

PDHAA799

How? 8/11/77

1 AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT <b>PROJECT PAPER FACESHEET</b>		1 TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D DELETE		PP 2. DOCUMENT CODE <b>3</b>
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY <b>Tunisia</b>		4 DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>		
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits) <input type="text" value="564-0301"/>	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL <input type="text" value="23"/> B. CODE <input type="text" value="02"/>		7. PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 40 characters) <input type="text" value="Agriculture Technology Transfer"/>	
8. ESTIMATED FY OF PROJECT COMPLETION FY <input type="text" value="80"/>		9. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION A. INITIAL FY <input type="text" value="77"/> B. QUARTER <input type="text" value="1"/> C. FINAL FY <input type="text" value="80"/> (Enter 1, 2, 3 or 4)		

10 ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$) -

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY <u>77</u>			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. TOTAL	E. FX	F. L/C	G. TOTAL
AID APPROPRIATED TOTAL						
(GRANT)	380		380	1774	92	1806
(LOAN)						
OTHER U.S.						
1						
2						
HOST COUNTRY		45	5		645	645
OTHER DONOR(S)						
TOTALS	380	45	425	1774	737	2451

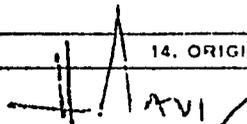
11 PROPOSED BUDGET APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH CODE		E. 1ST FY <u>77</u>		H. 2ND FY <u>78</u>		K. 3RD FY <u>79</u>	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	I. GRANT	J. LOAN	L. GRANT	M. LOAN
(1)	120	011		380		500		500	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				380		500		500	

A. APPROPRIATION	N. 4TH FY <u>80</u>		O. 5TH FY		LIFE OF PROJECT		12. IN-DEPTH EVALUATION SCHEDULE
	P. GRANT	Q. LOAN	R. GRANT	S. LOAN	T. GRANT	U. LOAN	
(1)	378				1806		<input type="text" value="MM 09 DD 80 YY 10"/>
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTALS	378				1806		

13. DATA CHANGE INDICATOR WERE CHANGES MADE IN THE PID FACESHEET DATA BLOCKS 12, 13, 14, OR 15 OR IN PRP FACESHEET DATA, BLOCK 12? IF YES, ATTACH CHANGED PID FACESHEET

1 = NO  
 2 = YES

14. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE SIGNATURE 		15. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION	
TITLE Director, USAID/Tunis		DATE SIGNED <input type="text" value="MM 08 DD 08 YY 77"/>	

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1. Summary and Recommendations

A. Face Sheet Data (See PP Facesheet)

B. Recommendations

Approval is requested for the following authorizations and actions:

Grant	\$1,806,000
Total New AID obligation	\$1,806,000
Waiver of Competitive selection for ongoing consulting services	\$1,806,000

C. Description of Project

The proposed project will provide long and short-term training in subjects relating to the use and management of semi-arid lands, and in grading, packaging, and marketing of agricultural products. It will also assist in the provision of key reference materials in English, and training of librarians in modern methods of acquisition, retrieval, and dissemination of technological information, as well as limited equipment for information storage and retrieval.

Up to 50 participants will be trained to the M.S., and in some cases Ph.D Level, and approximately 66 other participants will receive short-term training in specific skills, technologies, and research methodology. In addition, the provision of essential library references, coupled with consultant analysis, studies, and reports of crucial and fundamental problem areas, as well as the workshops and seminars in which consultants shall participate, will be used to supplement and support the academic and non-academic training furnished through the participant programs. The latter elements, i.e., library references, consultant studies, reports, and analysis, and the in-country shops and seminars, will be available to a wider audience as well as those selected for participant training.

The focus of the project will be on modern technology for semi-arid lands; grading, packaging and marketing of agricultural products, and strengthening centers for acquisition and retrieval/dissemination of technological information.

With the successful accomplishment of these activities, we expect to have a nucleus of agricultural cadre trained in specific skills, professional areas, technologies, and methodologies. In addition, the GOT should have linkages established for the continued availability of current agricultural technology. There will also be in place a trained nucleus of agricultural cadre to identify, select, and manage the future agricultural technology of Tunisia, and capable of introducing appropriate technological innovations which are applicable in the delivery of services and support to the agriculture sector.

*How* The USAID suggests that the project be implemented through a land grant university or consortia of land grant universities. The implementing agent would administer the project in direct collaboration with the DRFC and in cooperation with the National Agronomic Institute of Tunisia (INAT), the National Institute of Agronomic Research (INRAI), the Institute for Field Crops (ESGC) at Le Kef, as well as other arid or semi-arid land agriculture institutions.

#### D. Summary Findings

1) This project is technically sound in the quantity and type of inputs to be provided. Implementation through a U. S. land grant university or consortium of U. S. land grant universities or similar institutional arrangement should encourage close and lasting links between U.S. and Tunisian institutions. The proposed budget and financial plan is adequate and sufficient to furnish expected outputs, and the social and economic rationale of project focus reasonably assures attainment of the purpose and goal. (See Annex C, Logical Framework Matrix). The project has been selected and shaped by economic considerations (alternative cost analysis) and with regard for the needs of a selected target group. On the basis of both economic and social analysis, the project should result in efficient and dispersed application of intended benefits.

2) Implementation arrangements have been agreed to and approved by the GOT, pending selection of the U. S. intermediary. Implementation and evaluation plans have been devised and further described in Part 4, Implementation Planning. "The project meets all applicable statutory criteria." (See Annex F, Statutory Checklist).

#### E. Project Issues

Issues raised in prior review of this project, as well as mission response are attached as Annex I. AID/W FRP approval message is attached as Annex A.

## 2. Project Background and Detailed Description

### A. Background

1) Agricultural development in Tunisia has been and continues to be severely limited by the shortage of well-trained personnel to plan, organize, implement, and manage the many kinds of activities necessary to produce a modern agriculture sector. For example, from about 1889 through independence in 1956, the French government operated one professional agricultural school in Tunisia. During this period, it produced some 2,000 graduates, of which 17 were Tunisian--all the others were French. Then too, prior to independence there had been few primary or secondary public schools for Tunisians, and as a result there were few students in the pipeline who were qualified to enroll in higher institutions, such as INAT. INAT had a two-year instructional program. After independence, it was expanded to a four year program, and in recent years some departments have added a fifth year. This upgrading of INAT has produced students with better training, but the number of graduates has been limited in relation to an expanding need for trained manpower. Although the problem was concealed for some time after independence by the availability of foreign experts to serve in Tunisia under both bilateral and multilateral AID programs, there continues to be a general shortage of personnel with specialized training in agriculture, and in areas related to agriculture. This need has been described in the Tunisia FY 1975 DAP; the World Bank Report of 1974, "Economic Development of Tunisia, Volume I" and is addressed in the GOT's current five year Development Plan (1977-1981). Moreover, studies and analyses including "A Survey of the Tunisian Agricultural Situation", William F. Johnson, USAID, 1974; "L'Agriculture Tunisienne in 1974", Dr. Gerald Ouellette, Ambassade du Canada, 1974; "Retrospective of Tunisian Agriculture; University of Minnesota, Series 13; "Tunisian Presidential Project", U/ATBP Desert Biome, Utah State University, Report No. 4, 1975; and "La Decade de Produits Agricoles en Tunisie 1956-1985" Ministry of Agriculture, while not dealing specifically with the proposed project, address or describe the problems and manpower needs in one or more of the areas of concentration within the scope of this project. (see also sections 1 & 2, PAP).

2) There are no differences between the Grantees application for Assistance (See Annex D) and the proposals as presented within this PP.

### B. Detailed Description

The goal to which the project contributes is increased agricultural production and rural incomes through more efficient management of production systems and utilization of agricultural resources. This project supports the above goal by providing the opportunity and means to enable a trained nucleus of the agriculture cadre to identify, assess, select, and manage the future agricultural technology of Tunisia, and to introduce appropriate technological innovations and services mainly in support of low income farmers in semi-arid and arid regions of Tunisia.

By the end of the project some 50 participants will have been trained to the M.S. or Ph.D levels in subject areas where there is a recognized need, approximately 66 short-term participants trained in specific technical skills and 54 Ms of Consultant Services provided. A selected library of current professional and technical agricultural references will be available to students, professors and agricultural research specialists. Consultant services will

result in a number of studies, reports and analyses of key problem areas in agriculture.

In addition, a portion of these 54 PMs of consultant services will have been utilized in workshops and conferences for larger audiences, to complement participant training, and to support and assist the host institutions in research administration, curriculum development, etc. The nucleus of trained agricultural cadre, augmented by a current and well-stocked library of technical and professional references, will be, at the end of project status, applying improved and appropriate technological innovation in the delivery of services and support to the agriculture sector. There will also be linkages established (through the intermediary university, through the reference system, by exchange of consultants, and through participant association) for the continued availability of current agricultural technology and exchange of information.

*Assumes  
and  
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It is assumed that the GOT will continue to support a well-trained agriculture cadre, and that adequate physical inputs and capable management combined with appropriate policies and programs, will increase output and income in the agricultural system; that the necessary consultant services can be acquired, and that the trained cadre will have the authority, knowledge, and motivation to introduce appropriate innovations into the delivery system provided to the agriculture sector.

The project will emphasize activities of primary concern to smaller farmers in which the U. S. is preeminent and for which the potential impact is significant and evaluable. The project will focus on: (1) Modern technology for semi-arid lands; (2) Grading, packaging and marketing of agricultural products; and (3) strengthening centers for acquisition and retrieval/dissemination of technological information. It will also aim to develop links between Tunisian and American educational and research institutions.

Following are areas illustrative of assistance which meet above criteria: range management; dryland agronomy; watershed management and revegetation; soil and water conservation, including water harvesting and use; barley breeding and production; sheep husbandry; soil science (salinity/alkalinity problems); and small-scale irrigation systems. See Annex E for a more complete illustrative listing.

Project costs consist of long and short-term training (\$1,278,000); consultant services (\$375,000); and commodities (\$153,000) to be financed by USAID. The GOT will provide participants travel and participant salaries; facilities and logistic support; local commodities; and Trust Fund contributions, totaling some \$645,000.

### 3. Project Analysis

#### A. Technical Analysis Including Environmental Assessment

1) There have been no unresolved issues identified with respect to the technical (i.e., inputs and outputs of good and services) appropriateness of this proposal. The experience gained from two on-going projects and one recently completed project, all of which provided for participant training and consultant services, will facilitate and enhance the management and operation of this proposal. In addition, the design of this project takes into account the recommendations, suggestions, and criticisms included in the final report of the Minnesota contract.

Several studies and analyses, including The World Bank Report for Tunisia, 1974; the GOT's Five Year Development Plan (1977-1981); USAID's FY 75 DAP for Tunisia, and others have emphasized the need to expand and improve the level of trained manpower in agriculture. Tunisia has already invested heavily in production infrastructure and must now expand the number of trained agricultural specialists not only to assure the productivity of past investment, but also to accelerate the testing, adaptation and eventual adoption of improved technologies suitable for the low income farmer.

Within the areas of project focus, i.e., 1) Modern technology for semi-arid lands; 2) Grading, packaging, processing, and marketing of agriculture products; and 3) Strengthening centers for acquisition and retrieval/dissemination of technological information, some 1284 FM's of long and short-term training and approximately 54 IM's of consultant services will be provided over a four-year period. The training and services will be in subjects and fields related to the areas of project focus (See Annex E). In addition to the long and short-term training to be provided for the approximately 116 selected participants, in-country workshops, conferences, and seminars (utilizing consultancy services referred to above) will reach an even larger audience of cadre, farmers, and others concerned with agriculture. Through this process, supported by ample and up to date reference centers, and feeding into other on-going and new programs and activities at INRA, I.MAT, Le Kef, and other agriculture institutions (as well as continuing AID projects, i.e., Livestock Feed Production and Utilization, and the Siliha Rural Development Project) information, new ideas, innovations, techniques, etc. will be extended to an additional sphere of users and consumers.

INRA and I.MAT are long-established, experienced, and thoroughly capable of absorbing and continuing use of inputs to be provided under this project. Other institutions to be furnished assistance under this project would be required to meet similar criterion. In regard to the recently created "Institute for Field Crops at Le Kef" (which began operations in January 1977 with a budgetary allocation of 60,000 TD for the remainder of the school year), project assistance will aid in the development of a faculty and establish a sound academic and research foundation.

The greater portion of agricultural research takes place at INRA. It operates central laboratories in Tunis and a network of 16 experimental farms throughout the country. In addition to the fields of plant breeding, agronomy, and plant pathology, mostly in connection with cereals and tree crops, important research is in progress on irrigation, use of saline water, forage production, and animal science. Efforts have also increased in multi-disciplinary work - notably in the search for suitable cereal/forage crop rotation. In the past, applied research to solve practical problems has been inadequate. There is an obvious need for greater emphasis on applied research in a limited number of key problem areas to develop improved production technologies. Although there are a limited number of technicians at INRA capable of designing projects, conducting research, interpreting data and formulating recommendations suitable

for improving agricultural production, the staff of INRAT is too small to carry out the range of research needed to modernize Tunisia's agriculture, including determination of the production requirements of the more important crops and the testing of potentially useful new crops and new varieties. The number of Tunisian scientists who have been trained to the Ph.D level is less than 10. Foreign experts at INRAT feel that with the exception of the plant genetics and plant pathology units, research in most fields will deteriorate upon the departure of expatriate staff unless more Tunisians are trained to a higher level.

*did we help INRAT?*

INAT is a college level institute offering training to the equivalent level of the B. S. in General Agriculture, and the M.S. level in certain specializations. It presently has capacity to graduate 50-60 students per year, under the 4 year curriculum, at the B.S. level. The overwhelming majority of its students are drawn from the graduates of regular "Lycees" where the student body is of a generally higher scholastic standing than those of the agricultural schools. The major criticisms of INAT centers on a curriculum which has been too theoretical and academic in approach without adequate consideration of the practical problems of farming and farm management. It is felt that a high priority should be given to a curriculum reform that would 1) raise the level of scientific training by increasing the opportunity for specialization, and 2) conducting classes on the basis of a problem solving approach. These recommendations are to be found in the latest IED report for Tunisia, and in a 1972 USAID study of the INAT curriculum by Joe Martin, University of Minnesota. During the course of the current five-year plan, rural engineering and fisheries studies will be included in the school curriculum.

The institute for field crops at Kef received its initial budgetary allocation of 60,000 TD in January 1977. The school is under the direction of a former USAID participant who obtained his Ph.D in wheat breeding at Oregon State University. Its first term enrollment consists of 27 students with an additional 30 to be enrolled in the Fall of 1977. The present faculty of twelve includes 2 Ph.D's and 5 M.S. Plans for 1978 call for ten additional full-time faculty, with 2 at the Ph.D level. Its administrative functioning, and the classroom and office facilities are adequate and sufficient for the number of students planned. The school manages and has under its jurisdiction one farm in the Le Kef region. At least 60% of its faculty received graduate training at U. S. universities and are capable in English. A branch of the Bourguiba Institute, offering English instruction, will locate at the school next term, and an agricultural support laboratory costing an estimated 40,000 TD has also been requested for the next school term.

Other academic or non-academic agriculture related institutions may receive technical assistance through this project. Participants may also be selected from these institutions for both long and short term training. In any case however, participant training and technical assistance will be furnished according to agreed criteria.

USAID experience in Tunisia clearly has demonstrated that the most effective way to develop and insure a continuing transfer of agricultural technology is through higher level training of agricultural technical and managerial staff, particularly in those areas where the existing staff is weak or non-existent, and use of well-qualified consultants. The combination of participant training, consultant services, and provision of selected scientific/professional references is a set of actions which should result in the transfer, or local development, of improved agricultural technology on a continuing basis. The project will also encourage a continuing linkage between US and Tunisian institutions.

The focus of training, services, and commodities toward the functional areas of semi-arid land technology, and processing and marketing of agricultural products, addresses areas and problems of increasing significance to Tunisia's efforts to raise agricultural production and improve rural incomes. The semi-arid area of Tunisia, while populated primarily by smaller farmers and families with lower incomes, has substantial growth potential in animal production, selected cereal production, and tree and vegetable crop production under small scale irrigation. However, the nature of soil and water resources, as well as geographic and climatic conditions, dictate judicious use of production practices and careful attention to soil and water conservation measures if output is to be maintained over the long term. Proper range management, forage production, and animal husbandry under semi-arid conditions is essential for increasing meat and milk production. Similarly, the development of small scale irrigation systems where water is available, vegetable and small fruit production under plastic, use of saline and alkaline soils and water, mixed crop production, or some combination of any of these, will assist in raising production levels and in improving rural incomes. Successful application of production technology and technological innovations developed by adaptive research under arid-land conditions and with consideration for least-cost alternatives, will extend production capacity in an important geographic area of Tunisia. In all cases, the type of training, focus of consultant services, and kinds of commodities, should be selected on basis of recognized need and replicability by target group, and host country institutional capability for diffusion of technological innovations.

2) The Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) determined to be negative, was included in the approved PRP, as amended. It is attached as annex B. As required by Section 611 (a) and (b) of the Federal Assistance Act (FAA), information included in Part II B and Part III A and B indicates that adequate financial and technical planning for this project has been completed, and that the estimate of cost to the U. S. government is reasonably firm. Section 611 (b) of FAA is not applicable.

B. Financial Analysis and Plan

1) Financial Viability/Budget Analysis - DRFC, the office through which the project will be implemented, and the institutions to be assisted are all under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture. The DRFC, as an operational

directorate of the Ministry, is funded through the regular GOT budgetary allocation process, and is responsible for all agricultural research, training, and educational programs. The DRFC handles a number of similar bilateral and multilateral programs and projects, and has proven to be competent and responsible in the implementation and management of these activities. The AID grant of \$1,806,000 will be used for participant training, consultant services, and commodity procurement. Such financing does not include operating costs of any GOT entities involved in the project, or recurrent costs (except for subscriptions of scientific, technical, or professional literature which easily can be absorbed by GOT). The GOT contribution of \$645,000 will provide for participant travel, salary of GOT counterparts, in-country transportation, office facilities and supplies, miscellaneous workshop and conference services, and other project support as required.

2) Financial Plan/Budget Tables-- The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$2,451,000. \$1,806,000 will be provided by AID grant funds, and the dinar equivalent of \$645,000 (approximately 25% of total cost) will be provided by the GOT to the trust fund and in direct budget support. \$380,000 has been proposed for FY 1977 appropriations, with the remainder scheduled through FY 1980.

The financial plan described above and in the following tables is regarded as reasonable firm and adequate, and the project is over-all financially sound.

Summary Cost Estimate and Financial Plan

(US \$000)

Source	<u>TABLE 1</u>		<u>Project Paper</u>		TOTAL
	AID		HOST COUNTRY		
	FX	LC	Fin.	In Kind	
Training (LF)	1,020		60		1,080
Training (ST)	258		70		328
Consultant Services	249				249
Commodities	153				153
Other Cost*	34	92			126
Direct Budget Support**				<u>515</u>	<u>515</u>
TOTAL	1,714	92	130	515	2,451

\* Cost of Consultants International Travel and in-country per diem.

\*\* Budget support includes salary of GOT counterparts, in-country transportation, office, workshop, and conference facilities, supplies and services, and other project support.

Costing of Project Outputs/Inputs(U.S. \$000)TABLE 2Project Paper

Project #664-0304

TITLE: Agricultural Technology Transfer

<u>Project Inputs</u>	#1	<u>Project Outputs</u>			<u>TOTAL</u>
		#2	#3	#4	
<u>AID Appropriated</u>					
Training (LT)	1,020				1,020
Training (ST)		258			258
Consultant Services			249		249
Commodities				153	153
Other Costs			126		126
<u>TOTAL AID</u>	<u>1,020</u>	<u>258</u>	<u>375</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>1,806</u>
<u>Host Country</u>					
Participant Travel (LT)	60				60
Participant Travel (ST)		70			70
Direct Budget Support*			515		515
<u>TOTAL GOT</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>515</u>		<u>645</u>
TOTAL PROJECT	1,080	328	890	153	2,451

#1- Long-term trained agriculture cadre

#2- Short-term trained agriculture cadre

#3- Consultant studies, analysis and reports

#4- Scientific, professional and technical references

\*--Budget support includes salary of GOT counterparts, in-country transportation, office, workshop and conference facilities, supplies and services, and other project support.

TABLE 3  
 FINANCIAL PLAN  
 (000 U.S. DOLLARS)

U.S. COMPONENTS	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	TOTAL
A. <u>CONSULTANTS</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>341</u>
Salaries	36	55	56	19	166
Per Diem	2	3	3	1	9
Benefits (12%)	4	7	7	2	20
Overhead (25%)	11	16	17	6	50
Contract Expenses	1	1	1	1	4
Project Direct Costs		38	37	17	92
B. <u>PARTICIPANTS</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>331</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>1,278</u>
1. Long-Term U.S.	204	255	306	255	1,020
2. Short-term U.S.	26	32	32	19	109
3. Workshops (1)	35	44	44	26	149
C. <u>OTHER COSTS</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>34</u>
International Travel (2)	8	11	11	4	34
D. <u>COMMODITIES</u>	<u>- 53</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>153</u>
Library Support	53	38	34	28	153
<u>TOTAL U.S.</u>	<u>380</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>518</u>	<u>378</u>	<u>1,806</u>
GOT COMPONENTS	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	TOTAL
1. Trust Fund (3)	10	50	50	20	130
2. Direct Budget Support(4)	35	170	170	140	515
<u>TOTAL GOT</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>645</u>
<u>TOTAL PROJECT</u>	<u>425</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>768</u>	<u>538</u>	<u>2,451</u>

1) U. S. and third country seminars and workshops.

2) Cost of Consultant International Travel.

3) Cost of all participant International Travel.

4) Includes salaries, facilities, logistics, etc.

TABLE 4	INCREMENTAL FUNDING (000 U.S. Dollars)		
	COMPONENTS	AID	GOT
Consultants	54		54
Participants 1)	265	10	275
Commodities	53		53
Other Costs	<u>8</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>43</u>
TOTAL FY 1977	<u>380</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>425</u>
Consultants	120		120
Participants 1)	331	50	381
Commodities	38		38
Other Costs	<u>11</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>181</u>
TOTAL FY 1978	<u>500</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>720</u>
Consultants	121		121
Participants 1)	382	50	432
Commodities	34		34
Other Costs	<u>11</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>181</u>
TOTAL FY 1979	<u>548</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>768</u>
Consultants	46		46
Participants 1)	300	20	320
Commodities	28		28
Other Costs	<u>4</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>144</u>
TOTAL FY 1980	<u>378</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>538</u>

1.) Includes long and short-term training, and attendance at workshops/seminars.

TABLE 5 .

INPUT SCHEDULE

<u>INPUTS</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
A. PARTICIPANT TRAINING					
1. Long-Term	240PM	300PM	360PM	300PM	1200PM
Program Starts	20	15	15	-----	50
2. Short-term	16PM	20PM	20PM	12PM	68PM
Program Starts	8	10	10	6	34
B. CONSULTANT SERVICES	12PM	18PM	18PM	6PM	54PM
C. WORKSHOPS/SEMINARS	4PM	4PM	4PM	4PM	16PM
Program Starts	8	8	8	8	32
D. COMMODITIES*	53	38	34	28	153

Figures in thousands of U. S. dollars.

### C. Social Analysis

1) Beneficiaries--The initial beneficiaries of this proposal, i.e., the group to be trained; those who are to be the immediate consumers of consultant services; and those who are expected to utilize references support; are in the first instance the operational, research, and to a lesser extent, management staffs (both technical and professional) within the Ministry of Agriculture-- including INAT, INRAT, ESCC du Kef, and other related institutions and agencies. However, this training and support is not only intended to increase individual and collective skills, but more importantly, to enable the agriculture cadre to improve the substance and appropriateness of the services and inputs delivered to the agriculture sector.

The need for such improvements has been emphasized as critical by the World Bank, FAO, Foundations, and many other organizations. Upgrading the competence of the agricultural cadre should ultimately benefit all levels of Tunisian farmers. Since the small and medium-size farmers not only represent by far the largest group of ultimate beneficiaries, but also suffer most from the inadequacy of services, it is they who stand to gain most from the expansion and improvement of services arising from this project.

Details of this project have been discussed with GOF officials on several occasions, and it is primarily in response to their request that the project is being developed. The intended ultimate target group has been selected in part on basis of past neglect and potential contribution to Tunisian development. The project focus on semi-arid lands technology identifies an area of considerable potential in terms of Tunisia's over-all agriculture lands, and a significant potential for production increases and diversification. Smaller farmers (bases on income and farm sizes) are dominant in this area, and face a range of problems which have not previously been emphasized in research, training and development services programs. In addition, the GOF's development program concentrates on this group in its goals of increased permanent employment, food sufficiency, rural development, and agricultural diversification.

The initial target group - the agricultural technical and managerial staff - is seen as the best possible alternative, economically and strategically, for acquiring and diffusing appropriate services and technology to the agriculture sector. The influence of government extends throughout the Tunisian societal fabric, in production, marketing, and in support and services to the agricultural sector, i.e. research, training, extension, etc. Channels for communication and dissemination of ideas and information exist, although improvements could be made. What is lacking, however, is a flow of usable, practical, and productive developmental technology and assistance. This project is intended to form a catalyst from which such assistance can materialize through those who work with (directly or indirectly) or in support of agricultural activities. Enthusiasm expressed by GOF officials and random sample of farmers indicates no resistance or harm perceived from implementation of this project. The achievement and extension of intended project outputs would be beneficial to both target groups.

The assistance to be provided through this project adheres to congressional mandates and AID policy and guidelines. A special emphasis will be given to the inclusion of women in the selection of initial target group, and in diffusion of technology applicable to on-farm activities traditionally performed by women. Tunisia continues to demonstrate leadership (especially as a developing country, and among Arab cultures) in the expansion of opportunities for women in all fields. Women hold responsible positions in the Ministry of Agriculture, receive officer training in the Army and police force, and are included as faculty, students, and staff personnel at all academic institutions - their presence at INAT is especially notable. AID sponsored training programs in wheat production and Agricultural economics included women participants, and this effort will be continued and expanded under this project.

The project will not include such activities as orientation visits to the U.S. by technical assistants or agent level personnel; non-production related agricultural research; or commodity assistance not specifically linked to research, training, or technologies transfer.

#### D. Economic Analysis

One of the major impediments to improved agricultural development in Tunisia is the lack of adequately trained personnel to operate and manage the wide variety of agricultural service and support activities. This lack of trained personnel is due in part to the dearth of higher education facilities in Tunisia, as well as the limitations imposed by the educational programs and opportunity for exposure at existing institutions. The supply of higher trained and skilled agricultural personnel has not been sufficient to fill currently existing positions in the Ministry of Agriculture. These positions need to be filled with adequately trained personnel, and in the shortest possible period of time. A number of alternatives are theoretically available. These include but are not limited to the construction of new facilities; the expansion of existing facilities, and the training of students abroad. The first two, while most desirable from a point of view of self-sufficiency, require not only financial capital but trained manpower for purposes of staffing. Tunisia's higher education institutions continue to rely upon expatriate staffing to a considerable degree - mostly French. While plans and steps are being taken to achieve a domestic sufficiency in education and training needs, prevailing conditions dictate a continuation of partial training being provided from abroad. However, the available domestic and foreign (again mostly French) training spaces have not proven sufficient in numbers or in type of training provided. A very major criticism continues to be the emphasis on formal, theoretical, purely academic education as opposed to more practical, problem-oriented training and education.

In spite of the language barriers, this factor has been of utmost importance in the increased requests for expanded training at U. S. universities and additional exposure to U. S. technology. Although the costs of U. S. participant training exceed the estimated cost of domestic training at a similar level (\$10,800 to some \$5,100), the benefits to be accrued from the

variety of subject areas, curriculum depth, applied techniques, and general exposure to U. S. technology is felt to more than compensate for the seemingly higher cost. The U. S. figure includes room and board while the domestic cost does not. The domestic cost also excludes a subsistence stipend provided to students at the university level - further narrowing the apparent gap.

As proposed, the project would ultimately lead to improved research and testing capability; improved planning and programming of inputs and services; more coordination between research, training, and extension services; and a flow of appropriate technical advice through the agricultural cadre to the farm clientel - the ultimate beneficiary. Improvements in the content, substance, and accuracy of the technical interventions delivered through this cadre can not only assist in raising agricultural output, but in consideration of other factors, promote conservation, reduce harmful production practices, etc., at a considerable savings to labor, materials, and natural resources.

#### 4. Implementation Arrangements

##### A. Recipient and AID's Administrative Arrangements

1. Recipient - The Direction de la Recherche et de la Formation des Cadres (DRFC) will be the organization through which the project will be implemented. The DRFC will be responsible for negotiations, administration and implementation arrangements, management, and liaison between the institutions to be assisted and the land grant university or consortium of land grant universities to be selected as intermediary for the provision of project inputs. Although the magnitude, source, and types of intermediary inputs will be channeled through the DRFC, application of such inputs will take place at INAT, INRAT, ESCO du kef, and other link institutions - or in the case of some workshops and seminars, other entities within the Ministry of Agriculture. Accordingly, all nominees for long and short term training, and requests for commodity procurements from these entities of the Ministry also will be channeled through DRFC.

The DRFC will coordinate all project activities. This office is one of twelve operational directorates, and is headed by a technically qualified individual who has risen through the ranks. The office is long established, although having undergone changes in title and structure, and is likely to be intact throughout the foreseeable future.

The DRFC is an office within a legal entity of the GOT, and has the legal authority and technical and managerial capability to carry out the activities proposed in this project. Some decentralized operations are required for project implementation; however all organizations involved have adequate administrative capacity, are inter-related, and will have their efforts coordinated through the DRFC. Informally, patterns of behavior within the Ministry, including DRFC, continue to develop. Such matters as appointments, transfers, removals, resource allocations, communications, etc., are relatively stable and bureaucratically traditional, but flexible and evolving.

The DRFC is responsible for all agricultural research, training, and educational needs. This includes Agricultural schools, research stations, and training centers for Ministry employees as well as non-employees seeking careers in agriculture. The activities proposed in this project are compatible with the role of DRFC, and have been endorsed by both lower and higher levels within the Ministry.

The personnel and staff of DRFC and its link institutions, i.e., INAT, INRAT, ESGC du Kef, etc., perceive in this project benefits of increased credibility; a more solid foundation for decisions and recommendations of a technical nature; and individually, expanded responsibilities, promotional opportunities, additional exposure, etc.

The DRFC and its link institutions are adequately staffed and equipped to utilize and build upon project activities. These activities will be used to complement and reinforce regular resource flows, and do not imply excessive or unmanageable resource expansion or follow-on expense. There are no known difficulties in terms of salary structure, working conditions, etc., which impede obtaining qualified and competent personnel. Current budget allocations and development plans indicate that the DRFC is both politically and bureaucratically important to the Ministry and the GOT.

The GOT through the Ministry of Agriculture, and in particular the DRFC and its link institutions, have the institutional structure and a talent base capable of sustaining project inputs and diffusing such to a wider audience of both initial and ultimate beneficiaries. Linkages exist for involvement of both target groups. This project seeks to improve the accuracy and applicability of information, advice, counsel, and recommendations of a technical nature flowing through this structure.

2. AID - The project is designed to utilize a land grant university intermediary. The intermediary, working through and in collaboration with the DRFC, will be responsible for the provision of all project inputs - to include training of participants, both long and short-term; and arranging for consultant services and commodity procurement. The intermediary within the scope of the project focus, and in agreement with host institutions, will help determine training needs and types and amounts of commodities and consultant services.

No unusual role or major staff commitment by AID is planned in the administration of this project. Normal monitoring and evaluation of project progress will be retained by USAID, as will all other authority usually applicable to intermediary agent contracts.

## B. Implementation Plan

### Prior Actions:

1. Project Paper approved
2. Project agreement, intermediary agent contract, and initial obligating documents signed.

Upon completion of above prior actions, the intermediary agent in collaboration with the DRFC, on designated representative will implement and carry out project activities along the following tentative schedule.

September 1977-December 1977

1. Short-term consultants arrive on-site (develop work plans)
2. Initial order placed for project commodities (optional)
3. Initial domestic seminars/workshops convened (optional)

January 1978-August 1978

1. Long and short-term participants depart for training
2. Short-term consultants arrive on-site
3. Domestic seminars/work-shops convened
4. Project commodities ordered
5. Evaluation completed
6. Refine project and work plans

September 1978-December 1978

1. Long and short-term participants depart for training
2. Short-term consultants arrive on-site
3. Domestic seminars/Workshops convened (optional)
4. Project commodities ordered (optional)

January 1979-August 1979

1. Long and short-term participants depart for training
2. Short-term consultants arrive on-site
3. Domestic seminars/work-shops convened
4. Project commodities ordered
5. Evaluation completed
6. Refine project and work plans

September 1979-December 1979

1. Long and short-term participants depart for training
2. Short-term consultants arrive on-site
3. Domestic seminars/work-shops convened (optional)
4. Project commodities ordered (optional)

January 1980-August 1980

1. Long and short term participants depart for training
2. Short-term consultants arrive on-site
3. Domestic seminars/workshops convened
4. Project commodities ordered
5. Evaluation completed
6. Refine project and work plans with regards to termination of AID assistance

September 1980-December 1980

1. Long and short-term participants depart for training
2. Short-term consultants arrive on-site
3. Domestic seminars/workshops convened (optional)
4. Project commodities ordered (optional)

January 1981-August 1981

1. Final long and short-term participants depart for training
  2. Short-term consultants arrive on-site
  3. Final domestic seminars/work-shops convene
  4. Final project commodities ordered
  5. Final evaluation completed
- C. Evaluation Plan

In addition to the evaluation schedule included in B above, Implementation Plan, continuous evaluation as an element of the monitoring process, with

provisions for modification of performance indicators (including financial plans) will be adopted.

The intermediary university and the recipient institution will be responsible for the provision of data as required for evaluation. USAID, consistent with the project logical framework Matrix, and in accordance with Handbook 3, project assistance, will be responsible for evaluation of efficiency, effectiveness, and significance in accomplishment of project objectives.

D. Conditions, Covenants, and Negotiating Status

Prior to project agreement and subsequent to PP approval, a land grant university or consortia should be selected. Necessary arrangements between GOT, USAID and intermediary should be completed with AID/W assistance as early as possible in order to commence project assistance as planned.



## ANNEX B

INITIAL ENVIRONMENT EXAMINATIONNARRATIVE DISCUSSION

- 1.1. Project Location: Tunis, Tunisia
2. Project Title: Agricultural Technology Transfer
3. Funding (FY and Amount): FY 1977 - 1980; \$1,806,000
4. Life of Project: FY 1977 through FY 1980
5. IEE Prepared by: Ernest F. Gibson, Agricultural Economist,  
Food & Agriculture Division, USAID/Tunis  
December, 1976
6. Action Recommended: Mission recommends a Negative Determination
7. Mission Director's concurrence:  
\_\_\_\_\_, Director
8. Discussion:

This is a training and skills development project which will have no impact on the environment. The project is designed to develop a highly trained, well-skilled agriculture cadre to efficiently deliver agricultural services and support to Tunisia's rural population. Its outputs will consist of long-term academic trained personnel and short-term non-academic trained technicians in skills development and agricultural technology. A professional and technical library will be established under this project, and expert consultant services will be provided as requested for specific analyses, studies, and recommendations.

As the general nature of this project will not produce environmental effects, and for the reasons described above and in the attached IEE form, the Mission recommends AID/W action as indicated in item 6, Negative Determination.

IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION FORMImpact  
Identification  
and EvaluationImpact Areas and Sub-areasA. LAND USE

1. Changing the character of the land through:

a. Increasing the population

N

b. Extracting natural resources

N

c. Land Clearing

N

d. Changing soil character

N

2. Altering natural defenses

N

3. Foreclosing important uses

N

4. Jeopardizing man or his works

N N

5. Other factors

NONE

B. WATER QUALITY

1. Physical state of water

N

2. Chemical and biological states

N

3. Ecological balance

N

4. Other factors

NONE

- 1/ N - No environmental impact  
 L - Little environmental impact  
 M - Moderate environmental impact  
 H - High environmental impact  
 U - Unknown environmental impact

IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION FORM

C. ATMOSPHERIC

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. Air additives   | N |
| 2. Air Pollution   | N |
| 3. Noise pollution | N |
| 4. Other factors   |   |
| <u>NONE</u>        |   |

D. NATURAL RESOURCES

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Diversion, altered use of water       | N | N |
| 2. Irreversible, inefficient commitments |   | N |
| 3. Other factors                         |   |   |
| <u>NONE</u>                              |   |   |

E. CULTURAL

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Altering physical symbols       | N |
| 2. Dilution of cultural traditions | N |
| 3. Other factors                   |   |
| <u>NONE</u>                        |   |

F. SOCIO-ECONOMIC

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Changes in economic/employment patterns | N |
| 2. Changes in population                   | N |
| 3. Changes in cultural patterns            | N |
| 4. Other factors                           |   |
| <u>NONE</u>                                |   |

IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION FORM

Page 3

G. HEALTH

1. Changing a natural environment
2. Eliminating an ecosystem element
3. Other factors

NONE

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N

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N

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H. GENERAL

1. International impacts
2. Controversial impacts
3. Other factors

NONE

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N

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N

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## I. OTHER POSSIBLE IMPACTS (not listed above)

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Prepared by: Ernest F. Gibson Date: December, 1976Project Location: Tunis, TunisiaProject Title: Agricultural Research, Training and Technology Transfer

## ANNEX C

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

TITLE: Agriculture Training and Technology Transfer

NUMBER: 664-0304

LIFE OF PROJECT: From FY 1977 to FY 1980

TOTAL OF US FUNDING: \$1,806,000

DATE PREPARED: July 1977

SECTOR GOAL

To increase agricultural production and rural incomes through more efficient management of production systems and utilization of agricultural resources.

MEASURES OF GOAL ACHIEVEMENT

1. Agricultural production during 6th plan period (1982-1986) exceeds that of current plan period (1977-1981) after adjustment for external factors, such as weather.

VERIFICATION

1. Official statistics and analyses.

ASSUMPTIONS

1. That appropriate GOV policies and programs, combined with physical inputs and capable administration and management will increase output and income in the agriculture sector.

2. That the GOV will continue to support the development of a well-trained, skilled, and technically knowledgeable agriculture cadre.

PROJECT PURPOSE

To enable a trained nucleus of the agricultural cadre to identify, select, and manage the future agricultural technology of Tunisia, and to introduce appropriate technological innovations which can be applied in the delivery of services and support to the agriculture sector.

END OF PROJECT STATUS

1. Completion of long and short-term training of selected agricultural staff.
2. Provision of consultant services accomplished, and:
  - (a) appropriate technological innovations being applied in the delivery of management and operational services and support to the agricultural sector, and
  - (b) linkages established for the continued availability of current agricultural technology.

## ANNEX C

VERIFICATION

1. Official documents of the USAID and the GOT.
2. Interviews; site visits; analyses; and evaluations.

ASSUMPTIONS

1. That sufficient numbers of personnel are trained and subsequently assigned to strategic positions in the agricultural system.
2. That the necessary consultant services can be acquired and that the advice and counsel is of such logic and evident priority that their recommendations are favorably received by Tunisian policy-makers.
3. That the agriculture cadre will have the authority and policy endorsement as well as the knowledge and motivation to introduce technological innovations into the managerial and operational services and support provided to the agricultural sector.

OUTPUTS

1. Trained personnel to the M.S., or in some cases Ph.D. level in selected branches of agriculture.
2. Trained personnel in specific skills, technologies, and research methodology.
3. Professional and technical studies, analyses, and reports.
4. A library of professional and technical references.

MAGNITUDE OF OUTPUTS

1. Approximately 50 participants at the M.S. or Ph.D. level.
2. Approximately 66 participants having completed short-term non-degree training.
3. Not applicable.
4. Not applicable.

VERIFICATION

1. USAID records; official documents; and site visits.

ASSUMPTIONS

Sufficient inputs are provided in a timely manner

## ANNEX C

INPUTS

- a. USAID
  - 1. Long-term training
  - 2. Short-term training
  - 3. Consultants
  - 4. Commodities
- b. GOT
  - 1. Participants and salaries
  - 2. Facilities and logistic support
  - 3. Commodities
  - 4. Project Trust Fund contribution

IMPLEMENTATION TARGET

- a. USAID

1. 1200 FM's of long-term training	-	\$1,020,000
2. 84 FM's of short-term training	-	\$ 258,000
3. 54 FM's of consultant services	-	\$ 375,000
4. Professional and technical references	-	\$ 153,000
- b. GOT
  - 1. Approximately 116 participants, including salaries, for long and short-term training.
  - 2. Facilities, transportation, translation services, administrative support, etc., for consultants.
  - 3. Equipment and supplies as required for 2, above.
  - 4. Participant travel and in-country per diem for consultants.

## ANNEX E

Possible Kinds of Training in Agricultural Technology and Information1. Technology for Semi-Arid Lands (Illustrative Examples of Kinds of Assistance)a. Degree Training

- (1) Range Management
- (2) Soil and water conservation - Watershed management
- (3) ~~Barley~~<sup>plant</sup> breeding
- (4) Date Production (diseases, production practices)
- (5) Animal husbandry (sheep breeding/production)
- (6) Irrigation engineering (on-farm), drip, sprinkler, etc.)
- (7) Agricultural economics (water use, economics of "at risk" farmers)
- .. (8) Horticulture for semi-arid regions.
  - Greenhouse production
  - Production under plastic
  - Tree crops (nuts and fruits)
- (9) Soil Science (problems of saline and alkali soils)
- (10) Agronomy (dryland farming)

b. Short-term training

- (1) Irrigation problems and practices (<sup>USDA</sup> course 120-1, 9 weeks)
- (2) Range Management and forage production (course 130-4, 8 weeks)
- (3) Agriculture Policy Seminar (course 140-1, 4 weeks)
- (4) Grain storage and Marketing (course 150-2, 7 weeks)
- (5) Seminar on barley breeding
- (6) Seminar on animal production (sheep)
- (7) Use of saline and alkaline soils
- (8) Small farmer credit distribution and administration in less developed countries (course TC-140-9B)

## ANNEX E

- c. Consultant Services
    - (1) Date diseases
    - (2) Watershed management
    - (3) Water catchments
    - (4) Range management
    - (5) Water conservation
2. Vegetable Grading, Packaging and Marketing
- a. Degree Training
    - (1) Vegetable crop production
    - (2) AAg. Economics - Ag. Marketing
  - b. Short-term training
    - (1) Grading, packaging and processing of vegetables
    - (2) Development of export markets
    - (3) Market news and information
  - c. Consultants
    - (1) Grading, packaging and processing for export
    - (2) Export market studies
    - (3) Vegetable production technology
    - (4) Vegetable seed production
3. Improvement of Libraries
- a. Degree Training
    - (1) Agricultural library science
    - (2) Agricultural communications
  - b. Short-term training
    - (1) Seminars on agricultural information, storage and retrieval

STATUTORY CHECKLISTS

I. Country Checklist

A. General Criteria for Country

1. FAA Sec. 116. Can it be demonstrated that contemplated assistance will directly benefit the needy? If not, has the Department of State determined that this government has engaged in consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights?
2. FAA Sec. 481. Has it been determined that the government of recipient country has failed to take adequate steps to prevent narcotic drugs and other controlled substances (as defined by the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970) produced or processed, in whole or in part, in such country, or transported through such country, from being sold illegally within the jurisdiction of such country to U.S. Government personnel or their dependents, or from entering the U.S. unlawfully?
3. FAA Sec. 620 (a). Does recipient country furnish assistance to Cuba or fail to take appropriate steps to prevent ships or aircraft under its flag from carrying cargoes to or from Cuba?
4. FAA Sec. 620 (b). If assistance is to a government, has the Secretary of State determined that it is not controlled by the international Communist movement?

STATUTORY CHECKLIST

I. Country Checklist

A. General Criteria for Country

1. See Project Paper, Part III, project analysis. The Department of State has not determined that the GOF has engaged in consistent patterns of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights.
2. No
3. No
4. Yes

5. FAA Sec. 620(c). If assistance is to government, is the government liable as debtor or unconditional guarantor on any debt to a U. S. citizen for goods or services furnished or ordered where (a) such citizen has exhausted available legal remedies and (b) debt is not denied or contested by such government? 5. No
  
6. FAA Sec. 620(e). If assistance is to a government, has it (including government agencies or subdivisions) taken any action which has the effect of nationalizing, expropriating, or otherwise seizing ownership or control of property of U. S. citizens or entities beneficially owned by them without taking steps to discharge its obligations toward such citizens or entities? 6. No
  
7. FAA Sec. 620 (r): Ans. Sec. 103. Is recipient country a Communist country? Will assistance be provided to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam), South Vietnam, Cambodia or Laos? 7. No
  
8. FAA Sec. 620 (i). Is recipient country in any way involved in (a) subversion of, or military aggression against, the United States or any country receiving U. S. assistance, or (b) the planning of such subversion or aggression? 8. No
  
9. FAA Sec. 620 (j). Has the country permitted, or failed to take adequate measures to prevent the damage or destruction, by mob action, of U. S. property? 9. No
  
10. FAA Sec. 620(1). If the country has failed to institute the investment guaranty program for the specific risks of expropriation, inconvertibility or confiscation, has the AID Administrator within the past year considered denying assistance to such government for this reason? 10. The GOT has an investment guarantee program with the United States of America.

## ANNEX F

11. FAA Sec. 620(o); Fishermen's Protective Act. Sec. 5. If country has seized, or imposed any penalty or sanction against, any U.S. fishing activities in international waters,
11. Tunisia has not taken such action.
- a. has any deduction, required by Fishermen's Protective Act been made?
- b. has complete denial of assistance been considered by AID Administrator?
12. FAA Sec. 620(q); App. Sec. 504. (a) Is the government of the recipient country in default on interest or principal of any AID loan to the country? (b) Is country in default exceeding one year on interest or principal on U.S. loan under program for which App. Act appropriates funds, unless debt was earlier disputed, or appropriate steps taken to cure default.
12. Tunisia is current on loan payments.
13. FAA Sec. 620(a). What percentage of country budget is for military expenditures? How much of foreign exchange resources spent on military equipment? How much spent for the purchase of sophisticated weapons systems? (Consideration of these points is to be coordinated with the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Regional Coordinators and Military Assistance Staff (PPC/RC.)
13. Approximately 7.5% of the GOT's budget is for military expenditures. This has not been determined to be an excessive amount.
14. FAA Sec. 620(t). Has the country severed diplomatic relations with the United States? If so, have they been resumed and have new bilateral assistance agreements been negotiated and entered into since such resumption?
14. The GOT does have diplomatic relations with the U.S.A..
15. FAA Sec. 620(n). What is the payment status of the country's UNWC obligations? If the country is in arrears, were such arrearages taken into account by the AID Administrator in determining the current AID Operational Year Budget?
15. The GOT payments are not in arrears.

## ANNEX F

16. FAA Sec. 620A, H Has the country granted sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act or international terrorism? 16. No
17. FAA Sec. 666. Does the country object on basis of race, religion, national origin or sex, to the presence of any officer or employees of the U. S. there to carry out economic development program under FAA? 17. No
18. FAA Sec. 669. Has the country delivered or received nuclear reprocessing or enrichment equipment, materials or technology, without specified arrangements on safeguards, etc.? 18. No
19. FAA Sec. 201. Has the country denied its citizens the right or opportunity to emigrate? 19. No

F. Funding Criteria for Country1. Development Assistance Country Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 102(c),(d). Have criteria been established, and taken into account to assess commitment and progress of country in effectively involving the poor in development, on such indexes as: (1) small-farm labor intensive agriculture, (2) reduced infant mortality, (3) population growth, (4) equality of income distribution, and (5) unemployment.

B. Funding Criteria for Country1. Development Assistance Country Criteria

a. The COT has conducted sophisticated research into social and economic problems of health and nutrition, rural-urban migration income distribution, underemployment, and unemployment, population growth, rural development etc. Findings have been incorporated into planned and current programs and projects in education, agriculture, rural development schemes, social and welfare activities, and other development efforts. A major focus of the current five-year plan addresses employment, income equities, rural and small-farmer production, and improved health and educational services.

## ANNEX F

b. FAA Sec. 201(b) (5), (7) & (8); Sec. 208; 211 (a)(94), (7). Describe extent to which country is:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>(1) Making appropriate efforts to increase food production and improve means for food storage and distribution.</p> <p>(2) Creating a favorable climate for foreign and domestic private enterprise and investment.</p> <p>(3) Increasing the public's role in the developmental process.</p> | <p>b. (1) The GOT has undertaken major interegrated crop production programs in wheat which has resulted in significant and consistent increases. Production of durum (hard wheat) a staple food for all income classes - but especially the poor - has more than doubled during the period 1970-1975. Research to develop and adapt new practices and technologies is being expanded. This project, Agricultural technology transfer, is also designed to assist in improving food production.</p> <p>(2) The GOT has a policy of encouraging both domestic and foreign private investment. Much domestic investment has been in tourism, and to a much lesser extent, small industrial and service activities. Last year, APT, the Agency for the Promotion of Investments, approved more than 500 applications for new investment projects. Tunisia continues to be politically favorable for foreign investment.</p> <p>(3) The GOT has a number of programs emphasizing rural populations, urban poor, women, youth, unskilled and lesser educated classes, which are designed to increase the role of these and other marginal groups in the developmental process.</p> |
|--|---|

## ANNEX F

- (4) (a) Allocating available budgetary resources to development.
- (b) Diverting such resources for unnecessary military expenditure and intervention in affairs of other free and independent nations.
- (5) Making economic, social, and political reforms such as tax collection improvements and changes in land tenure arrangements, and making progress toward respect for the rule of law, freedom of expression and of the press, and recognizing the importance of individual freedom, initiative, and private enterprise.
- (6) Otherwise responding to the vital economic, political, and social concerns of its people, and demonstrating a clear determination to take effective self-help measures.
- (4) (a) Tunisia has a relatively high savings rate. These savings have financed a growth rate which averaged 5% per year during the last five years. A substantial amount of current or planned budgetary resources is devoted to developmental activities.
- (b) Tunisia maintains a very modest military establishment. It has not diverted resources into unnecessary military expenditures or intervention in affairs of other foreign nations.
- (5) The GOT has recently established new rates and procedures to improve income and excise tax collections from upper income groups. A new agency has been created to facilitate agricultural land distribution and title of ownership. Current economic policies encourage private business initiative, and the GOT is engaged in other social and political reforms.
- (6) Among developing nations, the GOT has compiled an impressive record of economic growth during the seventies. Improved diets, reduced infant mortality, and declining birth rates have accompanied the improved economic performance. Inflation has remained manageable, efforts are being made to improve food and agriculture production, and the current five-year plan stresses the building of a capacity for self-sustaining, long-term growth potential.

## ANNEX F

c. FAA Sec. 201(b), 211(a). Is the country among the 20 countries in which development assistance loans may be made in this fiscal year, or among the 40 in which development assistance grants (other than for self-help projects) may be made?

c. Yes

d. FAA Sec. 115. Will country be furnished, in same fiscal year, either security supporting assistance, or Middle East peace funds? If so, is assistance for population programs, humanitarian aid through International organizations, or regional programs?

d. No

II. A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. App. Unnumbered: FAA Sec. 653(b)

(a) Describe how Committees on Appropriations of Senate and House have been or will be notified concerning the project; (b) is assistance within (Operational Year Budget) country or international organization allocation reported to Congress (or not more than \$1 million over that figure plus 10%)?

2. FAA Sec. 611 (a) (1). Prior to obligation in excess of \$100,000, will there be (a) engineering, financial, and other plans necessary to carry out the assistance and (b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U.S. of the assistance?

II. A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1.

(a) Project included in AID's CP for FY 1977

(b) Yes

2. Yes - see project paper, parts 3 and 4

## ANNEX F

3. FAA Sec. 611(a)(2). If further legislative action is required within recipient country, what is basis for reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of purposed of the assistance?
  4. FAA Sec. 611(b): App. Sec. 101. If ~~for water~~ or water-related land resource construction has project met the standards and criteria as per Memorandum of the President dated Sept. 5, 1973 (replaces Memorandum of May 15, 1962; see Fed. Register, Vol 38, No. 174, Part III, Sept. 10, 1973)?
  5. FAA Sec. 611(e). If project is capital assistance (e.g., construction), and all U.S. assistance for it will exceed \$1 Million, has Mission Director certified the country's capability effectively to maintain and utilize the project?
  6. FAA Sec. 207, 612. Is project susceptible of execution as part of regional or multilateral project? If so why is project not so executed? Information and conclusion whether assistance will encourage regional development programs. If assistance is for newly independent country, is it furnished through multilateral organizations or plans to the maximum extent appropriate?
3. No further legislative action is required.
  4. N.A.
  5. N.A.
  6. The major thrust of this project is the transfer of U.S. Agriculture technology to Tunisia and the development of long-term links to U. S. institutional sources. For this reason, it is not readily susceptible for execution as a regional or multilateral effort. Tunisia is not a newly independent country, and as such, has established regional and international connections. However, to the extent that project objectives are attained, a closer relationship with regional and international organizations will be encouraged.

## ANNEX F

7. FAA Sec 601(a); (and Sec. 201(f) for development loans). Information and conclusions whether project will encourage efforts of the country to (a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations; (d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions.
8. FAA Sec. 601(b). Information and conclusion on how project will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U. S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise).
9. FAA Sec. 612(b); Sec. 625(h). Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, the country is contributing local currencies to meet the cost of contractual and other services, and foreign currencies owned by the U. S. are utilized to meet the cost of contractual and other services.
10. FAA Sec. 612(d). Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release?
7. This project will encourage efforts to improve the technical proficiency of agriculture, commerce, and supporting institutions. Successful implementation implies improvements in (a) (b) and (c). The connection to (d) and (f) is less evident.
8. U.S. University Contractor will provide almost all consultant services, all long-term participant training, and some short-term participant training. Other inputs will be provided by other U. S. organizations and institutions through university contractor.
9. All local cost will be financed by the GOT except for a small amount most appropriately included in contracts with U. S. suppliers of technical services. For such costs, in accordance with standard provisions of the contract, the intermediary will be responsible for assuring maximum use of U.S. owned foreign currency.
10. Yes - see 9 above.

FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

B. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. Development Assistance Project Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 102(c); Sec. 111; Sec. 231(a). Extent to which activity will

(a) effectively involve the poor in development, by extending access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production, spreading investment out from cities to small towns and rural areas; and (b) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions?

b. FAA Sec. 103, 103A, 104, 105, 106, 107. Is assistance being made available:

(1) (103) for agriculture, rural development or nutrition; if so, extent to which activity is specifically designed to increase productivity and income of rural poor; (103A) if for agricultural research, is full account taken of needs of small farmers.

c. FAA Sec. 110(a); Sec. 203(e). Is the recipient country willing to contribute funds to the project, and in what manner has or will it provide assurances that it will provide at least 25% of the costs of the program, project, or activity with respect to which the assistance is to be furnished (or has the latter cost-sharing requirement been waived for a "relatively least-developed" country)?

d. FAA Sec. 110(b). Will grant capital assistance be disbursed for project over more than 3 years? If so, has justification satisfactory to Congress been made, and efforts for other financing?

B. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. Development Assistance Project Criteria

a. Concentration of project resources on semi-arid land technology and in grading, packaging and marketing of agriculture products taps geographical area and types of commodities closely associated with small and lower income farmers. The range of technologies and practices to be extended will reflect the need for labor-intensive production as well as development and investment requirements for rural areas.

(1) Project activities specifically designed to focus on areas and regions primarily applicable to needs of small farmers and rural poor. See PP. Part II, B and Part III, C.

c. The GGF will contribute a little over 25% of the cost of this project in the form of counterpart salaries, cost of participant transportation, and in the provision of facilities and logistic support. See Project Paper, Part III, B.

d. No

## ANNEX F

- e. FAA Sec. 207; Sec. 113. Extent to which assistance reflects appropriate emphasis on: (1) encouraging development of democratic, economic, political, and social institutions; (2) self-help in meeting the country's food needs; (3) improving availability of trained worker-power in the country; (4) programs designed to meet the country's health needs; (5) other important areas of economic, political, and social development, including industry, free labor unions, cooperatives, and Voluntary Agencies; transportation and communication; planning and public administration; urban development, and modernization of existing laws; or (6) integrating women into the recipient country's national economy.
- e. This project will contribute to the development of social and economic institutions; self-help in meeting the country's food needs; improving the availability of trained worker-power; and improving the administration and quality of support extended to the agriculture sector.
- f. FAA Sec. 221(b). Describe extent to which program recognizes the particular needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the country; utilizes the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development; and supports civic education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental and political processes essential to self-government.
- f. The project is designed to address the needs and capacities of Tunisia at this stage of development. It responds to studied needs as identified by the GOT, international organizations (i.e. IBRD), and bilateral donors, as well as farm families.
- g. FAA Sec. 201(b)(2)-(4) and -(8); Sec. 201(e); Sec. 211(a)(1)-(3) and -(8). Does the activity give reasonable promise of contributing to the development: of economic resources, or to the increase of productive capacities and self-sustaining economic growth; or of educational or other institutions directed toward social progress? Is it related to and consistent with other development activities, and will it contribute to realizable long-range objectives? And does project paper provide information and conclusion on an activity's economic and economic and technical soundness?
- g. Yes-- see Project Paper, Part III.

## ANNEX F

h. FAA Sec. 201(b)(6); Sec. 211(a)(5), (6). Information and conclusion on possible effects of the assistance on U.S. economy, with special reference to areas of substantial labor surplus, and extent to which U.S. commodities and assistance are furnished in a manner consistent with improving or safeguarding the U. S. balance of payment position.

h. A little over .05% of total U.S. assistance to this project will not be used for the purchase of goods and services in the U.S.



ABILITY OF THE GOT, (D) EXPECTED OUTPUT (BEYOND QUANTITATIVE MEASURE OF TRAINING COMPLETED) FROM A GIVEN INPUT, (E) APPROPRIATENESS OF THE TECHNOLOGY ENVISIONED FOR TUNISIA SMALL FARM CONDITIONS, ETC. THUS, BY PASSING A SCREENING TEST, A GREATER DEGREE OF PROBABILITY CAN BE ESTABLISHED THAT A GIVEN ACTIVITY WILL HAVE SOME MEASURABLE EFFECT.

3. IT IS FELT THAT THIS PROJECT SHOULD BE INITIATED WITH A DEFINITE FOCUS ON A LIMITED NUMBER OF CRITICAL PROBLEMS WHICH COULD BE SUBJECTED TO INTENSIVE ATTENTION. REALISTICALLY THERE IS A NEED TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS OR FUNCTIONAL AREAS PRESENTLY ADDRESSED IN THE PRP.

4. REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT WE WOULD EXPECT SOME UNIT IN MINAG TO ASSUME FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PROJECT WITH ONLY MINOR MONITORING FROM THE MISSION ON APPLICATION OF SELECTION CRITERIA. PRP STATEMENTS (E.G. PGS 5 AND 11) SEEM MORE APPROPRIATE TO TRADITIONAL BASKET PROJECTS RATHER THAN TO ONE SUCH AS THIS WITH, IT IS HOPED, BROADER OBJECTIVES.

5. AN INSTITUTIONAL CAPABILITY, BOTH IN THE U.S. AND WITH THE GOT, TO CONTRACT FOR SERVICES MAY BE AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT OF THE PROJECT. IN THIS REGARD WE WOULD LIKE YOUR VIEWS ON WHAT SORT OF U.S. INSTITUTIONS SHOULD BACKSTOP THE PROJECT. THIS COULD BE UNIVERSITY CONSORTIA WITH TITLE XII RELATIONSHIPS. FYI: AID/W IS NOT NOW AND DOES NOT ANTICIPATE BEING ADEQUATELY STAFFED TO HANDLE A SEPARATE SERIES OF PIG/PS, PIG/TS, AND PIG/CS AND WE WOULD NECESSARILY HAVE TO FIND SOME INTERMEDIARY IF THE PROJECT SHOULD COME TO FRUITION. END FYI.

6. VALUE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE LIBRARY WAS QUESTIONED BECAUSE OF LIMITED NUMBER OF PERSONS THAT COULD UTILIZE SUCH A FACILITY.

7. BEFORE FURTHER REVIEW OF PRP WE WOULD FIRST LIKE A SUBSTANTIVE CABLED RESPONSE WHETHER AND HOW ABOVE ISSUES CAN BE ADDRESSED. IF CABLE EXCHANGE INDICATES USAID AND AID/W CAN GET ON SAME WAVE LENGTH RELATIVE TO ABOVE ISSUES (WHICH WERE PREVIOUSLY HIGHLIGHTED IN REFTEL (A) AND REFTEL (B)), WE WILL AGAIN ADDRESS AUTHORIZATION OF PREPARATION OF PP.

VAJCL

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Department of State

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664-304  
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OUTCOMA - AMERICAN EMBASSY TUNIS

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AIDAC

E.O. 11652: N/A

SUBJECT: ERP, Agricultural Technology Transfer

REFERENCE: (A) STATE 074154, (B) STATE 080342

1. USAID in full agreement on need to concentrate on project activities in areas of primary concern smaller farmers; in which U.S. preeminent; for which potential impact significant and evaluable; and which develop links with U.S. institutions. Areas of possible assistance mentioned in ERP were intended to be illustrative only, as were other aspects, i.e., implementation and support institutions, selection criteria, etc., pending further discussion GOI, AID/W and final preparations leading to PP stage. However, in order to meet AID/W concerns, suggest we settle now on following as focus for project:

(1) Modern technology for semi-arid lands; (2) Grading, packaging and marketing of agriculture products; and

AIB  
DCM  
ECOM  
CHCOM

DRAFTED BY: <i>664</i> <i>DRF</i>	DATE: 4/14/77	BY: 386	APPROVED BY: D:HSDavis, Jr.
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REVISIONS:  
 PROG: R:Beckman (draft)  
 PROG: D:Karrissey (draft)  
 CONT: J:Juleja (draft)  
 AD: H:Marshall (draft) *29*

Embassy/ECOM: il ontgomery (In substance)

IC OOM 4/18/77

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# TELEGRAM

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FROM	AMERICAN EMBASSY TELLS	CLASSIFICATION	UNCLASSIFIED
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Q. 11652:  
TAGS:  
SUBJECT:  
ACTION:

(3) Strengthening centers for acquisition and retrieval/  
dissemination of technological information.

2. Proposed geographical area (semi-arid region) of focus for technical project inputs contains least productive soils and receives least amount of rainfall or water supplies. Although possessing significant unrealized potential for production, this region has historically been most neglected in provision of government services and economic development, and consequently populace constitute poorest element of Tunisian society. It also has received relatively little foreign assistance other than food for work type activities. Within focus of project following are illustrative areas of assistance: Tree crops (excluding olives); range management; drylands agroecology; watershed management and revegetation; soil and water salinity; soil and water conservation, including water harvesting and use.

3. English language library assistance proposed would simply strengthen existing facilities at INAT (National Agricultural

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# TELEGRAM

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.O. 11992: TAGS: SUBJECT: ACTION:	FROM: AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY TUITS CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED	School), Cereals Institute, and possibly at ICRAT (National Agricultural Research Institute) depending upon consultants' recommendation, by provision of key reference materials in English, and training of librarian in modern methods of acquisition, retrieval and dissemination of technological information and limited equipment for information storage and retrieval. We believe failure to address this obviously weak link in existing technology conveyance system would be inadmissible. It is widely recognized that vast majority reports current agricultural research are published only in English. Consequently university level training in agriculture should include use of information often available only in English language publications. This fact recognized by DOE teachers and students who have made urgent requests for English language publications. The ICRAT Director estimates that at least 50% of their students in 3rd and 4th years read English sufficiently well to benefit from English language publications. In addition, several U.S. trained
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REPORTED BY:	DRAFTING DATE:	TEL. RATE:	CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY:
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ARRANGEMENTS:

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 CLASSIFICATION

OPTIONAL FORM 152 (Formerly FG-413) (H)

# DEPARTMENT OF STATE TELEGRAM

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<p>FROM: AMERICAN LEGASSY RUMDS</p> <p>CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED</p>	
<p>EO. 11652:</p> <p>TAGS:</p> <p>SUBJECT:</p> <p>ACTION:</p>	<p>ex-participants now teaching part-time at school feel real need for access to current research reports available only in English.</p> <p>4. Greater portion of fruits and vegetables (olives are excluded) in Tunisia are produced on small farms. This area of focus would concentrate on activities which would promote improved preparation of produce for market, storage facilities, and market development.</p> <p>5. USAID suggests that in absence of AID/w capability to process RFO's, an intermediary implementing agent be chosen, if project is approved. Mission choice would be U.S. university which has had successful overseas experience in this kind of project and is interested in building institutional linkage under Title III to host country institution. This institution could be IMAI or Cereals Institute at Le Kef.</p> <p>6. USAID believes that degree of flexibility we consider essential to success of this project is consistent with and supported by Administrator's comments on participant training in his Program Guidance message (ref B).</p>
<p>DRAFTED BY:</p>	<p>DRAFTING DATE:</p> <p>TEL. EXT.:</p> <p>CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY:</p>
<p>REVISIONS:</p>	

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OPTIONAL FORM 105 (M)  
 (Formerly FS-013 (1))

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
**TELEGRAM**

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FROM

AMERICAN LEGASSE TOWNS

CLASSIFICATION

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11652:  
TAGS:  
SUBJECT:  
ACTION:

7. We think we are on some "wave length", and would welcome approval to proceed with preparation Project Paper.

ENCLOSURE

FILED BY:

CLASSIFY DATE: 10/1/01

CONTENT AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY:

FINANCED:

UNCLASSIFIED

DATE: 10/1/01

OPTIONAL FORM 10 (Rev. 12/13/66)  
(Prescribed by GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6)

January 1975

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ABBREVIATION KEY

- DRFC - Direction de la Recherche et de la Formation des Cadres
- INAT - Institute National Agronomique de Tunisie
- INRAT - Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique
- ESGC - Ecole Superieure des Grande Culture  
(Institute for Field Crops)