	-	-	375	375						
Estimated Transition Quarter	100			Participants	37	-	37	100	-	100	160	-	-	160						
				Commodities	10	-	10	-	-	-	55	-	-	55						
Proposed FY 77	715	2,075	3,300	Other Costs	55	-	55	-	-	-	125	-	-	125						
				Total Obligations ..	102	308	410	100	-	100	340	375	715							

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

MOROCCO

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
Assistance to Higher Agricultural Education Phase II	608-11-110-134

last two years of the project. Moroccan junior faculty will participate actively in both teaching and research activities under the guidance of U.S. professors.

Outputs. By the end of the project, the following outputs will have been achieved:

- | | | |
|--|------------------|--|
| -- Twenty-eight Moroccan faculty members will have received U.S. training | U.S. Technicians | \$375,000 - will fund the services of six professors in soil and plant sciences at an average cost of approximately \$51,000 each, plus short-term advisory assistance |
| -- Sixteen Moroccan junior faculty members will have been appointed to Institute positions | Participants | \$160,000 - for 12 long-term and two short-term participants |
| -- Six Research programs will have been undertaken | Commodities | \$ 55,000 - for three vehicles and special research and training equipment |
| -- Nine courses will have been prepared (by 1979) | Other Costs | \$125,000 - for local and logistic support, i.e., housing, utilities and transportation |
| -- One hundred twenty students will have graduated in soil and plant sciences | | |
| -- One hundred twenty theses and publications will have been produced | | |

Host Country and Other Donors. By the end of the project, the total Government of Morocco contribution will be \$38,800,000 for buildings, teaching and research facilities, including laboratory technicians, field workers and necessary equipment and supplies. Contributions by other donors (for operational and investment budgets, resident faculty, consultants and training) will total \$41,900,000 by the end of the project.

FY 1977 Program.

Country: MOROCCO

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Family Planning Support	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Population Planning and Health	FY 77 620	
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER 608-11-570-112	FY 1976 NESAs Programs, p.79	FY: 1971	FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action. The project is designed to establish an institutional capability to provide family planning services to 3,000,000 couples of reproductive age throughout the country.

In 1966, the Government of Morocco initiated a small family pilot project with economic and technical assistance from the Ford Foundation and the Population Council. The 1968-72 Five Year Plan expanded this pilot project to a nation-wide program, with the goal of reducing the birth rate from 50 per thousand population in 1968, to 45 in 1972. At the end of Plan period, the birth rate had only been reduced from 50 to 49. The 1973-77 Five Year Plan established more realistic targets, and revised the implementation plans for this program.

The revised goal of this project is to reduce the annual population growth rate from 3.4% in 1972, to 2.9% in 1977. Achievement of this goal requires a reduction of the birth rate from 49 to 45 per thousand population during the 1972-77 period. The Government of Morocco estimates that 391,300

contraceptive acceptors will be needed to achieve this reduction by the target date of 1977.

Progress to Date. Accomplishment of Morocco's Family Planning Program are: (1) For the first time the project met and surpassed its annual target for new acceptors. By mid-year 1975, it was estimated that 8% of married women in the fertile age group were active users of modern contraceptive methods. (2) Increased construction costs forced the Moroccan Government to limit to 13 the number of provinces where Family Planning (FP) Reference Centers were established with A.I.D. support. However, these 13 provinces represent 80% of the population, and centers in the major provinces will extend their services to cover adjacent smaller provinces. All 13 centers will be open by September 1976. (3) The Moroccan Government has conducted several successful provincial family planning seminars with support from the Population Council. Seven similar seminars, supported with funds from the United Nation's Fund for Population Activities are planned in 1976. (4) A new Division of Population was created in the Ministry of Health, containing the Central Family

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES									
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS														
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77								
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total					
Through 6/30/75	1,475	1,070	405																
Estimated FY 76	533	750																	
Estimated through 6/30/76	2,008	1,820	188																
Estimated Transition Quarter	90	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost																
Proposed FY 77	620	1,250	3,968	Total Obligations . .	533	-	533	90	-	90	620	-	620						

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

TITLE	NUMBER
Family Planning Support	608-11-570-112

Planning Services, Maternal/Child Health, Nutrition, Health Education and other sections. Creation of this division greatly strengthens the family planning program and ensures close integration with related programs. An administrator, a statistician, and an audio-visual expert have been added to the family planning headquarters staff. Over the next three years (FY 1977 through FY 1979) it is estimated that higher contraceptive costs and increased coverage in rural areas will require approximately \$900,000 in U.S. support. This has resulted in an increase in the life of the project costs for this activity.

FY 1977 Program.

Participants	\$ 75,000	- for FP training for medical and paramedical personnel
Commodities	\$445,000	- for contraceptives (pills, condoms, IUDs and foam)
Other Costs	\$100,000	- \$50,000 for an in-depth evaluation and \$50,000 for equipment for FP reference centers

Country: MOROCCO

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Family Health Training	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 77 250	
NUMBER 608-11-580-133		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Goal. To improve the health of Moroccan mothers and children, especially in rural areas. This project will assist the Government of Morocco in extending the delivery of maternal and child health (MCH), nutrition (N), and family planning (FP) services (MCH-N-FP) to rural dispensaries.

Purpose. This project is designed:

- to assist the Government of Morocco to develop a permanent in-service training program for supervisory nursing personnel in family health (FH) at the National Family Planning Center;
- to develop in-service training programs for paramedical personnel in all provinces, utilizing the graduates of the family health training program as instructors;
- to expand the training to include traditional midwives in selected areas.

are very high in Morocco, a result of the combination of a high incidence of malnutrition and communicable diseases in children, a high birth rate, and a lack of physicians and paramedical personnel. The health system and the training and daily workload of physicians and paramedical personnel is heavily weighted toward curative, as opposed to preventive services, and does not emphasize the basic care of mothers and children.

The objective of the proposed program is to develop a cadre of nursing supervisors and paramedical personnel skilled in comprehensive "family health" care who will work in the provinces. This will make it possible to extend improved MCH-N-FP services to the existing network of 500 rural dispensaries.

Major Outputs	1977	1978	1979	1980	Total
(Per Year) FH training program graduates	40	60	60	60	220

Background. Maternal and infant mortality rates

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
	Estimated FY 76	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed FY 77	250	1300	1550	
Cost Components				
U.S. Technicians ...				
Participants				
Commodities				
Other Costs				
Total Obligations ..				

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

MOROCCO

Continuation Sheet

TITLE Family Health Training	NUMBER 608-11-580-133
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Major Outputs 1977 1978 1979 1980 Total FY 1977 Program (continued)

Provincial in-service training programs	4	6	7	8	25	Other Costs	\$45,000 - in support of provincial training programs and for miscellaneous logistic support costs
Paramedical personnel attending programs	200	300	350	400	1,250		
Traditional midwives attending MCH-FP program	-	-	20	30	50		
Returned participants assuming program positions	2	2	2	2	8		

Host Country and Other Donors. No other donors are involved in this project. The Government of Morocco will provide salaries, teachers, facilities, transportation and surveys at an average annual level of \$175,000.

FY 1977 Program.

U.S. technicians	\$170,000 - for two health training specialists and four short-term consultants
Participants	\$ 35,000 - for two long-term participants

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS
 Authorized as of 12/31/75
 (In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

TABLE VII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/75		
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay- ments	Interest Collected
608-T-043	Triffa High Service Irrigation	6/11/75	11/7/75	10	40	2	3	U.S.\$	8,000	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
Balance FY 1976 and Transition Quarter (1/1/76 - 9/30/76)

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VIIa

TITLE	AMOUNT
Doukkala - Zemamra Irrigation	13,000

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS
FY 1977

TABLE VIII

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

TITLE	AMOUNT
Dry Land Resource Development	\$5,000

Country: MOROCCO

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IX

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
Dryland Resource Development	Food and Nutrition	5,000
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Goal. To increase dryland agriculture production and maximize the use of Morocco's total dryland resource (including both agriculture and range lands).

Purpose. To support and assist the small dryland Moroccan farmer (1,100,000 of the estimated 2,100,000 rural families) maximize their agricultural production and increase their income on the arable rainfed lands (6,000,000 hectares) of Morocco. The proceeds of the loan will be used to finance foreign exchange costs for the acquisition of agricultural machinery, land forming equipment, transport and construction materials and costs in support of the expansion and acceleration of this project. Capital investment in machinery and supplies required for implementing dryland technology will directly benefit the small dryland farmer through increased production capacity and income.

Background. The lack of water, in combination with the wide variations in rainfall from year to year, is still the predominant problem facing Morocco's agriculture. Since independence, the Government of Morocco has initiated a number of small and medium sized irrigation projects bringing under irrigation some 800,000 hectares of the approximate 1,000,000 hectares for which water is available for irrigation. While undertaking this course of action, the farmers in the traditional agricultural sector (dryland /rainfed farming) were left largely to their own devices. Having approached the near limits of development of irrigated lands, the Government of Morocco is turning to the traditional

sector for expanding agricultural production. This is reflected by the increased allocation of resources to the rainfed sector (7% of agricultural budget in the 1968-72 Five Year Plan compared with 24% in the revised 1974-77 Five Year Plan).

This project will enable the Government of Morocco to expand the dissemination of dryland technology and follow through on the dryland strategy developed under the U.S. technical assistance project "Extended Agricultural Production."

Outputs.

- Equipped machinery service centers
- Set of technological practices and an Extension Service equipped to deliver information to farmers
- Equipped Applied Research Center
- Applied research trials and farm demonstration carried out on an extensive scale

Host Country and Other Donors. The Government of Morocco will provide at least 25% of the funding under this project.

Morocco

TABLE X

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

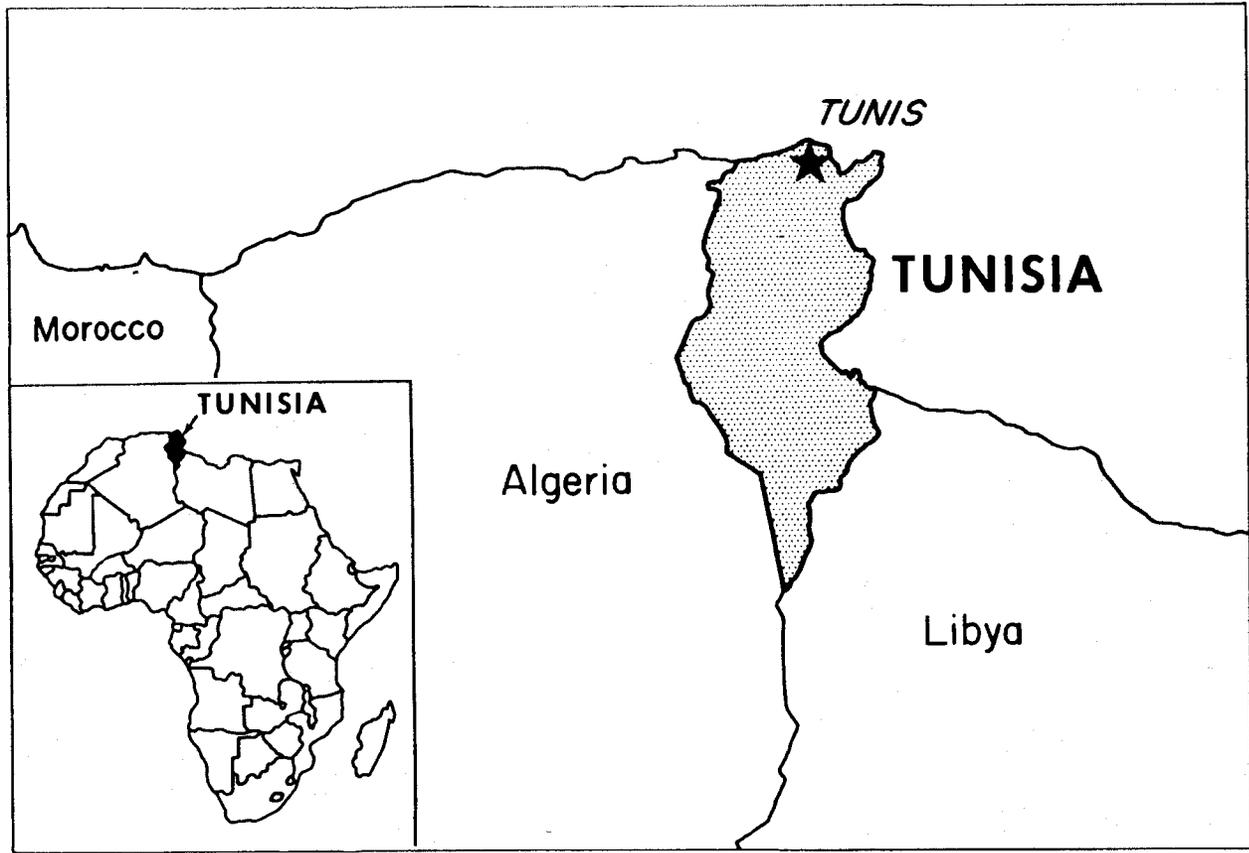
(Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1946- 1975	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1975	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	52.7	38.4	29.6	20.0	23.5	843.4	194.4	649.0
Loans	28.3	27.9	18.0	-	8.0	466.0	194.4	271.6
Grants	24.4	10.5	11.6	20.0	15.5	377.4	-	377.4
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	12.3	1.6	11.7	1.4	9.3	361.6	151.9	209.7
Loans	10.8	-	10.0	-	8.0	328.6	151.9	176.7
Grants	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.3	33.0	-	33.0
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(71.1)	-	-
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	39.5	35.7	16.7	17.0	12.7	468.6	42.5	426.1
Title I - Total	17.5	27.9	8.0	-	-	137.4	42.5	94.9
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	17.5	27.9	8.0	-	-	86.2	22.4	63.8
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	51.2	20.1	31.1
<i>(Loans)</i>	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(51.2)	(20.1)	(31.1)
<i>(Grants)</i>	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II - Total Grants	22.0	7.8	8.7	17.0	12.7	331.2	-	331.2
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	14.8	-	0.4	1.4	0.5	184.8	-	184.8
Voluntary Relief Agencies	7.2	7.8	8.3	15.6	12.2	146.4	-	146.4
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.5	13.2	-	13.2
Peace Corps	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.5	13.2	-	13.2
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>(Loans)</i>	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
<i>(Grants)</i>	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	15.8	15.9	9.9	3.6	14.9	130.8	30.5	100.3
Credits or Loans	15.0	15.0	9.8	3.0	14.0	86.5	30.5	56.0
Grants	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.9	44.3	-	44.3
a. MAP Grants	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.9	40.3	-	40.3
b. Credit Sales under FMS	15.0	15.0	9.8	3.0	14.0	86.5	30.5	56.0
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	4.0
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	68.5	54.3	39.5	23.6	38.4	974.2	224.9	749.3
Loans	43.3	42.9	27.8	3.0	22.0	552.5	224.9	327.6
Grants	25.2	11.4	11.7	20.6	16.4	421.7	-	421.7
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	24.8	19.2	3.5	5.3	0.2	88.1	79.1	9.1
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	2.1	2.3	3.5	5.3	0.2	41.1	25.4	15.7
b. All Other Loans	22.7	16.9	-	-	-	47.0	53.7	-6.7

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS			
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			
TOTAL	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1946-75
	145.4	71.4	586.6
IBRD - World Bank	136.0	48.5	469.5
Int'l. Finance Corp.	-	-	2.8
Int'l. Dev. Association	-	14.0	50.8
Asian Dev. Bank	4.0	4.0	13.8
UN Development Program	1.4	4.9	38.7
Other UN	4.0	-	11.0
B. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES			
Donor	CY 1973	CY 1974	CY 1964-74
TOTAL	65.3	76.8	744.4
France	40.0	48.2	496.5
Germany	14.3	15.7	176.3
Canada	5.6	5.2	27.2
Italy	1.1	1.1	20.1
Other	4.3	6.6	24.3
C. ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
TOTAL	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1964-75
	-	-	148
USSR	-	-	98
Eastern Europe	-	-	50

Tunisia

Tunisia



BASIC DATA

Population (millions - mid-1975)	5.8
Annual Growth Rate (percent)	2.5
Population in Urban Areas	47
(Percent - 1975)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	46
(Percent)	

Per Capita GNP (dollars - 1973)	410*
Life Expectancy (years)	55
People Per Doctor	5,200
Literacy Rate (percent)	32
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	57
(Primary and Secondary)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1975 Annual Report.

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Tunisia's long-term economic prospects remain excellent, but are contingent upon:

- continued long-term high demand for Tunisia's principal exports;
- growth in tourism;
- an active and increasingly productive agricultural sector.

Steady increases in world commodity prices and other constraints, however, are adversely affecting short-term progress:

- Exports of olive oil, an important exchange earner, have fallen by 50% in the past year due to disruption of traditional markets. Increased competition from other Mediterranean producers and a decrease in demand because of high prices are principal reasons for this drop;
- Workers' remittances, a major foreign exchange earner, continue to decline because of the economic situation in Europe;
- The lack of adequate numbers of and properly trained personnel in many economic sectors; including agriculture and social services, e.g., medical personnel, continues to hamper developmental efforts.

Despite impressive developmental efforts, Tunisia still suffers from serious economic problems:

- Wide regional disparities in growth, rapid urbanization and high unemployment exist;
- 40% of the population still lives below the poverty level;

-- 68% of the population is illiterate;

-- Health services remain seriously inadequate with fewer doctors per capita in Tunisia than in India, Pakistan, or Sri Lanka.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
<u>1975</u>							
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grants	2,194	976	1,029	189	--	--	--
Total	2,194	976	1,029	189	--	--	--
						Development Activities under Sec. 106	
<u>1976</u>							
Loans	--	--	--	--			
Grants	3,237	1,150	1,868	219			
Total	3,237	1,150	1,868	219			
Transition Quarter							
Loans	5,000	5,000	--	--			
Grants	940	635	205	--	100		
Total	5,940	5,635	205	--	100		
<u>1977</u>							
Loans	--	--	--	--	--		
Grants	3,484	1,279	1,750	130	325		
Total	3,484	1,279	1,750	130	325		

The Government of Tunisia has taken vigorous steps to overcome its major development problems:

- Family planning programs receive high priority, with the distribution of contraceptives using

TUNISIA

nonclinical channels under consideration;

- The education system is being revised to be more responsive to the needs of the job market;
- The Five-Year Plan being prepared emphasizes continued industrial investment, job creation, and greater attention to the upgrading of poor rural areas in the interior;
- Food assistance policy and nutrition planning are being given closer attention through new coordinating machinery set up in the Prime Minister's office;
- There is increased promotion of the role of Tunisian women in the development process;
- Innovative primary health delivery pilot programs are under way.

The majority of Tunisia's foreign assistance is coordinated through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) Consultative Group for Tunisia. Member countries and international organizations include Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Kuwait, The Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, England and the United States, along with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the African Development Bank (ADB).

Consultative Group assistance in 1975 totalled \$146,400,000. IBRD aid was 30% of the total, France and Germany each 17%, while U.S. assistance accounted for less than 7%.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has made aid commitments totalling \$268,700,000 to Tunisia during 1975, but only 20% of this amount is expected to be disbursed during FY 1976.

FY 1977 Program

U.S. assistance to Tunisia in FY 1977 will consist primarily of technical assistance and PL 480 Title II Commodity Grants in the areas of Food and Nutrition, Population Planning and Health, and Manpower Development. A total of \$3,500,000 in grants is requested for FY 77.

Food and Nutrition

\$1,279,000 will finance projects in the agriculture sector designed to:

- develop Tunisia's manpower capability to improve agricultural research and planning;
- help Tunisia achieve more balanced regional growth through technical assistance and to promote development in a rural region of the interior;
- improve forage production practices in order to increase livestock production;
- strengthen Tunisia's new institutions for coordinating food assistance and nutrition planning.

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Population Planning and Health

\$1,750,000 will emphasize:

- increased contraceptive support for Tunisia's family planning program.

Education and Human Resources Development

\$130,000 will:

- continue funding of technical assistance, training, and commodity support to the business management program at the University of Tunis.

Section 106 Development Activities

\$325,000 will permit:

- continuation of the Non-formal Training for Women Project. This is an important new effort planned to begin in the Transition Quarter to examine the role of Tunisian women in the development process and to design programs to increase job opportunities for women, provide relevant training, and improve women's status generally.

PL 480 Title I Sales

- A PL 480 Title I sum of \$2,600,000 worth of wheat (approximately 20,000 m.t.) is planned.

A PL 480 Title II program totalling \$7,000,000 planned for 1977 will permit:

- government-to-government feeding programs of \$2,300,000 for 186,000 preschool children;
- voluntary agency programs of \$1,300,000 for a school canteen program reaching 252,000 primary school children, and food assistance distributed through Maternal

Child Health centers to 40,000 poor children in the 0-3 year age group and their mothers;

- U.S. contribution to the World Food Program's food-for-work activities in Tunisia of \$3,400,000.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY

TABLE V

COUNTRY: TUNISIA

(In thousands of dollars)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76					
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>							<u>1,150</u>			<u>635</u>	<u>1,279</u>			
Cereals Production	664-11-130-205.1	1965	1975	1,657	1,567	90	--	90	--	--	--	--	1,657	
Agric. Economic Research and Planning	* 664-11-110-237.1	1967	1978	2,036	1,808	228	314	349	193	135	207	73	2,765	
Accelerated Livestock Production	664-11-130-276	1971	TQ	1,117	1,021	96	269	238	127	150	--	--	1,536	
Livestock Feed Production	* 664-11-130-293	1977	1980	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	588	999	1,587	
Integrated Agricultural Development	664-11-120-277	1973	1976	443	377	66	150	68	148	--	--	--	593	
Nutrition Planning	* 664-11-560-284	1976	1978	--	--	--	137	50	87	150	134	170	591	
Rural Development	* 664-11-190-285	1976	1981	--	--	--	120	60	60	200	350	2,815	3,485	
Nutrition Institute	664-11-560-255.1	1969	1976	515	469	46	35	75	6	--	--	--	550	
Lysine Fortification	664-11-560-255.2	1969	1976	858	779	79	125	204	--	--	--	--	983	
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>							<u>1,868</u>			<u>205</u>	<u>1,750</u>			
Family Planning	* 664-11-580-224	1968	1979	4,885	4,134	751	1,697	776	1,672	205	1,750	2,300	10,837	
Bizerte Public Health (PVO)	664-11-520-286	1975	1976	104	37	67	50	117	--	--	--	--	154	
LeKef Wells (PVO)	664-11-520-288	1976	1976	--	--	--	45	45	--	--	--	--	45	
Nutrition/Health Education (PVO)	664-11-560-289	1976	1976	--	--	--	76	50	26	--	--	--	76	
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>							<u>219</u>				<u>130</u>			
Management Education	* 664-51-770-228	1966	1977	1,437	1,353	84	120	115	89	--	130	--	1,687	
Economics Education	664-11-110-237.2	1967	1976	641	485	156	99	175	80	--	--	--	740	
<u>Sec. 106 Development Activities</u>											<u>100</u>	<u>325</u>		
Non-formal Training for Women	* 664-11-690-290	TQ	1979	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	325	175	600	
<u>*Detailed project narrative—See Table VI.</u>							<u>Total</u>	<u>3,237</u>	<u>2,412</u>	<u>2,488</u>	<u>940</u>	<u>3,484</u>		

Country: TUNISIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 77	207
Agricultural Economic Research and Planning	Food and Nutrition	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER 664-11-110-237.1	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY: 1967	FY: 1978
	FY 1976 NESA Programs, p 139		

Project Purpose and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture in developing a central institutional capability for data accumulation, applied economic research, and planning needed for determining agricultural policy and strategy. To achieve this objective, A.I.D. will provide technical assistance and training, through a contract with the University of Minnesota, for the development and strengthening of the Bureau for Economic Studies and Planning under the Ministry of Agriculture. In addition, A.I.D. is continuing to provide consultants and training in agricultural statistics through an agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Progress to Date: A Bureau for Economic Studies and Planning has been established and made responsible for economic analyses, research, and planning. Twenty-one Tunisians, including three women, were sent to the U.S. for M.S.-degree training. Of this group, 15 have completed their training and 14 are presently working in the Bureau for Economic Studies and Planning. Thirty publications dealing with key economic problem areas have been prepared by the contractor's resident staff, in collaboration with Tunisian counterparts. An agricultural data system has been established which provides key baseline data in five Northern provinces. This system is being extended to all of Tunisia. An unrefined

sector model of Tunisia's agricultural economy has been developed by the contractor's team in collaboration with the Food and Agricultural Organization and Tunisian economists.

A recent joint A.I.D./Government of Tunisia evaluation found that the project was meeting its objectives, but would be further strengthened during the final two years if more extensive use were made of short-term consultants, rather than resident staff advisors. These consultants will be provided under USDA auspices or directly by A.I.D.

FY 1977 Program: Nine months of short-term technical consultant services (\$39,000) to advise on refinement and application of the sector model and to help integrate returned participants into their jobs in the Bureau of Economic Studies and Planning; 13 long-term and eight short-term participants (\$153,000); and local support costs such as consultants' travel, commodities, and related expenses (\$15,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	2,036	1,808	228		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	314	349		U.S. Technicians . .	--	130	130	--	90	90	--	39	39	University of Minnesota and USDA
Estimated through 6/30/76	2,350	2,157	193	Participants	92	21	113	30	--	30	119	34	153	
Estimated Transition Quarter	135	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	26	--	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	
				Other Costs	45	--	45	15	--	15	15	--	15	
Proposed FY 77	207	73	2,765	Total Obligations . .	163	151	314	45	90	135	134	73	207	

Country: TUNISIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Livestock Feed Production	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 77	588
NUMBER 664-11-130-293	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1977	FY: 1980

Goal: To increase the production and income of the small farmer.

Purpose: To develop the Tunisian Government's capability to reach the small livestock farmer with modern technology in forage production, feed utilization, and livestock management.

Background: This project represents a new phase of the "Accelerated Livestock Production" project, begun in 1971. The Phase I effort, aimed more broadly at livestock production practices, (1) established the basic framework of a livestock production education delivery system; (2) established that small livestock farmers are receptive to improved technology; (3) identified forage production as a solution to the principle constraint to livestock production in Tunisia; and (4) developed a package of technology addressing forage production and feed utilization that is adapted to the needs of the small farmer. Five key Tunisian officials completed long-term specialized study in livestock extension specialties and four others are in training in the U.S. In addition, ten Tunisian technicians returned from short-term training in livestock production in the U.S. Over 3,000 farmers have participated directly in the project activity and 5,200 hectares of improved forage have been planted.

Based on the experience of Phase I, A.I.D. and the Government of Tunisia now seek to focus more specifically on forage production and its proper utilization to strengthen the Government of Tunisia's capability to reach the small livestock farmer with the package of modern technology already developed. U.S. technicians will work with Tunisians of the National Livestock Office in a central headquarters and thirteen regional offices to (1) train an additional 12 production chiefs and 80 production technicians; (2) insure continued availability of updated technology; (3) develop in-country forage and seed production; and (4) develop a capability for in-service training.

Outputs (per year)	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
1. Trained specialists	3	3	3	3
2. Trained production technicians		40		40
3. Farm feeding & forage demonstrations	730	865	928	1,000
4. Forage seed production (mt)	1,000	3,000	5,500	8,000

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	270	270	To be Selected
Estimated FY 76	--	--		U.S. Technicians ..	--	--	--	--	--	--	120	--	120	
Estimated through 6/30/76	--	--	--	Participants	--	--	--	--	--	--	138	--	138	
Estimated Transition Quarter	--	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	60	
Proposed FY 77	588	999	1,587	Other Costs	--	--	--	--	--	--	318	270	588	
				Total Obligations ..	--	--	--	--	--	--				

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TUNISIA

TITLE	NUMBER
Livestock Feed Production	664-11-130-293

Host Country and Other Donors:

Canada	Cattle feed, bull semen, equipment, short-term training, technicians
Austria	Heifers and bulls
Belgium	Artificial insemination program
FAO/SIDA	Beef fattening program using silage
Germany	Animal health program, agricultural research
UNDP/PAO/UNESCO	Pasture improvement
WFP	Pasture improvement
Switzerland	Pasture improvement
Sweden/FAO	Beef cattle development
GOT	75% of all project costs

FY 1977 Program: Attention will be directed to forage production demonstrations and problem solving on the farm. A team of five American experts will work with farmers and government production technicians on forage production practices, choice of irrigation systems, seedbed preparation, livestock management, preparation of hay and silage, farm economics including labor efficiency, record keeping, and measuring profits. The U.S. team will also begin work on developing an efficient data collection and evaluation system. Four short-term consultants will advise on various aspects of livestock, forage, and forage seed production. Six long-term and ten short-term participants will be sent to the U.S. for training. The U.S. team will need to purchase forage seed and demonstration equipment, as well as demonstration production and processing equipment.

U.S. Financed Inputs (Obligations in \$000):

<u>Grant</u>	<u>FY 77</u>
Technicians	270
Participants	120
Commodities	138
Other Costs	<u>60</u>
TOTAL	588

Country: TUNISIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Nutrition Planning	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 77	134
NUMBER 664-11-560-284	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 NESA Programs, p 145	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Tunisia to:

- (1) develop and use a capacity to incorporate nutrition considerations into sectoral and national planning analyses, and
- (2) design and implement programs aimed at improving the country's nutritional base, particularly for the neediest population groups.

This project will provide advisory services and on-the-job training in the formulation of comprehensive nutrition planning. U.S. consultants will assist Tunisian specialists to determine an appropriate course of action. This is to be accomplished by analyzing data from the current national nutrition survey being conducted with A.I.D. assistance, which will identify areas of need and deficiency in terms of relative priority. Cost-effectiveness analysis will be used to assess agricultural policy alternatives, child feeding, wheat fortification, and other potential interventions to provide the basis for investment decisions. Evaluation, including continued monitoring of the nutrition status of the population, will be incorporated into ongoing operations.

Progress to Date: This project was originally planned to start in FY 1975. However, the Government of Tunisia's review of its food and nutrition policy and organizational support for this project delayed implementation.

Further, during the U.S.-Tunisian Joint Commission Meeting in October 1975, the Government of Tunisia informed the USAID that an Interministerial Committee for Food and Nutrition had been formed. This Committee has as a principal task the coordination of actions among different Government of Tunisia agencies concerned with nutrition and laying the foundation for a national nutrition plan. In view of the above, the project design is again being reviewed. Initial funding of this activity is now expected to occur in the latter part of FY 1976. The total estimated life of the project remains the same.

FY 1977 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$134,000 to finance the following: \$109,000 to fund the services of two long-term specialists to work with the Government of Tunisia's committee on nutrition policy, and three months of short-term consultants; \$5,000 to finance two short-term participants plus workshops; commodities \$10,000; and miscellaneous local support costs \$10,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	--	--	--											
Estimated FY 76	137	50												
Estimated through 6/30/76	137	50	87	U.S. Technicians ..	--	120	120	--	100	100	--	109	109	To be Selected
Estimated Transition Quarter	150	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	5	
				Commodities	7	--	7	35	--	35	10	--	10	
				Other Costs	10	--	10	15	--	15	10	--	10	
Proposed FY 77	134	170	591	Total Obligations ..	17	120	137	50	100	150	25	109	134	

Country: TUNISIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Rural Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 350	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 NESAs Programs, p 142	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1981
NUMBER 664-11-190-285			

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this activity is to promote change and improvement in a remote rural region of Tunisia, and to develop local institutional capabilities for sustained self-development which are replicable in other rural poor areas of the country. The project will promote agricultural and small industrial activity, and at the same time extend to the population selected social and other governmental services. In seeking more productivity and in improving the quality of life in remote rural areas, emphasis will be placed on involving the indigenous population. This set of approaches is compatible with the policies espoused by Tunisia's leadership, and is expected to be reflected in the Five-Year Plan currently in the final stages of preparation.

Tunisia's current four-year plan (1973-76) stresses regional planning and initiation of activities designed to develop its internal poles of migration, as alternatives to Tunis and other major urban centers. The Government of Tunisia realizes that its remote rural regions have not shared in the recent upswing in economic activity, and is looking toward other donors for assistance in designing and implementing pilot programs for Tunisia's rural areas. As a result, Canada, Belgium and the World Bank have begun to direct their assistance to this set of problems. The government has also

asked the U.S. to play a role. A.I.D. plans to assist Tunisia with development of an integrated rural program in one Gouvernorate (province) and will assist the Tunisians in identifying specific activities for Government of Tunisia intervention, as well as limited areas where U.S. technical assistance and training can provide critical support. Pilot activities will be identified where improved technology developed through other A.I.D. programs in Tunisia (e.g., cereals production, livestock, family planning, nutrition) can be applied.

Progress to Date: The area that has been selected as the project site is the southern portion of Siliana, a newly created governorate in North-Central Tunisia. Made up of two delegations, Makthar and Rohia, the area includes some 60,000 persons. Only three urban centers with more than 1,000 people exist and the largest, Makthar, has about 6,500 inhabitants. The terrain is mountainous, rocky, and rugged; the soils generally poor, with some fertile zones; while water is generally in short supply. The Tunisian Government, both at the national and governorate level, is concerned about the continuing economic lag of the area, and the rural exodus that has begun to erode communities there as elsewhere. Detailed design of the project is currently being completed and it is expected that implementation of the initial steps will begin in FY 1976.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 76	120	60		60	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/76	120	60	60	U.S. Technicians . . .	--	90	90	--	110	110	--	230	230	To be Selected	
Estimated Transition Quarter	200	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	--	--	--	50	--	50	70	--	70		
Proposed FY 77	350	2,815	3,485	Commodities	20	--	20	30	--	30	30	--	30		
				Other Costs	10	--	10	10	--	10	20	--	20		
				Total Obligations . .	30	90	120	90	110	200	120	230	350		

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TUNISIA

TITLE	NUMBER
Rural Development	664-11-190-285

FY 1977 Program: Funds totalling \$350,000 are requested to finance the following: technical services (\$230,000) to fund the services of four technicians to advise in selected fields such as water management, road construction, crop practices and community development; participant training (\$70,000) to fund five long-term and five short-term participants; commodities (\$30,000) to include demonstration equipment for irrigation crop practices and road construction; and miscellaneous local support costs (\$20,000).

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TUNISIA

TITLE	NUMBER
Family Planning	664-11-580-224

\$950,000 for contraceptives and \$100,000 for medical supplies and equipment; and (\$518,000) for other costs which include \$118,000 for local training, and \$400,000 for operating budget support including the household distribution activity in the Governorate of Sfax.

Country: TUNISIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Management Education	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 77	130
NUMBER 664-51-770-228	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	FY 1976 NESA Programs, p 149	FY: 1966	FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Tunisia to increase productivity and the quality of management services in the public and private sectors, and to help develop, by 1978, a fully viable and independent Tunisian Graduate School of Business Administration awarding the equivalent of a two-year Master of Business Administration degree.

A.I.D. assistance, through a contract with a U.S. university, provides resident and short-term advisors who furnish administrative guidance, assist in selection of future faculty members for U.S. study, develop case studies, teach classes, organize seminars, and initiate library improvements.

Progress to Date: The basic institutional foundation of a graduate school of business is now in place, a modern curriculum has been established at the MBA-degree level and accepted by the Government of Tunisia, and both U.S. and Tunisian-oriented case studies are being utilized. Eight U.S.-trained PhDs and four MBAs are teaching at the Business School. One additional participant is expected to return in FY 1976. Six PhD candidates are still in training in the U.S. and are expected to return to Tunisia by 1977. Thirty-two seminars have been organized by the School of Business

Administration and a properly staffed library has been established with 7,250 volumes. Ninety-two students have graduated and have found professional employment in Tunisia or have been sent for additional training in the U.S. A research bureau directed by a PhD-trained Tunisian faculty member has also been created to respond to the needs of the business community. Eighty-five applicants were approved for admission to the first-year class in the fall of 1974. Of this number, 75 successfully completed the first year program and have been advanced to the second year. The School is recognized in North and Central Africa as an effective institution and already has attracted students from Algeria, Morocco, and Zaire.

This project is on course and is expected to conclude successfully in FY 1977. A final evaluation will be made in FY 1977.

FY 1977 Program: Short-term U.S. consultants (\$43,000); six long-term and four short-term participants (\$79,000); commodities (\$3,000); and miscellaneous local support costs (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	Estimated FY 76	120	115		84	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77		
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,557	1,468	89		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated Transition Quarter	--	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		U.S. Technicians . . .	--	43	43	--	--	--	--	43	43
Proposed FY 77	130	--	1,687	Participants	10	60	70	--	--	--	--	79	79	
				Commodities	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	3	3	
				Other Costs	4	--	4	--	--	--	5	--	5	
				Total Obligations . .	14	106	120	--	--	--	5	125	130	

University of Illinois

Country: TUNISIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Non-formal Training for Women NUMBER 664-11-690-290	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Sec. 106 Development Activities	FY 77	325
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	Sec. 113 Notification to be transmitted	FY: TQ	FY: 1979

Goal: To assist the Government of Tunisia in its efforts to upgrade the living standards of women, especially the rural and urban poor.

Purpose:

- increase job opportunities for women, especially those classified as the rural and urban poor;
- promote economic and social development for women in general.

Background: Since 1956, the Government of Tunisia has actively promoted equal rights and opportunities for women. A Tunisian national women's union exists, the Union Nationale des Femmes Tunisiennes (UNFT), which maintains 300 centers located throughout the country. The UNFT is linked closely to activities of the Ministries of Health and Social Affairs, and to the National Destourian Party. Its executive committee of nine members and 14 regional delegations coordinates the activities of UNFT in: (a) social development (family-related education and literacy programs, maternal and child welfare), (b) skills training for rural girls (e.g., weaving and sewing), and (c) family planning

and nutrition. The UNFT centers, particularly in rural areas, are often poorly equipped and organized, and lack trained personnel.

This project results from extensive discussions between the A.I.D. Mission in Tunisia and UNFT held over the past year, and responds to the clear priority established by the Government of Tunisia to promote women's role in society. A three-year project will be initiated consisting of two phases. The first phase, to begin in the Transition Quarter, includes an effort to determine: (a) occupational demand for women in all sectors, (b) quantitative and qualitative factors related to the human resource supply needed to identify the desired profile of the new local level cadres, and (c) the need for a national training center, its staffing, curriculum and material requirements. On the basis of this assessment a second phase will be prepared.

Major Outputs:

- research studies to find ways to integrate Tunisian women in economic development;
- development of the center to train trainers for UNFT centers.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	--	--	--											
Estimated FY 76	--	--												
Estimated through 6/30/76	--	--	--	U.S. Technicians . . .	--	--	--	--	50	50	--	170	170	
Estimated Transition Quarter	100	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	--	--	--	20	--	20	125	--	125	
Proposed FY 77	325	175	600	Commodities	--	--	--	20	--	20	20	--	20	
				Other Costs	--	--	--	10	--	10	10	--	10	
				Total Obligations . .	--	--	--	50	50	100	155	170	325	

To be Selected

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TUNISIA

TITLE	NUMBER
Non-formal Training for Women	664-11-690-290

Host Country and Other Donors:

UNFT has had good relations with the UN and other donors and discussions are planned with these organizations to explore ways of involving women fully in the developing process.

U.S.-financed Inputs (\$000):

<u>Grant</u>	<u>FY 77</u>
Personnel	170
Commodity Assistance	20
Participant Training	125
Other Costs	<u>10</u>
TOTAL	325

FY 77 Program: Both full-time and short-term American technicians will design and assist the UNFT to run a non-formal training activity. Short-term consultants will also be needed for curriculum development and designing workshops in the field. UNFT leaders will be sent on observation trips to similar programs in the region as well as to the U.S. for short-term training. Some commodities will be required such as curriculum materials, publications, and audio-visual equipment.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS
 Authorized as of 12/31/75
 (In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: TUNISIA

TABLE VII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/75		
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
664-H-050	Agricultural Development Loan	3/31/72	1/16/73	10	40	2	3	U.S.\$	11,000	10,304	-	98
	Total								11,000	10,304	-	98

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
Balance FY 1976 and Transition Quarter (1/1/76 - 9/30/76)
(In Thousands of Dollars)

COUNTRY: TUNISIA

TABLE VIIa

TITLE	AMOUNT
Rural Development	5,000

Tunisia

TABLE X

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

(Millions of Dollars)

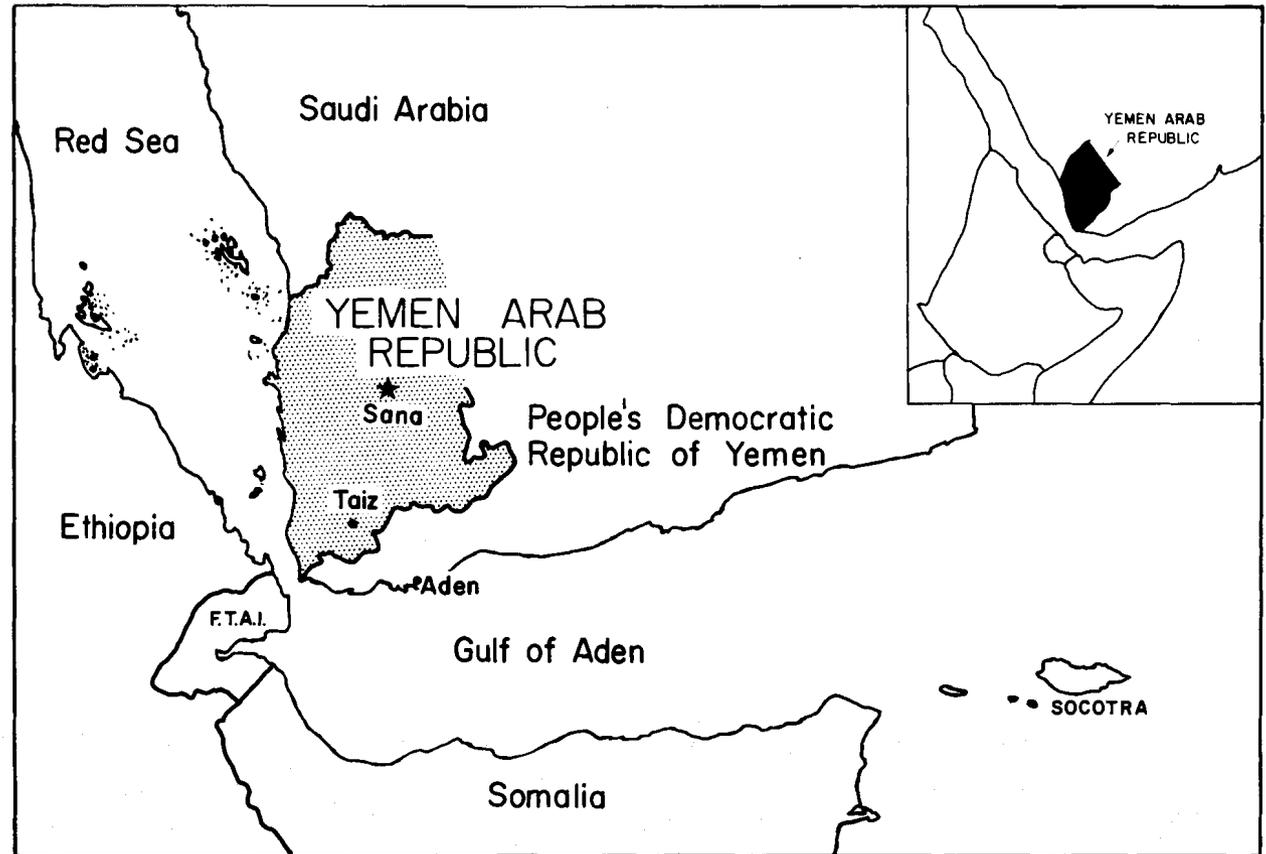
PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS						REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1948- 1975	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL 1948- 1975		
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	45.1	41.2	17.0	10.3	13.0	762.6	89.0	673.6
Loans	22.8	28.4	9.4	-	-	336.4	89.0	247.4
Grants	22.3	12.8	7.6	10.3	13.0	426.2	-	426.2
a. A.I.O. and Prodecessor Agencies	13.0	17.1	2.5	2.3	2.2	335.3	44.9	290.4
Loans	10.0	11.0	-	-	-	197.0 ^{a/}	44.9	152.1
Grants	3.0	6.1	2.5	2.3	2.2	138.3	-	138.3
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(11.6)	-	-
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	31.4	23.5	13.7	6.9	10.1	415.0	44.1	370.9
Title I - Total	12.8	17.4	9.4	-	-	146.8	44.1	102.7
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	12.8	17.4	9.4	-	-	74.9	14.8	60.1
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	71.9	29.3	42.6
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(64.5)	(29.3)	(35.2)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(7.4)	(-)	(7.4)
Title II - Total Grants	18.6	6.1	4.3	6.9	10.1	268.2	-	268.2
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	16.6	4.0	2.2	4.0	9.2	239.6	-	239.6
Voluntary Relief Agencies	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.9	0.9	28.6	-	28.6
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.7	12.3	-	12.3
Peace Corps	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.7	12.3	-	12.3
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	6.1	4.1	1.8	4.3	7.2	57.8	3.6	54.2
Credits or Loans	-	2.2	-	2.5	5.0	12.5	3.6	8.9
Grants	6.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.2	45.3	-	45.3
a. MAP Grants	5.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	43.0	-	43.0
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	2.2	-	2.5	5.0	12.5	3.6	8.9
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	0.9	0.1	*	-	-	2.3	-	2.3
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	51.2	45.3	18.8	14.6	20.3	820.4	92.6	727.8
Loans	22.8	30.6	9.4	2.5	5.0	348.9	92.6	256.3
Grants	28.4	14.7	9.4	12.1	15.2	471.5	-	471.5
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	9.3	7.6	0.7	-	-	28.3	29.0	-0.7
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	3.5	-	-	-	-	7.6	5.4	2.2
b. All Other Loans	5.8	7.6	0.7	-	-	20.7	23.6	-2.9

* Less than \$50,000.

^{a/} Includes \$2.2 million in capitalized interest on prior year loans.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS			
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			
TOTAL	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1946-75
	48.1	73.6	393.4
IBRD - World Bank	34.0	69.1	258.0
Int'l. Finance Corp.	0.6	3.2	20.8
Int'l. Dev. Association	7.0	-	65.7
African Dev. Bank	3.9	0.3	7.5
UN Development Program	1.6	1.0	33.5
Other UN	1.0	-	7.9
B. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES			
Donor	CY 1973	CY 1974	CY 1960-74
TOTAL	144.0	146.6	816.8
France	58.0	68.0	385.8
Germany	25.9	26.3	149.7
Italy	28.1	13.9	110.0
Canada	11.5	12.3	60.7
Sweden	9.1	11.9	41.6
Belgium	6.5	8.2	30.9
Other	4.9	6.0	38.1
C. ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
TOTAL	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1954-75
	-	10	157
Eastern Europe	-	10	83
China, People's Rep. of	-	-	40
USSR	-	-	34

Yemen Arab Republic



BASIC DATA

Population (millions - mid-1975)	6.6	Per Capita GNP (dollars - 1973)	100*
Annual Growth Rate (percent)	2.9	Life Expectancy (years)	45
Population in Urban Areas	8	People Per Doctor	25,500
(Percent - 1975)		Literacy Rate (percent)	8
Labor Force in Agriculture	80	Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	6
(Percent)		(Primary and Secondary)	

* - Estimate in IBRD 1975 Annual Report.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Yemen is one of the world's least developed countries. It faces a large number of major obstacles which seriously impede economic development:

- harsh topography and uncertain, inadequate and poorly distributed rainfall;
- scarcity of agricultural land;
- lack of known mineral resources;
- a largely illiterate and tradition-bound population, the bulk of which is employed in a subsistence agriculture economy;
- no industrial base;
- deficient infrastructure in transportation, communications, power, water supply systems;
- fledgling institutional framework inadequate for effective day-to-day administration and operations;
- serious lack of managerial skills and trained or educated personnel at all levels of government and the society;
- heavy dependence on foreign donor assistance and remittances from Yemeni working in neighboring Arab lands.

The A.I.D. program is concentrated in these priority areas:

- agriculture rural development and nutrition projects for the 90% of the population who live in rural areas;

-- potable water development in rural and urban areas;

-- manpower training for Yemeni development activities.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
<u>1975</u>							
Loans	1,350	--	1,350	--	--	--	--
Grants	1,869	390	999	250	230	--	--
Total	3,219	390	2,349	250	230	--	--
					Development Activities under Sec. 106		
<u>1976</u>							
Loans	1,800		1,800				
Grants	4,783	2,029	1,575	529	650		--
Total	6,583	2,029	3,375	529	650		--
Transition Quarter							
Loans							
Grants	2,357	1,307	1,000		50		--
Total	2,357	1,307	1,000	--	50		--
<u>1977</u>							
Loans	10,000		10,000				
Grants	4,227	1,605	1,621	615	386		--
Total	14,227	1,605	11,621	615	386		--

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Agriculture production, the country's main source of income, deteriorated sharply during the last years of the rule of the Imam. It continued to decline through the 1960s as a result of the civil war and prolonged periods of drought. However, heavy summer rains during the last few years and the diverse activities of foreign donors are now making an impact on production.

- A.I.D. has joined other donors in attempting to accelerate agriculture production and has supported a wide range of projects, among them a sorghum production project, a horticulture activity and a poultry effort.

Water is perhaps the most precious natural resource in Yemen and the most serious constraint to increasing livestock and agriculture production and to improving quality of life for the poor:

- A.I.D. has continued a major well drilling program over the past year;
- A total of 33 small- to medium-size water systems have been installed in rural areas, and presently 11 more are under construction;
- The feasibility study for the water supply extension and sewerage system in Taiz, Yemen's second largest city, has been completed.

A.I.D. is also actively engaged in a groundwater survey in two heavily populated rural areas. The findings will be used as a basis for planning future use of water and agricultural development.

The serious lack of trained and educated personnel at all levels of government is one of the most important

factors impeding economic and social development in Yemen. A.I.D. has provided training for:

- 57 participants who are now working in responsible positions in Yemeni ministries and agencies;
- 29 participants currently in training, of whom 25 are in basic agriculture.

Other donor assistance is important to Yemen's developmental program:

- The World Bank and Yemen's Arab neighbors remain the two most important sources of development assistance for the Yemen Arab Republic;
- West Germany, Russia, the People's Republic of China, and Great Britain are also engaged in development programs.

Agriculture and water development are the principal sectors where A.I.D. is active. Other donors involved in this sector include the International Development Association (IDA), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and West Germany.

Other U.S. development assistance consists of approximately 25 Peace Corps Volunteers, an expanding International Voluntary Services (IVS) program, and a Title II PL 480 program operated by Catholic Relief Services (CRS.)

Interest in the stability of the Arabian Peninsula has encouraged U.S. involvement in assisting Yemen to overcome these development problems.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

FY 1977 Program

In FY 1977 A.I.D. is requesting \$4,227,000 in technical assistance grants and \$10,000,000 in development loans for programs in Yemen. Under PL 480 Title II, \$3,414,000 million is requested for voluntary agencies, and \$2,074,000 is requested as a contribution to the World Food Programs food-for-work programs.

Food and Nutrition.

Grant funds in the amount of \$1,605,000 will support projects in:

- poultry development;
- horticulture emphasizing research, production, and marketing of selected fruit and nut trees;
- sorghum and millet crop improvement emphasizing extension and varietal experimentation;
- rural development emphasizing improvement of access roads, and water supply systems, simple irrigation techniques, and agricultural diversification.

Population Planning and Health.

Grant funds totaling \$1,621,000 and a loan of \$10,000,000 are requested for:

- a rural water supply project to develop and expand water availability throughout the countryside;

- a feasibility study for potable water systems for 15 rural population centers;
- A development loan of \$10,000,000 to develop a sewerage system for Taiz and expand the water system.

Education and Human Resources Development.

An additional \$615,000 is required for participant training:

- The public sector training project provides degree and non-degree training in the United States and third countries for persons involved in the social and economic development of Yemen.

Section 106 Development Activities.

A total of \$386,000 is requested for:

- A U.S. Geological Survey study to determine groundwater resources in the northern part of Yemen.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY

TABLE V

COUNTRY: YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

(In thousands of dollars)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76				
<u>FOOD PRODUCTION AND NUTRITION</u>							<u>2,029</u>			<u>1,307</u>	<u>1,605</u>		
Poultry Development	* 279-11-130-019	1975	1979	270	-	270	240	300	210	51	380	489	1,430
Tropical and Subtropical Horticulture	* 279-11-130-024	1976	1981	-	-	-	739	300	439	200	250	541	1,730
Agriculture Research and Development	* 279-11-110-030	1976	1981	-	-	-	1,050	450	600	285	360	1,097	2,792
Rural Development	* 279-11-190-031	TQ	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	671	615	1,579	2,865
School Demonstration		TQ	TQ	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100
<u>POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH</u>							<u>1,575</u>			<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,621</u>		
Rural Water Supply	* 279-11-125-022	1973	1977	2,506	1,516	945	1,025	1,670	300	700	890	-	5,121
Water Systems for Rural Centers	* 279-11-521-029	1977	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	680	200	880
Water Supply Systems Management	* 279-11-521-028	1976	1978	-	-	-	400	-	400	300	51	49	800
Applied Health Nutrition		1976	1976	-	-	-	150	17	133	-	-	-	150
<u>EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES</u>							<u>529</u>				<u>615</u>		
Public Sector Training	* 279-11-690-020	1973	Cont.	613	593	20	429	360	89	-	615	Cont.	Cont.
Hodeidah Technical School		1976	1976	-	-	-	100	43	57	-	-	-	100
<u>SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS</u>							<u>650</u>			<u>50</u>	<u>386</u>		
Water and Mineral Survey of North Yemen	* 279-11-120-025	1974	1977	892	629	263	430	493	200	50	336	-	1,708
Special Development Fund	* 279-11-998-033	1976	Cont.	-	-	-	25	20	5	-	50	Cont.	Cont.
Pre-Development Studies	279-11-995-023	1973	1976	425	425	-	195	95	100	-	-	-	620
Total							4,783	3,748	2,533	2,357	4,227		

*Detailed project narrative—See Table VI.

Country: YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE	Poultry Development	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		Food and Nutrition	FY 77	\$380
NUMBER	279-11-130-019	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY 1976 NESAs Programs, p.158	FY: 1975	FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this pilot project is to demonstrate the economic and technical feasibility of producing poultry in Yemen by methods which use the small rural farm as the basic unit of production, and to extend this method to small farmers in order to increase the availability of poultry products in rural areas. This would provide a quick infusion of animal protein into deficient rural diets.

To achieve this purpose a small demonstration training center is being built near Sana and basic research will be undertaken to develop a method which can be tested, refined and demonstrated in the field to rural producers. The project's most important result will be the identification of breeds, rations, structures and management systems technically and economically suited to small rural poultry producers in Yemen.

Progress to Date: In early 1974 a team developed a detailed plan for this project leading to a contract with the California Polytechnical College which will provide technical services. Construction of buildings at the demonstration site started early in 1976. Commodities including equipment, chicks, feed and vaccines have been ordered and technical equipment has begun to arrive. The

contract team of two poultry specialists begins work at the demonstration site in February 1976 and by mid-summer the construction phase of this project will have been completed. The total estimated cost of this project has increased by \$350,000. This is due to increased contract costs and a slight increase in the quantity and the cost of U.S. and locally procured commodities.

FY 1977 Program: A total obligation of \$380,000 is requested for this ongoing project. Of this amount, \$125,000 is required to continue the services of two poultry technicians plus selected short-term consultants; \$35,000 for two short term and two long-term participant training programs; \$85,000 for one vehicle, chicks, vaccines and other miscellaneous commodities; and \$135,000 for other costs which includes locally procured services and supplies, and the cost of one well to be drilled.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	270	-	270		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	240	300		U.S. Technicians ..	-	182	182	-	-	-	-	125	125	California Polytechnical College
Estimated through 6/30/76	510	300	210	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	35	
Estimated Transition Quarter	51	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	28	-	28	15	-	15	85	-	85	
				Other Costs	30	-	30	35	-	36	135	-	135	
Proposed FY 77	380	489	1,430	Total Obligations ..	58	182	240	51	-	51	255	125	380	

Country: YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Tropical and Subtropical Horticulture	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976, NESAs Programs, P. 161	FY 77 \$250	
NUMBER 279-11-130-024		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1981

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this project is to increase the production of horticultural crops in Yemen in the three distinct ecological zones, the Highlands, Midlands and Tihama regions. Currently, the varieties and quantities of horticultural products are very limited. Increased production and diversification will both increase the income of numerous small producers and improve consumer nutrition.

Progress to Date: In FY 1975 three consultants recommended U.S. assistance to help the Ministry of Agriculture establish a national horticultural program in Yemen. The consultants' report was refined by follow-on studies in early FY 1976. With these reports as a basis, extensive discussions were held with Yemen Arab Republic Government officials and other donors interested in horticulture. The Yemeni Government proposed that the United States concentrate on tree crops and nuts.

In FY 1976 this project will improve the existing government-owned facilities for conducting horticultural research in Sana and the Tihama. Research will begin in collaboration with existing government programs in Sana and the Tihama and with the Food and Agriculture Office (FAO) of the United Nations in Taiz. Extensive screening of plant

propagation materials plus cultural practice trials will begin and Yemeni staff will be trained. Projected outputs include: a system for introduction and adaptive testing of plant propagating material for selected fruit and nut trees; a fully functioning coordination mechanism for cooperative horticultural work; testing and adoption of improved cultural practices; farmer adoption of tested and selected early maturing fruit and nut crops; and a nucleus of trained Yemeni staff.

FY 1977 Program: Obligation of \$250,000 is proposed in FY 1977: \$100,000 will fund two contract horticulture agronomists and one horticulture extension advisor; \$30,000 will finance four participant training programs in the United States; \$40,000 for commodities such as seedlings and research equipment; and \$80,000 for locally procured supplies such as fertilizer and construction equipment.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 76	739	300		-	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	-	-	-												To Be Selected
Estimated FY 76	739	300		U.S. Technicians ..	-	200	200	-	-	-	-	100	100		
Estimated through 6/30/76	739	300	439	Participants	60	-	60	-	-	-	30	-	30		
Estimated Transition Quarter	200	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	399	-	399	175	-	175	40	-	40		
Proposed FY 77	250	541	1,730	Other Costs	80	-	80	25	-	25	80	-	80		
				Total Obligations ..	539	200	739	200	-	200	150	100	250		

Country: YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Agriculture Research and Development (Sorghum and Millet) NUMBER 279-11-110-030	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		Food and Nutrition	FY 77 \$360
	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 1976 NESAs Programs, p. 160	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976 FY: 1981

Project Target and Course of Action: This project will assist the Yemen Government to increase agricultural productivity and improve rural income by concentrating on the two basic subsistence crops -- sorghum and millet. These two crops are grown on more than 50% of the cultivated acreage in Yemen. In cooperation with other donors, a national sorghum and millet crop improvement program will be established. Adaptive varietal research will be conducted and research on cultural practices in the three major ecological areas in the country will be undertaken, both on-station and in the farmer's fields.

The principal outputs of the project will be the identification and distribution of seeds capable of increased yields under farm conditions, a research station network serving the three major ecological zones of Yemen; an economic data base on production and marketing costs; the establishment of a seed production system; and a trained staff to provide the foundation for an institutional national research effort.

The focus of this project has been changed from that presented in the FY 1976 CP. Originally it was intended that a broader range of crops would be researched but extensive

pre-project studies indicated that it would be more beneficial to tailor the focus to the two principal staples of Yemen, sorghum and millet.

FY 1977 Program: A total of \$360,000 is proposed for this project in 1977. \$200,000 will fund a sorghum millet breeder, an agronomist extension specialist, an agricultural engineer, and selected short term consultants under a university contract; \$100,000 to fund the services of three IVS station technicians; \$20,000 is required for two continuing long-term participants; and \$40,000 for commodity and other local expenses.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 76	1,050	450		600	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,050	450	600	U.S. Technicians ..	-	562	562	-	-	-	-	300	300	U.S. University and International Voluntary Services	
Estimated Transition Quarter	285	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	78	-	78	-	-	-	20	-	20		
Proposed FY 77	360	1,097	2,792	Commodities	110	-	110	-	-	-	15	-	15		
				Other Costs	300	-	300	285	-	285	25	-	25		
				Total Obligations ..	488	562	1,050	285	-	285	60	300	360		

Country: YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Rural Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 \$615	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 NESAs Programs, p 159	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: TQ	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980
NUMBER 279-11-190-031			

Project Target and Course of Action: The project will demonstrate to the Yemen Arab Republic Government and local authorities the benefits of self-help activities such as rural roads, simple irrigation works, agricultural diversification, double cropping, afforestation, and other rural development activities. This project will build upon the demonstrated success of the Rural Water Supply Project begun in FY 1973 by assisting those villages which have built water systems to capitalize upon the availability of water to expand and diversify local agricultural production.

In the initial stages the project will emphasize improved use of water for agricultural applications, simple irrigation works for subsistence cereals, land clearing, leveling, and terracing, improvement of access roads to enhance vehicle transportation, introduction of new agronomic practices, work in soil and moisture conservation and afforestation activities. Rural development activities may be expanded to include sanitation, rural health, and further agricultural diversification.

This project was originally planned to start in FY 1976 but detailed project development studies have taken considerably longer than expected. We now propose to start this activity in the Transition Quarter (TQ), and we now

plan final obligation for this project in FY 1980.

TQ Program: In the TQ obligation will total \$671,000 for the following: \$75,000 for the direct hire services of a rural development specialist project manager, a contract social scientist and short term socio-economic research consultants; \$40,000 for three long-term participant training programs; \$526,000 for commodities such as vehicles, irrigation equipment, road maintenance equipment and basic agricultural equipment; and \$30,000 for locally procured supplies such as cement, pipe and fertilizer.

FY 1977 Program: In FY 1977 obligations will total \$615,000 for the following: \$160,000 to continue the direct hire services of a rural development specialist project manager, a social scientist, a water supply and use technician, and a rural road technician; \$35,000 for a water management consultant; \$300,000 for commodities including two tractors, water management commodities, vehicles, irrigation supplies, and construction materials; and \$120,000 for locally procured supplies and services such as simple tools, fuel, and local in-country training costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 76	Estimated through 6/30/76	Estimated Transition Quarter		Proposed FY 77	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	20	55	75	160	35	195	To Be Selected	
	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	40	-	40	-	-	-		
	-	-	-	Commodities	-	-	-	526	-	526	300	-	300		
	671	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	-	-	-	30	-	30	120	-	120		
Proposed FY 77	615	1,579	2,865	Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	616	55	671	580	35	615		

Country: YEMEN ARAB REPLUBLIC

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Rural Water Supply	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 \$890	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 NESA Programs, p. 162	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977
NUMBER 279-11-125-022			

Project Target and Course of Action: This project is bringing potable water to an average of 15 villages per year. At the same time it is providing technical assistance to help strengthen the Rural Water Supply Division of the Yemen Arab Republic Government's Ministry of Public Works to plan and manage an expanded rural water program.

Progress to Date: The target of 15 villages per year is being realized. To date 15 deep wells have been completed, and water systems, in some cases serving 5 to 10 villages from a single well, are being constructed from these wells. Eighteen self-help small village water projects have been completed. U.S. technicians have been working with the Rural Water Supply Division of the Yemen Arab Republic Government's Ministry of Public Works in developing systematic evaluation and scheduling procedures for potable water projects in rural areas.

This project is meeting planned targets and we expect it will be completed on schedule. A major and detailed evaluation of the project will be initiated during FY 1976.

FY 1977 Program: A total obligation of \$890,000 is requested for this project in FY 1977: \$245,000 for the continuing

costs of three direct-hire technicians (an engineer project manager, a well driller and an equipment support officer), four personal service contract technicians, (a heavy equipment specialist, a civil engineer, and two well drillers) and for selected short-term consultants to evaluate the project; \$20,000 for four short-term training programs in a nearby Arabic speaking country; \$275,000 for commodities, principally for spare parts and equipment for the drilling rigs; and other costs of \$350,000 for local labor, local commodities, cost of operating and maintaining the drilling rigs, and support of the operation site.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total				
Through 6/30/75	2,506	1,561	945								Personal Services Contracts			
Estimated FY 76	1,025	1,670												
Estimated through 6/30/76	3,531	3,231	300	U.S. Technicians . . .	70	34	104	35	-	35		115	130	245
Estimated Transition Quarter	700	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	30	-	30	-	-	-		20	-	20
				Commodities	542	-	542	545	-	545		275	-	275
				Other Costs	349	-	349	120	-	120		350	-	350
Proposed FY 77	890	-	5,121	Total Obligations . .	991	34	1,025	700	-	700	760	130	890	

Country: YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Water Supply Systems Management NUMBER 279-11-521-028	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Population Planning and Health	FY 77	\$51
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976, NESA Program, P. 163	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: This project will (1) assist the recently established National Water and Sewerage Authority (NWSA) develop a capability to advise and assist local water system authorities in planning, developing, and supervising the construction of physical facilities, as well as the administration and operation of these facilities once they have been built; and (2) provide technical management advice on planning, operations and financial administration to the J. F. Kennedy Water System in Taiz.

This project will initially concentrate on the John F. Kennedy Water System. The existing system was rehabilitated under an A.I.D. grant project which terminated in FY 1974. Under an A.I.D. loan in FY 1977 funds will be provided to develop additional water resources and expand its facilities to meet the city's fast growing needs. If the Taiz Water Authority is to be successful in this effort, it will need the technical assistance proposed under this project. The technical assistance proposed to be extended to the NWSA, in addition to benefiting local water system development, will also complement capital assistance from other donors now involved in building major water systems for the cities of Sana and Hodeida.

Progress to Date: The project start has been delayed in order to refine managerial assistance needs. However, we expect the project to begin late in FY 76. During FY 1976 training plans have been developed for the Taiz, Sana and Hodeida Water Systems. A project design which takes into account the scope of NWAS' authority and the overall central direction will also be developed. By June of FY 1976 we will have developed the final design of the project. A contract team consisting of specialists in the fields of engineering planning, personnel management, operations and maintenance, and fiscal management (accounting and billing) will be selected and assigned to Yemen for up to two years.

FY 1977 Program: Obligations of \$51,000 will be needed in FY 1977 to finance four long-term participants for study in the United States in programs of accounting, rate structure analysis and engineering planning.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	-	-	-		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	400	-		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	300	300	-	300	300	-	-	-	To Be Selected
Estimated through 6/30/76	400	-	400	Participants	75	-	75	-	-	-	51	-	51	
Estimated Transition Quarter	300	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	15	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 77	51	49	800	Total Obligations . .	100	300	400	-	300	300	51	-	51	

TABLE VI

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Country: YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

TITLE Water Systems for Rural Centers	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY 77 \$680	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER 279-11-521-029		FY: 1977	FY: 1978

Goal: Improved health and quality of life among the people of rural population centers of Yemen.

Purpose: (1) Provide feasibility studies and final design for potable water systems for 15 rural population centers. (2) Increase the capability of the National Water and Sewerage Authority (NWSA) to evaluate feasibility studies and to monitor design and construction of small water systems.

Background: This project as originally proposed consisted of the construction of five basic "no-frills" water systems. However, the Government has now requested A.I.D. to undertake feasibility studies and final design for 15 rural towns with populations between 5,000 and 30,000 with an eye to asking other Arab states to finance up to 10 of these systems. Given the considerable experience A.I.D. has in water systems in Yemen, the government requested U.S. assistance in preparing these studies. One of the major concerns of the Government was the inability within the NWSA to evaluate studies and prepare documentation needed to obtain international financing. To alleviate this restraint as well as complete the 15 designs, \$680,000 is requested in FY 1977 to finance a contract with a U.S. engineering consulting firm.

Outputs: (1) Design and feasibility studies completed for 15 market centers. (2) Institutional ability established within NWSA to evaluate feasibility studies and obtain loans for construction of medium sized water systems.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Yemen Arab Republic Government (YARG) will finance at least 25% of project cost consisting of well drilling costs; housing and utilities for field personnel; counterpart salaries; and local material and supplies.

To date no other donors are involved in developing similar systems, but the Yemen Arab Republic Government plans to seek financing for some of these systems from other donors.

U.S. Financed Inputs:

The \$680,000 will finance up to 144 months of technical engineering consulting services with a U.S. firm to provide 15 studies and training for personnel of the NWSA.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 76	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	680	680	To Be Selected	
Estimated through 6/30/76	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed FY 77	680	200	880	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
				Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	680	680		

Country: YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Public Sector Training	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Education and Human Resources	FY 77	\$615
NUMBER 279-11-690-020	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	FY 1976 NESAs Programs, p. 164	FY: 1973	FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: The objective of this training project is to provide managerial, administrative, and technical training to selected government officials and private sector individuals who occupy responsible positions in Yemen Government ministries, agencies, and institutions directly concerned with economic development and resource management. In the long run the project will assist the government in developing a public service more capable of meeting the operational and administrative responsibilities of a modernizing society.

project and to conduct an evaluation of the impact of this project in Yemen; \$65,000 will finance two contract English teachers who are preparing Yemeni to meet minimal English language requirements before leaving Yemen; \$545,000 to fund 33 new participants in the United States and continue 25 students in Egypt while starting another 50 in Egypt; \$5,000 will fund miscellaneous expenses related to the operation of the English training program in Yemen.

Progress to Date: As of October 1976, 34 participants have been sent to the United States for academic and/or on-the-job training in the fields of management, finance, statistics, and economics, including women for the first time in late FY 1975. In addition, 52 participants have been sent to Arab speaking third countries for both technical and degree training. Fifty-seven participants have returned and have assumed positions of greater responsibility in government or related development agencies. Approximately 50 participant candidates are now undergoing English language training in Yemen prior to departure for the United States.

FY 1977 Program: \$615,000 is requested to continue this

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	613	593	20											
Estimated FY 76	429	360			Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,042	953	89	U.S. Technicians . .	-	65	65	-	-	-	-	65	65	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	358	-	358	-	-	-	545	-	545	
Proposed FY 77	615	Continuing		Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	6	-	6	-	-	-	5	-	5	
				Total Obligations . .	364	65	429	-	-	-	550	65	615	

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

Country: YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC		FUNDS		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
TITLE	Water and Mineral Survey of North Yemen	Section 106 Development Activities		FY 77	\$336
NUMBER	279-11-120-025	PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY 1976 NESAs Programs, p. 167		FY: 1974	FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: This ongoing project is designed to: (1) develop a primary data base covering groundwater in north Yemen; and (2) in cooperation with parallel efforts of the United Nations, the British and West German Governments, help the Yemen Arab Republic Government build a capability to design and conduct water surveys in other areas of the country.

Initiated as a sub activity under Project 023, Pre-Development Studies, the project consists of three segments: (1) a groundwater survey of the Yemen Arab Republic north of 15° North latitude; (2) an Earth Resources Technical Satellite (ERTS) survey of the entire country; and an original preliminary mineral survey was proposed for north of the 15° North latitude; this, however, was undertaken by the Federal Republic of Germany in cooperation with the United States.

Progress to Date: Study of the water resources of the Amran Valley is 50% complete. An inventory of existing wells is over 95% complete and the measurement of water level and capacity has been recorded.

In the Sana Basin a similar study has been started and measurements of wells in this basin are being recorded.

The reconnaissance study of water resources north of 15° North latitude has concentrated on basic geologic studies and well inventory, and we expect that with this final FY 1977 obligation, the project will meet its targets as they relate to the water survey of the Northern portion of Yemen.

Final hydrologic and geologic interpretation of ERTS imagery is being completed by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). Publication of 5,000 copies of the geologic map is expected by June 1976. Project cost increases are related to the cost of well drilling in Yemen and increased cost of the necessary commodities for this activity.

FY 1977 Program: The focus of the project during FY 1977 will be to develop the final estimate of water which can annually be pumped from the Sana and Amran Basins without depleting the supply of water to a point where it is either unavailable or too expensive for general use.

\$336,000 is requested for FY 1977: \$160,000 will finance the continuation of one expert and one A.I.D. direct-hire well-driller plus selected short-term consultants; \$20,000 to finance three short-term participants to be trained in the United States; \$110,000 to purchase well-drilling commodities; and \$46,000 to purchase locally procured supplies.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES									
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS														
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77								
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total					
Through 6/30/75	892	629	263																
Estimated FY 76	430	493																	
Estimated through 6/30/76	1,322	1,122	200																
Estimated Transition Quarter	50	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost																
Proposed FY 77	336	-	1,708	Total Obligations	302	128	430	50	-	50	206	130	336						

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

Country: YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Special Development Fund	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Section 106 Development Activities	FY 77 \$50	
NUMBER 279-11-998-033	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	FY 1976 NESAs Programs, p.169	FY: 1976	FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: The Special Development Fund is designed to stimulate and assist small self-help activities in communities where the people have the need and the desire for specific facilities or services and are prepared to devote local resources to meeting their needs. In many instances these activities are carried out in association with the Peace Corps and U.S. voluntary agencies working in Yemen. These self-help activities are limited to small contributions of a one-time nature. The major criteria for these activities are as follows:

- Activities should have their basis in community need.
- Activities should be directed to development-type endeavors which have a continuing value.
- Activities should be of a high impact nature, each benefiting a significant number of people.

This self-help assistance will be extended through the simplest procedures consistent with sound fiscal practices.

The U.S. contribution will consist generally of providing basic equipment or building materials which are either be-

yond the means of the community to provide or are not available locally. The types of activities which particularly lend themselves to this type of assistance are small irrigation dams, community centers, school classrooms, libraries, rural health and maternity centers, and small markets.

Progress to Date: At the present time seven projects have been identified and implementation has begun. These include home garden projects and assistance projects at the Republican Hospital, Sana, most of which are carried out with the aid of Peace Corps Volunteers. A total of 14 projects will be identified by the end of the fiscal year, each of which will cost about \$3,000. Review committees have been established in the Central Planning Organization to monitor the projects.

FY 1977 Program: A total of \$50,000 is proposed for FY 1976 to carry out the activities described above.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES							
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS												
	Estimated FY 76	25	20		5	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77					
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		
Estimated through 6/30/76	25	20	5	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 77	50	Continuing		Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs	25	-	25	-	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	50
				Total Obligations ..	25	-	25	-	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	50

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS
 Authorized as of 12/31/75
 (In thousands of dollars)

COUNTRY: YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

TABLE VII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/75		
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
279-U-001	Taiz Water and Sewerage Design	6-26-75	7-17-75	10	40	2	3	\$	1,350	-0-	-0-	-0-

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
Balance FY 1976 and Transition Quarter (1/1/76 - 9/30/76)

COUNTRY: YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VIIa

TITLE	AMOUNT
Secondary Cities Water	\$1,800

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS
FY 1977

TABLE VIII

TITLE	AMOUNT
Taiz Water and Sewerage Construction	\$10,000,000

Country: Yemen Arab Republic

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IX

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
Taiz Water and Sewerage Construction Project	Population Planning and Health	\$10,000
	KIND OF LOAN	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977
	Project	

Goal: Improved personal and environmental sanitary conditions for the people of the city of Taiz.

Purpose: To assist with the construction of a water and sewerage system which will provide an acceptable level of service to the community of Taiz.

Background: In FY 1975, a Loan Agreement was signed between A.I.D. and the Government of Yemen for \$1,350,000 to assist in financing the foreign exchange costs of the engineering final design, production-well drilling, and training for the proposed expansion of the existing J. F. Kennedy Memorial Water System. Simultaneously a grant of \$100,000 was approved to assist in financing the cost of a socio-economic study of the population of Taiz by income groups. The objective of the study is to develop a water rate structure with concessional prices for the lower income groups. It is proposed to proceed with the construction phase of the project upon completion of the final design and the socio-economic study.

Outputs:

1. Ten wells producing potable water, collection and pumping facilities, 30 kilometers of transmission mains, three storage reservoirs, chlorination facilities and about 25 kms of distribution mains.
2. Approximately 62 kilometers of sewerage collection lines and a treatment plant with a capacity of 90 liters per second.
3. All necessary personnel of the Taiz branch

of the NWSA organized and trained to operate and maintain the expanded system and manage it as a revenue-producing enterprise.

4. An economic rate structure designed to enable the lower income groups to use the water and sewerage services that health requirements demand.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Yemen Arab Republic Government or its agencies will contribute at least 25% of the total costs of the project. This contribution includes acquisition of land and rights-of-way, local materials, including fuel, local labor costs, support costs for contractors, and salaries of Yemeni employees.

Yemen Arab Republic

TABLE X

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

(Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS					TOTAL 1946- 1975	REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST 1946- 1975	TOTAL LESS REPAY- MENTS AND INTEREST
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	*	*	3.2	4.0	6.9	56.8	-	56.8
Loans	-	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	-	1.4
Grants	*	*	3.2	4.0	5.5	55.5	-	55.5
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	-	-	2.0	2.4	3.2	40.0	-	40.0
Loans	-	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	-	1.4
Grants	-	-	2.0	2.4	1.8	38.7	-	38.7
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(25.1)	-	-
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	*	*	1.1	1.4	3.4	16.2	-	16.2
Title I - Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II - Total Grants	*	*	1.1	1.4	3.4	16.2	-	16.2
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	-	-	-	-	0.7	10.8	-	10.8
Voluntary Relief Agencies	*	*	1.1	1.4	2.7	5.4	-	5.4
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	-	0.6
Peace Corps	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	-	0.6
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	*	*	3.2	4.0	6.9	56.8	-	56.8
Loans	-	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	-	1.4
Grants	*	*	3.2	4.0	5.5	55.5	-	55.5
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

* Less than \$50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS			
A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			
TOTAL	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1946-75
	22.6	31.8	85.1
Int'l. Dev. Association	19.6	27.1	65.2
UN Development Program	3.0	4.7	16.9
Other UN	-	-	3.0
B. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES			
Donor	CY 1973	CY 1974	CY 1960-74
TOTAL	12.5	20.4	60.8
Germany	11.7	19.2	55.2
Italy	0.2	*	2.4
Other	0.6	1.2	3.2
C. ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
TOTAL	CY 1974	CY 1975	CY 1954-75
	5	-	194
USSR	5	-	98
China, People's Rep. of	-	-	79
Eastern Europe	-	-	17

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS - NEAR EAST REGIONAL

The regional program of technical assistance grants provides funding for a number of key activities which:

- benefit two or more countries in the Near East region;
- encourage such countries to cooperate in solving problems of mutual interest through joint action.

This program also provides funding for:

- costs of developing projects in key development areas;
- continued support of development programs of the Economic Committee of CENTO.

FY 1977 Program

A.I.D. is requesting in FY 1977 a total of \$5,800,000 for the Near East Bureau Regional Programs.

Food and Nutrition

A total of \$350,000 is requested for FY 1977:

- \$250,000 to cover the costs of:
 - ** sector analysis efforts essential to expanded sector activities;
 - ** preliminary or feasibility studies;
 - ** actual project development costs;
- \$100,000 to finance the expanded use of Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) in this sector.

Funding in both areas is essential to the development of sound projects that will spur agriculture production and improve nutritional well-being of the rural poor.

Population Planning and Health

A.I.D. is requesting a total of \$650,000 in FY 1977:

- \$300,000 for continued support to the family planning efforts underway at the University of Cairo;

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
<u>1975</u>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	8867	464	1954	5954	1	494	-
Total	8867	464	1954	5954	1	494	-
					Development Activities under Sec. 106		
<u>1976</u>							
Loans	4530	255	310	3285	680		-
Grants							
Total	4530	255	310	3285	680		-
Transition Quarter							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1850	300	50	950	550		-
Total	1850	300	50	950	550		-
<u>1977</u>							
Loans							
Grants	5800	350	650	4000	800		-
Total	5800	350	650	4000	800		-

- ** the household contraceptive delivery system is being evaluated as a possible prototype for expanded use in the region;

- \$350,000 to cover the costs of project development in this sector and increased PVO involvement.

NEAR EAST REGIONAL

Projects being considered for implementation by PVOs are in nutrition education and community health. Specific funding requirements for projects will be dependent upon the results of feasibility studies now underway.

Education and Human Resources Development

A.I.D. will continue to support a scholarship program at the American University of Beirut (AUB).

-- this program, for which \$3,600,000 is requested in FY 1977, started in 1951;

-- it offers some 500 undergraduates per year study opportunities in agriculture, public health and nursing, engineering, and public administration.

Despite the chaotic situation caused by the fighting in Beirut, the facilities of the University remain intact. Given the reputation and capabilities of the University and the unique role it can play as an agent of change in the Middle East, A.I.D. is hopeful that stability can be achieved in the area and that training can continue.

In addition to support for AUB, we have included \$400,000 for project development and PVO activities in this sector.

Sec. 106 Development Activities

In FY 1977 a total of \$800,000 is requested to fund Sec. 106 activities. To cover the costs of project development and expanded PVO activities, \$300,000 is required. PVO projects under consideration include:

- a technology exchange activity, which arose from the Joint Commission meeting in Tunisia, and which is still in the early stages of conceptualization;
- a natural resource assessment activity in Yemen.

A total of \$500,000 is requested to permit continued support of CENTO's Multilateral Technical Cooperation Fund and Science, Industry and Books Funds. The CENTO program finances the exchange of experts among regional countries and intraregional study panels on problems such as:

- food production and distribution;
- improvement of nutrition and industrial materials testing;
- maintenance of electronic equipment;
- conducting sample surveys.

The program also provides scholarships at leading Asian institutions for students from CENTO countries and special short-term training programs. Funds also are provided within this activity for U.S. participation in CENTO conferences on various development-related topics.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: NEAR EAST REGIONAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1975			Estimated FY 1976			Estimated Transition Quarter	Proposed Program FY 1977	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/76					
FOOD AND NUTRITION														
Regional Development Support & Training Project Development	298-15-995-017	1952	1975	62	54	8	<u>255</u>	8	-	<u>300</u>	<u>350</u>	-	62	
Grants to Private Voluntary Organizations	* 298-11-995-035	1974	Cont.	352	250	102	255	170	187	150	250	Continuing		
	* 298-11-999-036	TQ	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	100	Continuing		
							<u>310</u>			<u>50</u>	<u>650</u>			
POPULATION PLANNING & HEALTH														
Population/Family Planning Research in the Middle East	* 932-15-580-019	1969	1979	2979	1860	1119	250	1105	264	-	300	450	3979	
Regional Development Support & Training Project Development	298-15-995-017	1952	1975	30	22	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	30	
Grants to Private Voluntary Organizations	* 298-11-995-035	1974	Cont.	64	58	6	60	45	21	50	150	Continuing		
	* 298-11-999-036	1977	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	Continuing		
							<u>3285</u>			<u>950</u>	<u>4000</u>			
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT														
American University of Beirut	* 298-13-995-015	1951	Cont.	53537	50336	3201	3100	3000	3301	900	3600	Continuing		
Regional Development Support & Training Project Development	298-15-995-017	1952	1975	5018	4632	386	-	386	-	-	-	-	5018	
Grants to Private Voluntary Organizations	* 298-11-995-035	1974	Cont.	241	123	118	185	200	103	50	200	Continuing		
	* 298-11-999-036	1977	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	Continuing		
							<u>680</u>			<u>550</u>	<u>800</u>			
SECTION 106 DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES														
Regional Development Support & Training Project Development	298-15-995-017	1952	1975	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Grants/Private Voluntary Organizations	* 298-11-995-035	1974	Cont.	6	6	-	30	15	15	-	100	Continuing		
Support of CENTO Technical Assistance Requests	* 298-11-999-036	1976	Cont.	-	-	-	150	120	30	50	200	Continuing		
	290-11-995-200	1958	Cont.	2502	2491	11	500	511	-	500	500	Continuing		
*Detailed project narrative—See Table VI.							Total	4530	5568	3921	1850	5800		

Country: NEAR EAST REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Project Development & Support	FUNDS Various	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) FY 77 700	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 NESAs Programs, p. 179 and p. 180	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing
NUMBER 298-11-995-035			

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this request is to provide funds to develop new technical assistance projects in key activity areas in Near East Bureau countries, and provide problem specific support services for country and regional projects. Specifically, the project will finance specialized consultations, reconnaissance, feasibility studies, evaluations and design of field tests, pilot activities and training carried out directly or through contracts with organizations, cooperatives, voluntary agencies, and individuals; and related commodity and other support in areas critical to effective program development and management. Primary areas addressed will continue to be in the agriculture, health, family planning, and education sectors. Activities that offer significant potential for involving women in the development process will be given particular attention.

Progress to Date: Activities financed under this project in FY 1976 included contract services to assist Afghanistan in evaluating a fertilizer project to help Yemen design a Tropical and Subtropical Horticulture Project, and Personal Services Contracts to design a primary education project; a consultant study to advise the CENTO Secretariat on programming methodology and to improve planning capability within the Economic Secretariat; a Participating

Agency Services Agreement with the International Statistical Programs Center of the Bureau of Census to assist loan and grant program development through survey design and analysis of a range of socio-economic characteristics of the intended developing country user populations. The personnel under this PASA provide assistance to the Yemen Statistical Office in conducting manpower surveys and projections of labor force supply and demand factors.

FY 1977 Program: A total of \$700,000 is requested to permit continued support of project development and support efforts. Activities presently under consideration and development include an analysis of rural and urban population and incomes for Near East countries. This study will provide the microeconomic data base for the estimation of the direction and size of various project benefits to population groups. Other projects under consideration and development that will be funded under this project include an agriculture development loan in Morocco and continued project identification work in the dryland agriculture sector.

The funding estimates identified by appropriation category are as follows:

Food and Nutrition	250
Population Planning and Health	150
Education & Human Resource Development	200
Sec. 106 Development Activities	100

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	663	437	226											
Estimated FY 76	530	430		U.S. Technicians ..	-	330	330	-	150	150	-	350	350	To be selected.
Estimated through 6/30/76	1193	867	326	Participants	-	50	50	-	25	25	-	50	50	
Estimated Transition Quarter	250	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	50	50	-	25	25	-	100	100	
				Other Costs	-	100	100	-	50	50	-	200	200	
Proposed FY 77	700	-	-	Total Obligations ..	-	530	530	-	250	250	-	700	700	

Country: NEAR EAST REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Grants to Private Voluntary Organizations	FUNDS Various	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 NESAs Programs, p. 187	FY 77 700	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 76
NUMBER 298-11-999-036		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: continuing	

Project Target and Course of Action: In order to stimulate and emphasize the activities of private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) in the Near East countries, to meet Congressional mandates, and to increase private sector involvement in overseas development activities, A.I.D. has encouraged the voluntary agencies to expand their development activities by allocating funds for worthwhile activities proposed by voluntary agencies of the United States and by the less developed countries.

The private and voluntary agencies' long period of activity in the countries of the Near East has resulted in unique experience and capabilities in providing various types of assistance to the poorer people of these countries. This experience has included provision of U.S.-donated foods under Title II of Public Law 480, humanitarian relief to victims of disasters, poverty, and illness, and limited programs to foster economic development.

Individual projects funded under this activity will be designed to improve incomes, improve nutrition, and to increase health services, education and practical training opportunities among the rural population.

Project proposals will be presented by individual private

voluntary organizations active in the Near East countries. While this activity is being presented on a region-wide basis, funding for individual approved projects will be allotted to the Near East regional or country programs as appropriate.

Progress to date: In FY 1976, a number of PVO activities were developed, including a project designed to spur the role of women in development in Tunisia, and follow-on segments to the Bizerte and Le Kef health projects in Tunisia. As these projects were developed and funding requirements were identified, the projects were notified to Congress and transferred to the functional country accounts.

FY 1977 Program: A number of projects are presently under development including a Community Health and a Nutrition Education project in Tunisia and two health projects in Yemen. One of the two Tunisia projects is expected to be obligated late in FY 1976 with the other to be obligated in FY 1977.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES											
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS																
	Estimated FY 76	150	120		Estimated through 6/30/76	150	30	Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77							
								Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total				
Estimated Transition Quarter	200	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	-	25	25	-	25	25	-	100	100							To be selected.	
Proposed FY 77	700	-	-	Total Obligations	-	150	150	-	200	200	-	700	700								

Country: NEAR EAST REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE Population/Family Planning Research in the Middle East	FUNDS Population Planning & Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 NESAs Programs, p.181	FY 77 300	
NUMBER 932-15-580-019		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: This project is designed to determine the most cost-effective household contraceptive delivery system for the widest possible coverage in Egypt as a possible prototype for use in other countries. It builds on experience and data of a previous project under which population/family planning research was carried out and which strengthened the capabilities of the Social Research Center of the American University, Cairo.

Progress to Date: Research completed to date has resulted in numerous publications on population and family planning in Egypt. Eight Egyptians have received advanced training and degrees in the United States in family planning. A household contraceptive delivery system has been tested in one large village (15,000 people) and a section of Cairo (17,000 people), and contraceptive use in the study population increased by 48 percent. The upgrading of the Egyptian Family Planning Association clinics in Cairo has been accomplished. The development of the plans for expanding the demonstration project in FY 1977 to a population of over 100,000 people was completed in FY 1976.

FY 1977 Program: In FY 1977 the prototype low-cost contraceptive delivery system will be tested on an expanded population of approximately 100,000 people.

The impact of charging for contraceptives versus free contraceptives will be assessed and other program variables will be examined to develop an improved resupply system.

FY 1977 funding of \$300,000 will provide for: approximately 120 months of local professional staff services (social scientists, physicians, and epidemiologists); 72 months of clerical services; and miscellaneous costs such as data processing and travel.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/75	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	2,979	1,860	1,119		Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77				
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated FY 76	250	1,105		U.S. Technicians ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	American University of Cairo
Estimated through 6/30/76	3,229	2,965	264	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated Transition Quarter	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 77	300	450	3,979	Other Costs	-	250	250	-	-	-	-	300	300	-	
				Total Obligations ..	-	250	250	-	-	-	-	300	300	-	

Country: NEAR EAST REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE American University of Beirut	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1976 NESAs Programs, p. 184	FY 77 3,600	
NUMBER 298-13-995-015		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1951	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: Since 1951 A.I.D. has provided annual assistance for a number of participant students at the American University of Beirut (AUB) in undergraduate and graduate programs in priority areas of development. This program has played an essential role in filling the needs of participating countries for trained manpower. The AUB is a recognized, well-established and qualified institution that is able to provide high quality training in a broad range of development disciplines.

The A.I.D.-sponsored participant training program also has helped to strengthen the reputation of AUB as an effective regional institution, one which has made an important contribution to the development of the neighboring countries. All academic programs for the A.I.D.-sponsored participants have been in critical areas of social and economic development, such as agriculture, education, public health, engineering, and public and business administration.

Progress to Date: During the past several years, students representing the following countries have received training: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Dubai, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Maldives Islands, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan,

Turkey, and Yemen. 485 students were programmed to attend the 1975-76 academic year starting October 1975. However, fighting between the Moslems and Christians has been taking place off and on since early spring 1975. Due to an apparent firm cease-fire in late September 1975, the University announced its opening. Approximately 369 A.I.D. students arrived in Beirut to start classes. Fighting again broke out, requiring the evacuation of all A.I.D. students. The University rescheduled the academic year's opening to January 5, 1976. Although the University reopened on that date and resumed all classes, the A.I.D. students could not return to Beirut because of the still difficult security situation. They will be permitted to do so when the security situation stabilizes.

FY 1977 Program: \$3.6 million is requested to finance the education and maintenance costs of 485 students from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Jordan, Lebanon, Maldives Islands, Nepal, Pakistan, Syria, and Yemen. Our request for 1977-78 anticipates reopening of the University later this year with a compression of the 1975-76 school calendar to make up for the time lost.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	53,537	50,336	3,201								American University of Beirut			
Estimated FY 76	3,100	3,000												
Estimated through 6/30/76	56,637	53,336	3,301	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Estimated Transition Quarter	900	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	3,100	3,100	-	900	900		-	3,600	3,600
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Proposed FY 77	3,600	-	-	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
				Total Obligations ..	-	3,100	3,100	-	900	900	-	3,600	3,600	

Country: NEAR EAST REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE VI

TITLE	Support to CENTO Technical Assistance Activities	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		Section 106 Development Activities	FY 77	500
NUMBER	290-11-995-200	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY 1976 NESAs Programs, p. 189	FY: 1958	FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: This project fosters increased regional cooperation in economic development through regional and interregional technical conferences, symposia, seminars, and workshops in problems common to the CENTO countries. It provides scholarships to institutions in the region, and limited funds for the purchase of scientific and educational books and for U.S.-origin scientific equipment.

Progress to Date: Since October 1972 over 400 personnel from the three Asian CENTO countries have taken part in the program as students, trainees, participants, and experts. Regional conferences have covered such topics as fertilizer management and distribution, integrated rural development programs, marketing of animal products, narcotic drug abuse, public health nursing, higher education, nutrition, TV and radio management and training, and application of remote sensing data and methods. This project also provides support to CENTO's Multilateral Technical Cooperation Fund (MTCF), which finances regional training programs and projects, and the Multilateral Scientific Fund (MSF) which fosters and coordinates scientific activities within the CENTO region. Funds are used for a technical assistance program of conferences, seminars, and training participated in by specialists from the CENTO countries and the U.S.; a science book program; spare parts for U.S. scientific equipment for

regional scientific and educational institutions; and some new scientific equipment for MSF-sponsored scientific projects. The funds also cover administrative costs of U.S. participation in the CENTO economic program. The varied activities under this program contribute to regional economic cooperation and upgrade technical and professional competence in the region through improved coordination, analysis, and joint action. Almost all major fields of economic development have been covered by these activities with concentration in the areas of agriculture, health and nutrition, education, minerals, and industrial development. Technical experts, planners, and administrators in each of these fields have been brought together from CENTO countries to consult on mutual problems and to share each other's experience.

FY 1977 Program: Of the \$500,000 proposed for FY 1977, \$350,000 is for continuing assistance to the Multilateral Technical Cooperation Fund (\$105,000), Multilateral Science Fund (\$20,000), Scientific Spare Parts Program (\$50,000), book program (\$30,000), and regional participation in the CENTO conference program (\$145,000). The balance of \$150,000 will fund participation of U.S. technical experts in CENTO seminars and workshops on scientific subjects.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 76			Estimated Transition Quarter			Proposed FY 77			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/75	2,502	2,491	11											
Estimated FY 76	500	511			20	130	150	5	405	410	20	130	150	
Estimated through 6/30/76	3,002	3,002	-	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated Transition Quarter	500	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	80	-	80	20	-	20	80	-	80	
Proposed FY 77	500	-	-	Commodities	270	-	270	70	-	70	270	-	270	
				Other Costs	370	130	500	95	405	500	370	130	500	
				Total Obligations ..										