

**INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE ACT**

PROGRAM AND PROJECT DATA

PRESENTATION TO THE CONGRESS-FY 1972

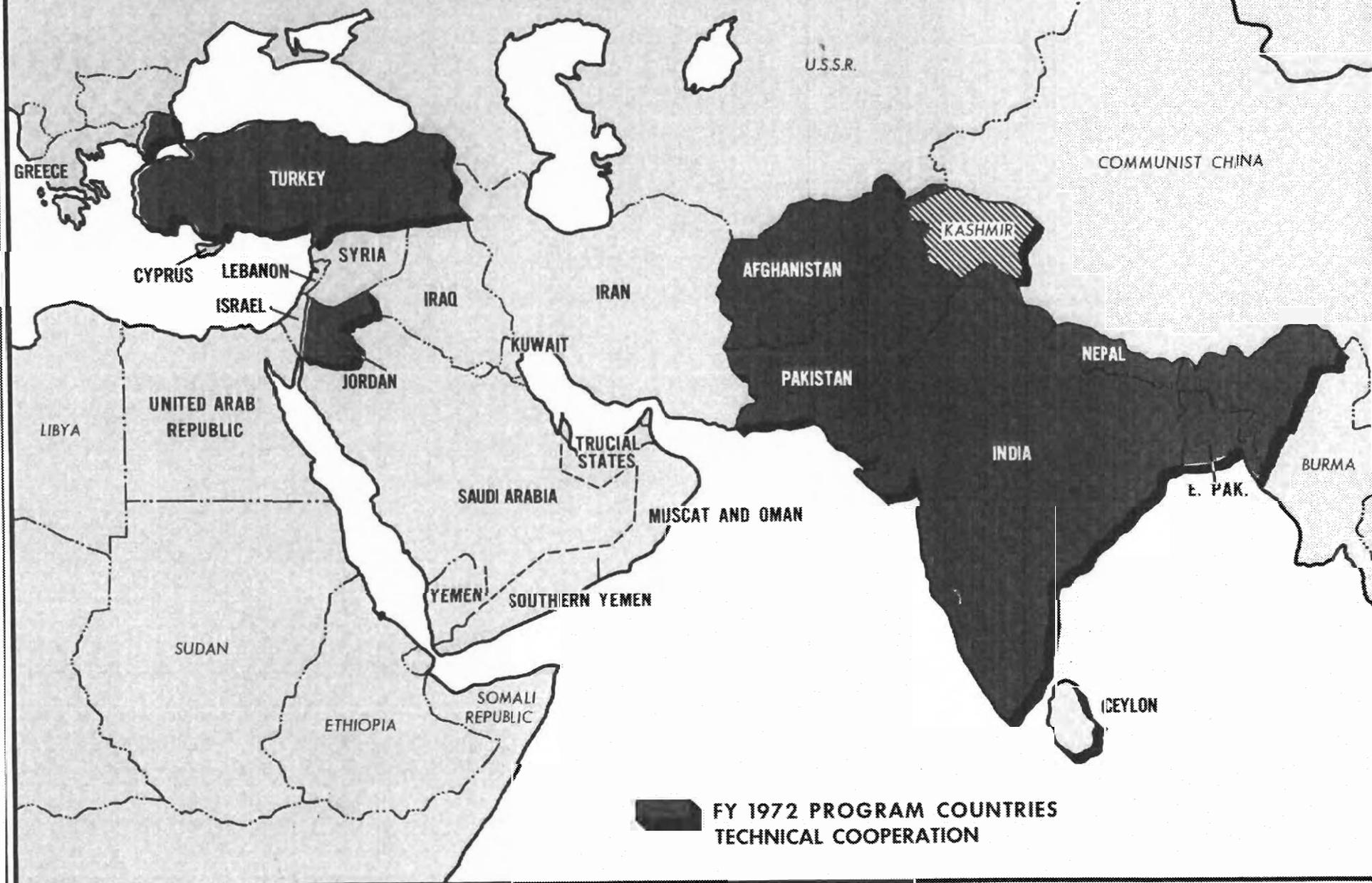
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>
TECHNICAL COOPERATION (Regional Summary)		INDUSTRIAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	
NESA Regional Narrative	1 - 2	Sector Narrative	61
Program Summary by Category of Assistance and Method of Financing	3	Project Data Summary	62
NESA - Basic Data	4	Project Data:	
Country Summary of Sector Assistance	5	Afghanistan	63
Summary of Technicians and Participants by Country..	6		
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT		PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	
Sector Narrative	7 - 9	Project Data Summary	65
Project Data Summary	10 - 11		
Project Data:			
Afghanistan	12		
India	13 - 20		
Nepal	21		
Pakistan	22 - 25		
POPULATION AND HEALTH		DEVELOPMENT LENDING (Regional Summary)	
Sector Narrative	27 - 29	NESA Regional Narrative	67
Project Data Summary	30	Status of Development Loans (Regional Summary)	68 - 69
Project Data:			
Afghanistan	31		
India	32 - 34	INDIA DEVELOPMENT LENDING	
Nepal	35 - 36	Country Narrative	71 - 72
Pakistan	37 - 38	Status of Development Loans Summary	73
Turkey	39		
NESA Regional	40 - 41	PAKISTAN DEVELOPMENT LENDING	
		Country Narrative	75 - 77
		Status of Development Loans Summary	78 - 79
EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING		TURKEY DEVELOPMENT LENDING	
Sector Narrative	43 - 45	Country Narrative	81 - 82
Project Data Summary	46 - 47	Status of Development Loans Summary	83 - 84
Project Data:			
Afghanistan	48 - 51	OTHER PROGRAMS:	
India	52 - 55	Status of Development Loans Summary:	
Nepal	56 - 57	Afghanistan	85
Turkey	58	Ceylon	86
NESA Regional	59	Iran	87
		Jordan	88

NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA



NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

TECHNICAL COOPERATION - REGIONAL SUMMARY

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)						
FY	Agricultural & Rural Development	Population & Health	Education & Manpower Training	Industrial & Urban Development	Program Development & Support	Total
1970	9.1	3.9 ^{a/}	9.6	.8	9.8	33.2 ^{b/}
1971	9.9	8.0 ^{a/}	10.2	1.0	9.1	38.2 ^{b/}
1972	10.6	6.7	10.8	.6	8.6	37.3

a/ Includes Development Loan funded grants of \$3,186,000 in FY 1970 and \$7,421,000 in FY 1971 for Population Programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

b/Excludes Public Safety of \$794,000 in FY 1970 and \$345,000 in FY 1971, which is included in the Economic Supporting Assistance presentation for FY 1972.

A.I.D. provides bilateral technical assistance to six countries in the Near East and South Asia, all of which are committed to long-term social and economic development programs. They are at significantly different stages of development, but they still share several obstacles to social and economic growth:

- Their predominately rural societies are largely illiterate and undernourished.
- Their rapid population growth rate erodes the pace of development.
- Their lack of skilled manpower weakens the capacity of the public and private sector to manage their resources and programs.

Although these countries are committed to achieving self-reliance, none has reach the capacity to overcome these problems of development without external assistance.

To achieve economic and social development they require the basic capital infrastructure and must pursue effective economic policies. But development also requires an accumulation of human knowledge and skills. Technical assistance is the primary means of helping the countries of Near East and South Asia to achieve the advanced level of knowledge and manpower skills needed to address problems of development.

In FY 1972 we propose a technical assistance program of \$30.9 million for non-population projects. This program is heavily concentrated in agriculture and education where the most critical problems lie. About two-thirds of the assistance goes to India,

Afghanistan and Pakistan. The remainder is for Turkey, Nepal, Jordan, and regional programs such as CENTO and the American University of Beirut. We also propose \$6.4 million of grant assistance for major population programs in India and Pakistan, and for limited programs in Afghanistan, Nepal and Turkey.

The primary problem in the region in recent years has been the need to increase food production to avoid danger of famine and to improve the diets of the millions of people who are ill-fed. Consequently, about 35% of the region's technical assistance project funds in recent years have been for development of the agriculture sector. In FY 1972 \$10.6 million is planned for this sector. The advent of new seed varieties has provided the basis for a Green Revolution in South Asia. U.S. capital assistance has provided fertilizer, pesticides and other inputs necessary to maximize production from the new seeds, but a broad base of technical knowledge and skills must be created to sustain the success of the "revolution".

In the past, much of our assistance has helped develop the institutional base--universities, extension services, research stations--for promoting agricultural growth. Assistance of this kind will continue, but emphasis will now be placed on developing the capacity of government officials, educators, and farmers to apply new knowledge and techniques to food production problems. In particular, major assistance will be given to adapting research expertise. Our assistance will support critical research on rice and oilseeds in Pakistan, on water resources and rice in India, and on wheat in Turkey and Nepal.

The growing population in the region has also created more pressure to increase and broaden educational opportunity. About 35% of the technical assistance program in FY 1972 will be for education and manpower training projects. The assistance is concentrated in Afghanistan and Turkey, and participants from many NESAs countries being trained at the American University of Beirut.

The challenge of modernizing education is complex and long-range. The transfer of knowledge about curriculum structure, teaching philosophy, and teaching techniques poses problems far more difficult than the mechanical procedures for planting seeds and applying fertilizer, or for operating farm equipment. At the same time, the needs are so great and varied that A.I.D. can provide assistance only in a limited area where American expertise can be most effective.

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

TECHNICAL COOPERATION - REGIONAL SUMMARY

In Nepal and Afghanistan, where less than 10% of the people are literate, our assistance is focused on modernization of primary school curriculum and preparation and distribution of student textbooks. In India A.I.D. will continue financing a project in improving science and math teaching. In Turkey, whose literacy is about 50%, we are providing training in the United States for the teaching staffs of several higher education institutions to enable them to meet the growing demand for university education.

In addition to fostering growth of formal education and training institutions in the Near East and South Asia, there is a need to improve the skills of the existing manpower in public and private sector agencies. A number of A.I.D. projects are focused on on-the-job or mid-career training needs. For example, the Budget Administration Improvement projects in Turkey provides for on-the-job training with New York State's budget division. In Pakistan, Afghanistan, and India training will be provided in the United States for personnel of government agencies in the fields of economics, manpower planning, and tax administration.

Efforts to grow enough food and provide enough trained manpower to achieve development goals will probably not succeed as long as the population growth rates continue at the present high rates in the countries of Near East and South Asia. Population in the A.I.D.-assisted countries of the region will reach 1.5 billion people, or double the current population level, within the next 30 years unless there is a decline in the rate of increase. As in the agricultural and education sectors, the basic need is for more knowledge to understand population problems and more skilled manpower to manage effective programs.

India and Pakistan have large-scale national family planning programs underway, and both countries are planning expansion of their programs. Initial successes in spreading the programs were stimulated by advances in contraceptive technology and the determination of the governments to tackle the problem.

Continued progress rests on gathering more data and information, better trained staff, and more effective management of family planning services. A.I.D. assistance in FY 1972 will help India and Pakistan strengthen their capacity to analyze and evaluate data on population and to improve management of their operating programs. For projects in these two countries, A.I.D. has proposed \$3.9 million in family planning assistance.

In the other countries of the region, A.I.D. will primarily assist efforts to obtain and analyze basic demographic data essential for the planning of population programs. For Nepal, Afghanistan, and Turkey, and regional projects we propose \$2.5 million in FY 1972.

In the industrial and urban development sector, A.I.D. is providing only limited technical assistance. FY 1972 funding is planned for small projects in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Jordan.

Program Summary
By Category of Assistance and Method of Financing *
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1970 actual	FY 1971 estimate	FY 1972 proposed
Category of Assistance			
U.S. Technicians	20,405	24,088	20,930
Participants	7,332	8,333	9,852
Commodities	3,185	2,995	3,937
Other Costs	2,233	2,800	2,616
Total Assistance	33,155	38,216	37,335
Method of Financing			
Direct A.I.D.	17,555	16,263	18,385
Other Agency	3,250	2,851	2,026
Contract	12,350	19,102	16,924
Total Assistance	33,155	38,216	37,335

* Includes Development Loan funded grants of \$3,186 thousands in FY 1970 and \$7,421 thousands in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act. Excludes Public Safety of \$794 thousands in FY 1970 and \$345 thousands in FY 1971, which is included in the Economic Supporting Assistance presentation for FY 1972.

NESA - BASIC DATA

BASIC DATA	UNIT	AFGHANISTAN	INDIA	JORDAN	NEPAL	PAKISTAN	TURKEY
POPULATION							
Total (mid. 1970)	Millions	16.9	550.9	2.2	11.1	130.2	35.3
Annual Growth Rate	Percent	2.3	2.6	3.0	2.0	2.7	2.5
AREA							
Total	1,000 Sq. Mi.	250	1,262	38	54	366	301
Agricultural Land	Percent of Area	21	54	14	30	30	68
LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE							
	Percent	87	73	35	94	68	72
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT							
Per Capita (1969 Est.)	Dollars	85	88 ^a	286 ^b	80	129 ^c	378
TRADE							
Total Exports (1969)	\$ Millions	82 ^d	1,884 ^a	41	40 ^{E,e}	676	537
Main Exports	Item	Fruits & Nuts	Jute & Cotton Manufactures	Fruits & Vegetables	Rice	Jute & Jute Manufactures	Cotton
HEALTH AND EDUCATION							
People per Doctor	Number	21,360	4,860	3,890	39,780	6,300	2,760
Life Expectancy	Years	n.a.	50	52	n.a.	51	54
Literacy Rate	Percent	8	28	35-40	5-10	20	47
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	Percent	9	38	54	13	22	39
(Primary & Secondary)							

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

a - Fiscal years beginning April 1.

b - 1967 in 1967 prices.

c - Fiscal year beginning July 1.

d - Fiscal year beginning March 22.

e - Fiscal year beginning July 16.

COUNTRY SUMMARY OF SECTOR ASSISTANCE
(In thousands of dollars)

REGION: NEAR EAST and SOUTH ASIA

COUNTRY	Total			Agricultural and Rural Development			Population and Health			Education and Manpower Training			Industrial and Urban Development			Program Development and Support		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Afghanistan	6,822	8,700	7,018	1,953	1,637	1,312	130	1,700	318	2,203	2,870	3,110	199	320	200	2,337	2,173	2,078
India	8,722	9,530	10,050	4,924	5,662	6,045	702	790	1,276	968	1,155	904	363	265	-	1,765	1,658	1,825
Jordan	1,370	935	750	358	68	130	29	-	-	203	295	300	-	100	160	780	472	160
Nepal	2,263	2,631	2,695	411	502	612	536	859	695	677	569	748	-	-	-	639	701	640
Pakistan	7,206	8,560	8,330	887	1,470	1,825	2,178	2,995	2,880	797	939	750	209	300	215	3,135	2,856	2,660
Turkey	3,284	3,385	3,948	533	605	726	-	-	248	1,883	1,744	2,074	-	-	-	868	1,036	900
CENTO	553	420	585	-	-	-	47	40	85	450	340	375	-	-	75	56	40	50
NESA Regional	2,935	4,055	3,959	-	-	-	278	1,605	1,159	2,387	2,260	2,500	-	-	-	270	190	300
Total	33,155	38,216	37,335	9,066	9,944	10,650	3,900	7,989	6,661	9,568	10,172	10,761	771	985	650	9,850	9,126	8,613

REGION: NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

SUMMARY OF TECHNICIANS AND PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Country	NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas) On Duty At Close of Year												NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS Programmed During Year								
	A.I.D. employed			Participating agency			Contractor technicians			Total			Non-contract			Contract			Total		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Afghanistan	62	57	56	14	17	12	80	73	55	156	147	123	191	95	167	64	43	55	255	138	222
India	67	65	63	29	31	34	150	120	127	246	216	224	302	313	279	178	221	234	480	534	513
Jordan	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	14	5	-	43	48	50	2	5	5	45	53	55
Nepal	27	22	20	7 <i>Attache</i>	7 <i>5</i>	3 <i>6</i>	16	18	24	50	47	47	66	109	123	7	7	-	73	116	123
Pakistan	89	78	67	13	13	5	36	41	82	138	132	154	114	156	184	32	36	29	146	192	213
Turkey	47	44	40	5	5	6	26	27	21	78	76	67	253	267	320	69	16	21	322	283	341
CENTO	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional	2	2	2	-	1	1	6	7	7	8	10	10	-	-	-	478	498	491	478	498	491
Total	308	269	249	68	74	61	316	295	316	692	638	626	969	988	1,123	830	826	835	1,799	1,814	1,958

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed
Technical Cooperation	9.1	9.9	10.6

Agriculture represents nearly one-half of the total national product of the countries in the region and, because of continuing low farm productivity, provides an inadequate livelihood for most farm families.

Before the early 1960's agriculture grew much less rapidly than industry, in large part because too little money was allocated for investment in the agricultural sector. The limited growth that did occur resulted from opening up new lands and expanding existing irrigation systems. There was little change in agricultural technology; extension efforts and research activities contributed little to the introduction of new techniques or the solution of production problems.

Agriculture was essentially marking time when the "miracle seeds", the result of long years of research, were first introduced to the subcontinent in the mid-1960's. The new seeds created the basis of a Green Revolution whose success story is well known. The South Asian countries had to reorder their priorities and invest increasingly in fertilizer, pumps, tube wells, and drainage systems -- all vital to the use of the new seeds. This advance was possible in good measure because these countries were able to draw on the knowledge and experience of the growing number and better staffs of agriculture universities, and the expanding and more qualified staffs of extension services and research stations throughout the region. These institutions, many of which were created or improved by American help under the technical assistance program, are now able to help solve the problems posed by the Green Revolution.

The dramatic changes in the production of food grains have resulted from the new seeds, the additional inputs required to make them grow, and new techniques of farming. Changed national investment policies have supported the Green Revolution, since the countries have learned the lesson that agriculture must grow for the whole economy to grow. Governments have not only invested additional funds but have also removed restraints on the agriculture sector and have increased the purchase price of grains to encourage farmers to grow more food.

In the five years since new seeds were first sown, agricultural output has turned strikingly upward. Of the 44 million acres devoted to the new varieties of wheat and rice throughout the world, 37 million acres are in this region -- 26 million in India alone. Total agricultural output in India in 1970 was 24% above 1961-65; in Pakistan it was 32% higher; and in Turkey 23%. Wheat output in India and Pakistan in 1970 is estimated to be 79% and 74% respectively above the annual average of 1961-65. In Pakistan rice production is 25% higher than five to ten years ago.

To sustain this growth, fertilizer consumption in India and Pakistan has been rising by 20 to 25% in each of the past four years. West Pakistan has three and one-half times the number of tubewells it had six years ago while East Pakistan has placed 10 to 15,000 low lift pumps in operation each year since 1967.

The Main Tasks for the Future

- Additional adaptive research is needed to test the new seed varieties and modify them to suit the particular soil and climatic conditions of the Asian countries.
- The dependence of the new varieties on adequate water requires a much larger effort in the solution of drainage and water management problems.
- Increased food grains output rests on adequate supplies and timely distribution of fertilizer and other inputs. This means that the countries must create or allow the free development of better marketing arrangements and more effective public and private marketing institutions.
- Increased food grain output gives the countries, which have in the past feared famine, the chance to invest safely in new crops, such as soybeans and other oil seeds. These new crops require research on farm production and processing and studies of the pricing of final products.
- Finally, governments must re-examine their general policy framework for agriculture -- that is, questions of pricing, credit, land tenure, and other matters which affect the flow and distribution of investment and the pace of innovation in agriculture. The question of income distribution within the agriculture sector, and between agriculture and other sectors of the economy, also requires further study.

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

About 35% of the technical assistance program in the Near East and South Asia region is devoted to the agricultural sector -- to eliminate production bottlenecks, design more effective research programs, and develop better agriculture marketing and distribution systems. In the past our assistance was directed toward the creation of institutions, such as universities, extension services, research stations, and other public and quasi-public bodies whose purpose was to improve the condition of the agriculture sector. This institutional base, now largely completed, was essential in dealing with the new issues and problems emerging in the agricultural sector in the last few years. The problems posed by the Green Revolution, the changes which have taken place in agriculture investment and policy, and the increasing awareness of the importance of research in the identification of key issues can now be addressed by these countries with the help of our technical assistance.

Agricultural Research (\$3 million)

In Turkey and Afghanistan A.I.D. will continue assistance to the extension services and the research stations in the selection of new wheat varieties adapted to the particular soil and climatic conditions of these two countries. In the case of Turkey, progress has been rapid in the irrigated coastal areas: over 1.5 million acres were sown a year ago compared to 200,000 in 1967. At present Turkish specialists are testing Mexican, Turkish and Russian seed varieties in the drier rain-fed central plateau with the help of a contract team from Oregon State University. In Afghanistan growing conditions and soils in different parts of the country vary widely. Consequently, the accelerated wheat production program, which was first undertaken three years ago, has made slower progress than expected. A.I.D.-financed agronomists, plant pathologists, and soil specialists will continue to help test and develop new seeds for that country.

The introduction of new varieties is further advanced in India and Pakistan. Consequently, present efforts in agricultural research in these countries are directed toward development of more new disease resistant varieties which are better suited to consumer demands. A major effort in India is through the "Agriculture Production Project," started in 1967, for which we are requesting \$900 thousand in FY 1972. American university contract teams of four to five advisors in Indian states are helping research facilities of state ministries of agriculture and the state agriculture universities to carry out production-oriented research programs, particularly in the areas of variety

modification, plant protection, fertilizer application, and farm implement design. American specialists and their Indian counterparts form "field problem units" which visit extension research stations, demonstration plots, government farms, and privately owned farms to identify problems created by the new technology. The field units turn over their initial diagnoses to specialists in the research stations and agriculture universities which are responsible for longer term research activities. A.I.D. also supports a major research effort on rice in India. The first new rice strains developed in the Philippines by the International Rice Research Institution (IRRI) were not well suited to the subcontinent. An Indian Coordinated Rice Improvement Program was established to work with IRRI to test the new rice strains and develop modifications better suited to Indian climate (especially the cyclone winds) and soils. The Government of India has given this effort a very high priority and has contributed adequate resources to the program. Although rice production continues to lag behind the dramatic increase in wheat, rice varieties now being developed appear to respond well under Indian and Pakistani growing conditions.

A new agriculture research project in Pakistan will bolster previous limited efforts in adaptive research and counter the problems posed by the new agriculture technology. This five year program will help the new Pakistan Agriculture Research Council, which is responsible for coordinating all agricultural research, adapt imported seeds to Pakistan's climate and soils, improve domestic varieties, identify diseases attacking the new varieties, and carry out research in new crops, especially oil seeds. Preliminary studies undertaken by local scientists, assisted by A.I.D. advisors and consultants, indicate that peanuts may become an important source of oils in Pakistan. Similar studies, carried out by the staffs of A.I.D.-assisted Indian agriculture universities, have demonstrated the potential of soybeans in the subcontinent.

Water Management (\$1.3 million)

In cooperation with the Indian Central Groundwater Board, A.I.D. is assisting in a six-year effort to help improve water management in India. Twenty experts from the U.S. Soil Conservation Service are working with Indian specialists in pilot studies of basic soil and water problems. One study involves water management problems of a newly irrigated plateau area in Central India. Another will identify the fundamental drainage problems in a major water basin. A third study will evaluate water management problems associated with a canal irrigation system and privately

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

owned tube wells in the Punjab. The project also finances a ground water survey in several states. Up to 50 Indian soil and water resources specialists will be trained annually in the United States during the next six years.

In Turkey a U.S. Soil Conservation Service team has assisted the Turkish Irrigation Department since 1966 to develop and implement training programs for farmers in the better use of water. Through such direct contact with farmers, existing water supplies are used more efficiently by demonstrating proper water spreading techniques and implementing equitable water use prices. In addition, simple land-leveling devices have been developed which can be manufactured by small village shops and used by small land holders.

Marketing and Distribution (\$1 million)

One of the biggest problems in the past several years has been a serious lack of agricultural supplies when needed. In both India and Pakistan, advisors under contract and from other U.S. government agencies are working with the governments and local private organizations to improve marketing methods and distribution and storage systems of fertilizers and seeds. These projects will give the private sector an opportunity to play a larger role in the distribution of agricultural inputs -- fertilizer, seeds, and farm implements -- in order to ensure that small farmers as well as larger land owners will be able to obtain required supplies in adequate amounts and at the proper time.

Government Policy (\$0.3 million)

One of the major factors affecting agricultural production is the need for changes in government policy. Some of these changes are related to the structure and the relationship of different government organizations, some with the relationship of the government to the private sector, some with the pricing of inputs and products. In Turkey A.I.D. is supporting a new five-year project which will deal with government agricultural policy and the administration of government programs. A university contract team will help the Ministry of Agriculture (1) design a social and economic research program to study the effect of present tax and price policies in the agriculture sector; (2) improve the management of the purchase and storage of food stuffs under the government price support program; and (3) improve the organization and, therefore, the effectiveness of the Ministry.

In India, A.I.D. is financing with local currency economic studies of the economic and social effects of the Green Revolution. Recent studies in the Punjab region suggest, contrary to conjecture, that both the small farmer and the large landowner are benefiting from the technological revolution in agriculture. Thus it is possible that the Green Revolution and its higher production levels will not have an adverse effect on agricultural employment.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II
Part I

SECTOR: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71			
AFGHANISTAN												
Helmand Valley Regional Development	306-11-995-090	1954	1972	17,340	17,035	314	665	815	164	<u>1,312</u> 533	-	18,547
National Agriculture Development	* 306-11-190-002	1952	1973	10,480	10,090	390	972	1,099	263	779	500	12,731
INDIA												
Agriculture Production Incentives	386-11-140-282	1967	1971	362	344	18	35	39	14	<u>6,045</u> -	-	397
Rural Electric Cooperatives Development	386-11-220-342	1967	1972	393	235	158	220	217	161	365	-	978
Rice Research Improvement	386-11-110-379	1967	1973	377	252	125	100	118	107	150	160	787
Agricultural Universities	* 386-11-110-281	1955	1974	24,309	22,286	2,023	2,480	2,557	1,946	2,800	4,000	33,589
Agricultural Production Promotion	* 386-11-110-366	1967	1975	3,890	2,872	1,018	1,120	1,108	1,030	900	1,500	7,410
Increased Agricultural Inputs	* 386-11-190-367	1967	1975	2,026	1,389	637	687	694	630	730	704	4,147
Soil and Water Management	* 386-11-120-368	1967	1975	2,060	1,546	514	1,020	986	628	1,100	1,306	5,486
JORDAN												
Engr. Service to Natural Resources Authority	278-12-250-104	1960	1969	5,384	5,317	67	-	67	-	<u>130</u> -	-	5,384
Wheat Research and Production	278-11-130-139	1968	1972	491	293	198	20	108	110	80	-	591
Vegetable Research and Production	278-11-130-140	1970	1974	157	-	157	12	2	167	-	400	567
Agricultural Economics and Planning	278-11-140-134	1970	1975	42	20	22	36	34	24	50	285	413
NEPAL												
Groundwater Investigation	367-11-120-207	1969	1973	417	103	314	132	376	70	<u>612</u> 137	137	823
Food Grain Production	* 367-11-110-054	1958	1974	2,482	2,313	169	370	429	110	475	587	3,914
Total							9,944	10,189	6,708	10,650		

*Detailed project narrative--See Table III

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1970	Estimate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972
A.I.D. employed	58	50	47
Participating agency	42	42	34
Contractor technicians	93	100	138
Total	193	192	219

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1970	Estimate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972
Non-contract	371	403	418
Contract	172	219	238
Total	543	622	656

SECTOR: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II
Part 2

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/71			
<u>PAKISTAN</u>												
Agriculture Area Development, West Pakistan	391-11-110-145	1964	1970	1,957	1,842	115	-	115	-	<u>1,825</u>	-	1,957
Hydrological Monitoring and Research	391-11-120-257	1957	1971	336	308	28	106	117	17	-	-	442
Agriculture Organization, East Pakistan	* 391-11-110-143	1962	1975	2,072	1,963	109	713	330	492	900	2,150	5,835
Agriculture Research	* 391-11-660-296	1969	1975	295	49	246	651	393	504	925	1,422	3,293
<u>TURKEY</u>												
Integrated Agriculture Services	277-11-190-425	1960	1970	1,571	1,472	99	-	93	6	<u>726</u>	-	1,571
On Farm Water Development	277-11-120-426	1968	1972	721	639	82	140	163	59	168	-	1,029
Cereals Production	277-11-130-444	1967	1973	666	516	150	190	211	129	227	259	1,342
Agriculture Administration and Planning	277-11-170-594	1971	1975	-	-	-	275	198	77	331	377	983
				Total								

*Detailed project narrative--see TABLE III

Country: AFGHANISTAN

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE National Agriculture Development	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 306-11-190-002	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 7, FY 1971 PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1952
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973

Project Target: The goals are: (A) to assist the Royal Government of Afghanistan (RGA) to create the institutional and policy framework and the technical expertise to develop and sustain a modern agriculture sector; (B) to achieve wheat production self-sufficiency in the early nineteen seventies, and (C) to mobilize and engage the private sector in agriculture development.

Progress to Date: In 1966 the RGA made a commitment to achieve wheat sufficiency in the early nineteen seventies and mobilized its resources to this end. In spite of poor weather conditions, wheat production has grown to 2,600,000 tons, leaving a shortfall in 1970 of only 100,000 tons, or about 3.5% of total consumption requirements. This production level has been achieved by strengthening the administration, extension and research capabilities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI) by introducing new techniques, new seed, and new irrigation methods; by bringing more lands under irrigation; and by increasing the use of fertilizer and involving the private sector in its distribution. Fertilizer use increased 50% in 1969/70 and another 50% in 1970/71.

FY 1972 Program: The RGA and USAID will continue the present emphasis on research and extension. The goal will be to expand the services of the RGA to the farmers. The Asian Development Bank's comprehensive

national agriculture sector study will be available sometime in 1972. It is the intent of the RGA to use this study--together with Helmand Valley and crop studies prepared by USAID and other donors--as the basis for future agriculture sector planning. The advisors on this project will join with technical specialists from the other donors, international agencies and RGA in the review of the ADB study and the development of a strategy for further agriculture development.

U. S. Technicians: Direct Hire, 14 advisors: 7 research and agronomy, 5 extension, 1 soil fertility, and 1 agricultural economics. PASA: 11 man months of short term consultant services in fields of fertilizer supply training programs, extension information, and water management

Participants: 28 participants: U.S. - 4 continuations and 12 new for 12 months each in fields of extension administration, water management, research station programming and management, and machine maintenance systems; and 2 short-term for 6 months each; Third Country - 1 continuation in India for 12 months and 1 new in Thailand for 12 months, and 8 short term (approximately 6 months each) in Mexico and Iran in wheat production, pulse research and extension practices.

Commodities: Scientific and professional instruments, chemical elements and compounds, plant materials.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
Through 6/30/70	10,480	10,090	390	U.S. Technicians Participants Commodities Other Costs Total Obligations	Direct AID	Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Other Agency	Total	U. S. Department of Agriculture; TVA
Estimated FY 71	972	1,099	-		536	179	715	501	37	538	
Estimated through 6/30/71	11,452	11,189	263		169	-	169	185	-	185	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		86	2	88	56	-	56	
Proposed FY 72	779	500	12,731		-	-	-	-	-	-	
				791	181	972	742	37	779		

Country: INDIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Universities	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 386-11-110-281	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 16 FY 1971 PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1955
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To establish and develop service-oriented State agricultural universities to the point where they have the capacity for planning and administering fully integrated programs in resident teaching, research and extension education. Six U.S. land grant universities -- coordinating their efforts through the Council of U.S. Universities for Rural Development in India -- provide nine Indian agricultural universities with comprehensive advisory services in administrative and technical fields, advanced training of Indian staff members in the United States and limited amounts of technical equipment to support demonstration activities. Each Indian agricultural university is to: (1) develop an administrative organization to manage the professional and supporting work of an institution integrating teaching, research, and extension; (2) introduce teaching techniques that require students to learn by thinking and doing, and curricula which prepare students for jobs in agriculture; (3) initiate applied research programs focused on solving problems impeding agricultural production; (4) develop effective extension and demonstration programs which help increase agricultural productivity.

Progress to Date: Each of the agricultural universities is becoming, albeit at different rates of advance, an effective scholarly and service institution. Two universities -- Punjab Agricultural University and Uttar

Pradesh Agricultural University -- have already received wide recognition as distinguished schools in certain fields. A.I.D. and the GOI have agreed that FY 1972 will be their final year of obligation for full-time U.S. advisory services. Two other universities -- Mysore Agricultural University and Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University -- have progressed well enough for A.I.D. to envision termination of project assistance in FY 1973 and FY 1974 respectively. The other five Indian universities have further to go. A.I.D. is evaluating prospects for progress at these institutions in order to pinpoint special problems making the rate of progress slower than it need be.

Curriculum and Teaching: Each university offers courses in the major agricultural and scientific subjects, with emphasis on farm problems relevant to the state within which the university is located. Each university has installed an internal examination system which encourages higher levels of student achievement. The universities, particularly the more advanced ones, are sensitive to the need to revise and update curricula to adjust academic programs to employment opportunities for their students upon graduation. Uttar Pradesh has established a one year graduate program in agricultural finance, which will prepare many graduates for managerial, as opposed to purely technical, jobs in agriculture.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ XXXXXXXX				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
					Direct AID	Contract/ GOI AGENCY	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ GOI AGENCY	Total	
Through 6/30/70	24,309	22,286	2,023								University of Illinois Ohio State University Kansas State University University of Tennessee University of Missouri Pennsylvania State University
Estimated FY 71	2,480	2,557	-								
Estimated through 6/30/71	26,789	24,843	1,946	U.S. Technicians Participants	72	1,470	1,542	75	1,770	1,845	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	880	880	-	890	890	
				Other Costs	-	58	58	-	65	65	
Proposed FY 72	2,800	4,000	33,589	Total Obligations	72	2,408	2,480	75	2,725	2,800	

Country: INDIA

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

Sector: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Agricultural Universities	386-11-110-281

Staff and Administration: Long range planning has been introduced at each university, providing a sound basis for future growth. Teaching and research staff at the universities is generally high-quality, with many faculty members having been trained in the U.S. Five of the nine schools A.I.D. is assisting offer Master's and Doctoral level training -- another evidence of growing staff competence. All provide counseling to students on courses of study. Placement services have been established at several of the schools to assist graduates in finding jobs which utilize their academic training.

The agriculture universities are increasingly aware of the benefits of relating to each other through conferences, which provide for exchange of information among scholars, and through the Association of Indian Agricultural Universities, a body of university administrative officers who meet annually to discuss common problems and seek greater support from the states and center government. Also, the evaluation of Punjab Agricultural University, published in 1971, provides a useful model of how institutions of this kind should achieve self-sustained growth. The techniques of the evaluation are beginning to be used in solving institutional problems at other agriculture universities. The university in Orissa used the Punjab study's methodology to bring into focus some of its shortcomings in the fields of research and extension. The results of this study, which has been approved by the university board and State government, will form the basis for future planning in these fields.

Research and Extension Education: The universities are engaged widely in applied research to solve farmers' problems and in spreading the results of research to farmers. Punjab AU conducts a coordinated research program carried out by investigators at three campuses and 17 outlying research stations. Results of research reach the farmer through 290 demonstration centers and 600 separate demonstration plots. Short-courses are

offered for some 7000 persons in agriculture annually.

FY 1972 Program: Forty full-time advisors will work at nine universities. Assistance to the university in Assam, first funded in FY 1971, will begin early in FY 1972; two advisors will be provided. U.S. technicians will continue to concentrate on strengthening curriculum and in helping develop effective research and extension programs. Special efforts will be directed toward strengthening specific disciplines, improving post-graduate education, and stimulating the more advanced institutions to help those less far along. Looking to the future relationship between the Indian universities and the U.S. academic community, the USAID and the contract advisory teams will explore with the agriculture universities and the GOI administrative arrangements to facilitate interchange after the termination of U.S. project assistance. To help coordinate the work of six participating U.S. universities, A.I.D. will finance one contract technician at the Council of U.S. Universities for Rural Development in India.

U.S. Technicians

Direct-Hire: Two direct-hire project managers.

Contract: Forty-one long-term contract specialists and thirty-six short-term (average 3 months) contract consultants. Funding for these services (through March 1973) will be \$1,770,000.

Participants: Contract: 61 degree and 41 non-degree will begin training in the U.S. in disciplines necessary for assisting the universities in sound development; 104 will continue their training.

Commodities: Demonstration materials and supplies.

Country: INDIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Production Promotion	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 386-11-110-366	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 19, FY 1971 PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: The aim of the project is (1) to solve field agricultural problems which reduce potential yields of new varieties and (2) to link agricultural institutions responsible for re-research to those responsible for demonstration and extension. Establishing a problem-solving approach as a normal working pattern not only makes an immediate impact on food production but also on the successful development and transfer of knowledge and technique for other agriculture development activities at the farm level.

In selected Indian States, A.I.D. provides four to six subject matter specialists in such fields as seed production, plant protection, soil fertility, water management and drainage, and agricultural implements. Each U.S. technician joins with his technical Indian counterparts from the State Department of Agriculture, the local Agricultural University which is responsible for extension, and other State facilities responsible for conducting research. These three persons constitute a Field Problem Unit (FPU) to identify production problems, encourage coordinated work of Indian organizations to find solutions and to disseminate corrective measures determined through research. The FPUs work under the guidance of a State Coordinating Committee, composed of representatives of the Center Government, the State Department of Agriculture, the State Agricultural

University or research facility, the leader of the American team in the State, and the A.I.D. Project Manager. In working on specific farm problems, the U.S. specialist attached to the FPU sees his larger goal as the strengthening of institutional cooperation to assure that the FPU approach to problem-solving will continue after the U.S. has terminated its assistance.

Progress to Date: Teams of U.S. specialists are in seven Indian states, each of which has established a high-level Coordinating Committee. Each FPU conducts training programs in its field for Indian specialists who in turn train members of the state extension staff working directly with the Indian farmer. An example of this process occurred last year in Andhra Pradesh State where the Seed Production FPU demonstrated that low yields in many areas were caused by zinc deficiency. The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University carried out applied research on the problem, demonstrating that adding zinc to the soil in various ways and degrees produces sizable increases in yield. Thereupon, state extension personnel began a program of soil testing and trials on farmers' fields to determine zinc deficiencies and suggest immediate remedies for the farmer.

U.S. and Indian staff of the FPUs from the different states have begun to pool their knowledge and experience. An immediate result of a workshop attended by staff from

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES University of Tennessee Kansas State University University of Missouri Pennsylvania State Univ. U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972					
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total			
Through 6/30/70	3,890	2,872	1,018									
Estimated FY 71	1,120	1,108	-									
Estimated through 6/30/71	5,010	3,980	1,030									
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost									
Proposed FY 72	900	1,500	7,410	222	898	1,120	262	638	900			
				U.S. Technicians Participants			64	859	923	65	624	689
				Commodities			158	-	158	197	-	197
				Other Costs			-	39	39	-	14	14
				Total Obligations			-	-	-	-	-	-

Country: INDIA

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

Sector: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Agricultural Production Promotion	386-11-110-366

most of the FPU's was the development of an educational kit for use by farmers in growing high-yielding varieties of seed. The kit has been adopted by several states where USAID Agriculture Production teams are not located.

Farm Machinery FPU's in five states are developing improved threshing equipment for rice and other food grains. And in Mysore and Tamil Nadu, FPU's have helped to introduce high-yielding wheat, which had not been raised before in these two states. Throughout India, storage facilities are being built to safeguard the additional grain which is being produced. FPU's are assisting in the design of these storage efforts in Tamil Nadu, Bihar, and Mysore -- all states which are proceeding with major plans for construction of storage bins. Finally, FPU's are developing education, motivation, and action programs aimed at attacking the rodent problem in three states.

FY 1972 Program: FPU's will continue to concentrate on the agricultural production problems of the states where the teams are located and in the development of institutional linkages between research and extension services to farmers. During FY 1972, the program will be terminated in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa and phased down in Mysore, Maharashtra, and Bihar, where assistance will be terminated in FY 1973. During FY 1972, advisory services (first funded in FY 1971) will begin in two new states -- Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Staffing in these new states will take place as positions in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa are terminated, leaving the total number of U.S. advisors under this project at a constant level.

U.S. Technicians

Direct Hire: Two long-term.

Contract: \$495,000 to fund contracts with five U.S. universities to March 1973. 23 long-term advisors plus 4 short-term consultants (10 man-months).

PASA: \$143,000 to fund a 4-man PASA with the United States Department of Agriculture, including 3 man-months of short-term consultants and overhead.

Participants: 27 long-term participants in practical problems in their specialties; 11 high-level officials for three months each in the United States in production program management.

Commodities: Teaching and demonstration supplies.

Country: INDIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Increased Agricultural Inputs	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 386-11-190-367	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 21, FY 1971 PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist public and private organizations to increase the production and improve the distribution and use of fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, farm implements and, where appropriate, farm machinery.

Progress to Date:

Fertilizers: The Fertilizer Association of India (FAI) conducted a series of marketing seminars and training programs with A.I.D. assistance for improving the capabilities of member companies. As a result of A.I.D. technical advice, a new marketing division has been created in the FAI to give close attention to fertilizer distribution and marketing. A nationwide fertilizer marketing study, expected to provide the basis for modifications in India's fertilizer policies, is now scheduled for completion in December 1972. The first two phases of the study have been completed. A system of reporting fertilizer use and stockholding, assisted by A.I.D., has been in operation in Punjab and Tamil Nadu states on a pilot basis for one year; the GOI has now directed all states to follow the new system.

Seeds: Seed specialists from Mississippi State working with the National Seeds Corporation have undertaken a review and revision of the operational activities of the Corporation. Particularly noteworthy

are the development of a new marketing strategy, based largely on small, private-sector franchised agents, and improvements in seed processing and handling techniques and seed production practices. These improvements are expected to further stimulate seed sales, which rose 40% between 1969 and 1970.

Pesticides: The Pesticides Association of India is following the example of the Fertilizer Association in stimulating improved and increased use of pesticides. A.I.D. has helped the Association to organize inservice training projects and other service activities to its members. Improved techniques for plant pest surveillance are under development and hopefully will be incorporated into the program of the GOI's Central Plant Protection Training Institute.

Assistance to the Department of Agriculture, GOI: The Department has been assisted in several projects in improving the supply of quality farm machinery for sale to farmers. A.I.D. advisors have employed workshops, surveys, and booklets to suggest to small and large scale manufacturers new products for fabrication and techniques of producing these implements.

FY 1972 Program: U.S. experts will continue to assist the fertilizer, seeds, and pesticides organizations by helping conduct training programs, demonstrations,

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/70	2,026	1,389	637								Mississippi State Univ.; U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Estimated FY 71	687	694	-								
Estimated through 6/30/71	2,713	2,083	630	U.S. Technicians	89	215	304	82	299	381	
				Participants	378	-	378	345	-	345	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	3	2	5	-	4	4	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 72	730	704	4,147	Total Obligations	470	217	687	427	303	730	

Country: INDIA

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

Sector: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Increased Agricultural Inputs	386-11-190-367

seminars, studies, and promotional campaigns. In the farm machinery field, advisory services will be provided to the Department of Agriculture in farm machinery, with attention given to the labor-displacement problems which may result from some kinds of mechanization.

aspects; eight in pesticides and plant protection; and eight will receive training in farm implements production and utilization.

FY 1972 will see the beginning of a three-man advisory effort in the area of oilseeds processing. U.S. advisors will work with the National Cooperative Development Corporation in introducing better extraction techniques and improved plant management to the oilseeds processing facilities in the cooperative sector. Over the next three years, the cooperative sector will produce about 15% of India's commercially processed edible oil. Better processing methods which permit more oil to be extracted per measure of oilseeds will reduce the import requirements for edible oils; these imports cost India \$20 million annually.

U.S. Technicians:

Direct-Hire: Three -- a project coordinator, a pesticides advisor, and a fertilizer advisor.

PASA: One USDA entomology advisor plus four man-months of short-term consultant services (\$31,000).

Contract: Three long-term oilseeds processing advisors plus eight man-months of short-term consultants' services (institutional contract), and one pest control advisor, and a farm mechanization/employment advisor under personal service contracts. Total cost of contract advisory service will be \$268,000.

Participants: A total of 15 long-term and 60 short-term participants will receive training in the United States. The majority of these -- about 50 -- will receive training in fertilizer production, distribution, and marketing; nine will receive training in seed technology, particularly production, processing, and marketing

Country: INDIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Soil and Water Management	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 386-11-120-368	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 23, FY 1971 PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop an integrated, efficient program of soil and water resource management, A.I.D. and the Government of India have undertaken four activities: (1) to develop a coordinated approach for soil and water management and conservation, including the identification of problems and the development of technically competent organizations to meet these problems; (2) to establish strong programs of research in soil and water management; (3) to develop organizations to collect and compile information on India's land and water resources and to assess the location and extent of groundwater supplies; (4) to establish pilot demonstrations of soil and water management.

Progress to Date: In 1967, the Minor Irrigation Division and the Water Management Unit of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture were brought under a single leadership, under which were placed all the soil and water personnel formerly dispersed throughout the Ministry and other organizations. This new division provides technical leadership and coordinates the activities of other ministries and agencies in the Center and State governments that deal with land and water problems. Since 1968 U.S. advisors have assisted the GOI water resources program in a wide range of experimental activities designed to serve as models in the development of surface and groundwater. The GOI

is moving along a number of fronts to expand irrigation, as it is recognized that water will be one of the principal constraints on agricultural production increase over the next decade.

U.S. advisors have helped the GOI to develop uniform standards for soil survey and classification, a central data bank on soil and water resources, and studies on proper on-farm utilization of irrigation water.

Regional Pilot Projects for soil and water management have been established in three of India's characteristic soil and water areas -- in Mysore, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh states. At each site, an A.I.D. team of four specialists have helped State personnel develop a program for solving water management problems, using farmers' own plots to demonstrate technical solutions and encourage cooperative actions by neighborhood groups in carrying out these solutions. Each U.S. team has a water management specialist, an irrigation engineer, an agronomist, and a soil scientist. Success of the pilot projects is best illustrated by the fact that the Government of India has established four additional pilot projects on its own initiative. Indian personnel from these new pilot efforts are visiting the A.I.D.-assisted pilot projects for training purposes.

Other recent progress includes: (1) an A.I.D. tubewell

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/70	2,060	1,546	514								
Estimated FY 71	1,020	906	-								
Estimated through 6/30/71	3,080	2,452	628	U.S. Technicians	-	685	685	-	748	748	
				Participants	327	-	327	344	-	344	
				Commodities	-	8	8	-	8	8	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 72	1,100	1,306	5,486	Total Obligations	327	693	1,020	344	756	1,100	

Soil Conservation Service
Contractor will be selected.

Country: INDIA

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

Sector: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Soil and Water Management	386-11-120-368

specialist helped the GOI improve design, construction, operation, and maintenance of public and private tubewells; (2) a surface water hydrologist in early FY 1971 helped the GOI's Soil Conservation Branch to develop procedures for estimating peak rates and volumes of runoff from streams and rivers in certain river valleys. Another advisor assisted in identifying sources and volumes of river sediment; (3) during the second quarter of FY 1971, a U.S. plant physiologist began a three-month program of assistance to the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in planning soil salinity research activities; (4) a two-man U.S. team of flood control engineers completed a study of Brahmaputra River flood problems with the objective of assisting the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission determine the inputs required to prepare a master plan for flood control works on this river; (5) short-term U.S. advisors completed a study which outlines a plan for assisting the Central Ground Water Board (Ministry of Food and Agriculture) and four states to develop competence in the conduct of groundwater assessment programs.

FY 1972 Program: U.S. advisory teams at the Center and at three states (pilot programs) will continue to assist the Government of India in soil and water operations, research, and educational activities. A new subproject will commence in the area of groundwater resources assessment based on a preliminary report completed in FY 1971, cited above. The subproject will have as its aim the upgrading of Indian staff in the Central Groundwater Board (the central government groundwater survey organization) and the state groundwater units. Six U.S. advisors will mount sophisticated groundwater surveys at four locations in India and key these studies into a wide-range of training opportunities for center and state professional staff -- on-the-job training, observation training, and formal classroom work. The objective is to expose the majority of center and a sizable number of state groundwater employees to these high-quality

studies over the next five years. India urgently needs better information on its groundwater resources to suggest new areas of water exploration and to insure that in areas where tubewell drilling is proceeding rapidly (India adds 100,000 new tubewells each year) the water table does not fall due to over-drilling. The groundwater subproject makes necessary a two-year extension of this project's termination date.

U.S. Technicians:

PASA: Twenty soil conservation service advisors. Eight will work at the central level on coordination of programs and will provide technical assistance in the fields of soil science, economics, irrigation, drainage, resource inventory, tubewell development, hydrology, and sedimentation. Twelve will work in three states on the regional pilot projects for soil and water management. Five short-term consultants (18 man-months) will also be funded (\$521,000).

Contract: Six full-time specialists and two short-term consultants in groundwater assessment (\$235,000).

Participants: Thirty-one long-term and 30 short-term participants will train in the United States in soil and water research, use and conservation; in irrigation and drainage methods; in groundwater assessment; and in agricultural economics with special reference to irrigation and drainage.

Country: **NEPAL**

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	FUNDS	
Food Grain Production	Agriculture and Rural Development	TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 367-11-110-054	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 175, FY 1971 PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1958	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop improved agricultural technology for Nepal's food grain programs. Priority will be given to physical development of six research stations located along the southern lowlands. Five of these have USAID advisors. Adaptive research will be carried out with three major cereal grains - rice, corn and wheat - with emphasis on identifying high-yielding varieties. A second priority will be to improve supervision and training in extension service so that research results can be effectively transmitted to farmers.

Three year extension of the project will coincide with completion of laboratory facilities at the research stations and will permit GON staff to begin training in the use of the new facilities.

Progress to Date: Three research stations have had most of their land leveled and canals dug, and all buildings except staff quarters have been erected. Four stations now have adequate irrigation water for tube wells. One new rice variety and a new wheat variety were released for planting this year. Three wheat and two rice varieties appear ready for general release next year.

A rice grading laboratory has been established and staffed. Sites have been selected for experimental

on-the-farm storage bins, and nine have been constructed. The Agriculture Supply Corporation, which supplies farm inputs such as fertilizers and equipment, is now able to function without U.S. advisory services, and U.S. dollar assistance to this activity is being terminated.

FY 1972 Program: Physical development of research stations will continue. Water delivery systems will be extended on all farms, and drainage facilities will be constructed on stations with tube wells.

Experimental work will be intensified with help of a contract agronomist on high protein corn, a crop especially important for hill areas.

Direct Hire: Eight technicians: one agronomist advisor, one extension advisor, one irrigation advisor, and five research advisors.

Contract: Two plant pathologists and one entomologist.

Participants: Twenty-nine Nepalese will be selected for training in U.S. and third countries (Philippines-3, Thailand-1) in agronomy, research station management, plant pathology, rice and wheat production, agricultural economics and marketing.

Commodities: Seeds and scientific equipment.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS' EXPENSES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
Through 6/30/70	2,482	2,313	169		Direct AID	Contract 374 374	Total	Direct AID	Contract 74 74	Total	
Estimated FY 71	370	429		U.S. Technicians	239	41	280	270	74	344	
Estimated through 6/30/71	2,852	2,742	110	Participants	89	-	89	122	-	122	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	1	-	1	9	-	9	
Proposed FY 72	475	587	3,914	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations	329	41	370	401	74	475	

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Organization - East Pakistan	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 391-11-110-143	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 61, FY 1971 PDB	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	

Project Target and Course of Action: The Government of Pakistan's Fourth Five-Year Plan specifies a rice production target of 15.5 million tons for East Pakistan in FY 1975 -- an ambitious increase over the FY 1970 level of 11.7 million tons. To achieve this objective, 8 million acres in the Province will have to be sown with new varieties by the end of the Plan period, requiring 2.5 million acre increase in irrigated acres and 500,000 additional tons of fertilizers. An estimated 3 million additional farmers will need to learn how to use and adopt the new rice technology. The program cannot be carried out without assistance from abroad.

Since its inception, the Agricultural Organization (East Pakistan) project has concentrated on the development of the Agriculture Extension Service and the Agriculture Development Corporation. The project has now been focused and extended to support five critical elements in the Government of Pakistan's rice production program: (1) government organization and administration; (2) transfer of rice technology to the farmers; (3) irrigation policy and organization; (4) pesticides procurement and distribution; and (5) economic analysis.

Progress to Date: The project to date has concentrated on: (1) increasing the efficiency of the Agriculture Extension Service to disseminate information to farmers and train them in the use of improved practices; and (2)

improving the capability of the East Pakistan Agricultural Development Corporation to procure and distribute pesticides, fertilizers, improved seeds and to procure, distribute, and maintain equipment required for mechanized tubewell and low-lift pump irrigation.

New rice varieties have been tested at the East Pakistan Rice Research Institute and limited numbers of varieties found successful under East Pakistani conditions with proper fertilizer, pesticides, and adequate irrigation application. U.S. direct-hire advisors have been helping seven agricultural extension training institutes in staff and curriculum development plus training in improved irrigation procedures.

An impressive beginning for the production program already has been made. Two hundred thousand acres of high-yielding IR-20 rice were planted in 1970 with seed imported from the Philippines. Seed harvested from the 200,000 acres will provide ample supply of IR-20 for increased production over approximately a million acres in FY 1972.

FY 1972 Program: During FY 1972 contractor personnel should arrive in East Pakistan to assist the East Pakistan Agricultural Department develop suitable package inputs, technology, and training procedures for intensified rice production programs; to continue to help upgrade the technical and administrative abilities of the agricultural

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ PERSONNEL			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			Contractor to be selected.		
					Estimated FY 1971		Proposed FY 1972			
Through 6/30/70	2,072	1,963	109		Direct AID	Contract Agencies	Total	Direct AID	Contract Agencies	Total
Estimated FY 71	713	330	-	U.S. Technicians	150	424	574	150	600	750
Estimated through 6/30/71	2,785	2,293	492	Participants . . .	139	-	139	150	-	150
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 72	900	2,150	5,835	Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Total Obligations	289	424	713	300	600	900

Country: PAKISTAN

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

Sector: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Agricultural Organization - East Pakistan	391-11-110-143

extension service, and to assist the Agricultural Development Corporation improve its distribution procedures for essential agricultural inputs. Technical assistance will be provided on the policy level not only for traditional policy concerns in such areas as subsidies and pricing, farmer incentives, and credit schemes but also for new policy problems associated with coordination of agricultural inputs. Coordinated GOEP agricultural services, assisted by A.I.D. advisors, will continue to expand their technical and administrative capabilities to multiply sufficient quantities new rice varieties to meet anticipated requirements for East Pakistan's rice producers.

U.S. Technicians

Direct-Hire: Four advisors to assist the Government of East Pakistan in development of an accelerated rice production program.

Contract: Nine contract advisors in the fields of agriculture: economic analysis, farm management, pesticides, rice agronomy, irrigation, seed improvement and staff training. Sixty man-months of short-term consultants also provided.

Participants: Eight participants will start MA or Ph.D programs in the U.S. Forty participants will receive six-months training at the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines followed by six months of supervised work as assistant extension agents in East Pakistan at the Thana (township) level. Four to six of the most promising participants from each six-month course at IRRI will be selected for an additional twelve-month training course at the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture to prepare as instructors for Government of East Pakistan in-service training centers.

Country: PAKISTAN

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Research	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 391-11-660-296	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 64, FY 1971 PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Targets and Course of Action: High-quality agriculture research is one of the principal requirements for both protecting and extending the agricultural production increases of recent years in Pakistan. For the past two decades Pakistan has been carrying out agricultural research within a basically sound institutional framework. Pakistan's research effort, however, is still deficient in terms of administration, financial resources, and professional quality. In some research fields, activities of the universities and government research organizations overlap one another; in others, critical research topics have been neglected. This project aims to strengthen original and applied agriculture research in Pakistan by improving (1) research administration and coordination, (2) academic training for research scientists, and (3) the quality and usefulness of research.

In the West, research can pave the way for new departures beyond wheat self-sufficiency, in crop diversification and improvement in the nutritional content of various crops. As an example of this effort to diversify in West Pakistan, research directed at increasing edible oil production will be carried out. Current investigations confirm previous findings with respect to the suitability of peanuts as an oilseed crop and a research agenda has been prepared to determine how best to increase peanut production. Since edible oils constitute a major import

item, increased domestic production will result in substantial foreign exchange savings.

The West Pakistan effort will continue to encourage the development of the research capacity of the West Pakistan Agricultural University through a contract with Washington State University, the acceleration of research programs for improvement of wheat, maize and millet, and the development of new research programs for oilseeds and pulses.

In East Pakistan the U.S. is encouraging the development of a coordinated research program through providing assistance to the East Pakistan Agricultural Research Board and to the East Pakistan Agricultural University. The Board will coordinate efforts of all major agricultural research institutions, allocate resources, and evaluate results. The University, assisted by the Southern Consortium for International Education, will work on production-oriented research. The project will emphasize the development of high-response rice varieties which will flourish in the unique climatic situation of East Pakistan and which are needed if that area is to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrain. Other high priority research areas in East Pakistan include fruits and vegetables, jute and sugarcane, agricultural extension and rural sociology, and fisheries development as a source of protein.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/70	295	49	246								Washington State University
Estimated FY 71	651	393	-	U.S. Technicians	45	306	351	25	620	645	Southern Consortium for International Education
Estimated through 6/30/71	946	442	504	Participants	175	30	205	150	30	180	To be selected (oilseeds)
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	95	95	-	100	100	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 72	925	1,422	3,293	Total Obligations	220	431	651	175	750	925	

Country: PAKISTAN

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

Sector:

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Agricultural Research	391-11-660-296

Progress to Date: The West Pakistan Ministry of Agriculture and the four provincial agricultural agencies have begun programs for expanded research and production of foodgrains and oilseeds crops. These efforts are assisted by one U.S. advisor under contract with Washington State University as well as by one direct-hire technician. A contract has been signed with the Southern Consortium of International Education to assist the East Pakistan Agricultural University of Mymensingh. The entire program is also assisted by the Ford Foundation, the Norwegian Aid Agency, and the Swedish International Development Agency.

Participants: 26 direct and 14 contract participants will receive training in research design and administration.

Commodities: Laboratory and research equipment for the East Pakistan Agricultural University.

FY 1972 Program: In East Pakistan, the University contract team members will work closely with the staff at East Pakistan Agriculture University in the development of a program for applied research. They will be engaged directly in inter-disciplinary research and will assist the East Pakistan Agriculture University staff in the development and implementation of their own applied research projects. The team member in Dacca will work with Provincial Agriculture Research Board's professional staff in the development of research priorities, evaluation of proposals for funding, and appraisal of completed projects. In the West, one Washington State University contract advisor, and four new contract advisors will conduct oilseeds research directed towards increasing the yields of groundnut oilseeds crop.

U.S. Technicians

Direct-Hire: One full-time technician assigned to project administration.

Contract: Eight-man Southern Consortium contract team in East Pakistan including a Project Director, Co-Director, soil scientist, plant pathologist, entomologist, agronomist, plant breeder, and an agricultural economist (\$375,000); four oilseeds advisors including a plant breeder, plant pathologist, entomologist, agronomist. (\$75,000)

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

POPULATION AND HEALTH

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed
Technical Cooperation	3.9	8.0	6.7

a/ Includes Development Loan funded grants of \$3,186,000 in FY 1970 and \$7,421,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

In the countries of Near East and South Asia which receive A.I.D. support in population programs, the birth rates exceed 40 per thousand -- more than double the U.S. birth rate -- and none of these countries has reached the stage of economic or social development which would tend to push birth rates downward. Total population in these countries is now estimated at about 750 million, and at present trends, will be 1.5 billion by the end of the century. With the growing awareness of the impact of population growth on social and economic development, countries in the region are initiating and expanding population programs to slow the present rapid growth rates. Nevertheless, traditional patterns in large measure continue to prevail, threatening to erode the hard won rewards of economic development.

The widely disparate conditions in the countries of the region are reflected in the varying stages of program planning and development in the population field. In India and Pakistan, where the overall economic development effort is relatively advanced and the burden of the population problem is apparent, population policies and major programs are an integral part of their Five-Year Development Plans. In these two countries, the development of physical facilities and organizations for population programs is well underway; current emphasis is being placed on improving program management, staff development, and evaluation. Afghanistan and Nepal, where the most basic demographic data are lacking, are in the initial stages of analyzing and defining the nature of the population problem. In Turkey, the primary effort has been directed at expanding educational and informational activities and increasing professional competence.

India, with the largest population in the region (over 550 million), first endorsed family planning in 1951. However, budget allocations for population which were still about \$2 million equivalent in 1963-64, rose to about \$55 million equivalent at the end of the 1960s. About 10% of the fertile couples are now practicing family planning. Over eight million people have been sterilized; 1.5 million are now using the IUD; and 1.9 million are using conventional contraceptive methods. Although birth rates have dropped in some urban and rural localities, the program has

not yet reduced the national birth rate significantly. But the Government of India is determined to expand and improve its family planning program. Simplified procedures for allocation and expenditure of budgeted family planning funds are now in operation. Mass media advertising has been liberally used to create acceptance for the small family norm. Over five million condoms are being sold monthly through a subsidized commercial distribution program. At the Government of India's request, a significant number of Indian institutions are conducting special studies on family planning motivation, training problems, and factors in influencing the effectiveness of family planning services. Family planning programs of Indian voluntary agencies are being encouraged and financed with grants in aid from the Government of India.

The report of a U.N. Study Mission to India in 1969 identified additional administrative and organizational problems, suggested areas for more rapid program expansion, and provided guidelines for external assistance in the population field. Stimulated by this report, the Indian Government quadrupled projected financing for family planning during the Fourth Plan (1969-74) over the previous five years. The United States, within the context of the IBRD Consortium, provided a grant of \$20 million under Title X in FY 1970 to help the Government of India expand financial outlays for family planning beyond the projected Fourth Plan levels. This grant finances imports for the general economy enabling India to meet a part of the added local costs associated with the expanded population program. The United States has indicated a willingness to consider additional grants to help India to step up the pace.

Since 1966, the United States has also been providing technical assistance focusing on training, demographic research, the use of oral contraceptives, and the expansion of mass communications. This project assistance will continue in FY 1972 at an estimated cost of \$1 million.

Pakistan faces population problems very similar to those of India -- its population of 130 million will double within 26 years at the present growth rate of about three percent. Under the Third Plan (1965-70), the Government launched a major long-term effort to increase public awareness and to reduce the birth rate. After an impressive start, the momentum of the family planning program faltered, and the program fell short of the Government's Third Plan targets. The slippage was in part due to political uncertainties existing since early 1969 and in part to

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

POPULATION AND HEALTH

the efforts to expand the program too rapidly. By the end of the Third Plan, about three million IUD's had been inserted; nearly one million sterilizations performed and half a billion conventional contraceptives distributed.

Considerable progress has been made in extending knowledge about family planning. Voluntary family planning associations in East and West Pakistan have launched imaginative programs using puppet shows and radio contests and have established model clinics and family planning motivation centers in cooperatives and other urban industrial enterprises.

The Government program is now at a critical stage in developing facilities necessary to provide family planning services to a larger segment of the eligible population in order to achieve a faster and sustained demographic impact. The field operations are being restructured around a smaller but better qualified staff of field workers. Pilot efforts testing a new delivery system are underway. Added emphasis is being given to training, research, and program evaluation. Recognizing the large task ahead, the Government increased the Fourth Plan allocation for family planning to about \$145 million -- almost twice the Third Plan amount.

Since 1964 A.I.D. has provided advisory services, training, and commodities to support the overall family planning program. In FY 1972, this assistance (\$2.9 million) will be focused on training Pakistanis in research and evaluation in improving demographic statistics and on commodities. A general import program, similar to the India grant, may also be considered to permit the Government to meet the increased local costs of accelerating the program beyond present Fourth Plan levels.

In Turkey, where the population will double to 70 million in 28 years at the present growth rate, the Government has not yet launched a major population program. Dissemination of information and distribution of contraceptives was specifically prohibited until 1965 when the passage of legislation established a population program which has centered on educational and informational activities. Interest in population research and improvement of family planning services is increasing. An Institute of Population Studies has been created at Hacettepe University. Attitudinal surveys have been undertaken and voluntary family planning organizations organized. For FY 1972 A.I.D. is considering assisting a demographic education program which will incorporate new concepts of population education and health.

In Afghanistan and Nepal, A.I.D. supports country efforts to obtain the basic demographic data necessary to formulate population objectives and programs. In FY 1971 A.I.D. financed contracts with major United States universities to help gather and analyze demographic information in both countries through sample censuses and surveys, and to help carry out population and family planning research.

A.I.D. also supports a regional population project which provides research advisory services, commodities, and local currency support for projects. Emphasis is on small, innovative research projects which can be applied throughout the region. Private organizations, such as the Pathfinder Fund and the Population Council, and several United States universities provide services in countries such as Iran. Projects include post partum programs and a survey of demographic patterns in Middle East countries. Using United States-owned Egyptian pounds, A.I.D. will support the Social Research Institute of the American University in Cairo in a comprehensive research program on family planning in the Moslem culture.

Nutrition

Malnutrition depresses the quality of life for millions of people in the region. Protein malnutrition among children of low-income families inhibits growth during the early years, a problem especially pernicious for the very young for whom protein inadequacy can cause impairment of brain growth and mental development. Improved nutrition can also make an important contribution to lowering the high levels of child mortality, believed to be a factor influencing fertility levels.

In India, A.I.D. activities have been designed to (1) raise the level of awareness of the benefits of improved nutrition, (2) help introduce and apply recent advances in food technology through fortification of popular foods with protein, vitamin and mineral supplements, (3) develop indigenous sources of proteins, vitamins and minerals, (4) develop more nutritious commercial foods, and (5) support nutrition research and educational innovation. In addition, A.I.D. has helped the Indian Government, and the State of Tamil Nadu (formerly Madras) in particular, to develop new approaches to comprehensive nutrition planning.

The nutrition project in India has made an important contribution to the development of nutrition consciousness and the

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

POPULATION AND HEALTH

institutionalization of nutrition planning and technology both in the Indian Government and in the private sector. The specific assistance activities and accomplishments include: (1) a survey in the State of Tamil Nadu of agriculture production patterns, distribution problems, dietary customs and other factors which play a part in nutrition so as to create a model for nutrition planning; (2) fortification of atta -- a whole wheat flour staple consumed by the urban poor -- with a vitamin-mineral premix and groundnut protein, in Bombay and Calcutta; (3) work on a process to add iron to salt; (4) technical advice to processors and utilizers of cottonseed and soybean protein flours; and (5) investigations of the production and marketing feasibility of

several products including Vitamin A fortified tea and vegetable protein enriched tapioca.

The current project will terminate in FY 1972 as planned, having substantially accomplished the objectives of helping introduce awareness of the importance of nutrition in India, and assisting in improved nutrition technology and nutrition planning. India is now entering a second phase of approach to its nutrition problems, emphasizing a comprehensive approach to malnutrition, massive child-feeding and mass application of low-cost techniques such as fortification. A new project, involving United States assistance in this new area may develop in the future.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II
Part I

SECTOR: POPULATION AND HEALTH

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71			
<u>AFGHANISTAN</u> Population/Family Planning	* 306-11-570-110	1968	Cont.	224	70	154	1,700	222	1,632	<u>318</u> 318	-	Continuing
<u>INDIA</u> Nutritional Foods Development	386-11-560-380	1969	1972	551	325	226	260	279	207	<u>1,276</u> 226	-	1,037
Family Welfare Planning	* 386-51-580-332	1967	Cont.	5,203	4,758	445	530	643	332	1,050	-	Continuing
<u>NEPAL</u> Malaria Eradication	367-11-510-014	1954	1971	6,453	6,443	10	153	143	20	<u>695</u> -	-	6,606
Family Planning	* 367-11-580-096	1968	Cont.	796	307	489	706	402	793	695	-	Continuing
<u>PAKISTAN</u> Malaria Eradication	391-52-511-139	1963	1971	1,032	1,027	5	155	160	-	<u>2,880</u> -	-	1,187
Family Planning	* 391-11-580-256	1967	Cont.	5,342	2,531	2,811	2,840	2,879	2,772	2,880	-	Continuing
<u>TURKEY</u> Demographic Education	* 277-11-580-595	1972	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>248</u> 248	-	Continuing
<u>CENTO</u> Family Planning	290-11-570-243	1970	Cont.	47	41	6	40	46	-	<u>85</u> 85	-	Continuing
<u>REGIONAL</u> Regional Family Planning	* 298-15-590-019	1968	Cont.	1,931	715	1,216	1,605	1,338	1,483	<u>1,159</u> 1,159	-	Continuing
*Detailed project narrative--See Table III							Total	7,989	6,112	7,239	6,661	

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1970	Estimate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972
A.I.D. employed	14	24	27
Participating agency	15	12	11
Contractor technicians	11	27	47
Total	40	63	85

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1970	Estimate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972
Non-contract	102	121	153
Contract	-	15	26
Total	102	136	179

Country: AFGHANISTAN

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Population/Family Planning	SECTOR Population and Health	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 306-11-570-110	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 7 FY 1971 PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target & Course of Action: The project will assist the Royal Government of Afghanistan (RGA) to obtain the demographic information needed as a resource for development planning and to help the RGA establish a core of trained personnel to provide family planning services.

The project's emphasis is on conducting sample surveys, under the joint sponsorship of the Ministries of Planning and Public Health, to establish a baseline of demographic information about population structure and distribution, and current Afghan knowledge, attitudes and practices affecting fertility. U.S. assistance will also assist Afghanistan's modest family planning program by providing (a) training for Afghans through foreign study, regional seminars, and workshops; (b) advisory assistance for in-country family planning training programs for selected personnel in health services, Afghanistan Family Guidance Association (AFGA) clinics, universities and other concerned ministries; and (c) limited amounts of commodities for educational and promotional purposes.

Progress to Date: AFGA clinics, which now total 10, have been in operation for two years. The Government has given increasing public support to the AFGA program. Under a three-year contract funded in FY 1971, the State University of New York (SUNY) is commencing a sample

census and a survey of Afghan knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP). While contract obligations for FY 1971 had originally been projected at \$165,000, they were subsequently increased to \$1,457,000 to finance the expanded 3-year survey which subsequent analysis indicated was needed in order to provide adequate information for population policy and programming.

FY 1972 Program: Working with the Ministries of Planning and Public Health, the SUNY team will continue field work on the demographic/KAP survey.

U. S. Technicians: Direct Hire: Two advisors and one secretary. Contract: One advisor (training) and one short-term consultant (gynecologist) under personal services contract, \$48,000.

Participants: \$63,000 will be provided for training; U. S. - 3 doctors for 6 months, 2 family planning mass media experts for 3 months, and 4 demographic and family planning program evaluators for 6 months; Iran -- 4 auxiliary workers for 4 months, 2 religious leaders for 2 months, and 2 nurse-midwives for 3 months.

Commodities: \$122,000 will provide contraceptives and clinic equipment for family planning clinics operated by AFGA and RGA, and limited training and transport equipment.

U. S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
	Through 6/30/70	224	70	154	Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
					Direct AID	Contract/Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Agency
Estimated FY 71	1,700	222		46	1,349	1,395	85	48	133	The Research Foundation of State University of New York (SUNY)
Estimated through 6/30/71	1,924	292	1,632	40	-	40	63	-	63	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	157	108	265	122	-	122	
				-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 72	318	Continuing		243	1,457	1,700	270	48	318	

Country: INDIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Family Welfare Planning	SECTOR Population and Health	FUNDS DL	
PROJECT NUMBER 386-51-580-332	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 29, FY 1971 PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of India to improve the effectiveness of its population program.

India's population is growing by close to 15 million a year. If the present 2.5 percent annual rate of growth is not reduced, India's population will pass the one billion mark before the end of the century. The Government of India's objective is to reduce the annual rate to 1.5 percent within the next decade. This requires the Government of India to educate, motivate and provide family planning services to over 100 million couples now of reproductive age and also to educate the tens of millions of young Indian men and women who each year enter into their reproductive years. Success will depend not only on a massive educational campaign and the extension of the present family planning facilities, but also on the increased availability of public health services, with special attention to maternal and child care.

Clinics must be built, staffed with competent medical, paramedical and administrative personnel, and supplied with contraceptives from central distribution points. Training centers must be created to equip the staffs with the knowledge required for their jobs. Logistic arrangements must be established to purchase, store and distribute supplies. New facilities for the production

of contraceptives must be completed and private channels of distribution encouraged to market medically acceptable items. Additional stimulation must be given to population education in schools and in adult education programs. Voluntary agencies should be encouraged to play a more active role in both education and in the provision of clinical services. Further improvement must be made in the administrative system for the operation of the family planning program.

In order to achieve these goals, the government has asked for U.S. training of Indian personnel, and for funding of contraceptives, medical and pharmaceutical supplies, facilities expansion and other equipment and is utilizing U.S. technical advisors for the family planning program.

Progress to Date: The Government of India spent a total of \$36 million equivalent over the years 1960-65 for family planning activities. Its outlays rose to \$36 million in 1966-67, \$48 million in 1968-69, and to \$55 million in 1969-70. Planned expenditures for the period of the Fourth Plan, 1969-74, are \$440 million equivalent or an average of \$88 million annually.

The Government of India has now developed about 2,000 urban and 5,100 rural health centers and nearly 30,000 rural subcenters, as well as nearly 10,000 other medical institutions and clinics providing family planning

U. S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			Bureau of Census Public Health Service		
					Estimated FY 1971		Proposed FY 1972			
Through 6/30/70	5,203	4,758	445		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total			
Estimated FY 71	530	643	-							
Estimated through 6/30/71	5,733	5,401	332	U.S. Technicians	366	38	404	376	186	562
				Participants . . .	56	-	56	123	-	123
				Commodities . . .	70	-	70	365	-	365
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 72	1,050	Continuing		Total Obligations	492	38	530	864	186	1,050

Country: INDIA

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

Sector: POPULATION AND HEALTH

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Family Welfare Planning	386-51-580-332

services. It already has established 44 of the 46 targeted Regional Training Centers. Over 50,000 medical and paramedical family planning personnel have been given initial training. By 1974, approximately 160,000 medical and paramedical personnel will need to have been trained.

To date, a total of 8.1 million sterilizations have been performed and over 1.5 million intrauterine devices are being used. Non-clinical contraceptives, such as diaphragms, jellies, and foam tablets are being distributed free by the government, and condoms are being promoted. An estimated 1.9 million couples are currently using conventional contraceptives. An estimated 200,000 women are now purchasing Indian-made oral contraceptives through commercial channels. The government estimates that about 10,400,000 couples are currently protected as a result of program acceptance up to November 1970, amounting to 10.4 percent of all couples now in the reproductive age group.

The GOI is planning to introduce population education into the schools; interministerial working groups have begun the task of developing curricula.

The Parliament is considering a bill to permit abortions where the mother's physical or mental health is believed to be endangered. It also is considering legislation to raise the minimum legal age for marriage.

Despite these heartening achievements, the overall birth-rate in India will be affected only when still larger family planning programs have been put in place. To help India meet the financial requirements of an expanded family planning program, A.I.D. provided in FY 1970 a \$20 million program grant to help the government enlarge family planning training, evaluation and research and to intensify and expand family planning facilities and services. Since the grant was signed, the government has made significant administrative and other improvements in its activities. For example, the government has

authorized states to increase their funding for specific construction jobs based upon local tender bids, rather than referring the matter to Delhi, as in the past. One state has instituted community cash awards to groups achieving sterilization targets. Strategy for training of family planning workers is being revised. Government contract research is being undertaken on cultural and other aspects of the various regions to be addressed by motivational publications.

A.I.D. has financed the purchase of contraceptives to help develop a subsidized commercial condom distribution system and to test the effectiveness of oral contraceptives in the Indian environment. We have also provided medical supplies and equipment for an anemia prevention program, and to accelerate biomedical research related to conception and contraception.

A.I.D. technicians have assisted the International Institute for Population Studies (formerly the Demographic Training and Research Center) in Bombay which is one of the principal demographic and social research and training institutions in Asia. A.I.D. staff also are helping the Government of India increase family planning efforts in 34 geographical areas designated for more intensive population work.

A.I.D. is helping the GOI adopt new approaches for the task of mass public education; it is also providing technician and commodity assistance to establish and operate a system of informing opinion leaders by direct mail, and is financing equipment for radio coverage and film making.

Other governments and intergovernmental agencies are providing assistance to India in the family planning field, or are currently working out arrangements to do so. These include the Swedish, Norwegian, Canadian, British, and Danish governments, and the IBRD, WHO and other UN agencies.

Country: INDIA

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

Sector: POPULATION AND HEALTH

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Family Welfare Planning	386-51-580-332

A number of non-profit private organizations, including the Ford Foundation, the Population Council, IPPF, the Pathfinder Fund, Johns Hopkins University and the World Assembly of Youth, are also providing assistance to various aspects of family planning programs in India.

Commodities: Audio-visual and research equipment.

FY 1972 Program: A.I.D. will continue efforts to encourage the Government of India to improve the effectiveness of its population program by providing assistance in: training, communications, demographic research and evaluation, and operation of intensive districts. A.I.D. is prepared to consider new proposals for additional dollar grants taking into account India's general financial situation; progress in family planning program, including progress on substantive and administrative matters; and the extent to which other donors provide financial support to the family planning program.

U.S. Technicians

Direct-Hire: Fourteen long-term technicians: 3 supervisory planning and programming staff; 2 nurses; 1 physician; 1 training specialist; 1 research advisor; 1 coordinator for non-governmental organizations; 1 communications specialist; 1 vehicle maintenance advisor; 1 coordinator for the intensive districts program; 1 operation management analyst; and 1 social science advisor.

PASA: Five long-term technicians: 1 demographer; 2 nurses; and 2 doctors. (\$134,000)

Contract: Ten short-term consultants: 1 on the condom distribution program; 1 on oral contraceptives; 1 on training; 2 on demography; 1 on communication; and 4 on planning and programming. (\$52,000)

Participants: Eleven long-term and 21 short-term participants in the U.S. or a third country in family planning and related fields.

Country: NEPAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Family Planning	SECTOR Population and Health	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 367-11-580-096	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 175, FY 1971 PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Nepal in its efforts to develop and strengthen the institutional base necessary to mount an effective long range program of fertility reduction. The goal for the next 5 years is to motivate, and provide effective family planning services to 351,000 couples, or 15 per cent of all married couples of reproductive age.

Progress to Date: The Government of Nepal now has 62 family planning/maternal and child health clinics in 42 of the 75 Nepalese districts. The Ministry of Health has directed all health facilities to participate in family planning work and all doctors to be trained in family planning activities. In FY 1971 approximately 25 new clinics are being opened, and personnel are being trained to operate them. AID has assisted the Government of Nepal in developing a strategy for motivating people to accept family planning training in design of radio programs, "low literacy" publications, posters, and a bi-monthly family planning magazine for the professional staff. Also, AID has worked directly with the Ministry of Education to introduce population questions into the Peace Corps assisted secondary school science curriculum. AID is providing assistance in the organization of a supply and logistics system. A new warehouse has been constructed. A contract is being negotiated with an American firm to provide architectural and engineering services for construction of a family

planning and maternal and child health headquarters building. A new contract with the University of Michigan became effective March 1, 1971, to provide expanded technical assistance to Nepal's family planning program.

FY 1972 Program: AID will help the Government of Nepal to improve operations at existing family planning district offices and centers and help develop in 2 or 3 existing districts intensive small scale pilot projects. These projects will test the most suitable methods of (1) developing information, education, and motivation programs; (2) providing family planning and maternal and child health services; (3) training; and (4) measuring progress and appraising program operations.

U.S. Technicians

Direct Hire: Three long-term direct; 1 supervisory planning and programming advisor; 1 management and logistics advisor; and 1 social science advisor. (\$90,000)

PASA: One Bureau of Census data processing advisor. (\$35,000)

Contract: Five long term advisors; research and evaluation; training; field operations (general); field operations (public health nursing); and information/education.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Through 6/30/70	796	307		489	Estimated FY 1971		Proposed FY 1972			
						Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated FY 71	706	402	-	U.S. Technicians	70	385	455	90	265	355	University of Michigan/ Bureau of Census
Estimated through 6/30/71	1,502	709	793	Participants	83	-	83	89	-	89	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	10	6	16	44	25	69	
				Other Costs	-	152	152	-	182	182	
Proposed FY 72	695	Continuing		Total Obligations	163	543	706	223	472	695	

Country: NEPAL

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

Sector: POPULATION AND HEALTH

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Family Planning	367-11-580-096

(\$230,000). Twelve man-months of consultant service.

Participants: Twenty-nine long and short-term training in the U.S.; training will include research and evaluation, population education, and communications media.

Commodities

Direct: Contraceptives, medical and audiovisual equipment, and professional literature. Contract: Equipment, supplies, and materials for data processing.

Other Costs: Aviation services (\$130,000) Arizona Helicopter Service: funding for additional year; Computer rental (\$52,000) funding for additional year.

Country: PAKISTAN

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Family Planning	SECTOR Population and Health	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 391-11-580-256	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 74, FY 1971 PDB	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: FY 1967	

Target and Course of Action: In 1965 the Government of Pakistan initiated a major, long-term family planning program which is administered through the central Family Planning Council which is responsible for planning and policy formulation, and for channeling and coordinating foreign assistance. During the Fourth Plan period from 1970-1975 the Government aims to reduce the birth rate by reorganizing the administration of the regular program and through expanded programs in motivation, training, research and evaluation. U.S. support includes advisory services, provision of commodities unavailable locally and participant training.

Progress to date: While the program did not fully achieve targets planned for the Third Plan period ending in 1970, considerable progress was made in extending knowledge about family planning. Voluntary family planning associations have been organized, and model clinics and motivation centers have been established. To improve the program during the Fourth Plan period, the Government proposes two major changes: (1) a restructured field organization replacing the part-time field staff with full-time, better paid and trained motivation and data-gathering teams, and (2) restructured training, research and evaluation centers in East and West Pakistan, replacing several centers with two consolidated centers in Lahore and Dacca (TREC's) whose programs will be more closely tied to operational activities. In support of

this renewed effort, the Government has increased the Fourth Plan allocation for family planning to about \$145 million -- about twice the Third Plan amount. Proposals for further expansion of the budget have been under consideration within the Government based largely on contingent provisions for additional foreign donor assistance. The Fourth Plan field program has been initiated. Pilot operation for developing and testing motivational materials, and training personnel in data-gathering techniques have been initiated in seven districts. The two Training, Research and Evaluation Centers at Lahore and Dacca began functioning in October 1970. To assist these two centers, A.I.D. has funded contracts with two universities, to provide advisors and training. Pakistan is also receiving assistance from other donors, including Sweden, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the Ford Foundation.

FY 1972 Program: U.S. direct-hire advisors will assist the Government in improving its program and will advise on the use of motivational education materials, selection and supply management of commodities, and use of incentives to promote family planning. PASA specialists will assist in sample surveys designed to make the 1971 population census data more relevant to population programs. Contract technicians will provide technical advisory assistance to the TREC's.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972				
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		
Through 6/30/70	5,342	2,531	2,811									U.S. Bureau of Census Contractors to be selected.
Estimated FY 71	2,840	2,879	-									
Estimated through 6/30/71	8,182	5,410	2,772	U.S. Technicians	171	1,510	1,681	145	565	710		
				Participants	325	-	325	280	-	280		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	834	-	834	1,890	-	1,890		
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed FY 72	2,880	Undetermined		Total Obligations	1,330	1,510	2,840	2,315	565	2,880		

Country: PAKISTAN

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

TABLE IIIa

Sector:

PROJECT TITLE

Family Planning
U.S. Technicians

PROJECT NUMBER

391-11-580-256

Direct-Hire: Seven full-time advisors include five at the central level and one each in the East and West Wings.

PASA: Three advisors from the U.S. Bureau of Census.
(\$95,000)

Contract: Six TREC contract technicians and two institutional contract advisors in planning and research.
(\$470,000)

Participants: Thirty-one long-term and twenty short-term trainees will study population dynamics, public administration and sociology and enroll in specialized workshops, conferences and seminars.

Commodities: Contraceptives, research supplies/equipment, educational/publicity materials, some transport, totaling \$1.9 million, will be provided.

Country: TURKEY

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Demographic Education	SECTOR Population and Health		FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 277-11-580-595	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this project is to provide the framework for continuing assistance to Turkey's family planning program. The first year of the project includes a pilot project in five Turkish provinces to develop courses on the problems posed by excessive population growth in Turkey's adult literacy program. Teaching materials will be prepared and 25 administrators and 50 instructors will be trained in their use, as well as in evaluation techniques. Over a 12-month period 50 adult literacy classes for approximately 1,000 students will be conducted to test the effectiveness of the materials and determine what, if any, revisions are required before the materials are adopted for wider distribution. A second target is to improve the range and quality of the demographic statistics. Heretofore, the School of Public Health conducted modest demographic surveys which had limited application to GOT development planning. This responsibility is now being transferred to the State Institute of Statistics. Under this program, assistance will be provided to SIS to design, conduct and analyze sample surveys which will provide information required for family planning. Training in the U.S. will be provided to selected individuals whose responsibilities include policy planning for Turkey's social development and family planning programs.

FY 1972 Program: A contract will be signed to assist the Ministries of Education and Health develop and test new materials on family planning, nutrition and mother and child care, which will be incorporated in Turkey's adult literacy program. U.S. Bureau of Census personnel will work with the State Institute of Statistics to institute an effective demographic survey and research program.

U.S. Technicians

Direct-Hire: One direct-hire population officer will coordinate all activities in the family planning area.

PASA: One full-time demographer and two short-term specialists will advise the State Institute of Statistics.

Contract: One long-term and three short-term consultants in adult literacy education.

Participants

Direct: Nine long-term and thirteen short-term participants will be given training in the U.S. in demographic analysis and family planning.

Contract: Ten Turkish administrators will attend a workshop on adult literacy to be conducted by the contractor.

Commodities: Teaching materials.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
	Estimated FY 71			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972
Estimated through 6/30/71				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Proposed FY 72	248	Continuing		133	115	248	
			Cost Components				
			U.S. Technicians		27	102	
			Participants		106	5	
			Commodities		-	8	
			Other Costs		-	-	
			Total Obligations				

PROJECT TITLE Regional Family Planning	SECTOR Population and Health	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 298-15-590-019	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 184, FY 1971 PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: This project is designed to address population program requirements in research, technical assistance and training which can best be met on a regional basis. A major focus is on research that will lead to the development of better family planning delivery systems and small innovative family planning projects which can be applied throughout the region. Activities under this project are carried out through agreements with several U.S. private organizations.

Progress to Date: Johns Hopkins University is carrying out a five year (1969-1974) experimental research project in India designed to determine the extent to which the addition of health services will increase effective use of family planning. Baseline surveys have been completed in all villages in the sample, and studies are under way to determine the comparative costs and long-term effectiveness of four alternative methods for providing family planning services.

Under a research contract with Research Triangle Institute, a number of studies have been completed on a series of key problems related to the acceptance and effective delivery of family planning services in NESAs countries.

Under a contract with the University of North Carolina (FY 1969) demographic patterns and social economic

factors in Middle East countries are being surveyed. A.I.D. is also funding a comprehensive research project by the American University of Cairo to make a systematic investigation of factors related to population growth in a Muslem culture.

A.I.D. is funding projects through the Population Council to help expand the postpartum program in India. In addition, the Council is exploring opportunities for experimental and innovative efforts in demographic research, workshops, seminars and expansion of family planning services in several countries in the region.

The Pathfinder Fund is carrying out projects in India and Turkey. The Fund established an Indian affiliate in 1970 and is carrying out a series of projects with Indian private organizations to improve and expand family planning services. The Fund is also helping the Turkish Development Foundation, a private organization, to carry out a pilot project to measure the impact of commercial availability of conventional contraceptives on contraceptive use and to expand this project to a national scale.

FY 1972 Program: Research activity by Johns Hopkins University, Research Triangle Institute, and the American University of Cairo will receive additional funding. Technical services by The Pathfinder Fund, The Population

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
Through 6/30/70	1,931	715	1,216		Direct AID	Contract/AGENCY	Total	Direct AID	Contract/AGENCY	Total	
Estimated FY 71	1,605	1,338	-	U.S. Technicians	-	487	487	-	380	380	Pathfinder Fund
Estimated through 6/30/71	3,536	2,053	1,483	Participants	-	91	91	-	105	105	Johns Hopkins University
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...:	-	308	308	-	110	110	Research Triangle Institute
				Other Costs	-	719	719	-	564	564	American University of Cairo
Proposed FY 72	1,159	Continuing		Total Obligations	-	1,605	1,605	-	1,159	1,159	

Country: NESA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

Sector: POPULATION AND HEALTH

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Regional Family Planning	298-15-590-019

Council and the Colombo Plan Advisor will be continued.

U.S. Technicians

Contract: Seven long-term advisors in research, training and evaluation.

Participants: Sixteen short-termers for training in the U.S. in population dynamics.

Commodities: Research equipment and contraceptive supplies.

Other Costs: Local currency costs of regional research activities.

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed
Technical Cooperation	9.6	10.2	10.8

Just as in the United States, education means access to better jobs and an escape from poverty in the Near East and South Asia. Governments in the region are under great pressure to accommodate more children in the primary school system, open new secondary schools and create new technical and other higher schools for growing numbers who qualify for higher education. In the last decade primary school enrollment more than doubled in India, Pakistan and Turkey--an increase of 30 million children. The doubling of enrollment, which also occurred in secondary schools and colleges, required annual increases in budgets for new schools, additional teachers and more equipment and books. Despite efforts to expand and improve the educational system, serious problems remain. The countries are attacking these with the help of foreign donors, including the United States and the United Nations.

Assistance to Formal Education Systems:

A.I.D.'s technical assistance program for education in the Near East and South Asia region, which is one-fourth of our total bilateral regional program, is designed to:

- raise the quality of elementary school curriculum by (a) introducing modern methods and approaches, (b) incorporating the contemporary world into the teaching of reading and social studies, (c) modernizing the method of teaching reading and writing, and (d) introducing the study of science, agriculture and technical arts into primary schools -- with the objective of achieving literacy by the fourth grade -- so that ten-year olds will have greater competence in handling ordinary problems of life and work;
- bring modern concepts of science and mathematics into the secondary school curriculum, thus preparing graduates for employment or enrollment in higher technical and scientific schools;
- create new institutions of higher education to train future administrators, managers, scientists and skilled

technicians;

- upgrade and expand staffs of existing higher educational institutions so they can enroll increasing numbers of young people desiring and capable of achieving a higher education;
- improve the competence of ministries of education in order to plan and evaluate education programs more effectively.

In Afghanistan and Nepal our focus is on the improvement of the primary school curriculum; in India and Pakistan on science and mathematics at the secondary school and college levels; in Turkey, on the training of university faculty members and improvement of research, evaluation and budgeting in the Ministry of Education. Contract teams from the engineering schools of major American universities are completing assistance to the Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur in FY 1971 and to the Faculty of Engineering of Kabul University in FY 1972.

Improving Elementary School Curriculum: (\$1.6 million)

In FY 1966 Afghanistan asked for help to reform its primary school curriculum. A team of eight advisors from Teachers College of Columbia University is now in the third year of an eight-year program to revise the texts used in the six primary grades, and to add health, agriculture and mechanical arts to the traditional subjects of reading, writing and mathematics. The reform also involves the introduction of new methods of teaching mathematics and the social studies and simplifies the teaching of language and writing. Since this will be the first time texts will be distributed to primary schools throughout Afghanistan, the program also requires the Afghan Education Ministry to organize textbook writing, testing, printing and distribution. For the first time new texts, using stories and examples from contemporary Afghan life and illustrated by Afghan artists, will be tested in schools before being printed and distributed. Thus, the program requires significant improvement in the entire organization in the Ministry of Education Elementary School Department.

The Teacher Education project in Nepal has been refocused to provide support for a textbook reform on the same order as in Afghanistan. American advisers will assist in revising primary school curriculum and in improving the distribution and utilization of textbooks throughout the mountain country.

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING

In India expert consultants have helped develop a new project using "programmed instruction" in science and mathematics in the Bombay elementary school system. A.I.D. will support a new five-year program, the minimum time needed to develop curricula in science and mathematics for grades I through V. Given the relatively poor mathematics and science training of many grade school teachers, texts will be prepared in sequential form so that students can learn more of the fundamentals at home and thus reach a higher level of academic competence than at present. During the five-year period, the "programmed texts" will be prepared and tested and the teaching staff will be trained in methods of discussion based on the new texts the students will be using at home.

Secondary School and College Science and Mathematics: (\$0.8 million)

Since FY 1964, under a project coordinated by the National Science Foundation, American teachers and their Indian counterparts have directed "summer teacher training institutes" to improve science and mathematics teaching in secondary schools and universities. The "summer school" techniques developed in the United States by National Science Foundation consultants have been modified to suit the Indian situation. Each summer between 150 and 250 American specialists with their Indian counterparts have taught Indian secondary school and college teachers of the sciences and mathematics in new approaches and the integration of laboratory techniques into the curriculum; by 1970 when A.I.D. phased out its support of this element of the project, 31,000 Indian teachers had been trained. This has been a major and highly successful effort in the introduction of new approaches and the application of them in a classroom situation. NSF consultants will now assist state ministries of education in the preparation of texts and teaching guides. A similar program, but on a smaller scale, has been carried out in East Pakistan since FY 1967 by the International Institute of Education under A.I.D. contract. By June 1970, over one-third of all East Pakistani college-level teachers of science and mathematics had been trained in the new methods.

Higher Education: (\$2.6 million)

In Afghanistan, Kabul University's Faculties of Engineering and Agriculture are examples of successful assistance to new institutions of higher education. When A.I.D.-funded assistance to these two Afghan faculties ends in FY 1972, 45 faculty members in the School of Agriculture and 55 in the Engineering School will have studied in the United States. The curricula of the two schools

have been fully developed through the cooperative efforts of the American advisors and the Afghan faculty, including the returned participants; laboratory and practical work is fully integrated in the curricula; and research projects are a part of the fourth year course structure. Enrollment in the Faculty of Agriculture, which now has a "demonstration farm" where students work each year, has grown from 100 students in 1965 to 480 at present. The 80 Afghans who are graduating annually from the School are entering the Ministry of Agriculture's extension and research stations and the Ministry of Education's vocational schools. The Faculty of Engineering has about 400 students and graduates 75 students a year who work in the Ministries of Public Works and Agriculture designing roads, bridges, dams and irrigation systems.

In FY 1972 A.I.D. will begin to help Nepal plan its first college of agriculture, modeled on similar institutions in India and Pakistan.

Two projects in Turkey are designed primarily to train new faculty members in the college-level Academies of Commerce and the Middle East Technical University. The Academies are Turkey's main source of accountants, financial analysts and other trained middle-level technicians for the private sector. From FY 1965 to FY 1969, A.I.D. provided a team of American advisors who taught courses, wrote texts and developed course materials. Between FY 1967 and FY 1970, over thirty-five participants received higher degrees in the United States and returned to teach in the Academies. By FY 1973 an additional seventy participants, who will have achieved masters' degrees or doctorates from American institutions under this project, will be appointed as new faculty members.

Several years ago, the United States agreed to help the Middle East Technical University achieve the goals of its five-year expansion program. A loan of \$4.5 million was made to purchase books and equipment in FY 1967. In addition, American science and technical instructors were provided under technical assistance until a Turkish faculty could complete graduate studies in U.S. institutions. The university has also received assistance from the U.N., the OECD and other country donors for training faculty members abroad and financing expatriate faculty members.

Improving Government Capacity to Plan and Evaluate Education Program: (\$0.2 million)

In FY 1968 A.I.D. began a five-year program of assistance to the Turkish Ministry of Education to create a research and evaluation unit. The creation of this new unit represented a profound change

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING

for the Ministry since it involved the concept of a central staff to advise the Minister on the relative merits of programs developed by autonomous technical departments and develop alternative approaches for Ministry consideration. The unit is studying past investment in education and the implication of present curricula to help the Ministry decide on revised education goals and how to achieve them.

Assistance in Training for Development: (\$5.0 million)

The scarcity of analytical and managerial skills in the countries of the Near East and South Asia weakens the capacity of the private and public sectors to create and direct development programs. A.I.D. funds major participant training projects both in the United States and in the American University of Beirut to increase the number of economists, planners, and administrators who can assume leadership roles in the management of development programs.

In Afghanistan and Turkey, projects are focused on assisting government agencies to increase and improve the management of government budget resources. The Financial Administration Improvement project in Afghanistan provides training and a team of four advisors to improve the administration of revenue collections. It is planned to train 35 to 50 Ministry of Finance staff members in the United States and Iran over the next three years. The project also will develop a permanent inservice training institution within the Ministry of Finance. In Turkey, A.I.D. is drawing on the expertise of New York State's Budget Division to provide consultant services to help the Turkish Budget Directorate develop a program budget system. Under this five-year project begun in FY 1970 with projected total funding of \$500 thousand, New York State budget officers are helping the Turks establish an in-country summer training program which has already graduated nearly 300 Turkish budget personnel; an additional 150 officers are to be trained in FY 1972. In addition, on-the-job training is provided in Albany for selected middle and top management Ministry of Finance personnel and budget personnel from other Turkish agencies.

In every country in the region there are critical shortages of trained government civil servants to design and administer development programs. The demand for managerial personnel in Turkey is expected to increase by a third between FY 1965 and FY 1972 with the sustained growth of the private sector. The reorganization of West Pakistan into 4 provinces, and the increasing demand generated by the Green Revolution in India and Pakistan for more and better government services in the rural areas, increases the need

for trained civil servant development-oriented managers. To help meet this growing and as yet unsatisfied demand, we are financing development administration training projects in Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Turkey, and Jordan. In FY 1972 an estimated 165 civil servants from these countries will receive long or short-term training in the United States in selected management fields. In Turkey, participants are drawn from the staffs in the Ministry of Finance and the State Planning Organization, both key institutions in directing the long-range development plan. There will also be training in other important areas such as export promotion and tourism as well as graduate training in business administration for about 20 participants a year from the private sector. This program is managed by the Turkish Education Foundation (TEF), a private organization of businessmen and educators, which is developing the capacity to finance its own overseas training program. All private sector trainees will contribute the equivalent cost in Turkish currency to a TEF fund which will finance additional training scholarships. The training for Pakistanis, Indians, and Jordanians includes such fields as manpower planning, tax administration, personnel administration, and banking. A new project will begin in Afghanistan to provide graduate-level training for civil servants to upgrade their skills in economics and program planning. An increasing number of Afghan participants are attending the Faculty of Public and Business Administration at Tehran University. This excellent institution was established in FY 1956 with U.S. assistance as an Institute of Public Administration attached to the Faculty of law. In less than fifteen years it has evolved into a full fledged faculty in its own right. High quality curricula are offered in regular academic programs for Bachelors' and Masters' Degrees. In addition, a summer institute program has been set up for specialized training.

A.I.D. continues to finance graduate and undergraduate training at the American University of Beirut. During FY 1972, 475 participants will receive A.I.D.-funded scholarships to pursue graduate training. Slightly more than half of the students come from Pakistan, Jordan, and Afghanistan; the rest come from other countries throughout the region -- including Lebanon, Cyprus, Iran and Nepal. Over half of the participants will pursue studies in agriculture and education, with the remainder studying engineering, public and business administration and public health and nursing.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II
Part I

SECTOR: EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71			
AFGHANISTAN												
Economic Planning	306-11-755-080	1961	1971	2,421	2,144	277	378	342	313	3,110	-	2,799
Land Inventory	306-11-750-100	1967	1971	331	246	85	30	115	-	-	-	361
Agriculture Education	306-11-690-092	1956	1972	5,533	5,161	372	288	435	225	425	-	6,246
Technical Education	306-11-660-093	1953	1972	12,068	11,392	676	746	835	587	740	-	13,554
Kabul University Administration Improvement	306-11-680-013	1966	1972	1,064	806	258	262	290	230	300	-	1,626
Financial Administration Improvement	* 306-51-750-029	1956	1974	5,168	5,132	36	500	209	327	425	1,292	7,385
Elementary and Secondary Education	* 306-11-690-091	1952	1976	14,297	13,617	680	666	864	482	740	3,505	19,208
National Development Training	* 306-11-799-123	1972	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	-	Continuing
Statistical Information System Development	* 306-11-780-124	1972	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	2,389	2,664
INDIA												
Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	386-11-660-150	1959	1971	13,394	12,683	711	730	900	541	904	-	14,124
Teaching of Science and Mathematics	* 386-11-660-226	1964	1975	6,140	5,690	450	325	387	388	459	800	7,724
Development Training	386-15-790-414	1971	Cont.	-	-	-	100	34	66	170	-	Continuing
Improved Teaching Techniques	* 386-11-640-385	1972	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	1,250	1,525
JORDAN												
Public Administration	278-11-790-083	1957	1969	2,501	2,436	65	-	65	-	300	-	2,501
Development Administration Training	278-16-790-146	1970	Cont.	203	15	188	295	240	243	300	-	Continuing
NEPAL												
Panchayat Development	367-11-810-090	1963	1970	981	923	58	-	58	-	748	-	981
Statistics Development	367-11-780-078	1960	1971	207	204	3	45	36	12	-	-	252
Management Improvement and Training	367-11-720-074	1962	1972	877	761	116	37	67	86	108	-	1,022
Teacher and Technical Education	* 367-11-610-060	1954	1977	3,901	3,418	483	487	612	358	540	1,777	6,907
Agriculture Education	* 367-11-110-217	1972	1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	60	160
*Detailed project narrative--See Table III				Total			10,172	11,248	7,769	10,761		

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1970	Estimate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972
A.I.D. employed	11	5	4
Participating agency	10	13	13
Contractor technicians	193	139	116
Total	214	157	133

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1970	Estimate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972
Non-contract	401	421	537
Contract	658	579	565
Total	1,059	1,000	1,102

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II

Part 2

SECTOR: EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/71			
PAKISTAN												
West Pakistan Agriculture University	391-11-660-146	1961	1969	2,073	2,046	27	-	27	-	750	-	2,073
East Pakistan Universities	391-11-660-144	1959	1970	2,442	2,333	109	-	109	-	-	-	2,442
Commercial Institutes, East Pakistan	391-11-610-276	1967	1970	305	280	25	-	25	-	-	-	305
Government Financial Management	391-11-780-303	1968	1970	160	94	66	-	66	-	-	-	160
Statistical Services	391-11-780-037	1955	1971	2,511	2,467	44	254	191	107	-	-	2,765
Summer Science Institutes, East Pakistan	391-11-660-278	1967	1972	1,121	954	167	330	225	272	300	-	1,751
Government Administrative Staff Improvement	391-11-760-299	1969	1973	88	64	24	50	40	34	200	150	488
Low Cost Textbook Publishing	391-11-690-346	1971	1972	-	-	-	155	55	100	100	-	255
Functional Literacy	391-11-690-348	1971	1973	-	-	-	150	-	150	150	100	400
TURKEY												
Labor Relations Services	277-15-490-377	1966	1970	325	296	29	-	29	-	2,074	-	325
Tax Administration	277-11-750-433	1967	1971	470	433	37	110	105	42	-	-	580
Industrial Relations Training	277-13-410-356	1961	1972	1,562	1,527	35	99	124	10	50	-	1,711
Academies of Economics and Commerce	277-11-770-357	1962	1972	1,772	1,486	286	140	282	144	468	-	2,380
Higher Education	277-11-660-445	1968	1972	1,468	657	811	460	598	673	560	-	2,488
Development Statistics	277-11-740-364	1962	1973	1,222	1,153	69	170	149	90	157	113	1,662
National Education Research and Planning	277-11-680-398	1967	1973	606	339	267	126	185	208	210	146	1,088
Budget Administration Improvement	277-11-750-448	1970	1973	120	39	81	130	143	68	129	123	502
Development Administration Training	* 277-15-995-396	1966	Cont.	1,114	570	544	509	446	607	500		Continuing
CENTO												
Support of Specific Technical Assistance Requests	290-11-995-200	1958	Cont.	2,137	1,784	353	215	435	133	250		Continuing
Multilateral Technical Cooperation Fund	290-11-995-114	1959	Cont.	910	910	-	105	105	-	105		Continuing
CENTO Multilateral Science Fund	290-11-995-207	1967	Cont.	43	43	-	20	20	-	20		Continuing
REGIONAL												
AUB Training	* 298-13-995-015	1951	Cont.	38,332	36,919	1,413	2,260	2,400	1,273	2,500		Continuing
				Total								

*Detailed project narrative--see TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Financial Administration Improvement Revenue and Customs		SECTOR Education and Manpower Training		FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 306-51-750-029		PRIOR REFERENCE Page 7, FY 1971 PDB		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1956	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Finance improve its system of revenue administration by providing American specialists in collecting and accounting procedures, budget analysis and customs administration. The project also includes the training of Afghan counterparts both in the U.S. and in Afghanistan.

Progress to Date: Over the past several years the Ministry of Finance has increased its capability to organize budget materials and analyze budget requests. The revised expenditure classification system adopted this past year has given operating agencies more flexibility in the use of approved budgets. First steps have been taken to introduce a very simple program budgeting system. The customs advisor and his Afghan counterparts redesigned the classes of imported goods following the internationally used Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, and the enforcement of customs rates and the control of goods in the customs warehouse have been substantially improved. Part of the 20% increase of last year's customs revenues was a result of the new procedure. A new Customs code has been drafted with the help of U.S. specialists and been placed before Parliament.

FY 1972 Program: A team of four contract advisors on revenue administration will begin to assist counterparts

in the Ministry of Finance in improved administration and organization of revenue collection and training of Afghans. Training programs in the Ministry will be initiated to instruct about 400 members of the Ministry on various aspects of tax collection, administration and accounting. Advisors will continue to assist in customs administration and the implementation of newly adopted procedures.

U.S. Technicians: Four contract technicians will advise the Ministry of Finance in the fields of public finance, revenue administration, tax enforcement and training (\$162,000), and 2 Bureau of Customs advisors will continue to assist the Customs Department (\$92,000).

Participants:

Revenue: 16 participants: 10 to the U.S. for a full year; 2 to continue U.S. training; 4 to Iran for 12 months training in fiscal administration and budget management (\$113,000).

Customs: 10 participants in various aspects of administration -- 6 for training in the U.S. for 4 months each; 4 to Iran for 6 months each (\$27,000).

Commodities: Calculating machines, professional journals and textbook materials (\$20,000) and specialized customs equipment (\$11,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/70	5,168	5,132	36		-	446	446	-	254	254
Estimated FY 71	500	209	-		31	-	31	140	-	140
Estimated through 6/30/71	5,668	5,341	327		8	15	23	11	20	31
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 72	425	1,292	7,385	Total Obligations	39	461	500	151	274	425

U.S. Bureau of Customs
Contractor to be determined.

Country: AFGHANISTAN

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Elementary and Secondary Education - Primary - Curriculum and Textbooks	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training		FUNDS TC
	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 7, 1971 PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1952	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976
PROJECT NUMBER 306-11-690-091			

Project Target and Course of Action: The present project assists the RGA Ministry of Education to upgrade and modernize the primary education curriculum. U.S. advisors assist the Ministry of Education in the development and production of curricula, textbooks and teachers' instructional guides in six subject disciplines. A training component provides editing and printing of the texts. The project also includes professional training for Afghans in curriculum development, textbook writing and testing, and allied educational subjects.

Progress to Date: Work on the revision of the primary school curriculum began in 1968. Progress on the textbooks was sufficiently advanced by 1970, and the interest of the Ministry was sufficiently great to lead to an agreement with the RGA to supplement the existing advisory staff and extend the life of the project to 1976. Texts in five primary grade subjects (mathematics, health, social studies, reading and manual arts) have been completed and are in the process of being tested and revised as needed. Printing and distribution of texts and instructional guides will be carried out as testing and revisions are completed. The professional staff of the Curriculum Development Division of the Ministry is playing an increasing role in the curriculum textbook program. Many staff members were trained in the U. S.; four Afghan educators are in the U. S. to study the theory and techniques in curriculum develop-

ment and textbook preparation.

FY 1972 Program: The contract advisory team will be increased to include specialists in production and editing. The subject matter specialists will continue to work with their Afghan counterparts in developing texts, pre-testing material in selected schools, and providing in-service training to Afghan teachers on use of the new materials. The plan is to complete texts in: mathematics (1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades); health (6th grade); science (4th grade); social studies (5th grade); reading (2nd grade and manual arts (5th grade).

U. S. Technicians: A contract team of 13 technicians including a Chief of Party, administrative assistant, and curriculum textbook specialists in mathematics, health, science, social studies, reading, manual arts, textbook production, and teacher training. Three local hire secretaries will be funded under the Trust Fund. Contract funding also provides for short-term consultants in production and textbook design (24 man-months).

Participants: Continue degree-training of seven participants in the U. S. and seven new participants in educational psychology, testing and textbook writing and editing.

Commodities: Books and professional materials.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS		
					Estimated FY 1971		Proposed FY 1972
					Direct AID	Contract/Other	Total
Through 6/30/70	14,297	13,617	680				
Estimated FY 71	666	864	-				
Estimated through 6/30/71	14,963	14,481	482	U.S. Technicians	-	602	602
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	52	52
				Commodities	12	-	12
				Other Costs	-	-	-
Proposed FY 72	740	3,505	19,208	Total Obligations	12	654	666
					17	723	740

Teachers College,
Columbia University

Country: AFGHANISTAN

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE National Development Training	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 306-11-799-123	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: Specialized training will be provided to assist the Government of Afghanistan to strengthen and improve the planning, implementation, and evaluation of its social and economic development program. Specifically, the USAID and the RGA jointly will select key officials; provide them with advanced skills and knowledge at the graduate level, oriented to problems of government policy analysis, management, and legal and judicial administration; and return them to use these skills at higher levels of responsibility in the Afghan development program. In addition, Afghans of high potential may be given undergraduate training to meet critical gaps in administering the national development program.

Participants: 20 for training in the U. S. and 16 to train in Iran.

Of those selected for training, some will be from the judiciary, judges, prosecutors, and law teachers and their programs will be focused on the development of legal skills. The programs of the others will be focused on managerial, professional, and economic analysis skills.

FY 1972 Program: 36 trainees for the first year. During the first year of the project only 36 trainees will be selected - 20 to train in the U. S. and 16 at the Institute of Public Affairs in Iran.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1971		Proposed FY 1972				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/70				Cost Components						
Estimated FY 71										
Estimated through 6/30/71					U.S. Technicians			-	-	-
					Participants			205	-	205
					Commodities			-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs			-	-	-	
Proposed FY 72	205	Continuing		Total Obligations			205	-	205	

Country: AFGHANISTAN

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Statistical Information System Development	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 306-11-780-124	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target: To assist Afghanistan establish a national statistical service and information systems specifically designed to provide basic data in planning, evaluating and managing the Afghan economy.

Background to Project Development: The RGA Ministry of Planning requested the U.S. Bureau of the Census to make a comprehensive analysis of Afghanistan's current statistical services and future needs. The study found the statistical services inadequate and recommended the co-ordination of all services under a single institution. The RGA has accepted the report's recommendations and as a first step established a National Statistical Advisory Committee. It has also initiated a study of Afghanistan's long-range data requirements which will be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan 1972-1977. The RGA has appointed a U.S.-trained statistician to head the Statistics Department in the Ministry of Planning. He will also serve as Executive Secretary of the National Statistical Advisory Committee. The RGA has defined the following areas of activity where statistical information is of greatest need: population; household expenditures; consumer prices; private construction; labor-manpower; agriculture and industry.

FY 1972 Program: The RGA expects to: (1) plan and authorize a national statistics office, (2) begin work on a system of national accounts, (3) initiate a revision

of critical indexes, and (4) begin in-house training programs. U.S. assistance in this effort will be a 5-man Bureau of Census team.

U.S. Technicians: 5 full-time PASA technicians: A principal statistical advisor; agricultural, industrial and economic statisticians (National Accounts); and a geographer (Census Cartography). In addition, several short-term consultants will be provided.

Participants: Seventeen participants: U.S., 4 long-term in National Accounts and 3 long-term in Systems Analysis and Data Processing; Third Country -- 10 for 9 months each in basic statistics at the Iranian Statistical Training Institute.

Commodities: Specialized equipment.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			Bureau of Census
					Estimated FY 1971		Proposed FY 1972	
					Direct AID	Other Agency Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/70								
Estimated FY 71								
Estimated through 6/30/71								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					
Proposed FY 72	275	2,389	2,664	Total Obligations	90	185	275	

Country: INDIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Teaching of Science and Mathematics	SECTOR Education and Manpower	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 386-11-660-226	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 33, FY 1971 PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1964
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of the project is to develop India's capacity to maintain a continuous process of science and mathematics curriculum reform in elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities. The emphasis is to improve the teaching of science and mathematics by directly assisting central and state education agencies to develop, adjust and apply new science and mathematics curricular materials. Depending upon specific course needs, materials include textbooks, teacher's guides, laboratory manuals and demonstration or experimental apparatus.

Progress to Date: Between 1964 and 1970 A.I.D. helped organize and conduct summer institutes to stimulate interest in curriculum development and to introduce new methodology and content to Indian science and mathematics educators. By 1970, over 31,000 secondary and college teachers had participated in these institutes. In addition, the Government of India (GOI) has trained approximately 3,000 key teachers and administrators to provide continuous leadership for this program. Central and state education agencies will hold over 200 summer 1971 training institutes, for the first time without any support from U.S. consultants.

The first phase of this project -- intensive involvement in the summer institutes program -- has had its desired

effect of exposing a great many teachers to the concepts of modern science curriculum. The project now enters a new five year phase designed to capitalize upon this intellectual ferment by strengthening center and state institutions which provide advisory services to schools undertaking curriculum improvements. To accomplish this the National Science Foundation (NSF), under contract with A.I.D., will: (1) help Mysore and Rajasthan State Institutes of Science Education to conduct intensive school curriculum reform programs; (2) work with the University Grants Commission (UGC), and National Council of Science Education (NCSE) to develop their capacity to stimulate and advise on curricular improvement programs (chemistry, biology, physics and mathematics) in 20 colleges and 5 universities selected by the UGC.

FY 1972 Program: U.S. technicians will concentrate on improving the capacities of key central education organizations and State Institutes of Science Education (cited above) to institutionalize curriculum reform programs at the elementary, secondary and college/university levels. In Rajasthan, NSF will provide expertise to back up the efforts of the State Institute for Science Education in creating science/mathematics texts for use in 500 schools by 1975. In Mysore, assistance will be given to creation of materials for in-service training of 11,000 elementary school teachers. Working with center curriculum improvement groups (NCSE and the National Council for Educational

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ National Science Foundation	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972		
					Direct AID	Contract/ Direct AID AGENCY		Total
Through 6/30/70	6,140	5,690	450					
Estimated FY 71	325	387	-					
Estimated through 6/30/71	6,465	6,077	388	U.S. Technicians	15	225	240	
				Participants	-	78	78	
				Commodities	-	7	7	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 72	459	800	7,724	Total Obligations	15	310	325	
					31	428	459	

Country: INDIA

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

Sector: EDUCATION AND MANPOWER

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Teaching of Science and Mathematics	386-11-660-226

Research and Training (NCERT)), NSF will help prepare courses and curricula for 130 schools in India which teach exclusively in English. At the college/university level, NSF advisors will seek to upgrade the influence and competence of center organizations, most importantly, the University Grants Commission, in assisting five universities and twenty affiliated colleges in curriculum reform programs. NSF consultants will introduce the UGC to operational procedures and research methods necessary for sustaining curriculum reform programs within the higher education process, and in Bombay NSF advisors will help the municipal schools to produce modern curriculum, syllabi, textbooks and teaching aids which will be used in at least 200 schools by 1975.

U.S. Technicians

Direct-Hire: One direct-hire coordinator.

Contract: Six full-time advisors from the National Science Foundation in the following fields: chief of party/chemistry, physics, biology, mathematics, elementary curriculum (Bombay) and curriculum materials. Thirty-three short-term advisors (83 man-months) will advise on special problems in the subject matter areas, with the majority providing assistance at the college/university level. Total cost of advisors will be \$343,000.

Participants: A team of 20 Indian science and mathematics educators will study and participate with selected curriculum development groups in the United States for a maximum of three months each.

Commodities: Demonstration materials and supplies.

Country: INDIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Improved Teaching Techniques	SECTOR Education and Manpower	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 386-11-640-385	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: Introduction of programmed learning techniques to India will enable India's too few and largely under-qualified teachers to provide a higher quality education. Programmed learning is the systematic presentation of material in such a way as to allow for self-instruction on the part of the learner. Subject matter content is meticulously examined and presented in sequential form. Programmed texts are frequently tested and are revised for maximum results in terms of students' absorption of content. Another advantage of programmed instruction is that, because teaching materials are prepared in great detail, teachers with minimal training can teach material with which they are less familiar and still achieve satisfactory student responses.

The objective of this project is to introduce these new teaching techniques initially in the Bombay municipal school system, principally for science subjects. At the same time, U.S. advisors will seek to introduce programmed learning to a wider audience of Indian educators by providing assistance to the Maharashtra State Institute of Education, the curriculum improvement institution for the state within which Bombay is located, and to the National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT), a central organization promoting science curriculum reform.

Use of programmed learning has been under study in India since 1966. A.I.D. has provided short-term consultants (regionally-funded) to work with programmed learning study groups in the Bombay area in designing an approach to introducing these techniques.

FY 1972 Program: A team of U.S. education consultants will be provided under a contract to begin a program of experimentation and introduction of programmed learning techniques in the Bombay Municipal Corporation school system. In order to spread the concepts of this pilot program, A.I.D. will also assist the Maharashtra State Institute of Education and NCERT in applying these techniques to secondary school curriculum design. U.S. advisors will concentrate principally on science, mathematics and (possibly) language curriculum for Grades I through V. The efforts of U.S. advisors under this project to introduce better ways of presenting subject matter to students will be closely coordinated with the work of National Science Foundation advisors, under the Teaching of Science and Mathematics Project, in modernizing the content of science curriculum in the Bombay schools.

U.S. Technicians

Contract: Six full-time technicians and 15 months of short-term consultants: a Chief of Party who is a senior educational technologist and five programmed

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS XXXXXXXX				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			Contractor to be selected.		
					Estimated FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972				
Through 6/30/70					Direct AID	Contract/ XXXX	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ XXXX	Total
Estimated FY 71				U.S. Technicians				-	230	230
Estimated through 6/30/71				Participants				-	25	25
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities				-	20	20
Proposed FY 72	275	1,250	1,525	Other Costs				-	-	-
				Total Obligations				-	275	275

Country: INDIA

PROJECT DATA (Continued)

Sector: EDUCATION AND MANPOWER

TABLE IIIa

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NUMBER
Improved Teaching Techniques	386-11-640-385

learning specialists (two each with science and math competencies and, perhaps, one for language development. Short-term specialists (15 man-months) will assist in the areas of evaluation, tests and measurement, editing, and layout problems. Total cost is estimated at ~~\$275,000.~~
230,000

Participants: A total of 8 short-term participants in the United States in various specialized fields of education for periods ranging from four to six months each.

Commodities: \$20,000 will be provided to procure materials and equipment, not available in India, for demonstration purposes.

Country: NEPAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Teacher and Technical Education	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 367-11-610-060	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 175, FY 1971 PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1954	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the quality of education in Nepal by creating a Curriculum Development and Textbook Organization with the capability to develop curricula, to publish, test and distribute textbooks and teachers' guides, and to train teachers in their use.

Progress to Date: Development of new curricula was continued in FY 1971. Preliminary drafts of curricula for all subject matter areas in grades 1-5 are complete.

During FY 1970, six new texts were written, 500,000 copies of textbooks were published at Janak Education Materials Organization, and 750,000 textbooks were distributed.

The National Vocational Training Center conducted in-service training for 175 vocational instructors and headmasters. Seventy-eight students completed two-year diploma courses in agriculture, business education, and home science, and fifty have been placed in jobs related to their training.

A reform program in mathematics has been installed in 35 schools, while a similar program in science is being offered in 27 schools.

The GON is conducting an evaluation, with U.S. help,

of the effectiveness of the multipurpose high school program which was initiated under this project.

FY 1972 Program: A new five man contract team will begin a review of curricula and textbook production and the distribution and utilization of newly produced education materials for grades 1-7. The review will be followed by the training of writers, currently employed by the Educational Materials Organization, to be editors. Manuscripts will be solicited from teachers. Work also will begin on improved production and distribution of materials. The whole cycle of textbook revision, printing and distribution is expected to take five years.

U.S. Technicians:

Direct-Hire: 1 Education Advisor.

Contract: 5 advisors: 1 production specialist, 1 science curriculum advisor, 1 agriculture curriculum advisor, 1 materials utilization advisor and 1 mathematics advisor. One of above to serve as Chief of Party.

Participants: 50 participants (including 23 short-term) for training in education materials writing, business management, graphic arts, printing, book distribution and materials utilization. Included are 10 participants to study for teaching certificates at AUB.

Contract: Forward funding of new contract for 18 months.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ SELECTION				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972			
					Direct AID	Contract/ SELECTION	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ SELECTION	Total	Contractor to be selected
Through 6/30/70	3,901	3,418	483								
Estimated FY 71	487	612									
Estimated through 6/30/71	4,388	4,030	358	U.S. Technicians	76	265	341	40	300	340	
				Participants	135	11	146	200	-	200	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 72	540	1,979	6,907	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations	211	276	487	240	300	540	

Country: NEPAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agriculture Education	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 367-11-110-217	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist GON planning for an agricultural education system designed to improve Nepal's agricultural production and to enhance the welfare of Nepalese farmers. This short term project is solely concerned with feasibility study and planning to determine Nepal's needs in the field of agriculture education.

The Government of Nepal has established its first Agriculture College. A study of that college was carried out in mid-1970 by a University of Illinois College of Agriculture Team. The study concluded that a national agriculture college could make positive contribution to country's development.

FY 1972 Program: Two full time agriculture college planning consultants, assisted by one short term consultant, will help assess Nepal's agricultural manpower, research and extension requirements as they relate to development of an agricultural education system.

U.S. Technicians: Two full time Planning Consultants and one short term consultant.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ XXXXXXXX	
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1971		Proposed FY 1972	
Estimated FY 71				U.S. Technicians	Direct AID	Contract AGENCY	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/71				Participants . . .				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .				
Proposed FY 72	100	60	160	Other Costs . . .				
				Total Obligations				

Contractor to be selected

Country: **TURKEY**

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Development Administration Training	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 277-15-995-396	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 135, FY 1971 PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: This project finances training primarily in management and economics for both the private and public sectors. Turkey lacks the managers required for development and only two institutions exist which offer graduate programs equivalent to an American MBA.

In the public sector most participants are drawn from the State Planning Organization, the Ministry of Finance and other agencies having responsibility for planning Turkey's social and economic development programs. Selection is made by an inter-ministerial committee with A.I.D. participation.

In the private sector participants are selected through nationwide competitive examinations and interviews conducted by the Turkish Education Foundation (TEF) and A.I.D. The Foundation was established in 1967 by leading Turkish businessmen, educators and public servants to provide educational opportunities for talented Turkish students. TEF finances the screening, selection, English language training, and international travel costs of students chosen for U.S. training under this project.

Progress to Date: To date 55 long-term and 56 short-term public sector participants have completed their training and returned to Turkey. The majority of the long-term participants have been from the Ministry of Finance and

the State Planning Organization. These participants have made a significant impact on the capability and attitudes of the two institutions. For example, one participant who recently returned to the Ministry of Finance was promoted to Assistant General Director. Another participant was the principal author of the new government personnel law. Two returned participants were recently promoted to head the Education and Labor Market and Employment Offices within the State Planning Organization.

The Turkish Education Foundation has increased its activities. It has developed plans for a clearing-house-and-information-center for students seeking scholarships for training abroad. With financial assistance from the Ford Foundation, TEF will sponsor a survey of the manpower and education needs of Turkey and organize a national merit scholarship program.

FY 1972 Program: Thirty-nine government and private sector participants will be selected to begin the first of two years graduate-level training in the U.S. Thirty-seven participants will complete their second year of this program. Short-term training in such specialized areas as international marketing and local government is also planned for about 15 individuals.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/70	1,114	570	544							
Estimated FY 71	509	446								
Estimated through 6/30/71	1,623	1,016	607							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 72	500	Continuing		Total Obligations	509	-	509	500	-	500

Country: NESAS REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE AUB Regional Training	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 298-13-995-015	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 184, FY 1971 PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1951	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

A.I.D. has funded a scholarship program for 400-500 students a year which has helped to fill the need for trained manpower in the NESAS region and has encouraged the use of AUB as a regional institution of higher education. Courses of study offered at AUB are of higher quality than those available in most other universities in the region. The United States has encouraged AUB, with good results, to offer courses in fields of study that are critical for development such as agriculture, education, engineering and public administration. The scholarship program enables many future leaders of the region to meet and work with each other.

A.I.D. will finance 475 students in the 1971/72 school year from ten countries. Slightly more than half the students come from Pakistan, Jordan and Afghanistan; the rest from countries throughout the region, including Lebanon, Cyprus, Iran and Nepal. Over half are pursuing studies in agriculture and education.

U. S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ American University of Beirut			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1971			Proposed FY 1972		
Through 6/30/70	38,332	36,919	1,413		Direct AID	Contract/	Total	Direct AID	Contract/	Total
Estimated FY 71	2,260	2,400	-	U.S. Technicians	60	-	60	60	-	60
Estimated through 6/30/71	40,592	39,319	1,273	Participants	-	2,200	2,200	-	2,440	2,440
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 72	2,500	Continuing		Total Obligations	60	2,200	2,260	60	2,440	2,500

INDUSTRIAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed
Technical Cooperation	0.8	1.0	0.6

In prior years A.I.D. has provided substantial support for industrial development through development loan assistance, Technical Assistance programs have been limited to institutional development and staff training, export promotion, small industry development, and feasibility studies for industrial projects.

In FY 1972, A.I.D. will provide \$650 thousand for industrial development projects in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Jordan, and Cento. All of the projects are carried out under contract with U.S. private firms or universities.

In Afghanistan, a project initiated in FY 1971 will assist private sector small industry. A United States contract team will help the government devise incentives for mobilizing private investors and an Investment Advisory Center which provides technical and managerial expertise for Investors.

In Pakistan we assist two projects. The government has recently established two regulatory agencies to implement new financial

legislation on sale of securities and control of monopolies designed to improve the capital market. In FY 1971 A.I.D. began a Financial Legislation project which provides an American advisor, under university contract, to help the Securities and Exchange Authority develop administrative procedures and professional staff competence to carry out the legislation. The other project, which will terminate in FY 1972, has helped develop, through on-the-job training and advisory services, a core of Pakistanis capable of conducting feasibility studies and project analyses on small industry development in East Pakistan. In late 1970, the World Bank provided an I.D.A. loan of \$3 million for small industry development. As a result of United States advisory assistance, the East Pakistan Small Industries Corporation has been able to utilize over \$2 million of the I.D.A. loan which will be drawn down a year ahead of schedule. U.S. advisors will complete assistance to the Corporation by helping it establish formal training programs in industrial engineering and marketing.

In Jordan we plan limited assistance for feasibility studies, including highway development and a glass factory.

The CENTO organization is currently considering the establishment of a Regional Industrial Development Fund. The Fund, which will be administered by the CENTO Secretariat, will be used to promote industrial development activities which would benefit two or more of the regional members by financing prefeasibility studies, consultants and interregional training. Activities are expected to be concentrated in those areas which would promote regional trade, increased exports and tourism. In FY 1972 \$75,000 has been planned as A.I.D.'s share of this multilateral fund.

SECTOR: INDUSTRIAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II
Part I

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71			
AFGHANISTAN												
Helmand Valley Electric Power (SA)	306-12-220-041	1957	1968	3,617	3,379	238	-	149	89	200	-	3,617
Private Sector Development	306-11-950-087	1963	1970	762	600	162	-	162	-	-	-	762
Industrial Development	306-11-910-116	1971	1975	-	-	-	320	53	267	200	1,060	1,580
INDIA												
Trade Union Development	386-15-410-109	1961	1970	353	232	121	-	121	-	-	-	353
Export Promotion	386-15-260-384	1968	1971	602	467	135	265	234	166	-	-	867
JORDAN												
Feasibility Studies	278-12-995-127	1966	Cont.	3,056	1,766	1,290	100	387	1,003	160	-	Continuing
Tourism Development	278-11-240-102	1960	1969	2,134	2,096	38	-	38	-	-	-	2,134
PAKISTAN												
East Pakistan Small Industries Development	391-16-240-258	1967	1972	306	192	114	200	160	154	215	-	621
Financial Legislation Improvement	391-11-950-345	1971	1973	-	-	-	100	-	100	115	100	300
CENTO												
Industrial Development Fund	290-15-290-265	1972	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	Continuing
Total							985	1,304	1,779	650		

*Detailed project narrative—See Table III

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1970	Estimate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972
A I.D. employed	2	2	-
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	6	20	9
Total	8	22	9

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1970	Estimate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972
Non-contract	61	43	15
Contract	-	13	6
Total	61	56	21

Country: AFGHANISTAN

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Industrial Development	SECTOR Industrial and Urban Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 306-11-910-116	PRIOR REFERENCE Pages 7 & 9 FY 1971 PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To support further growth in the private sector, the U.S. is providing a group of experts and short term consultants. They give advisory assistance, emphasizing the development of industrial policy, to the Investment Committee and its staff in the Ministry of Commerce, dealing with private investors, and provide industrial advisory services through the Investment Advisory Center of the Chamber of Commerce.

Progress to Date: In FY 1971 a project agreement was signed with the RGA and a contract team will arrive in Kabul in April 1971 to carry out the project.

FY 1972 Program: The contract team will advise the Investment Committee on policy formulation and the streamlining of the government procedures in contrast to emphasis of an earlier project on promotional and operational activities. They will also assist and help train the staff of the Investment Advisory Center (IAC) to provide needed technical and managerial expertise to the private industrial sector. Services will be in management, finance, accounting, marketing, engineering and plant design. The IAC will be encouraged to use outside advisors, including those from Kabul University and the International Executive Service Corps. An Afghan Industrial Development Bank may be established by

December 1972 and there could be a sharp increase in new investment applications as a result of this new source of credit.

U.S. Technicians:

Contract: A 3-man team (1 industrial economist, 1 investment consultant, and 1 financial management expert) will advise the RGA Ministry of Commerce, its Investment Committee and the Investment Advisory Center. Funding the contract team and 10-man-months of short term consultants until April 1973 (\$140,000).

Participants: 15 short-term participants; U.S., 2 for 3 months each; and Third Country: 13 for 1 month each.

Commodities: Industrial and trade catalogues and journals, and other technical reference materials.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ XXXXXXXX			
Through 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 71	320	53		-	Estimated FY 1971		Proposed FY 1972		
						Direct AID		Contract/ XXXX	Total	Direct AID
Estimated through 6/30/71	320	53	267	U.S. Technicians	-	315	315	-	140	140
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	55	-	55
				Commodities	-	5	5	-	5	5
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 72	200	1,060	1,580	Total Obligations	-	320	320	55	145	200

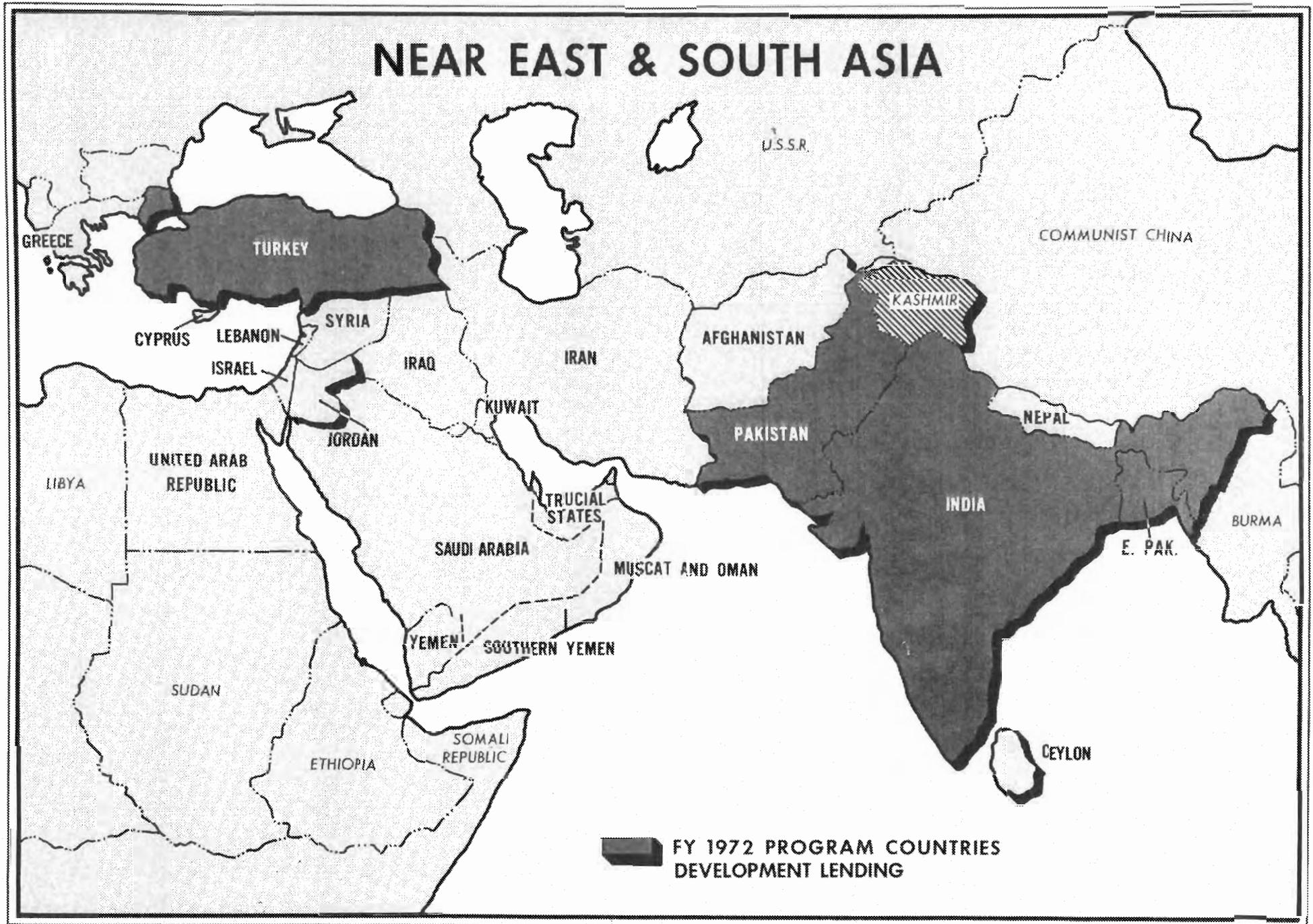
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PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Table IV

REGION: NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

Country	Project Number	Unliq. Oblig. 6/30/69	Actual FY 1970			Estimated FY 1971			Proposed Program FY 1972	Number of U.S. Technicians on Duty at Close of Year		
			Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/70	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71		Actual FY 1970	Est. mate FY 1971	Proposed FY 1972
Afghanistan	306-11-999-000	469	2,337	2,431	375	2,173	2,268	262	2,078	39	37	34
India	386-15-999-000	303	1,765	1,734	334	1,658	1,697	295	1,825	51	45	43
Jordan	278-11-990-000	39	780	757	62	472	481	53	160	11	-	-
Nepal	367-11-999-000	304	639	642	301	701	663	339	640	12	9	8
Pakistan	391-11-999-000	869	3,135	3,649	355	2,856	2,883	328	2,660	80	69	58
Turkey	277-15-999-000	63	868	795	136	1,036	1,067	105	900	41	41	34
CENTO	290-11-999-113	-7	56	48	1	40	40	1	50	2	1	1
Regional Activities	298-15-995-017	211	270	371	110	190	180	120	300	1	2	2
Total									8,613	237	204	180



NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

DEVELOPMENT LENDING - REGIONAL SUMMARY

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In Thousands of Dollars)	
Country	FY 1972 Development Loans
India	220,000
Pakistan	110,000
Turkey	40,000
Total.....	<u>370,000</u>

India, Pakistan and Turkey are scheduled to receive all development lending planned for FY 1972 in the Near East and South Asia Region. Development is an urgent matter in these countries, with economic and social progress a priority objective of public policy. Each of these countries seeks to spread more of the benefits of development to its very poor and is giving more attention to the needs of the small farmer and businessman, and to job opportunities, better housing and tax reform. Other countries in the area -- Afghanistan, Jordan, Ceylon and Nepal -- are attempting to deal with development problems and will be eligible for loan assistance provided the prospects for its effective utilization are promising. In each case we shall also take into account assistance available from non-U.S. sources.

India, Pakistan and Turkey have accomplished much in their drive for growth and modernization. In August 1970 Turkey adopted a major economic reform program and initial results are very favorable. Successful reform will bring Turkey to the point in the relatively near future when it will no longer need U.S. concessional lending. India's and Pakistan's need for development loans is longer range, although both countries are striving to achieve greater self-reliance. The continued rapid spread of the Green Revolution in the sub-continent is a major step in this direction and opens the possibility of much more rapid development. Each is also giving increased attention to expanding export earnings needed to pay more of their own way. Despite low standards of living, they are making sacrifices to expand educational opportunities, undertake family planning programs, support agricultural growth and finance industrialization. Turkey and India, for example, already finance about 90% of their investment programs from their own resources.

Other Donor Assistance

Other developed nations join us in helping these countries move toward their economic goals. Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands and others are fellow members of aid donor groups which meet regularly with international agencies to review development performance and aid needs and to work out shares and terms of assistance. The World Bank chairs the India and Pakistan Consortia and the Ceylon donor group and participates in the OECD-sponsored Turkey Consortium.

The proposed increase in U.S. development loan assistance to India and Pakistan in FY 1972 is a modest response to the IBRD assessment, as consortium leader, that more aid is required by both countries if they are to make better progress in addressing economic and social problems. U.S. assistance to these countries in 1969-71 averaged less than half the amount extended in the 1962-64 period. During this same period other countries and the IBRD/IDA increased their assistance. Other bilateral donors together now provide three dollars for every two of ours. Thus a more equitable sharing of the burden now exists.

Trends in U.S. Development Loans
(\$ Millions)

	Average Commitments		<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1972</u>
	<u>FY 1962-64</u>	<u>FY 1969-71</u>	
India	393	188	220
Pakistan	204	97	110
TOTAL	<u>597</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>330</u>

The decline in U.S. development lending should be reversed now to allow us to contribute more effectively to the urgent development needs of India and Pakistan and to demonstrate to the other donors that the United States continues to seek a high priority for South Asia in allocating world-wide aid resources.

Types of Loans

The FY 1972 Near East and South Asia program will contain the three basic types of loans used by A.I.D.: program, project and sector.

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

DEVELOPMENT LENDING

Program loans are for general financing of agricultural inputs and industrial raw materials, components, spare parts and machinery. Such loans are given highest priority in the allocation of available funds because the goods they finance may, in large part, determine the general performance of the economy. A significant slowdown in disbursement of these loans could cause severe economic disruption, particularly among private businesses, the principal beneficiary of such loans. Despite the presence of large government enterprises in India, Pakistan and Turkey, they are still basically nations of private enterprises, particularly of small businesses. Collectively, they turn out a surprising variety of products, including capital goods, often of considerable complexity. Using their capacity, both India and Pakistan are able to supply many, if not most, of the components needed by their respective economies, provided an adequate supply of raw materials and capital equipment is available. But often these goods must be imported. Program loans provide the funds necessary to have

orderly development in such a situation with a minimum of government control.

As compared with program loans project loans are structured to meet the needs for larger, clearly identifiable capital investments, such as ports, railways, dams, power plants, fertilizer plants and irrigation systems. The project lending technique permits setting of engineering and economic standards and examining problems of organization and scheduling.

The sector loan provides a means of financing a group of related technical activities and investments which are more narrowly focused in one sector of the economy than the program loan, which responds to broader requirements. At the same time the sector loan makes it possible to cover more than the single capital facility that is the normal focus of a project loan. Thus a sector loan forms a more logical basis for discussion with the borrower on policies and programs relating to that sector than would a program or project loan.

SUMMARY OF STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VII

REGION: NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

COUNTRY	Cumulative Through FY 1970				Estimated Program FY 1971	Proposed Program FY 1972	Cumulative Program Through FY 1972
	Authorized	Obligated	Disbursed	Repaid			
AFGHANISTAN	33,356	33,356	15,652	-			33,356
CEYLON	15,623	15,623	11,834	1,916			15,623
GREECE	63,970	63,970	63,777	17,915			63,970
INDIA	2,981,820	2,966,820	2,637,884	237,642	175,000	220,000	3,376,820
IRAN	140,688	140,688	136,642	71,894			140,688
ISRAEL	194,783	194,783	194,656	51,488			194,783
JORDAN	12,740	12,740	6,093	2,316			12,740
LEBANON	4,892	4,892	4,892	2,752			4,892
NEPAL	419	419	419	95			419
PAKISTAN	1,505,967	1,473,166	1,293,791	63,701	80,000	110,000	1,695,967
SYRIA	3,215	3,215	3,215	1,984			3,215
TURKEY	913,097	873,097	733,475	27,334	65,000	40,000	1,018,097
U.A.R.	48,650	48,650	48,650	6,290			48,650
Total	5,919,220	5,831,419	5,150,980	485,327	320,000	370,000	6,609,220

INDIA

DEVELOPMENT LENDING

INDIA



BASIC DATA

Population (millions - mid-1970)	551
Annual Growth Rate (percent)	2.6
Area (1000 square miles)	1,262
Population Density per square mile	437
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	54
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture	73
Life Expectancy (years)	50
People per Doctor	4,860
Literacy Rate (percent)	28
Students as Percent of 5-19 Age Group	38
(Primary & Secondary)	

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed
Development Loans	195.0*	175.0*	220.0

* Excludes \$20,318,000 in FY 1970 and \$530,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

In the past year India has continued its strong economic and social self-help performance. Although India still lacks the investment and foreign exchange resources needed to exploit all growth prospects fully, prospects for continued growth are excellent. The Green Revolution continues to spread, supported by government policies increasingly oriented towards the small farmer. Industrial output has grown at a moderate rate of about 5-7%, somewhat below its potential of 9-10%. The annual price rise has been held to about 5%. Saving and investment performance remains good for a country with a per capita income of only about \$90. Continuing progress is also being made on two difficult problems -- export expansion and family planning.

In terms of social and political self-help measures, India has steadfastly adhered to democratic political processes, and is showing increased concern for disadvantaged groups such as her 35-40 million small-scale farmers and 20 million landless rural families, her unemployed urban laborers and her mal-nourished children. In the March, 1971 election Prime Minister Indira Gandhi won an overwhelming mandate from India's voters, giving her a two-thirds majority in the Indian Parliament. In her initial statement after her victory, she emphasized the importance of tackling the problems of employment, agricultural production, housing and family planning. Mrs. Gandhi's majority permits her government -- unlike any Indian Government in recent years -- to move decisively to institute growth-oriented policies free of many of the political constraints forced on a weaker government. Mrs. Gandhi's new program emphasizes expansion of employment and extension of irrigation, greater attention to small and medium-sized private business, and child feeding.

The proposed FY 1972 development loan program for India is \$220 million. While this is the lowest budget request for India in recent years, combined with assistance from other donors, it will support continued moderate growth of the Indian economy and permit some expansion of employment and of programs oriented toward wider distribution of income gains. Our assistance together with estimated assistance from other donors, would total a little over \$900 million.

INDIA

DEVELOPMENT LENDING

A program loan of up to \$220 million is planned to help finance the raw materials and components India's agricultural and industrial sectors require. We are also considering a proposed mining sector loan of up to \$25 million and are evaluating other sector and project loan possibilities if additional funds are available.

Program Loan (up to \$220 million): Imports for India's industrial and agricultural sectors must continue at a steady rate. The expenditure rate on past U.S. program loans is running about \$220 million per year, primarily for raw materials and components for private sector industry and for fertilizer to be used by private farmers. The loan will finance imports of iron and steel products, fertilizer, chemical raw materials, and a wide range of other industrial and agricultural components and spare parts. U.S. program lending, along with that of other donors, supports India's partial import liberalization under which the Indian Government permits enough imports to meet the requirements of 59 essential industries, including agricultural machinery, fertilizers, industrial machinery and electrical equipment. The 59 industries account for 75% of Indian industrial production.

Minerals Sector Loan (\$25 million): India has vast mineral resources which have been only partially exploited. Major reserves of iron ore and other exportable raw materials and

smaller reserves of phosphates, non-ferrous metals, and petroleum have been found. Their exploitation would reduce import requirements and increase exports. A.I.D. has assisted in the exploration of phosphates and non-ferrous metals with previous technical assistance and development loans. A sector loan of \$25 million is under consideration to help accelerate the development of India's mineral resources. An Indian-American consultant team is now making a complete survey of the minerals sector, including exploration activities, production, transportation and other related infrastructure, the structure of the mining industry and relevant government policies, laws and programs. The range of activities financed by the loan will depend on the consultant team's recommendations. These will very likely include investment in exploration, feasibility studies, mining and processing facilities, transportation facilities to processing plants and ports, and related services and training.

Project Loans: Three possible project loans totalling \$17 million are also under study. These loans would support development of the petro-chemical complex at Baroda, Gujarat, and would finance imported equipment, materials, and services required for plant construction. The three projects are: a 24,000 metric ton per annum acrylonitrile facility (\$ 7 million); a 15,000 metric ton per annum polypropylene plant (\$ 5 million); and a vinyl chloride monomer plant (\$ 5 million).

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: INDIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amortiza- tion					
386-H-062	Industrial Finance Corporation (Two-Step)	3/23/62	6/28/62	1 10	15 40	5 3/4	5 3/4	17,490	17,180	U.S.\$		438
386-H-068	Ramagundam Thermal Power	6/29/62	5/21/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	7,900	6,996	U.S.\$		197
386-H-091	Tarapur Nuclear Power	6/28/63	12/07/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	72,668	71,377	U.S.\$		2,288
386-A-126	Beas Dam	8/31/64	6/16/66	10	30	3½	3½	18,000	10,819	Rupees		924
386-H-141	Geophysical Survey & Mineral Exploration	6/14/65	5/25/66	10	40	1	2½	3,500	2,682	U.S.\$		45
386-H-143	Dhuvaran Thermal Power	6/26/65	6/01/66	10	40	1	2½	18,750	11,013	U.S.\$		23
386-H-164	Higher Education	1/04/67	6/02/67	10	40	1	2½	9,000	5,302	U.S.\$		54
386-H-196	Production Loan - 1969	11/27/68	12/26/68	10	40	2	3	194,000	157,544	U.S.\$		577
386-H-200	Private Sector Capital Equipment Loan - 1970	7/03/69	10/16/69	10	40	2	3	20,000	1,362	U.S.\$		
386-H-201	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. (Two-Step)	7/03/69	-	4½ 10	15 40	8½ 2	8½ 3	15,000		U.S.\$		
386-H-207	Production Loan - 1970	5/20/70	6/23/70	10	40	2	3	160,000	24,019	U.S.\$		
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	536,308	308,294	XXXX		4,546

PAKISTAN

DEVELOPMENT LENDING

PAKISTAN



BASIC DATA

Population (millions - mid-1970)	130
Annual Growth Rate (percent)	2.7
Area (1000 square miles)	366
Population Density per square mile	356
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	30
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture	68
Life Expectancy (years)	51
People per Doctor	6,300
Literacy Rate (percent)	20
Students as Percent of 5-19 Age Group	22
(Primary & Secondary)	

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed
Development Loans	115.8*	80.0*	110.0

* Excludes \$2,000,000 in FY 1970 and \$2,840,000 in FY 1971 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Pakistan is going through a period of grave political crisis. Development programs have been disrupted and it is unclear, given the evolving nature of the domestic political scene, when normal development activities can be resumed. The proposed FY 1972 program assumes that conditions will exist permitting effective use of U.S. development assistance.

During the 1960's Pakistan was a leader among less developed countries in introducing new agricultural techniques and inputs, including the new higher yielding wheat seeds. As a result increases in agricultural production averaged 8% per year in 1967, 1968 and 1969. Pakistan became self-sufficient in food-grains in the West and had started to improve food availabilities in the East. GNP rose at a compound rate of 5.5% per annum and per capita GNP at a rate of 2.8%. Exports rose 6% per annum through 1969. There was little or no inflation -- prices rose an acceptable 3% per annum -- and no financial crises.

However, this good growth record, seemingly controlled and steady, masked serious social, political and economic problems which erupted publicly in the disturbances leading to the resignation of President Ayub in 1969. At that time it became evident that the urban workers and the bulk of farmers in both East and West Pakistan had not shared sufficiently in the increased income available in the country.

The Fourth Five Year Plan, officially inaugurated last July, emphasizes socially oriented public programs aimed at a more equitable income distribution. The World Bank has helped with intensive studies of development possibilities on these lines, particularly in East Pakistan. Current and proposed U.S. assistance reflects these same concerns. An effort underway in East Pakistan uses new rice varieties to duplicate the successful wheat program in the West. Plans are set for an integrated rural development program using expanded rural cooperatives in East Pakistan.

In this past year of political stress, natural calamity, and shifting social priorities, GNP growth has slowed. Foreign

PAKISTAN

DEVELOPMENT LENDING

exchange reserves have been dropping at an alarming rate even though Pakistan has taken strong additional measures to restrict imports. Internal resources must be found to meet development needs and such other extraordinary demands as the local costs of rehabilitation efforts in the aftermath of the November cyclone in the coastal areas of East Pakistan. New tax measures have been introduced to help meet these needs and, for the longer run, a tax commission has been appointed to study the present tax structure, possible new taxes, rate revisions and tax equity. In the face of inflationary pressures the Government has moved to slow the growth of bank credit while trying to direct a large share of available bank credit to agriculture and small industry. New regulations on the operation of the stock exchange are being introduced to make it easier for investors other than the few wealthiest families to invest in private enterprises.

The U.S. share of total assistance to Pakistan provided through the Aid-to-Pakistan Consortium is projected at about 30% for FY 1972, approximately the same as in FY 1971. Development loans totalling \$110 million are proposed. Within that total, a program loan for general import financing of up to \$100 million is planned. The balance of the loan program will be selected from three sector and three project loan proposals which are also under consideration.

Program Loan (up to \$100 million): Commodities and equipment are vital to keep the economy moving and growing in both East and West Pakistan. The proposed program loan will finance iron and steel products, fertilizer, non-ferrous metals, chemicals and dyes, pharmaceuticals, equipment and spare parts to sustain growth in agriculture and to help fill the needs of Pakistan's growing industrial sector.

Sector Loans

East Pakistan Groundwater Development (\$20 million): More intensive cropping and, in turn, expanded agricultural production in East Pakistan need water. The Government of Pakistan's Fourth Five Year Plan (1970-75) calls for the construction of a large number of tubewells to tap East Pakistan's substantial groundwater reserves and bring an additional one million acres of land under irrigation. As more detailed knowledge of the Province's groundwater situation is obtained from on-going projects and the U.S. loan-financed Groundwater Survey now underway, the intensity and pace of tubewell development will increase.

There are important managerial, organizational, and financial constraints, however, which must be overcome if the Government's tubewell program is to succeed. The Groundwater Development Loan, accordingly, will be designed to overcome these constraints by emphasizing the building of local institutions to carry out tubewell projects in the future with a minimum of external assistance. Specific areas of focus under the loan will be the development of (1) private indigenous industrial capacity to produce tubewell components; (2) agricultural extension capabilities to spread knowledge on best utilization of irrigation water; (3) organizations to plan, design, procure equipment, construct wells, organize and train water user groups and operate and maintain the wells; and (4) the construction of large numbers of low-cost tubewells in selected areas of East Pakistan.

East Pakistan Plant Protection (\$10 million): Increased agricultural production in East Pakistan will also depend in large part on the introduction of high yielding varieties of rice. However, these varieties are more susceptible to insect attack than the traditional lower yielding strains. Therefore, an effective plant protection program must be maintained if the new varieties are to be successfully introduced.

The proposed loan will finance pesticide imports and will also address institutional needs such as the establishment of a survey and warning service, improved pesticide research programs, expansion of storage, equipment and maintenance facilities, as well as pricing, distribution, and procurement policies for pesticides. Ecological effects of increasing pesticide use and of introducing different pesticides will also be reviewed with the Government of Pakistan to minimize harm to the environment.

West Pakistan Plant Protection (\$5 million): The rapid expansion of foodgrain production based on high-yielding wheat and rice varieties could be adversely affected if the requirements of pesticides and related ingredients for the West Pakistan plant protection program are not met.

The loan will provide foreign exchange to finance the import of pesticides which will be distributed by private companies. Consultant services will be financed to assist the government in extension and farmer education, plant protection research, and pest surveillance. Loan negotiations will address policies concerning distribution of pesticides, private pesticide applicators, subsidies, pricing and credit. Possible effects on the environ-

PAKISTAN

DEVELOPMENT LENDING

ment of program or policy changes will be reviewed with the Government of Pakistan.

Project Loans

East Pakistan - Feasibility Studies for Agriculture, Water, and Power Development (\$10 million): At the request of the Government of Pakistan the World Bank prepared an "Action Program" for agriculture and water development in East Pakistan. This loan will provide some of the consultant services needed to upgrade existing studies, conduct new studies, prepare final designs and estimates, and conduct special investigations and surveys of potential agriculture and water development projects. Power distribution and rural electrification feasibility studies are also contemplated.

Some of the activities proposed in the Action Program for financing by the World Bank and other donors include: purchase, storage, distribution and application of fertilizer; preparation and construction of multi-purpose irrigation, drainage, and flood protection projects; continuation and expansion of rural development projects; and research projects in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries.

East Pakistan - Water Management and Development in Coastal Areas (\$7 million): An important developmental effort of the

government supported by previous A.I.D. loans has been the construction of embankments in coastal areas of East Pakistan to inhibit salt water incursions on 3.4 million acres of agricultural land. A significant portion of the embankments have already been completed. Small additional investments, accompanied by the development of a stronger institutional structure, will permit substantial increases in agricultural production. The proposed loan will finance feasibility studies, consulting services and pilot projects to identify and carry out programs for further development of these coastal areas through improved water management, modernized agricultural extension services, expanding inland fisheries, creation of rural transportation systems and small industries development.

West Pakistan General Consultants (\$3 million): The purpose of the loan is to promote agricultural and industrial development in West Pakistan by financing feasibility and marketing studies as well as consulting services for the design, installation, and operation of specific activities in both the private and public sectors. The studies will support plans for industrial expansion and will improve operational and managerial capabilities in the fields of water development and power.

As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: PAKISTAN

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization					
391-H-043	East Pakistan Power Distribution	1/19/62	10/22/62	10	40	3/4	3/4	6,588	6,328	U.S.\$		196
391-H-059	Coastal Embankments Project	3/14/63	8/15/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	4,330	3,955	U.S.\$		101
391-H-071	Expansion and Extension of Telecommunications Facilities	6/29/63	10/23/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	4,700	4,193	U.S.\$		60
391-H-081	Karnafuli Hydroelectric Unit III	4/22/64	9/04/64	10	40	3/4	2	3,800	2,040	U.S.\$		1
391-H-081A	Karnafuli Hydroelectric Unit III	6/22/67	12/01/67	10	40	1	2½	1,500		U.S.\$		
391-H-082	Siddhirganj Thermal Plant	4/22/64	8/28/64	10	40	3/4	2	8,500	7,500	U.S.\$		122
391-H-085	Railway VI	5/28/64	4/23/65	10	40	3/4	2	7,530	6,733	U.S.\$		143
391-H-087	Salinity Control and Reclamation Project II-B	5/29/64	12/30/66	10	40	3/4	2	14,100	6,561	U.S.\$		42
391-H-091	Transmission System for Comilla and Noakhali	6/25/64	9/17/64	10	40	3/4	2	2,800	1,180	U.S.\$		3
391-H-092	Dacca-Aricha Road	6/27/64	1/11/65	10	40	3/4	2	14,000	9,309	U.S.\$		95
391-H-094	Chittagong Port Facilities	6/29/64	10/14/64	10	40	3/4	2	3,400	1,867	U.S.\$		3
391-H-124	EP/WAPDA Consultants	6/21/67	2/08/68	10	40	1	2½	2,400	709	U.S.\$		16
391-H-126	Mangla Transmission	6/22/67	2/09/68	10	40	1	2½	3,437	2,417	U.S.\$		14
391-H-129	Pakistan Western Railway	6/29/67	1/25/68	10	40	1	2½	15,100	7,919	U.S.\$		19
391-H-139	Seed Potato Multiplication	6/26/68	8/10/68	10	40	2	2½	420	21	U.S.\$		
391-H-142	Consulting Services	6/27/69	8/05/69	10	40	2	3	3,000	194	U.S.\$		
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX			XXXX		

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: PAKISTAN

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

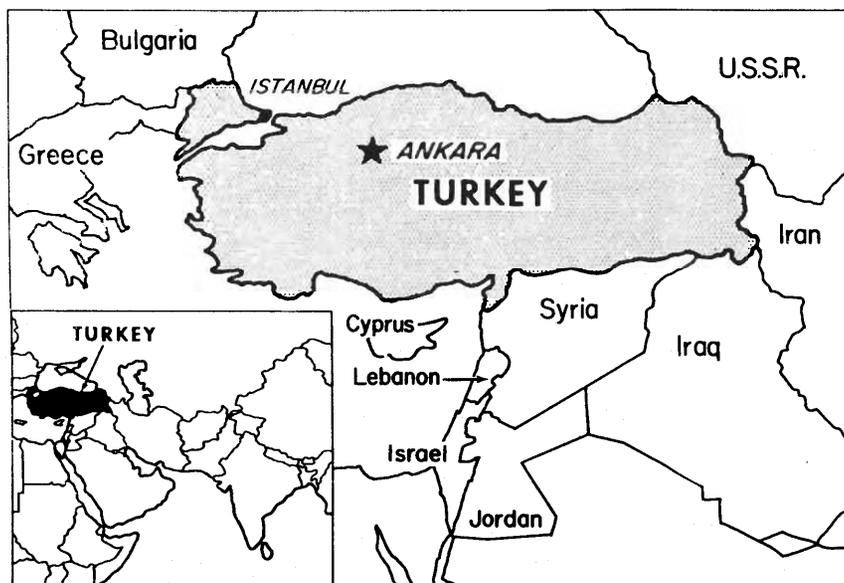
TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
391-H-143	Groundwater Survey	6/27/69	10/02/69	10	40	2	3	1,500		U.S.\$		
391-H-144	Pakistan:Fertilizer Loan for FY 1970	6/30/69	11/19/69	10	40	2	3	20,000	16,517	U.S.\$		63
391-H-148	Pakistan Commodity Loan for FY 1970	2/26/70	4/13/70	10	40	2	3	103,000	9,261	U.S.\$		
391-H-149	Greater Chittagong Power Systems Development	6/29/70	10/14/70	10	40	2	3	9,500		U.S.\$		
391-H-150	Salinity Control and Reclamation Project	6/26/70	-	10	40	2	3	3,300		U.S.\$		
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	232,905	86,704	XXXX		878

TURKEY

DEVELOPMENT LENDING

TURKEY



BASIC DATA

Population (millions - mid-1970)	35.3
Annual Growth Rate (percent)	2.5
Area (1000 square miles)	301
Population Density per square mile	117
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	68
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture	72
Life Expectancy (years)	54
People per Doctor	2,760
Literacy Rate (percent)	47
Students as Percent of 5-19 Age Group	39
(Primary & Secondary)	

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
	FY 1970 Actual	FY 1971 Estimated	FY 1972 Proposed
Development Loans	40.0	65.0	40.0

In August 1970 Turkey undertook a major economic reform. The Government devalued the currency, liberalized imports and adopted comprehensive fiscal and monetary reforms. The results to date have been striking. An economic turnaround is in process; the framework has been laid to compete in world export markets and achieve closer economic relations with Western Europe, and thus share in the general prosperity and living standards of that area. If the reforms succeed in stimulating faster growth in the export sector, Turkey's need for U.S. concessional capital assistance to finance its growth could be eliminated in the near future.

Turkish economic gains were substantial before the reforms. GNP growth averaged nearly 6% in the Second Plan's first three years. In the eight years since the First Plan began per capita GNP has grown nearly 4% annually. Moreover, there has been a wide distribution of these gains among the Turkish people. Over a million new jobs were created outside of agriculture during the First Plan and the rate of growth has accelerated in the Second Plan. The number of agricultural workers has increased very little while agricultural production in this nation of very few large farmers has grown by about 30% in the last decade.

Rapid development necessarily entails social, political and economic pressures and, hence, problems. Political unrest and widespread violence in Turkey's major cities led to the resignation on March 12 of the Demirel Government and thus prospects for political stability are somewhat uncertain at this time. In the economic sphere the most pressing problem that emerged in the past few years was the distortion of the trade and payments system, which resulted in a slow-down in export growth and the development of overly protected industrial growth which interfered with Turkey's long term aim of becoming independent of concessional assistance and a full member of the European Economic Community.

The reforms undertaken in August 1970 entailed substantial economic risks and, hence, needed supplemental assistance. A

TURKEY

DEVELOPMENT LENDING

supplemental financing program was arranged by the IMF to which the United States contributed \$25 million in additional program assistance.

The anticipated redirection of investment, production and employment is necessarily slow, but the short-term gains in Turkey's foreign exchange reserves give initial evidence of the reforms' success and give encouragement for the longer term prospect. At the time of devaluation, Turkey's foreign exchange reserves were \$220 million and the waiting list for import licenses for which foreign exchange could not be furnished had grown to over \$300 million. By the end of January 1971, the waiting list had been abolished, import demand was being met on a current basis and foreign exchange reserves had risen to \$430 million.

The reform to date has been an unqualified success and the economic outlook is promising. The coalition government installed in March has included in its program many additional reforms that could improve Turkey's long-term prospects. However, this judgment must be tempered by the political uncertainties now facing Turkey.

The proposed \$40 million program level proposed for FY 1972 is based on a cautiously optimistic forecast for the Turkish economy. It will include a \$15 million program loan and loans to two Turkish development banks for \$10 million and \$15 million each.

Program Loan (\$15 million): The proposed loan is a reduction from previous levels. If devaluation gains continue as expected, Turkey will be able to provide most of its general import financing from its own resources. Equally important, continued strengthening of its balance of payments will enhance Turkey's credit and thus permit expanded lending by the IBRD and other traditional sources of capital financing.

Some general import financing on concessional terms will still be required in FY 1972 since new investments in export industries will only be starting to realize export earnings by then. The OECD-sponsored Consortium supported a Turkish request for about \$100 million in program aid annually from all bilateral donors in 1969, 1970 and 1971, excluding financing furnished in support of the 1970 devaluation and stabilization economic reform program. Requirements for 1972 should be less.

Project Loans

Turkish Industrial Development Bank (TSKB) (\$10 million): TSKB is a major source of medium term lending for development of Turkey's private industrial sector. Organized in 1950 with the aid of a loan of \$9 million from the IBRD, it has since received \$22.5 million in loans from the United States, \$29.9 million from the European Investment Bank, a Common Market institution, and \$8.2 million from the Federal Republic of Germany. The IBRD itself has loaned TSKB \$119 million more since its first loan. The Turkish Government has loaned TSKB \$40 million equivalent in country-use local currency generated under U.S. aid programs. TSKB has reloaned these funds to a wide variety of businesses producing cement, ceramics, food-stuffs, chemicals, metal products, machinery and textiles and many other things. The TSKB estimates its uncovered requirements for additional foreign exchange at \$20 million over the next two years. The proposed loan will meet part of this requirement.

Cukurova Development Bank (\$15 million): The Government of Turkey has adopted a plan for the development of the Cukurova area in Southern Turkey. Prepared by its State Planning Office with the assistance of U.S. firms, the Plan calls for intensive development of the industrial potential of the region based on available mineral and agricultural resources. The private sector is expected to contribute the majority of the planned investment. A Development Bank will be established to support private initiative with financing for feasibility studies and capital investment. A \$15 million loan will provide a part of the initial capital of the Bank and will be used to finance the foreign exchange costs of its initial loans.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: TURKEY

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation					
277-H-052	Aerial Mineral Survey Equipment	5/28/64	11/24/64	10	40	3/4	2	320	229	U.S.\$		7
277-H-053	Gokcekaya Dam Ciceroz	6/15/64	12/02/64	10	40	3/4	2	20,400	9,473	U.S.\$		140
277-H-060	Gokcekaya Transmission Lines	5/28/65	8/27/65	10	40	1	2½	5,690	3,991	U.S.\$		43
277-H-062	Engineering and Economic Studies	6/26/65	9/20/65	10	40	1	2½	3,600	2,346	U.S.\$		50
277-H-063	Keban Dam	6/29/65	8/31/66	10	40	1	2½	40,000	19,847	U.S.\$		443
277-H-068	Family Planning & Rural Health Service	6/07/66	10/04/66	10	40	1	2½	2,100	151	U.S.\$		1
277-H-069	Ambarli Power Station Third Unit	6/24/66	9/17/66	10	40	1	2½	12,300	11,239	U.S.\$		163
277-H-070	Turkish Coal Industry	6/24/66	4/04/67	10	40	1	2½	28,100	10,829	U.S.\$		156
277-H-076	Black Sea Copper	5/17/67	5/31/68	10	40	1	2½	30,500	13,131	U.S.\$		58
277-H-077	Attaturk University	6/22/67	10/23/67	10	40	1	2½	2,000	1,757	U.S.\$		15
277-H-078	Eregli Steel Mill	6/29/67	5/15/68	10	40	1	2½	14,200	7,753	U.S.\$		50
277-H-080	Middle East Technical University	6/29/67	10/23/67	10	40	1	2½	4,500	133	U.S.\$		
277-H-081	Mineral Research & Exploration Institute	6/23/67	10/23/67	10	40	1	2½	2,600	1,784	U.S.\$		17
277-H-083	Hacetepe Science Center	6/29/67	10/23/67	10	40	1	2½	4,500	1,746	U.S.\$		2
277-H-084	Industrial Development Bank (Two-Step)	7/19/67	5/18/68	3 10	15 40	9½ 1	9½ 2½	7,500	1,662	U.S.\$		15
277-H-086	Agricultural Development & Control	6/25/68	9/06/68	10	40	2	2½	3,000	508	U.S.\$		2
277-H-087	Industrial Investment & Credit Bank (Two-Step)	6/24/68	9/17/69	3 10	15 40	4 2	4 2½	5,000		U.S.\$		
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX			XXXX		

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: TURKEY

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation					
277-H-088	Eregli Sintering Plant	6/26/68	11/27/68	10	40	2	2½	12,500	909	U.S.\$		1
277-H-091	Program Loan	6/12/70	7/10/70	10	40	2	3	65,000	3,902	U.S.\$		
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	263,810	91,390	XXXX		1,163

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: AFGHANISTAN

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation					
306-H-009	Kandahar Diesel Electric Generators	2/21/66	11/05/66	10	40	1	2½	800	30	U.S.\$		
306-H-012	Land Reclamation	6/21/67	5/13/68	10	40	1	2½	4,600		U.S.\$		
306-H-013	Kajakai Hydroelectric Plant	6/21/67	5/13/68	10	40	1	2½	12,000	205	U.S.\$		
306-H-014	Land Inventory	6/29/67	6/17/68	10	40	1	2½	400		U.S.\$		
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	17,800	235	XXXX		

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: CEYLON

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
383-H-014	Commodity Import Loan	5/22/69	8/8/69	10	40	2	3	5,000	2,835	U.S.\$		10
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	5,000	2,835	XXXX		10

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY: IRAN

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
265-H-025	Management Assistance for Development of Electric Power Industry	6/10/66	1/16/67	5	25	3½	3½	6,213	2,529	U.S.\$		139
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	6,213	2,529	XXXX		139

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/70

COUNTRY JORDAN

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VIII

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation					
278-H-006	Telecommunications Systems Improvement	5/25/66	7/14/66	10	40	1	2½	6,300	140	U.S.\$		3
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	6,300	140	XXXX		3