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BIBLIOGRAPHY
ON THE
AID EFFECTIVENESS STUDY FOR TUNISIA

By:

Ernest W. Carter
Cecchi and Company
1730 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

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Sources Key:

- * Tunisia Desk/Washington
- @ AID/Washington Library
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- # World Bank/IMF Joint Library
- + Team Reference Document

Lack of any symbol indicates that the document may be found at the George Washington Library or the Library of Congress.

Section I

Documentation on Tunisia

This section may be used as a general reference guide for team members inquiring into various aspects of the Tunisian development picture. The section is composed of historical and present-day academic literature relevant to the evaluation assignment. Within each sub-category, no attempt was made to organize the articles with respect to relative importance or usefulness. Articles deemed most important to the team for use as team reference documents are marked with the symbol '+', whereas other articles are marked with the symbols '*', @ and/or #' to aid the researcher's task of locating these items. This system of source symbols is used throughout the entire bibliography.

Section I
Documentation on Tunisia

TUNISIA: GENERAL

Tunisia- Staff Report for the 1984 Article IV Consultation, IMF Staff Report, Washington, DC, May 1984. (Checchi and Co., Washington, DC)

Report on recent economic and financial developments and policies, discussions between World Bank staff and Tunisian government ministers and an appraisal.

Tunisia, Background Notes Series published by the Bureau of Public Affairs, United States Department of State, Washington, DC, September, 1984. +

A quick reference guide to Tunisia.

Economic Development in Tunisia: The Impact and Course of Government Planning, Ghazi Duwaji, Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development, New York, 1967. +

Excellent biographical sketch of Tunisian social, economic and political conditions during the first years after independence, including an analysis of the First Ten-Year Development Plan.

Tunisia: Review of the Vith Development Plan (1982-86), Vols. I and II, Report No. 4137-TUN, World Bank, Washington, DC, March 1983. * +

A detailed and comprehensive overview on all sectors of the economy, and the World Bank's official position regarding future Tunisian development plans.

Tunisia - Recent Economic Developments, IMF Briefing Paper, Washington, D.C., June 1984 * +

Contains basic data on income and production, prices, wages and employment, investment planning, government finance, the public enterprise sector, money and credit and foreign trade and exchange. Period of coverage is 1980-1982, 1983 (preliminary) and 1984 (projected).

Rural and Urban Income Inequalities, Wouter van Ginneken, International Labor Office (ILO), Geneva, Switzerland, 1969. (339.41 G434r) #

Chapter 7 summarizes conditions of income disparity and suggests policy recommendations to achieve a more favorable distribution of wealth.

Tunisia - Social Aspects of Development, Report No. 2950-TUN, World Bank, Washington, DC, 1980. @ +

Comprehensive overview of Government of Tunisia social programs and the country's income distribution, tax incidence and unemployment conditions.

Criteria for Assessing Basic Human Needs, Performance and Commitment in Tunisia, Annette Binnendijk, AID/Project Analysis and Evaluation, Staff Report, Washington, D.C., 1979. *

Evaluates Tunisia's commitment to the Basic Human Needs approach to development and its performance over time, using selected economic and social indicators. Although the analysis is of limited use, it provides a useful quick reference.

Changes in Income Distribution, 1961-1971, J.G. Kleve, USAID Supported Study, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 1974. (PN-AAB-125) @

Harvard Studies on Measurement of Social and Economic Development in Tunisia, Final Report, Harvard University Research Project in North Africa, Cambridge, MA, 1969. (PN-AAE-592) @

Tunisia: A Country Study, Harold Nelson, The American University Foreign Area Studies Series, Washington, DC, 1979. @ +

A country profile covering Tunisia's history, society and environment, economy, government and politics, and national security.

Change in Tunisia: Studies in the Social Sciences, Russell Stone and John Simmons, State University of New York Press, Albany, NY, 1976.

A collection of short academic studies on a variety of issues covering the general areas of agriculture, social change and institutions, population and health, education and social mobility.

La politique économique de la Tunisie, Centre de Recherches et d'Etudes Administratives, Ecole Nationale d'Administration, République Tunisienne, 1974. (7C6.338.9.Ec7p) #

A general social, political and economic reference to Tunisia.

Sources of Economic Growth in Developing Countries: the Case of Tunisia, Salah Amara Bourjini, PhD thesis, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas; Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms, 1972, 141 p. (order no. ME 72-32866).

Estimates the contribution of different factors of production related to labour input to increases in the real domestic total and per capita income in Tunisia between 1955-1970.

"Tunisia-Special Survey", Fulvio Grimaldi, Middle East, No. 58 (Aug. 1979), p. 91-111.

A useful summary of some key features of the Tunisian economy at the end of the 1970s and prospects for the future. It includes discussions of Tunisia's recent industrialization policies. There is also an examination of agricultural problems, a summary of the targets set for the Fifth Five-Year Plan and of external sources to finance Tunisia's ambitious development plan.

"La régionalisation en Tunisie", Jean Poncet, Tiers Monde, no. 55 (July-Sept. 1973), p. 597-614.

A stimulating study of the regional distribution of development and under-development in Tunisia. The author argues that since 1881 and the establishment of the French protectorate a striking dichotomy has emerged between a modern sector integrated into the world capitalist economy and a traditional sector with archaic modes of production and a population condemned to under-employment.

The Economies of the Arab World: Development Since 1945, Yusi A. Sayigh, London: Croom Helm, 1978, 726 p.

Chapter 11 (p. 471-519) is devoted to Tunisia. It analyses Tunisia's economic performance against the background of the French colonial experience. Socialist and liberal phases in Tunisia's recent economic history are contrasted, and many useful statistical summaries are included of the country's economic and social development.

"Tunisia Starts a Slippery Slope", Claudia Wright, Middle East, no. 72 (Oct. 1980), p. 66-71.

A review of the country's current economic problems and the criticisms directed at the new government's approach to the economic situation. The author emphasizes the inflationary pressures on the economy and the continuing problems of unemployment, made worse by the loss of jobs in Libya.

TUNISIA: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Tunisia - Agricultural Sector Survey, Volumes I and II, Report no. 3876-TUN, World Bank, Washington, D.C., September 1982. +

Tunisian Fertilizer Distribution System: Structural and Policy Considerations, D.L. Good, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, 1975, (PN-AAB-588). @

Agricultural Policies and Employment: A Case Study of Tunisia, Abdessatar Grissa, OECD Development Centre Studies, Employment Series No. 9, Paris, 1973, (TS 331.763 G869). @ +

Excellent study of the historical development of the agriculture sector up to and including the Cooperative Movement, the structure and evolution of Food-for-Work Programs and a critical evaluation of the major problems associated with the Food-for-Work Programs.

Risk and Allocative Errors due to Imperfect Information: The Impact on Wheat Technology in Tunisia, David Nygaard, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Minnesota, 1979. @

Looks at factors which influence the adoption rate of new high-yielding wheat varieties among farmers. Focuses specifically on uncertainty and the decision-making process.

The Agricultural Development Experience of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia, A Comparison of Strategies for Growth, Kevin Cleaver, Staff Paper No. 552, World Bank, Washington, D.C., 1982. +

Good current look at the trends and performances of the agriculture sector, investment patterns and technological change and relevant government policies.

Study of the Tunisian Grain Marketing System, Harry Pfrost and R. P. Dahl Food and Grain Institute, Report # 47, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas, August 1974. @ *

Comprehensive overall description of conditions and recommendation for improvements.

Agricultural Sector Paper, Prepared and Compiled by William F. Johnson, Agricultural Economist USAID/Tunisia. February 1972. * +

Overall description of the agricultural sector including the government ministry structure, manpower, education, research, extension, statistical and marketing service, credit, pricing and subsidies, demand and supply relationships, final product and factor markets, crop patterns, inputs, land ownership structure, population and employment.

Green Revolution, The Tunisian Experience, Gafsi Salem, AID Supported Study, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1975. (PN-AAB-472). @

Land Reform in Tunisia, USAID Spring Review Country Paper by J.L. Simmons, Washington, D.C., 1970 (PN-AAD-949) (TN 301.35 A265). @

Useful overview from 1947-1970.

Land Transfer and Technical Change in a Dualistic Agriculture: A Case Study from Northern Tunisia, Richard Fraenkel, Staff Paper No. P74-24, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1974. (PN-AAB-002) @

Rural Development Siliana; Report on Trip to Tunisia, R.C. Rom, 1977, Washington, D.C. (PN-RAB-605) @

Rural Life in Tunisia, Linda Lamacchia, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1967. (PN-AAE-312) @

Tunisian Cereals Sector: an Examination of Production, Prices and Some Alternatives for the Future, J.D. Hyslop, International Agriculture Series No. 12. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1971. (PN-AAA-567) @

"Peasants and Planistrators: Rural Cooperatives in Tunisia", R. Sphorpe, Maghreb Review, vol. 2, no. 1 (1977), p. 1-18.

A detailed and critical review of the socialist agricultural policies of Tunisia in the 1960s and an assessment of the future of the cooperative movement with the return to economic liberalism in the 1970s.

"Organization of Cooperatives and the Structure of Power in Tunisia", Douglass E. Ashford, Man, State and Society in the Contemporary Maghrib, edited by I. William Zartman, London: Pall Mall Press, 1973, p. 380-94. +

Traces the emergence of the Tunisian cooperative system, describes the structure of the cooperatives and their functioning under single-party government, and examines whether the mixture of political and developmental components of rural development seems likely to work effectively.

"Land Ownership in Tunisia: An Obstacle to Agricultural Development", G. Duwaji, Land Economics, vol. 44, no. 1 (1968), p. 129-32.

Stresses that the complex land laws have greatly hindered agricultural development in Tunisia. Other factors such as soil erosion, lack of technical skill and limited access to credit have also contributed to low agricultural productivity.

"Adoption of Unlike High-Yielding Wheat Varieties in Tunisia", Salem Gafsi, Terry Roe, Economic Development and Cultural Change, vol. 28, no. 1 (1979), p. 119-33.

An analytical comparison of the effects of introducing high-yielding durum wheat varieties developed in Tunisia with the effects of introducing high-yielding bread wheat varieties developed in Mexico.

"The Medjerda Plan: A Precedent to Agrarian Reform in Tunisia", Edward Karabenick, Professional Geographer, vol. 19, no. 1 (Jan 1967), p. 17-22.

The redevelopment scheme for the lower Medjerda Valley is seen as an outstanding achievement of Tunisian agricultural reform.

"Les structures actuelles de l'agriculture Tunisienne", Jean Poncet, Problèmes Agraires au Maghreb, Paris: Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1977, p. 45-56.

A valuable summary of the present-day situation of Tunisian agriculture. It describes present-day agrarian structures and critically evaluates recent government-sponsored "modernization" schemes.

"The Tunisian Experiment with Service Cooperatives", Hafedh Sethom, Popular Participation in Social Change: Cooperatives, Collectives, and Nationalized Industry, edited by June Nash, Jorge Dandler, Nicholas S. Hopkins, the Hague, Paris: Mouton, 1976, p 480-95.

Examines an experiment with farm service cooperatives in the Cap Bon peninsula. From this case study the author outlines some conclusions on the attitudes of different strata of the peasantry regarding a form of cooperative which respects private property.

Retrospective of Tunisian Agriculture: 1962-1971. Herman van Wersch and Thomas Daves. International Agriculture Series No. 13, Institute of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis Minnesota. (TS 630.9611 V217) @

Progress and Policies in the Tunisian Agricultural Sector, 1962-1971, Thomas Daves, Economics Department, South Dakota State University, August 1974. (TS 630.9611 D248) @ +

Draft Environmental Profile on Tunisia, Prepared by the Arid Lands Information Center, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, 1980. (TS 330.9611 A719) (PN-AAH-876) @

Short summary of major environmental problems facing Tunisia.

Institutional Factors Affecting the Adoption of Agricultural Sector Analysis Methodology in LDC's, Harold Klein, University of Minnesota Staff Paper No. P78-10, Department of Agricultural Economics, Minneapolis, Minnesota, (TS 630.9611.K64) (PN-AAH-566). @

TUNISIA: DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND FINANCING

"Tunisia's Development Perspectives", Hilmar Kaht, Intereconomics Monthly Review of International Trade and Development, Vol. 8, no. 11 (Nov. 1973), p. 348-51. +

Examines the reasons for the limited economic growth during the first decade of Tunisian development planning, seeks to identify the major problems and outlines the strategies envisaged for the decade 1972-1981.

A Summary Appraisal of Tunisia's Long-Term Economic Development Plans, AID Report, Washington, D.C. [no date] (TN 330.9611 P317) @ +

Covers both the Ten-Year "Perspective" Plan 1962-1971 and the First Three-Year Development Plan 1962-1964. Outlines objectives, means and evaluates feasibility of the First Three-Year Plan.

Tunisia- Staff Report for the 1984 Article IV Consultation, IMF, Washington, DC, May 1984. +

Report on recent economic and financial conditions and policies.

La IIe décennie et les objectifs du IVe Plan, Discours prononcés par Monsieur Hédi Nouira, Secrétaire Général du Parti et Premier Ministre devant les Cadres de la nation, réunis à la Bourse du Travail, Tunis, Septembre 1972. (7C6 338.91 N85zd) #

"Arab Banking, Tunisia Awaits Banking Liberalisation", edited by John Whelan, London: Middle East Economic Digest, p. 30, 1981.

Considerable liberalization of Tunisia's banking regulations is to be expected if Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and Planning and Finance Minister Mansour Moalla retain their positions after the November legislative election.

The Role of Financial Intermediaries in the Economic Development of Tunisia, Aman Allah Ben-Amor, New York University PhD Thesis, Graduate School of Business Administration, New York, 1974, Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms (Order No. ME 75-00535).

Tunesiens Zweite Entwicklungsdekade 1972-1981 (Tunisia's Second Development Decade 1972-1981), Gerd Pommerening, Institut Zur Erforschung Technologischer Entwicklungslinien, No. 15, 1974 (in German) (7C6 338.9 P772t). #

Brief sketch of the various planning phases adopted by the Government of Tunisia in developing the national development plans.

Morocco - Tunisia. Politics and Planning, Douglass E. Ashford, Syracuse University Press, Syracuse, New York, 1965. (7CZ 338.91 As 3m) #

Interesting sociological approach focusing on the question of how a system of national planning was achieved in Tunisia.

Financing of Investments in Tunisia 1961-1971, AID Supported Study by J.G.
Kleve, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1974. (PN-AAB-
122) @

TUNISIA: EDUCATION, HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Towards an Evaluation of Advanced Education and Literacy for Development: The Tunisian Experience, John Simmons., Harvard University, AID Supported Study, 1972. (TS 379.24 S592a) @

Education and World Affairs. Study of Manpower Needs, Scholarships, and Institutional Capabilities. Tunisia, AID Supported Study, USAID/Tunisia, 1965. (TS370.183 E24a) @

Surveys manpower needs and the ability of the education system to meet future needs.

Human Resources for Economic Growth and Social Progress, Burnie Merson, AID/Technical Services Division, Washington, DC, 1961. (TS 370.19 M574) @

Analysis of the Structure, Equity, and Effectiveness of Public Sector Health Systems in Developing Countries, the Case of Tunisia 1960-1972, Peter Heller, Discussion Paper No. 43, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1975. (PN-AAB-100) @ +

Economic Aspects of Nutrition Improvement in Tunisia, AID Supported Study by Dana Dalrymple USDA/ERS Washington, D.C., 1970. (PN-AAD-752) @

Global Malnutrition and Cereal Fortification, Chapter 8: Case Study, Tunisia, James Austin, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1977. (PN-AAD-783) @

Integration de l'approvisionnement en eau de l'assainissement du milieu dans les programmes de soins primaires, AID Supported Study by Raymond Isely, Camp Dresser and McKee, Inc., Arlington, VA, 1981. (PN-AAN-384) @

Rural Food Habits in Six Developing Countries: A CARE Study on Environmental, Social and Cultural Influence on Food Consumption Patterns, Merlyn Vemury, Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc., New York, 1981. (PN-AAK-779) @

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programs in Tunisia, F.E. McJunkin, American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C., 1976. (TS 614.772 M152) (PN-AAJ-194) @

Syncrisis: the Dynamics of Health. An Analytic Series on the Interactions of Health and Socioeconomic Development. XV: Tunisia, Lyndall G. Beamer, Martha C. Anderson, Washington DC: US Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of International Health Division of Program Analysis; 1975, 57p, map., bibliog. (PN-AAB-978) @ .+

This report explores the interrelationship of health and socio-economic development in Tunisia and was originally prepared to assist in reviewing American development assistance programs.

TUNISIA: FOREIGN RELATIONS AND TRADE POLICY

The Politics of Decolonization in Tunisia: the Foreign Policy of a New State, Carol Mae Barker, PhD Thesis, Columbia University, New York: Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA: University Microfilms, 1971; 466p., (Order no. ME 74-12684)

Contrasts the anti-French, pro-United States foreign policy adopted by Tunisia between 1964-68 with the return to increased cooperation with France in the period following 1968.

"La Politique étrangère de la Tunisie: continuité et pragmatisme", Robert Santucci, Maghreb Machrek, No. 91 (Jan-Feb-March 1981), p. 43-58.

A useful and up-to date review of the different facets of Tunisia's foreign relations at the end of 1980. The author argues that Tunisia retains close relations with the West and yet is faithful to its Arab, Islamic and African personality - that its foreign policy is characterized by flexibility and pragmatism. The article contains a summary of the links with the other Maghreb states, with the rest of the Arab world, with Muslim communities and the Third World, and examines relations with the USA, the Socialist Bloc, the accords with the EEC and finally relations with the former colonial power, France.

"EEC-Maghreb Agricultural Trade", Peter Balckburn, Agra Europe, no. 71 (April 1977), p. D/1-8.

Details the 1976 Maghreb-EEC agreements and discusses their implications for agricultural trade.

"The Effects of EEC enlargement on the Maghreb Countries", Annette Robert, European Studies in Development: New Trends in European Development Studies, Edited by J. de Bandt, P. Mandi, D. Seers, London: Macmillan, 1980, p. 49-62.

A paper presented at the 1978 European Association of Development Institutes Conference in Milan. It analyses the trading patterns of Greece, Spain, Portugal, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia with the EEC and identifies similarities between exports, particularly in the agricultural sector. The accession of Spain, Portugal, and Greece to the EEC will disfavour Maghreb countries and increased EEC protectionism is likely to occur. This would have a damaging effect on the Maghreb countries, as they currently depend on exports to the EEC.

"Tunis Exports Left Out in the Cold", Naomi Sakr, Middle East, No. 51 (Jan 1979), p. 108-12.

A brief account of the impact of EEC protectionism on Tunisia's industrial exports.

TUNISIA: HOUSING

"Housing and Settlement Patterns in Central Tunisia", Michael J. Enders, Ekistics, vol. 48, no. 287, p. 137-44, (March/April 1981).

The author shows that the government program, while achieving economic efficiency, does not meet the social needs of the people and will not reduce migration from rural areas.

"Towards a Housing Policy", Marc Nerfin, Journal of Modern African Studies vol. 3, no. 4, p. 543-65, 1965.

The problems confronting current housing policies are discussed and conclusions are drawn. Includes references to Tunisia.

Women and Shelter, Margery Sorock, Resources for Action, Washington, D.C., 1984. (PN-AAN-780) @

TUNISIA: LAEOR, MIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

Country Case Study - Tunisia, Allan M. Findlay, Department of Economics, University of Durham, Durham, England, 1978, 71p, 7 maps, bibliog.. (International Migration Project).

An analysis of Tunisia's economic development during the last twenty years, with special attention to the impact of manpower policies on migration. Original statistical tables are included on various economic and social characteristics of Tunisia.

"Tunisia Faces the Challenge of its Unemployed", Peter Blackburn, Middle East Economic Digest, Vol. 25, no. 13, (27 March-April 1981), p.43.

Reports that the main challenge facing the Tunisian government in the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan (1982-1986) is to stop the rise in the number of unemployed. Recent disturbances in secondary schools and universities illustrate the frustration of students who will soon have no jobs to go to. About 320,000 jobs must be created during the next five years just to keep pace with the growth of the labor force.

Economic Analysis of Rural-Urban Migration in Tunisia, AID Supported Study by University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1974. (PN-AAA-578) @

"Internal Migration in Tunisia", B. H. Abdellatif, Jimilar Mutane, vol. 1, no. 1, p. 88-144, (Feb 1976).

A brief analysis of patterns causes and trends of internal migration in Tunisia. Focusing on the demographic and economic implications of urbanization.

International Migration and Development in the Arab Region, John S. Birks and C. A. Sinclair, Geneva: International Labour Organization, 175p. map. bibliog, 1980.

The section on Tunisia outlines the salient features of Tunisian labour migration, particularly to Libya. A further two chapters review the major problems created by international migration and the policy options available.

International Migration in Its Relationship to Industrial and Agricultural Adjustment Policies, Nouredine Belgaid-Hassine and Abdeljelil Mra-bet, Socio-economic Study of the Emigration of Tunisian Workers, 1974.

Part 1, "Concepts and definitions of labour emigration", assesses the levels of emigration and the impact of emigration on the Tunisian labour market. Part 2, "Quantitative formulation of Tunisian manpower emigration policy", evaluates the costs and benefits of emigration for Tunisia.

"Crisis in Magreb Emigration: Policy Alternatives", Allan M. Findlay, Anne M. Findlay and Richard I. Lawless, Maghreb Review, vol 4, no. 3, p. 90-94, 1979.

Outlines some of the policies which might be adopted by the Maghreb countries to minimize the detrimental effects of emigration and to maximize the economic returns to the Maghreb countries from further short-term labour migration.

"Migration and Employment in the Arab World: Construction as a Key Policy Variable", R. Paul Shaw, International Labour Review, vol 118, no. 5, p. 589-605, 1979.

Tunisian migration and employment strategies are reviewed. Government intervention via investment in the construction sector is proposed as an appropriate policy tool for influencing migration patterns.

State and Society in Independent North Africa, Edited by Leon C. Brown, Middle East Institute, Washington, DC., p. 123-45, 1966.

Examines the impact of rapid rural-to-urban migration on North African towns and cities, life in the bidonvilles, and the problems of adjustment encountered by new city-dwellers.

TUNISIA: POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

"Control of Annual Plans; The Experience of Tunisia", J.G. Kleve, Journal of Modern African Studies, Volume 9, No. 2, pages 306-310, 1971 (PN-AAE-992). @

Human Rights in Morocco and Tunisia: a Critique of State Department Findings, Eqbal Ahmad and Stuart Schaar, MERIP Reports, no. 67 (1978), p. 15-17.

A March 1979 counter-report issued by the Washington-based Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy fills in some of the details omitted from the US State Department's reports on human rights situations.

"Socialism in Three Countries. The Record of the Maghrib", E.A. Report, International Affairs, vol. 43, no. 4, Oct. 1967, p. 678-92.

Studies the socialist elements of government in Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco and compares the different paths taken in winning independence and the policies pursued since the end of the colonial rule.

"End of an Era for Tunisia", Douglass E. Ashford, Africa Report, vol. 15, pt. 1 (1970), p. 28-31.

Examines the background and implications of the political crisis of 1969 when Bourguiba reversed government policies on cooperatives and dismissed Ahmed Ben Salah, the powerful Minister of Planning.

"Neo-Destour Leadership and the 'Confiscated' Revolution"; Douglass E. Ashford, World Politics, vol. 17, no. 2 (Jan. 1965), p. 215-31.

This study of the workings of a one-party system examines Bourguiba's handling of internal opposition and his own party support.

"Succession and Social Change in Tunisia", Douglass E. Ashford, International Journal of Middle Eastern Studies, Vol.4 (1973), p. 23-39.

The situation confronting leaders who undertake energetic, rapid development - often by strong control of the economy and strongly decentralized policy - is put in the perspective of policy problems or the political economy. The leadership's decision to radically revise the development plans in order to protect the political status quo is analysed in detail.

"Ben Salah et la développement Tunisien (1961-1968)", Esprit, no. 11 (Nov. 1970), p. 805-17.

A profile of Ben Salah, tracing his career and work and pointing out his strengths and weaknesses.

"Tunisia: Cabinet Reshuffle Strenghtens Nouira's Position", Patrick Blum, Middle East Economic Digest, vol. 23, no. 46 (16 Nov. 1979), p. 52
A brief account of the changes resulting from President Bourguiba's cabinet reshuffle of 7 November 1979.

"The Tunisian Way", Habib Bouguiba, Foreign Affairs, vol. 44, no. 3 (April 1966), p. 480-88.

A survey by the President of the first ten years after independence, and of the achievements, aims and methods by which the Neo-Destour Party set about its task.

The Working Class Revolt in Tunisia, Nigel Disney, MERIP Reports, no. 67, (1978), p. 12-14.

The end of January 1978 saw the biggest working class upheaval since Tunisia won independence in 1956. The general strike called by the Union Générale des Travailleurs Tunisiens was met with violence by the régime. It represented a sharp break between the unions and the ruling Destourian Socialist Party which had hitherto worked closely together.

Comparative Politics of North Africa: Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, John P. Entelis, Syracuse University Press, New York, 1980. 196 p. map, bibliog.

A comparison of the contemporary political systems of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, each analysed in terms of its post-independence politics, political culture and ideology, political structures, political processes, political economy and foreign policy. The section on Tunisia is p. 127-80. A somewhat general but useful introduction to the country's political system.

"Tunisia: Moderation in All Things", Francis Ghiles, Middle East International, no. 62 (August 1976), p. 6-8.

Despite student radicalism and minor political unrest, the author notes that Tunisia remained in the mid-1970's one of the most moderate Arab states. It will remain attractive to investors as long as labour remains cheap and society maintains its relative stability.

"Tunisia's Clouded Future", Francis Ghiles, Middle East International, no. 80 (Feb. 1978), p. 14-15.

A brief account of the political tensions in Tunisia during 1978, and the mounting opposition to Prime Minister Hedi Nouria and his hard line on political, economic and social issues from politicians in favour of greater liberalization.

"Bahi Ladgham: New Man in Tunisia", Lorna Hahn, New Leader, vol. 53, no. 2 (January 1970), p. 15-16.

A profile of Bahi Ladgham who became Prime Minister on 3 November 1969 following the fall of Ahmed Ben Salah, the powerful Secretary of State for Economy, Planning, Finance and Education.

"L'Ouverture à Tunis", Andrew Lycett, Middle East, no. 80 (June 1981), p. 14-17.

Examines the trend towards greater freedom in Tunisia following the ruling Parti Socialiste Destourien congress at which President Bourguiba indicated that political groups other than the PSD would be able to stand at the next election.

"Bourguiba, Charismatic Leadership and the Tunisian One Party System", D. Vandewalle, Middle East Journal, vol. 34, no. 2 (1980), p. 149-159.

A portrait of Bourguiba, stressing the mixture of political and personal domination which has characterized Tunisian politics since independence.

"Familiar Tune in Tunis", Claudia Wright, Middle East, no. 72 (Oct. 1980), p. 33-34.

Examines the process of political liberalization in Tunisia since April 1980 when Muhammad Mzali took over as prime minister, pointing out that the organizations which threaten the régime inside and outside the country have so far been excluded from the process, while the government's failure to take a strong line on foreign policy is particularly irritating to even its most moderate critics.

"Local Reform and Social Change in Morocco and Tunisia", Douglass E. Ashford, Emerging Africa, Edited by William H. Lewis, Washington, DC: Public Affairs Press, 1963, p. 113-27.

Public consent and local participation are critical to the implementation of development programs. With reference to Tunisian and Moroccan experience, the author stresses the need for an effective local government machinery if national planning is to be matched to local needs.

Administration regionale et locale en la Tunisie, Mohamed Kherouf, Sadok Chaabane, Hayet Rouissi, Samira Chaker, Mohamed Lakhdar: Centre de Recherches et d'Etudes Administratives, Tunis, 1980, 442p, 3 maps, bibliog.

Evaluates many fundamental aspects of the Tunisian administrative system. The structure of the system is outlined and aspects of its functioning are assessed.

"Tunisia Plan: Turning Back the Clock?", Naomi Sakr, Middle East, no. 77 (March 1981), p. 52-54. +

A brief discussion of the broad orientations of the Sixth Development Plan scheduled to begin in 1982. The author suggests that while some priorities remain unchanged, (i.e. job creation and the importance of the industrial sector in providing new job opportunities), there will be a greater interest in agriculture and a firmer line on reducing economic disparities between different parts of the country and different sections of the population.

The Trade Union Movement in Africa: Promise and Performance, Wogu Ananaba, C. Hurst Publishers, London, 1979, 248p.

Includes a section on the development of trade unions in Tunisia from independence to the trade union events of January 1978.

TUNISIA: POPULATION TRENDS AND POLICIES

Curriculum Planning and Development: Family Planning Training Program of the Office National de Planning Familial et de Population (ONPFP), AID Supported Study by Gilberte Vansintejan, American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C., 1978 (PN-AAG-658) (TS 301,3207,U279).
@

Recent Empirical Findings on Fertility: Korea, Nigeria, Tunisia, Venezuela, Philippines, US Smithsonian Institution Occasional Monograph Series No. 7, Washington, D.C., 1976 (PN-AAG-400). @

"Fertility Declines in Tunisia: Factors Affecting Recent Trends", Mohamed Ayad, Yolande Jemai, Women's Status and Fertility in the Muslim World, edited by James Allman, New York: Praeger, 1978, p. 152-63.

Current data on Tunisian population growth, fertility trends, and differentials in fertility. It considers the impact of socio-economic changes, and attempts to measure the effect of various factors on the decline in fertility since 1966.

"Family Planning and Fertility in Tunisia", Robert J. Lapham, Demography, vol. 7, no.2 (1970), p 241-53.

Between 1961-68 there was a fall of ten per cent in the crude birth rate in Tunisia. It is estimated that one third of the decline may be attributed to the Tunisian national family planning program. The author suggests that changes in age structure and the social status of women, including age of marriage, could be responsible for the rest of the decline.

"Family Planning in Tunisia and Morocco: A Summary and Evaluation of the Recent Record", Robert J. Lapham, Studies in Family Planning, vol. 2, no. 5 (1971), p 101-09.

Summarizes family planning activities and achievements during 1969 and 1970 in Morocco and Tunisia and then sets forth twelve criteria that are used to evaluate the overall progress of the family planning programs in the two countries.

"Tunisia's Experience in Family Planning", Warren G. Povey and George F. Brown, Demography, vol. 5, no. 2 (1968), p. 620-26.

A brief report on the three major phases of Tunisian family planning policy: 1) the experimental program (June 1964-May 1966); 2) the national program (June 1966-December 1967); 3) the renewed national programs. Education, health service provision and statistical evaluations are considered for each of the three phases.

TUNISIA: PRIVATE ENTERPRISE, INDUSTRY AND ENERGY

Notes for the US Delegation during the Joint Commission Meetings, Tunis, US Tunisian Joint Commission Briefing Book, October 17-20, 1975. *

Notes on US-Tunisian trade, Tunisian private investment climate for US firms and development assistance. Background papers include brief outline on current Tunisian economic, social and political conditions.

Tunisia. Foreign Economic Trends and Their Implications for the United States, Prepared by the American Embassy Tunis, International Marketing Information Series, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC, September 1983. +

A useful overall summary of the current economic situation and trends and their implications for American business.

"Development in the Large and in the Small: The Case of Tunisia", W. F. Stolper, Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, no. 3, p. 560-79, 1978.

An assessment of Tunisian investment decisions in the manufacturing sector.

Investissements industriels et developpement en Tunisie, M. P. Brugnes Romieu, Recherches Economiques et Socioles, Tunis 166p, 1966.

One of the few detailed studies of Tunisia's efforts to industrialize during the first decade of independence. It examines the sectoral distribution of industrial investment during the period of the third plan, the origins of the capital invested and the nature of the industrial process selected.

"Tunisia Widens Investment Window", Michael Frost and Peter Blackburn, Middle East Economic Digest, vol 25, no. 2, p. 4-5. 1981.*

Reports that measures to be approved early in 1981 by Tunisia's Assemblée Nationale will offer more comprehensive opportunities for foreign investors. At the same time, they will encourage industrial decentralization - one of the priorities of the Sixth Development Plan (1982-86). Advantages now given to offshore exporting industries in the manufacturing sector will be extended to service and trading concerns.

The New International Division of Labour: Structural Unemployment in Industrialized Countries and Industrialisation in Developing Countries, Folker Frobel and Jurgen Heinrichs, Otto Kreye, translated by Peter Burgess, Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, p. 415, 1980. *

It analyses the relocation of important branches of west European industry to offshore production areas in the Third World and critically examines the world market oriented industrialization of the developing countries. Examples from Tunisia are included.

Enquete sur l'utilisation énergetique en Tunisia, AID Supported Study by Human Resources Management, Inc., Washington, D.C., 1980. (PN-AAP-434) @

Tunisia Energy Study: A Cooperative Program in Alternative Energy Resources and Technologies, Morton Gordon, Development Sciences Inc., Washington, D.C., 1978. (TS 333.7.G661) (PN-AAH-629) @

TUNISIA: URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

"Problems of Conserving the Tunis Medina", Richard I. Lawless, Art and Archaeology Research Papers, p. 1-6, vol. 14, 1978. *

After a brief account of the pressures for and against urban conservation in the Middle East the article focuses on the old city or medina of Tunis as a case example.

"The Future of Historic Centres: Conservation or Redevelopment", Richard I. Lawless, The Changing Middle Eastern City, P. 178-208, 1980.

Examines the impact of modernization and Western concepts of physical planning in the historic cities of the Middle East. The author includes a case study of the historic city or medina of Tunis, and describes the results and recommendations of the Project Tunis-Carthage for conservation and rehabilitation sponsored by °UNESCO.

"Urbanization, Urbanism and the Medina of Tunis", Ellen C. Micaud, International Journal of Middle Eastern Studies, vol. 9, p. 431-47, 1978.

A valuable review of the different planning policies for the old city or medina of Tunis adopted since independence. The author points out that some planners have seen the medina as a victim of a thoughtless drive for progress, others as a shameful obstacle to progress. The author concludes that the preservation of the medina is not so much a question of its revitalization as a realization of its actual vitality.

"The Population of the Tunis Lake", J. Stirn, Revue internationale d'oceanographie medicale, vol. 9, pp. 99-106, 1968.

A brief report of Yugoslav research into the causes of pollution of Lake Tunis and some proposals for purification of the lake, including the construction of a central sewage pipeline and increased inflow of seawater.

Section II

Documentation on United States Aid to Tunisia

This section begins with a list of USAID/Tunisia strategy statements and budget submissions available in the AID/Washington. The following subsections are organized by development category and represent a selected sample of more recent material. The tremendous volume of papers and studies precludes a complete document listing. For the most part, the AID/Washington library collection suggests that project evaluation studies are complete for all projects active in the late-1960s onward. Researchers investigating specific studies should consult the AID/Washington library and the Tunisia Desk/Washington.

Section II
Documentation on United States Aid to Tunisia

STRATEGY STATEMENTS AND BUDGET SUBMISSIONS

Strategy Statements

Development Assistance Program (DAP) 1972, 1975 @

Country Development Strategy Statement (CDSS) 1978 @ +
Country Development Strategy Statement (CDSS) 1982 (classified) @

Country Strategy Paper (draft form of CDSS) 1983 * +

Agricultural Sector Study for LAS (Long Range Assistance Strategy),
Montague Yudelman, USAID/Tunisia, Tunis January 1965 (TN 630.9611
Y94) . (Rest of LAS is missing) @

Budget Submissions

Country Assistance Program (CAP) 1963-1966 @

Project Budget Submission 1971-1972 @

Country Field Submission 1972 @

Field Budget Submission 1974-1976 @

Small Program Statement 1979 @

SELECTED GENERAL EVALUATIONS, BY SECTOR

GENERAL

Assessment of Tunisia's Development Efforts and AID's Contribution, Annette Binnendijk, AID BDS/ODIU, Washington DC, 1980. (TS 309.2235611. A265a) (PN-AAJ-290) @

The Aid Relationship, Andrzej Krassowski, Overseas Development Institute Ltd, London, England, 1968. # +

Excellent theoretical and descriptive overview of aid strategy and the US experience in Tunisia. Covers the period 1957-1968.

Physical Accomplishments Under AID Programs, Selected data as of June 30, 1965 and as of FY 1962 to FY 1970, AID/Washington. (309.223 A265f 1965 and FY 1962-1970). @

Appraisal Report of the AID Program in Tunisia (draft), AID Auditor General, Operations Appraisal Staff, Washington, D.C., Sept 1976. (TS 309.2235611 A265) @ +

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Draft Report Agricultural Assessment Tunisia, Richard Newberg, MASI Development Services, Washington, D.C., Sept 1980. @

Describes the past record of the Fourth and Fifth Four-Year Development Plans, identifies issues important to small farmer development and analyzes alternatives to achieve accelerated change.

Analytic Papers: Programs to Aid the Rural Poor; the Taiwan and Tunisia Experience, AID Supported Study by the American Technical Assistance Corporation, Washington, D.C., 1978, (PN-AAK-454). @

An Assessment of the Livestock Sub-Sector in Tunisia, Report by John Larsen, Agricultural Economist in FDD/ERS USDA, Washington, D.C. September, 1974. *

Good overall description of production, marketing and recommendations and technology assistance needs.

Assessment of the Agricultural Potential of Central Tunisia; Evaluations and Recommendations, AID Supported Study by C.F. Cromwell, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, 1978, (PN-AAF-459). @

Implementing Tunisia's Agrarian Reform Law in Public Irrigation Perimeters: Institutional Evolution, George Radosevich, AID technical consultant report, Nov 1978. @

Description and recommendation for action.

Strengthening the Agricultural Research Capacity of the LDCs: Lessons from AID Experience, Josette Murphy, AID Program Evaluation Report No. 10, AID/Office of Evaluation, Washington DC, 1983. (PN-AAL-020) @

An Assessment of the Agricultural Policies of Central Tunisia, Evaluations and Recommendations, Charles Cromwell, Jr., University of Missouri, Columbia, MI, April 1978. (TS 630.9611 C946) @

Opportunities for Development: A Reconnaissance of Central Tunisia, Country Report No. 1, USAID Supported Study by University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, 1979. (TS 338.9.W811)(PN-AAH-004) @

Agricultural Development in Central Tunisia, Recommendation for Irrigation; Erosion Control and Dryland Farming Interventions, Albert Hagan, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri. July 1978 @

Small Farmer Supervised Credit, End-of-Tour Report by Russell Gregg, USAID/Tunisia, July 1980. (PD-AAL-373) @

EDUCATION, HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Mass Media and Non-Formal Nutrition Education: Final Study Report, Final Report by Sara Munger, Synectics Corporation, Allison Park, PA, 1978. (PN-AAP-405) @

Potable Water for the Dispersed Population of Central Tunisia, AID Supported Study by Bonnean H. Dickson, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, April 1980. (PN-AAN-235) @

Final Draft Technical Analysis of Tunisian Potable Water, Louis Berger International, Inc., Washington, D.C., 1978. *

A survey of the physical, social and institutional environments followed by recommendations for action.

HOUSING

Shelter Sector Analysis Tunisia, James W. Christian, AID/Office of Housing, Washington, D.C., 1973. (TS 338.4769 C555) (PN-AAB-529) @

Tunisia Shelter Sector Assessment, E.H. Robbins, National Savings and Loan League, Washington, D.C., 1979. (PN-AAG-412) @

POPULATION TRENDS AND POLICIES

Family Planning in Rural Tunisia: A Report in Progress, AID Supported Study by Melvyn Thorne, American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C., 1981 (PN-AAJ-905). @

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE, INDUSTRY AND ENERGY

Notes for the US Delegation during the Joint Commission Meetings, Tunis,
US Tunisian Joint Commission Briefing Book, October 17-20, 1975. *

Notes on US-Tunisian trade, Tunisian private investment climate for US firms and development assistance. Background papers include brief outline on current Tunisian economic, social and political conditions.

Tunisia Energy Policy: A Summary Analysis of Current Government of Tunisia Policies and USAID Programmatic Options, Richard Stevenson, AID,
Washington, D.C. December 1979. @

SELECTED PROGRAM AND PROJECT STRATEGY PAPERS,
EVALUATION AND IMPACT STUDIES, BY SECTOR

GENERAL

USAID- Tunisia Completed Projects: 1957-1970, G. Schwab, AID/Washington,
DC, October 1970. (TN 309.2235611 S398) @ +

Represents an effort to provide a brief summary and evaluation of all projects initiated and completed by AID in Tunisia between 1957 and 1970.

"Legislative History of the New Directions Provisions in the Foreign Assistance Act and Other Bills" (Section II, p. 128). This summary is listed in the Hearing before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations House of Representative, Ninety-Seventh Congress, First Session, Oct 6, 1981 entitled, "AID'S Administrative and Management Problems in Providing Foreign Economic Assistance."

Building an Economic Analysis Organization in Tunisia, AID Final Report by University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, December 1976. *

Includes project background, staffing issues and problems, developing an administration structure, the training of government economists and unfinished business.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Central Tunisia Rural Development Program, AID Position Paper, Washington, D.C., December 1981. *

Background, strategy, alternatives.

Central Tunisia Rural Development, CTRD Strategy Paper, Washington, D.C. 1978. *

Central Tunisia Development Project: Development of Small and Medium Enterprises, AID Supported Study by Milan Radovic, Washington, D.C., 1979. (TS 338.64.R131) (PN-AAJ-505) @

Starting a Farm Management and Farm Record Program in Tunisia, William Litwiller, AID/Bureau for the Near East, Washington, D.C., 1981. (PN-AAK-360) @

Project Paper Tunisia Agricultural Research 664-0327, AID/Washington, D.C. September 1982. *

Project description, analysis, financial aspects, implementation plan, summary and recommendations.

Comprehensive Research Plan for Tunisia Agricultural Research Project
AID/Washington, D.C. August 1983. *

General outline for life of project and detail for first year implementation.

USAID Reports: AID Support for Land Reform, AID/Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Washington DC, 1970 (PN-AAD-916). Collective Papers (PN-AAP-966). @

Agricultural Research and Development: the Findings of Eight Impact Evaluations, a background paper for the workshop on the Impact of Agricultural Research, Leesburg, VA. Presented by Josette Murphy, June 1982. (PN-AAN-731) @

Ghardimaou Irrigation Perimeter: an Evaluation. AID Supported Study by Engineering Consultants, Inc., Denver, CO, 1975. (TS 631.7.E57) (PN-AAM-374) @

Southern Siliana: Description and Problems of an Area Proposed for an AID-assisted Rural Development Project in Tunisia, (664-11-190-285), USAID/Tunisia Mission Report, Tunis April 1976. *

Description of the Siliana province, administration in the area and the economic, political and social environment.

Tunisia: The Wheat Development Program, William F. Johnson, AID Project Impact Evaluation Report No. 48, Washington, D.C., 1980 (PN-AAL-022). @ +

Special Evaluation Report on the Agricultural Economic Research and Planning Project (1967-81), AID Evaluation Report PD-AAA-436-A1, Washington, D.C., September 1975. @ *

Describes the overall nature of the project including its training, research and planning components. Outlines interim conclusions both successes and weaknesses.

Agricultural Credit, William F. Johnson, AID Airgram A-690. End of Tour Report, March 15, 1967. (TS 332.71 T 926 Johnson). @

Focuses primarily on the historical development of agricultural credit in Tunisia, and the credit development role played by AID and IBRD.

Small Farmer Supervised Credit, Project Evaluation Summary by A. Chebil, USAID/Tunisia, May 1980. (PD-AAG-130-B1) @

Evaluates project to institutionalize a program for production credit.

Small Farmer Supervised Credit Project Impacts Favorably on Tunisian Agriculture But More Can Be Accomplished, Audit Report USAID/Kenya, November 1983. (PD-AAN-677) @

Evaluates project to provide credit to Tunisian farmers for improved production inputs and technical information. Covers the period 1978-1983.

Evaluation of USAID/Tunisia's Siliana Rural Development Project, and the Save the Children Foundation Project, Prepared for USAID/Tunisia by Practical Concepts, Inc., Washington DC, 1979. *

Description and recommendations for future action.

The Central Tunisia Rural Development Project: Lessons of Experience, Patrick Demongest, AID Evaluation Working Paper no. 49, Washington, D.C., 1983. +

Emphasizes institutional/management problems in integrated rural development and regional type projects.

Agricultural Development Strategies in a Small Economy: The Case of Tunisia, Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, AID Supported Study by R.P. Dahl, Staff Paper # P71-28, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1971 (PH-AAA-502). @ +

Good economic analysis of government agricultural policies and programs, including a critical comment on the Accelerated Cereals Production Program in process.

Spring Review of Land Reform, Telegram from the American Embassy/Tunis to the State Department/Washington, DC, May 1970. (PN-AAD-916) @ +

Briefly outlines the official United States policy on Tunisian land reform.

EDUCATION, HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Impact Evaluation of Three Projects in Agricultural Economic Research and Planning, Education Economics and Management Education in Tunisia, AID Supported Study by Galen Hull, Pragma Corp, Falls Church, VA 1982. *

The El Amouri Institute of Tunis was responsible for the Tunisia portion of the evaluation. The El Amouri staff compiled evaluations of Save the Children activities and on AID-funded Central Tunisia Rural Development Project in mid-1981.

Establishing an Effective Model for a Tunisian Lycee Pilote Emphasizing English and the Sciences, AID Supported Study by David Holdzkom, Academy for Educational Development, Inc., Washington, DC, 1979. (TS 373.611.H728) (PN-AAH-756) @

Evaluation of Health and Social Benefits of Springs Capped for Irrigation, Further Adapted for Domestic Use in Central Tunisia, AID Special Evaluation Report No. 84, Raymond Isely, Damp Dusser and McKee Inc, Arlington, VA, 1983. (PN-AAN-211) @

Basic Health Centers; Rural Community Health Projects of Integrated Services in Siliana and Sidi Bou Zid Provinces, Tunisia, Susan Christie-Shaw, AID Supported Study Final Report, Washington, D.C., 1978. (PN-AAG-220) @

Review of Technical Assistance to the Government of Tunisia in Planning and Conducting a Conference on the National Nutrition Survey Findings, C.I. Waslien, American Public Health Association, Washington, DC, 1981. (TS 641.1.W 319) (PN-AAJ-364). @

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programs Assisted by USAID in Tunisia, Environmental Services Corporation, Chapel Hill, NC, May 1976. *

Review of project and alternative approaches.

Tunisia: CARE Water Projects, Ross Bigelow, AID Project Impact Evaluation Report No. 10, Washington, D.C., 1980 (TS 628.1.B592) (PN-AAJ-207). @

A Program Proposal for Integrated Rural Health Services in Siliana and Sidi Bou Zid Provinces, Tunisia, Family Health Care, Inc, Washington DC, February 1977. *

Includes a detailed description of; the existing system, restructuring the system, personnel and administration requirements, foreign donor coordination and unresolved issues.

HOUSING

Tunisia - Low Cost Shelter Program Project Paper, (664-46-003B), AID, Washington, D.C. 1978.

POPULATION TRENDS AND POLICIES

Final Report of the Tunisian Contraceptive Household Distribution Project (PFAD), Elizabeth Maguire, U.S. Government Memorandum of December 1979, Washington, D.C. *

PFAD, Planning Familial et Domicile, Household Distribution of Contraceptives in Bir Ali ben Khalifa, Tunisia, International Fertility Research Program, Research Triangle Park, NC, [no date]. *

Tunisia Family Planning Services: Mid-Term Evaluation, Plan I, Elizabeth Maguire, American Public Health Association, AID, Washington, D.C. August 1979. *

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE, INDUSTRY AND ENERGY

Tunisia Renewable Energy Project Final Report, Morton Gordon, AID Supported Study by DS¹, Sagamore, MA, March 1979. @

Private Sector Initiatives in Industrial Pollution Control, AID/Near East Bureau Project Paper #298-0174, Washington, D.C., Committee Report August 1982. @

A review of AID private industry promotion strategy, current conditions and the problem of pollution throughout the Near East Region. Special reference to Tunisian Industrial Pollution Subproject No. 664-0300.5.

Study of Rural Small Industry Problems and Potentials Associated with Rural Development in the Southern Siliana Area of Tunisia, Nelson C. Wall, Georgia Institute of Technology, School of Industrial and Systems Engineering, Atlanta, GA, 1977. (PN-AAM-007) @

Project Grant Agreement Between the Republic of Tunisia and the USA for Private Sector Development and Technology Transfer, Aid Project # 664-0328, September 1982. *

Definition of project, financing information, conditions for disbursement, etc.

TRANSPORTATION

Aid Management in Developing Countries. A Case Study: the Implementation of Three Aid Projects in Tunisia. Margaret Wolfson, OECD Development Center, Paris, 1972. (TS 309.2235611 W861) @

An interesting account of AID Tunis-Carthage Airport Extension Project, 1969. Interesting because the evaluation was not AID supported. The summary of findings provided a useful list of evaluation points.

PUBLIC LAW 480 DOCUMENTS

Agricultural Policies and Employment: A Case Study of Tunisia, Abdessatar Grissa, OECD Development Centre Studies, Employment Series No. 9, Paris, 1973, (TS 331.763 G869). @ +

Excellent study of the historical development of the agriculture sector up to and including the Cooperative Movement, the structure and evolution of Food-for-Work Programs and a critical evaluation of the major problems associated with Food-for-Work Programs.

Review of PL-480 Title I Supported Development Program, Tunisia, Ronco Consulting Corporation, Washington, D.C., March 1982 *

Report summary of the GOT review in March 1982 of its development program financed in part by PL-480. Includes recommendation for the self-help terms of the 1982 PL-480 agreement and implementation schedule for GOT and U.S. for period March 1982 - April 1983.

Tunisia PL-480 Title I Multiyear Proposal, Program Paper, USAID Mission Report, Tunis, March 1981 *

Project description, balance of payment, justification, fertilizer situation, GOT development priorities and anticipated policy change, social soundness analysis, program requirements and timing of arrivals.

Using PL-480 Title II Food Aid for Emergency or Refugee Relief, AID Policy Determination Paper II, Washington, D.C., July 1984.

Brief description of official U.S. policy.

Task Force Report: "The P.L. 480 Title II, 'Food-for-Work' (LCSD) Program in Tunisia, 1966-1969." Airgram to AID/Washington, August 26, 1964. @ +

End-of-Tour Report for: Raymond Gordon, Food-for-Peace Officer, USAID/Tunisia.

An Evaluation Scope of Work for P.L. 480 Title II Country Programs, Robert Nathan Associates, Inc., Washington, DC. 1978. (338.91 N274) @

Useful guide for evaluating PL 480 Title II programs. A methodology, checklists and questionnaires are provided.

Section III

World Bank Project Documentation

This section represents a selective list of recent (1978-83) World Bank loan recommendations, project proposals, and completion reports. These are useful because they offer an outstanding description and analysis of current development conditions. The references are organized by document type.

Section III
World Bank Project Documentation

Selected Staff Appraisal Reports for:

- Southern Irrigation Project (1979), Report No. 2681-TUN (LN 1796-TUN) @
- Third Agricultural Credit Project (1980), Report No. 2934a-TUN (LN 1885-TUN) @
- Second Fisheries Project (1979), Report No. 2436a-TUN (LN 1746-TUN) @
- Grain Distribution and Storage Project (1979), Report No. 3503-TUN *
- Northwest Rural Development Project, Phase I (1981), Report No. 3316a-TUN (LN 1997-TUN) @
- First Small Scale Industry Development Project (1981), Report No. 3266-TUN (LN 1969-TUN) @
- Technical and Mechanical Industries Project (1982), Report No. 3689-TUN *
- Health and Population Project (1981), Report No. 3204-TUN (LN 2005-TUN) @
- Fourth Education Project (1981), Report No. 3090-TUN (LN 1961-TUN) @
- Third Rural Roads Project (1978), Report No. 1990-TUN (LN-1601-TUN) @
- Fourth Highways Project (1980), Report No. 2810-TUN (LN 1841-TUN) @
- Fifth Water Supply Project (1979), Report No. 2393a-TUN (LN 1702-TUN) @
- Third Power Project (1981), Report No. 3337-TUN (LN 2003-TUN) @
- Second Urban Development Project (1979), Report No. 2372a-TUN @
- Third Urban Development Project (1982), Report No. 3917-TUN *

Selected Project Performance Audit Reports for:

- Tunisia - Third Water Supply Project (Loan 989-TUN), Report No. 3914, IBRD, August 4, 1982 *
- Grain Distribution and Storage Project, Report No. P-3120-TUN, World Bank, September 1981 *

Northwest Rural Development Project, Report # P-3044-TUN, World Bank,
April 1981 *

Selected Reports and Recommendations on Proposed Loans to the Republic of
Tunisia for:

Fifth Highway (Rural Roads) Project, IBRD, February 1982. *

Electrical and Mechanical Industries Project, IBRD, March
1982. *

Technical Assistance Project, IBRD, August 1982. *

Selected Project Completion Reports for:

Tunisia - Hotel Training Project (Loan 1029-TUN), IBRD, June 1983 *

Tunisia - Tourism Infrastructure Project (Loan 858-TUN, Credit
329-TUN), IBRD, July 1983 *

Third Urban Development Project, IBRD, November 1982 *