



AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PPC/CDIE/DI
Research & Reference Services
Room 209 SA-18
Washington D.C. 20523

Center for Development Information and Evaluation

Research 703\875-4807 Reference 703\875-4818

UNITED STATES FOREIGN ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN:

A HISTORY BY SECTOR

1952 - 1979

JIM TURNER
PPC/CDIE/DI
RESEARCH AND REFERENCE PROJECT

WITH ASSISTANCE FROM

ELIZABETH TEMPLE
JOHN STIVER

AUGUST 8, 1988

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NARRATIVE:

Introduction	1 - 2
List of Acronyms and Terms	2 - 2
Project History List - Chronological	3 - 5
Project History List - Sectoral	6 - 10
Agriculture	11 - 15
Education	16 - 20
Health	21 - 23
Industrial and Private Sector Enterprise Development	24 - 26
Integrated Rural Development	27 - 31
Public Administration	32 - 34
Transportation	35 - 36
Women in Development	37 - 37

NOTES:

Explanation of Notes	38 - 38
Introduction	39 - 39
Agriculture	40 - 45
Education	46 - 59
Health	60 - 63
Industrial and Private Sector Enterprise Development	64 - 68
Integrated Rural Development	69 - 78
Public Administration	79 - 86
Transportation	87 - 91
Women in Development	92 - 93

CONTRACTOR LIST	94 - 100
-----------------	----------

BIBLIOGRAPHY	101 - 116
--------------	-----------

Afghanistan

Introduction

In 1921, an Afghan delegation approached the U.S. to obtain official recognition and begin diplomatic relations. Consular relations were established in 1935. In August 1943, the first Afghan minister to the U.S. presented his credentials in Washington. After World War II the U.S. offered a good market for karakul pelts (persian lamb). This enhanced commercial relations between the two countries.

In 1946, Afghanistan negotiated a \$17 million contract with a private firm, Morrison-Knudsen Company of Boise, Idaho, whose San Francisco subsidiary was to undertake projects in the Helmand Valley to improve irrigation systems and to build a dam near the town of Kajakai. The foreign exchange requirements for the project were obtained through several loans to Afghanistan from the U.S. Export-Import Bank. The Bank's focus was on agricultural development. They rejected later Afghan proposals which sought loans for industrial development.

Under President Truman's Point Four program of technical assistance, an agreement was signed in Kabul in February 1951. Modest technical assistance was begun.

Under President Eisenhower and the ICA (International Cooperation Administration), aid was very modest until 1955. At that point, the Soviet Union offered Afghanistan the largest sum it had ever offered a non-communist nation: a long term, low interest loan of \$100 million. In 1956, Afghanistan began receiving a much larger amount of development assistance from the U.S. Major infrastructure and technical education projects began in 1956.

In 1961, President Kennedy set up the Agency for International Development (AID). The AID program continued with increased funding and more emphasis on education. In 1967, an analysis of U.S. assistance divided it into 4 categories:

1. - Helmand Valley - \$60 million (5% of program)
2. - Aid to Education, & Training in Public Administration \$30 million (12%)
3. - Grants for Transportation & Construction - \$100 million (40%)
4. - Technical Aid & other miscellaneous activities - \$60 million (25%)

Assistance continued in this vein until 1974, when the Basic Needs legislation was passed in the U.S. Congress. The program emphasis changed from heavy infrastructure and training of managers to focus on the poorest of the poor. Projects such as Rural Works, Rural Primary Schools, Basic Health became more common. AID also began to address some of the pressing drainage problems in the Helmand Valley. These projects largely continued through 1979 until the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan.

U.S. assistance to Afghanistan was abruptly halted by the Soviet invasion in December 1979. Refugee assistance programs to Afghan refugees began after the invasion, mainly through UNHCR and the World Food Program, with much funding from the U.S. (see the FY 1989 CP, Annex II, Asia and Near East, pp. 37-48). Direct assistance to Afghans still living inside Afghanistan began in FY 1985 using International Disaster Assistance Funds, working in resistance controlled areas of Afghanistan in health, education, commodity support, agriculture, PL 480 food shipments, technical services and planning for priority humanitarian assistance projects. Private Voluntary Organizations receive support to work in health, nutrition, agricultural production, and resettlement inside Afghanistan. AID administers the Department of Defense (DOD) Humanitarian Relief Program. DOD sent over 500 tons of excess DOD and donated humanitarian supplies in FY 1987 for use by war-affected Afghans. DOD also financed transportation for wounded and injured Afghans to receive medical treatment at U.S., European, and Middle Eastern hospitals.

List of Acronyms and Terms

AEM	Afghanistan Power Authority
AID	Agency for International Development
AIT	Afghan Institute of Technology
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CP	Congressional Presentation
DOD	Department of Defense
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FOA	Foreign Operations Administration
FY	Fiscal Year
GOA	Government of Afghanistan
HACU	Helmand Arghandab Construction Unit
HAVA	Helmand Arghandab Valley Authority
HV	Helmand Valley
HVA	Helmand Valley Authority
IBRD	International Bank of Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Agency
ICA	International Cooperation Administration
Karakul	Persian Lamb
MAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
MCH	Maternal Child Health
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOP	Ministry of Planning
MOPH	Ministry of Public Health
NESA	Near East and South Asia
PAR	Project Appraisal Report
PES	Project Evaluation Summary
RGA	Royal Government of Afghanistan
TCCU	Teachers College, Columbia University
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees
USOM	United States Operations Mission

Afghanistan

Project History List

Chronological Order

<u>Proj #</u>	<u>Proj title</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Obligated</u>	<u>Expended</u>
(Amounts in Thousands)				
<u>1950's</u>				
3060000	Technical Support	52-76	29269	29269
3060002	National Agricultural Development	52-79	11561	11561
3060091	Elementary & Secondary Education	52-79	19449	19449
3060090	Helmand Arghandab Valley Development	54-77	20185	20185
3060006	Health & Sanitation	55-58	76	76
3060012	National Rural Development	55-60	240	240
3060019	Education	55-58	438	438
3060042	Civil Police Administration	55-63	469	469
3060015	Public Administration Banking	56-57	7	7
3060022	Housing & Rural Development	56-59	22	22
3060024	Housing Public Administration	56-61	88	88
3060026	Education Training Center - HV	56-59	132	132
3060029	Financial Administration Improvement	56-77	7452	7452
3060030	Kabul University Administration	56-64	245	245
3060031	Village Industrial Development	56-59	61	61
3060032	Health & Sanitation	56-57	3	3
3060036	Air Transportation Development	56-72	33430	33430
3060043	Haj Assistance	56-57	195	195
3060045	National Public Administration	56-62	81	81
3060092	Agriculture Education	56-77	6162	6162
3060093	Technical Education	56-77	13084	13084
3060044	Education Facilities	57-68	4519	4519
3060046	Industrial District Kandahar	57-60	95	95
3060047	Nuclear Science & Engineering	57-60	15	15
3060049	Architecture & Engineering Services	57-65	442	442
3060025	Afghan Regional Transit	58-71	52424	52424
3060039	National Roads Improvement & Maint.	58-66	5182	5182
3060048	Motor Vehicle Transport	58-66	4346	4346

1960's

3060003	Mineral Resources & Coal Production	60-70	2741	2741
3060005	Improve Existing Irrigation Systems	60-73	1209	1209
3060059	Communication Training	60-61	9	9
3060062	MOE Audio-Visual Center	60-65	56	56
3060038	Aerial Photo & Mapping	61-70	3580	3580
3060069	Afghan Cartographic Institute	61-70	803	803
3060075	Grain Storage Consultation	61-63	2	2
3060080	Economic Planning	61-74	2958	2958
3060081	National Film Library	61-72	584	584
3060082	National Public Health & Sanitation	61-64	59	59
3060084	Herat-Islam Qala Road	62-70	802	802
3060086	Commodity Transportation	62-68	500	500
3060036	Ariana Afghan Airlines	63-68	2519	2519
3060085	Kabul School	63-65	390	390
3060087	Private Sector Development	63-73	742	742
3060088	Transport Equipment	63-67	2207	2207
3060089	Lashkar Gah Housing	63-67	113	113
3060009	Kabul Hospital	64-74	2106	2106
3060084	Herat Islam Qala Road (add on)	65-70	8394	8394
3060103	Special Development Activities	65-75	32	32
3060004	Afghan Karakul Institute	66-73	180	180
3060013	Kabul University Admin. Improvement	66-75	1616	1616
3060041	Helmand Arghandab Valley Electric	66-74	13747	13747
3060104	Technical Support Agriculture	67-75	672	672
3060105	Technical Support Education	67-75	632	632
3060106	Technical Support Helmand Valley	67-75	1086	1086
3060107	Technical Support Private Enterprise	67-75	335	335
3060108	Technical Support Government Mgmt.	67-75	302	302
3060109	Technical Support Transport	67-74	185	185
3060101	Kajakai Hydroelectric	68-78	14727	14727
3060102	HAVA/HACU Equipment	68-76	3887	3887
3060110	Population Family Planning	68-77	5667	5667
3060100	Highway Maintenance	69-76?	74	74

1970's

3060116	Industrial Development	70-75	888	838
3060118	Technical Support Engineering	70-71	30	30
3060123	National Development Training	72-80	2754	2754
3060124	Statistical Info. System Development	72-77	1136	1136
3060129	Fertilizer Distribution	72-76	19441	19441
3060121	Higher Education Kabul University	73-78	2944	2944
9310997	Remote Sensing Census Project	74-75	?	?
3060131	Rural Development (for. Rural Works)	74-80	1483	1483
3060135	Project Development and Support	74-79	162	162
3060136	Regional Elec Kajakai Service Area	75-78	195	195
3060139	Afghan Family Guidance Assoc. - Ph I	75-80	1028	1028
3060142	Rural Primary Schools - Phase I	75-70	1087	1087
3060143	AFC Management Support	75-80	1190	1190
3060145	Helmand Valley Soil & Water Survey	75-77	151	151
3060146	Central Helmand Drainage - Phase I	75-80	1648	1648
3060151	Agricultural Inputs	75-77	7958	7958
3060144	Basic Health Services	76-79	2905	2905
3060149	Central Helmand Drainage - Phase II	77-81	6012	6012
3060163	Integrated Wheat Development	77-79	0	0
3060165	Agricultural Credit	77-80	860	860
3060150	Rural Primary Schools - Phase II	78-78	41	41
3060155	Development Related Research	78-80	1580	1580
3060157	Development Support Training	78-82	268	268
3060161	Technical Manpower Development	78-82	7200	?
3060162	Rural Women's Student Residence	79-??	5220	?
3060167	Primary School Teacher Training	79-82	?	?
3910472	Pakistan Malaria Control	82-88	44200	44200

Afghanistan

Project History List

By Sector, 1952-1982

Projects are grouped under the following sector headings:

Agriculture

Education

Health (includes population and family planning)

Industrial and Private Enterprise Development

IRD - Integrated Rural Development (primarily Helmand Valley)

Public Administration

Transportation

Women in Development

These categories are somewhat arbitrary. For instance, most of the Helmand Valley projects focused on a variety of sectors: agriculture, health, education, housing, public administration or transportation. Certain agriculture education and health projects also dealt with public administration in those fields. As a result, it was difficult to easily classify certain projects. However, these fields are representative of the overall program in Afghanistan. Helmand Valley and other projects will be listed both under Integrated Rural Development, which mainly discusses Helmand Valley projects, as well as in specific subject sectors. The symbol * means insufficient information was available on this project

Project History List by Sector

AGRICULTURE

Project#	Title	Years	Oblig	Expend
3060002	National Agriculture Development	52-79	11561	11561
3060090	Helmand Arghandab Valley Devel. (HV)	54-77	20185	20185
3060012	National Rural Development (HV)	55-60	240	240
3060022	Helmand Rural Development (HV)	56-61	22	22
3060092	Agriculture Education	56-77	6162	6162
3060020	Helmand Canal Ops. & Maint. (HV)	57-59	25	25
3060021	Helmand Surface & Groundwater (HV)	57-60	330	330
3060052	Helmand Land Development (HV)	58-60	498	498
3060053	Helmand Irrigation Survey (HV)	58-60	520	520
3060056	Helmand Resources Development (HV)	58-60	?	?
3060072	Helmand Resources Development (HV)	60-61?	6070	6070
3060005	Improve Existing Irrigation Systems	60-73	1209	1209
3060060	Agricultural Development in HV (HV)	61-61	725	725
*3060075	Grain Storage Consultation	61-63	2	2
3060086	Commodity Transportation	62-68	500	500
3060103	Special Development Activities	65-75	32	32
3060004	Afghan Karakul Institute	66-73	180	180
3060104	Technical Support Agriculture	67-75	672	672
3060102	HAVA/HACU Equipment (Shamalan) (HV)	68-76	3887	3887
3060129	Fertilizer Distrib	72-76	19441	19441
9310997	Remote Sensing Census Project	74-75	?	?
3060151	Agricultural Inputs	75-77	7958	7958
3060145	HV Soil & Water Survey (HV)	75-77	151	151
3060143	AFC Management Support	75-80	1190	1190
3060146	Central Helm Valley Drain. Ph I (HV)	75-80	1648	1648
3060163	Integrated Wheat Devel	77-79	4378	4378
3060165	Agricultural Credit	77-80	860	860
3060149	Central Helm Valley Drain Ph II (HV)	77-81	6012	6012

EDUCATION

Project #	Title	Years	Oblig	Expend
3060091	Elementary & Secondary Education	52-79	19449	19449
3060019	Education	53-58	438	438
3060018	Institute of Education	55-??	?	?
3060026	Education Training Center - HV	56-59	132	132
3060030	Kabul University Administration	56-64	245	245
3060092	Agriculture Education	56-77	6162	6162
3060093	Technical Education	56-77	13084	13084
3060044	Education Facilities	57-68	4519	4519
3060028	Faculties of Agr. and Engineering	58?	760?	?
3060057	Kabul University Development	60-??	?	?
3060062	MOE Audio-Visual Center	60-65	56	56
*3060085	Kabul School	63-65	390	390
3060013	Kabul University Admin. Improvement	66-75	1616	1616
3060105	Technical Support Education	67-75	632	632
3060123	National Development Training	72-80	2754	2754
3060121	Higher Education Kabul University	73-78	29	2944
3060142	Rural Primary Schools Phase I	75-78	1087	1087
3060150	Rural Primary Schools Phase II	78-78	41	41
3060155	Development Related Research	78-80	1580	1580
3060156	Educational Materials Processing	78-??	2800	2800
3060157	Development Support Training	78-82	268	268
3060161	Technical Manpower Development	78-82	7200	?
3060162	Rural Women's Student Residence	79-??	5220	?
3060167	Primary School Teacher Training	79-82	?	?

HEALTH

Project#	Title	Years	Oblig	Expend
3060006	Health & Sanitation	55-58	76	76
3060032	National Instit. Public Health	56-57	3	3
3060082	National Public Health Facilities	61-64	59	59
*3060009	Kabul Hospital	64-74	2106	2106
3060110	Population Family Planning	68-77	5667	5667
9310997	Remote Sensing Census Project	74-75	?	?
3060139	Afghan Family Guidance Assoc. Ph I	75-80	1028	1028
3060144	Basic Health Services	76-79	2905	2905
3060152	Maternal Child Health	76?	?	?
3910472	Pakistan Malaria Control	82-88	44200	44200

INDUSTRIAL AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Project #	Title	Years	Oblig	Expend
*3060031	Village Industrial Development	56-58	61	61
3060003	Mineral Resources & Coal Production	56-70	2741	2741
3060046	Industrial District Kandahar	57-60	95	95
3060047	Nuclear Science & Engineering	57-60	15	15
3060049	Architecture & Engineering Services	57-65	442	442
3060087	Private Sector Development	63-73	742	742
3060041	Helmand Arghandab Valley Electric	66-74	13747	13747
*3060107	Technical Support Private Enterprise	67-75	335	335
3060101	Kajakai Hydroelectric	68-78	14727	14727
3060116	Industrial Development	70-75	888	888
*3060118	Technical Support Engineering	70-71	30	30
*3060136	Regional Electric Kajakai Service	75-78	195	195

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Project #	Title	Years	Oblig	Expend
3060090	Helmand Arghandab Valley Development	54-77	20185	20185
3060012	National Rural Development	55-60	240	240
3060024	Helmand Public Administration	56-57	88	88
3060006	Public Health & Sanitation	56-58	76	76
3060026	Helmand Training Center	56-59	132	132
3060022	Helmand Rural Development	56-61	22	22
3060020	Helmand Canal Ops. & Maint.	57-59	25	25
3060021	Helmand Surface & Groundwater	57-60	330	330
3060046	Industrial District Kandahar	57-60	95	95
3060050	HVA Development Operations	57-60	424	424
3060041	Helmand Arghandab Valley Electric	57-74	13747	13747
3060052	Helmand Land Development	58-60	498	498
3060053	Helmand Irrigation Survey	58-60	520	520
3060056	Helmand Resources Development	58-60	n.a.	n.a.
3060072	Helmand Resources Development	60-61?	6070	6070
3060060	Agricultural Development in HV	61-61	725	725
*M-96-AE	HV Audio-Visual Center	63-63	64	64
3060089	Lashkar Gah Housing	63-67	113	113
3060106	Technical Support Helm Valley Kandahar Diesel Generator	67-75	1086 400	1086 400
3060101	Kajakai Hydroelectric	68-78	14727	14727
3060102	HAVA/HACU Equipment (Shamalan)	68-76	3887	3887
3060131	Rural Development (not HV)	74-80	1483	1483
3060145	HV Soil & Water Survey	75-77	151	151
3060136	Regional Electric Kajakai Service	75-78	195	195
3060146	Central Helmand Drainage I	75-80	1648	1648
3060149	Central Helmand Drainage II	77-81	6177	6177

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Project #	Title	Years	Oblig	Expend
3060000	Technical Support	52-76	29269	29269
3060015	Public Admin Banking	56-57	7	7
3060042	Civil Police Administration	56-61	500+	500+
3060045	Nat'l Public Admin	56-62	81	81
3060029	Financial Admin Improvement	56-77	7452	7452
3060059	Communication Training	60-61	9	9
3060038	Aerial Photo & Mapping	61-70	3580	3580
3060069	Afghan Cartographic Inst	61-70	803	803
3060080	Economic Planning	61-74	2958	2958
3060081	Nat'l Film Library	61-72	584	584
3060100	Land Inventory Program	67-72	350	350
*3060108	Technical Support Gov Mgmt	67-75	302	302
3060124	Statistical Info System Devel	72-77	1136	1136
3060123	Nat'l Devel Training	72-80	2754	2754
*3060135	Project Devel and Support	74-79	162	162
3060143	AFC Management Support	75-80	1190	1190

TRANSPORTATION

Project #	Title	Years	Oblig	Expend
3060043	Haj Assistance	56-57	195	195
3060036	Air Transportation Devel	56-72	33430	33430
3060025	Afghan Regional Transit	58-71	52424	52424
3060039	Nat'l Roads Impr. & Maint	58-66	5182	5182
3060048	Motor Vehicle Transport	58-66	4346	4346
3060084	Herat-Islam Qala Road	62-70	802	802
3060036	Ariana Afghan Airlines	63-68	2519	2519
*3060088	Transport Equipment	63-67	2207	2207
3060084	Herat Islam Qala Road (add on)	65-70	8394	8394
*3060109	Technical Support Transport	67-74	185	185
*3060100	Highway Maintenance	69-76?	74	74

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Project #	Title	Years	Oblig	Expend
3060150	Rural Primary Schools Ph II	79-?	41	41
3060162	Rural Women's Student Residence	79-??	5220	?
2980035	Regional Training For Women	78-?	?	?

Sector Project History List

Project#	Title	Years	Oblig	Expend
3060002	National Agriculture Development	52-79	11561	11561
3060090	Helmand Arghandab Valley Devel. (HV)	54-77	20185	20185
3060012	National Rural Development (HV)	55-60	240	240
3060022	Helmand Rural Development (HV)	56-61	22	22
3060092	Agriculture Education	56-77	6162	6162
3060020	Helmand Canal Ops & Maint. (HV)	57-59	25	25
3060021	Helmand Surface & Groundwater (HV)	57-60	330	330
3060052	Helmand Land Development (HV)	58-60	498	498
3060053	Helmand Irrigation Survey (HV)	58-60	520	520
3060056	Helmand Resources Development (HV)	58-60	?	?
3060072	Helmand Resources Development (HV)	60-61?	6070	6070
3060005	Improve Existing Irrigation Systems	60-73	1209	1209
3060060	Agricultural Development in HV (HV)	61-61	725	725
*3060075	Grain Storage Consultation	61-63	2	2
3060086	Commodity Transportation	62-68	500	500
3060103	Special Development Activities	65-75	32	32
3060004	Afghan Karakul Institute	66-73	180	180
3060104	Technical Support Agriculture	67-75	672	672
3060102	HAVA/HACU Equipment (Shamalan) (HV)	68-76	3887	3887
3060129	Fertilizer Distribution	72-76	19441	19441
9310997	Remote Sensing Census Project	74-75	?	?
3060151	Agricultural Inputs	75-77	7958	7958
3060145	HV Soil & Water Survey (HV)	75-77	151	151
3060143	AFC Management Support	75-80	1190	1190
3060146	Central Helmand Drainage Phase I	75-80	1648	1648
3060163	Integrated Wheat Development	77-79	0	0
3060165	Agricultural Credit	77-80	860	860
3060149	Central Helmand Drainage Phase II	77-81	6012	6012

* = incomplete or insufficient information on this project.

Sector Overview

AID put most of its resources in Afghanistan into the agricultural sector. The reason for this was that agriculture was virtually the only major economic activity in the country, (in addition to providing sustenance for the people). Although a large percentage of the resources focused on the Helmand Valley, efforts outside of the Helmand received attention as well. Since nearly all of Afghanistan's crops are irrigation-grown, irrigation was a focus of these efforts. Use of improved varieties of crops, fertilizer, and improved farming techniques were also project goals. Training to provide skilled manpower at all levels, from village level workers, engineers and researchers, to top level management in agriculture, was provided through in-country, U.S., and third country programs.

Most of the Helmand Valley projects will be dealt with in the Integrated Rural Development sector, however a brief mention of them will be found here as well. Agriculture efforts were successful in raising production levels through expanded irrigation and fertilizer use, better farming techniques, processing and marketing. Other sectors' projects complemented the agricultural sector, such as the transportation and industrial and private enterprise sectors. The roads built connecting major cities within Afghanistan in addition to the country's borders with Pakistan and Iran allowed for more rapid shipping to market with less spoilage. Industries set up through AID projects often focused on agricultural food processing. Agriculture remained the mainstay of the economy throughout the period of U.S. aid to Afghanistan.

Specific Project Descriptions

Early Agriculture Projects - 1950's

Helmand Valley - 1950's

3060090	Helmand Arghandab Valley Development (HV) Agricultural Finance Agency	54-77
3060012	Nat'l Rural Development (HV)	55-60
3060022	Helmand Rural Development (HV)	56-61
3060020	Helmand Canal Operations & Maintenance (HV)	57-59
3060021	Helmand Surface & Groundwater (HV)	57-60
3060052	Helmand Land Development (HV)	n.a.
3060053	Helmand Irrigation Survey (HV)	n.a.
3060056	Helmand Resources Development (HV)	58-60
3060072	Helmand Resources Development (HV)	60-61?

The Helmand Valley projects comprised the largest AID effort in Afghanistan. It has been considered a failure by some and a qualified success by others. The project goal was the reclamation of marginal lands and resettlement of nomadic and landless peoples. Based on the earlier work of the American company, Morrison-Knudsen, the Helmand Valley projects provided the framework for an integrated rural development program. Agriculture and irrigation were major focuses of the project. Land was reclaimed and developed and additional water resources surveyed. Housing and schools were built and training in agricultural techniques begun. Although drainage problems were foreseen in the 1950's, drainage did not become a major focus until the 1970's. The project did reclaim land, settle nomads and landless, and raise agricultural production levels. The land reclaimed was not of high quality and newly settled peoples with little or no history of farming often failed as farmers. Drainage problems seriously affected agricultural production levels, with the result that incomes dropped drastically.

For a fuller description of the Helmand Valley projects, see the sector descriptions for Integrated Rural Development.

Other Agricultural Projects 1950's

3060002 National Agriculture Development 52-79

The National Agriculture Development Project had many facets. Sub-project 01 dealt with agricultural research, testing and demonstrations. University of Wyoming, direct hires and an FAO technician worked with research stations, dairy and poultry farms, fruit tree nurseries, and developed and distributed high yielding crop plants. There was a Helmand Valley portion of the sub-project with 2 research stations and participants in agronomy and livestock. 02 dealt with extension and training in farming techniques. Information and documentation were developed although there were some problems in cultural acceptance of new techniques. 03 handled the private marketing of fertilizer, developing guidelines for distribution, convincing public officials that the private sector can handle agricultural inputs, and demonstrate to the private sector that private marketing could be profitable. 04 dealt with water research and surveys, assistance to MOA, and participant training.

3060092 Agriculture Education 56-77

Agriculture Education was a large project over a long period of time. Among its various tasks were the Vocational Agriculture School, Kabul University Faculty of Agriculture, and the Kabul University Library. Parts of projects 3060028, 057, 070 and all of project 3060008 were folded into 092. There were continuing problems with a lack of commitment from the Ministry of Education, shortages in quality government leadership, and shortages of qualified students and local technicians. Low prestige and pay of agriculture sector employment was also a problem. University of Wyoming was the contractor.

Agriculture Projects - 1960's

Helmand Valley Projects - 1960's

3060090 Helmand Arghandab Valley Development (HV) 54-77

Helmand Valley expanded their operations to include the Arghandab River Valley as well. Helmand Valley Authority - HVA became HAVA.

3060060 Agricultural Development in Helmand Valley 61-61

Continued support for agricultural development in the Helmand Valley.

3060102 HAVA/HACU Equipment (Shamalan) (HV) 68-76
Equipment was provided to Helmand Arghandab Valley Authority /
Helmand Arghandab Construction Unit for land leveling and reclamation.

Other Agriculture Projects - 1960's

3060005 Improve Existing Irrigation Systems 60-73
Numerous irrigation systems were improved under this Bureau of Reclamation project. The Bureau of Reclamation was involved beginning in 1965. 28 Afghan engineers were trained and 20 projects were carried out. This successful project aimed to train engineers to plan, design, and construct improvements to existing irrigation systems. Low salaries and low administrative ranking were a problem in keeping engineers in the Ministry.

*3060075 Grain Storage Consultation 61-63
A small consultancy for grain storage.

3060086 Commodity Transportation 62-68
Due to shortfalls in food production, loans were provided for PL 480 food shipments.

3060103 Special Development Activities 65-75
Well digging was one of the activities in various provinces in Afghanistan funded under this project.

3060004 Afghan Karakul Institute 66-73
This very successful project turned around the moribund karakul (persian lamb) industry. Production, processing and marketing were all improved through the project. There are extensive notes and reports on this project.

3060104 Technical Support Agriculture 67-75
The goal of this project was an Apiculture Industry for Afghanistan's private sector. To this end, a beekeeping specialist was to assist USAID/Afghanistan and the Government of Afghanistan in importing Italian Queen Bee strain from Australia to: 1) Create an operational Queen Bee raising station; 2) Advise on the best methods of bee care; and 3) Expand honey production, marketing and sales. Around 1973, the project shifted its efforts to expand private sector production and train the MOA to assist the private sector.

Agriculture Projects - 1970's

Helmand Valley Agriculture - 1970's

- *3060145 Helmand Valley Soil & Water Survey (HV) 75-77
Survey of Helmand Valley soil and water.
- 3060146 Central Helmand Valley Drainage Phase I 75-80
Problems which had been foreseen but not acted upon became reality in the 1970's. The drainage project began to address the growing salinity and waterlogging problems in the Valley.
- 3060149 Central Helmand Valley Drainage Phase II 77-81
Follow-on to the above project.

Other Agriculture Projects - 1970's

- 3060129 Fertilizer Distribucion 72-76
- 3060151 Agricultural Inputs 75-77
- 3060143 Afghan Fertilizer Co. Management Support 75-80
All three projects focused on the need to improve crop yield through increased use of fertilizer. The projects purchased fertilizer, set up a government organization along corporate lines more efficient than any other government organization to manage and distribute the fertilizer, and worked with private distributors on the retail end.
- 9310997 Remote Sensing Census Project 74-75
The remote sensing census project was originally conceived as a census project, but was criticized for not including agricultural utilities such as crop estimating, cartology, geology, hydrology, range management, forestry, etc. Project terminated by end of June 1975 due to lack of jobs for returning participants and hostile new Afghan government's reaction to the project.
- 3060163 Integrated Wheat Development 77-79
Research program for improved wheat varieties.
- 3060165 Agricultural Credit 77-80
25,000 small-scale farmers in Afghanistan were to be provided with credit to buy seeds and fertilizer to improve their agriculture production and incomes. Average loans of \$200 were provided with an impact on 150,000 persons. Proceeds from loans were to be on-lent to the Agriculture Development Bank for agricultural lending, support services, technical assistance, and a study of the fertilizer industry. This project was developed in conjunction with IBRD and CIDA loans, and UNDP training.

EDUCATION

Sector Project History List

Project #	Title	Years	Oblig	Expend
3060091	Elementary & Secondary Education	52-79	19449	19449
3060019	Education	53-58	438	438
3060018	Institute of Education	55-??	?	?
3060026	Education Training Center - HV	56-59	132	132
3060030	Kabul University Admin.	56-64	245	245
3060092	Agriculture Education	56-77	6162	6162
3060093	Technical Education	56-77	13084	13084
3060044	Education Facilities	57-68	4519	4519
3060028	Faculties of Agr. and Engineering	58?	760?	?
3060057	Kabul University Development	60-??	?	?
3060062	MOE Audio-Visual Center	60-65	56	56
*3060085	Kabul School	63-65	390	390
3060013	Kabul University Admin. Improvement	66-75	1616	1616
3060105	Technical Support Education	67-75	632	632
3060123	National Development Training	72-80	2754	2754
3060121	Higher Education Kabul University	73-78	2944	2944
3060142	Rural Primary Schools Phase I	75-78	1087	1087
3060150	Rural Primary Schools Phase II	78-78	41	41
3060155	Development Related Research	78-80	1580	1580
3060156	Educational Materials Processing	78-??	2800	2800
3060157	Development Support Training	78-82	268	268
3060161	Technical Manpower Development	78-82	7200	?
3060162	Rural Women's Student Residence	79-??	5220	?
3060167	Primary School Teacher Training	79-82	?	?

* = incomplete or insufficient information on this project

Sector Overview

Education was given much importance in the USAID program in Afghanistan, given the severe lack of trained manpower in virtually any sector. Primary education, vocational training, higher education and continuing education and training were all addressed. Training played a role in most projects, regardless of the specific sector.

The Afghan government and general populace were in favor of universal basic education. The mission felt that access to higher levels of education for larger numbers of qualified persons was more important than universal primary education. Trained skilled technicians, scientists and administrators were needed to fill the gaps in manpower resources in the short term. The mission felt that universal primary education could wait. Continued government pressure for universal education demanded changes and the elementary school education program was expanded.

3060026 Education Training Center - Helmand Valley 56-59

This project trained Helmand Valley rural development and village-level workers as part of a rural development program for Helmand Valley Authority. Project completed 1961.

3060030 Kabul University Administration 56-64

This project provided TA to the university to improve organization and administrative procedures. A medical education specialist, commodities, and training for participants were also provided.

3060092 Agriculture Education 56-77

Agriculture Education was a large project over a long period of time. Among its various tasks were the Vocational Agriculture School, Kabul University Faculty of Agriculture, and the Kabul University Library. Parts of projects 028, 057, 070 and all of project 008 were folded into 092. There were continuing problems with a lack of commitment from the Ministry of Education, shortages in quality government leadership, and shortages of qualified students and local technicians. Low prestige and pay of agriculture sector employment was also a problem. University of Wyoming was the contractor (notes are under Agriculture Sector).

3060093 Technical Education 56-77

Engineering Service, Inc. worked with the Faculty of Engineering from 63-72. Afghanistan Institute of Technology - a secondary vocational agricultural school was worked on by the University of Wyoming 55-62 and Southern Illinois University 65-71. AIT design and construction was handled by Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall - Architects. Other areas worked in but not focused on included in-service and special training in the agriculture division, Helmand Valley training, training in Industry and Engineering, training for the Public Administration division, training for transportation improvement, such as for mechanics and technicians, Supply and logistics training, USAID mission training in trades and clerical support, and participant training either in the US or third countries such as the American University of Beirut.

3060044 Education Facilities 57-68

Construction of additional facilities for Kabul University, Vocational Agriculture School, Afghanistan Institute of Technology, and Habiba College. Equipment, materials, and supplies were also furnished. The construction of the HVA Comprehensive School at Lashkar Gah with local currency from commodity sales.

- 3060142 Rural Primary Schools Phase I 75-70
Project 142 was developed to build and make operational rural schools rapidly at a low cost. Project financed 85% of construction and equipment for 115 school complexes including teacher hostels under the successful FAR (Fixed Amount Reimbursement) procedure.
- 3060150 Rural Primary Schools Phase II 78-78
Project 150 was a follow-on to 142. This project was to construct and make operational 300 rural primary school complexes as well as to accelerate the pace with which rural females are provided educational opportunity at the primary school level.
- 3060155 Development Related Research 78-80
Strengthened the Kabul University Research Center ability to identify, select, and execute research that helps client agencies benefit the rural population.
- 3060157 Development Support Training 78-82
This project provided a grant, technical assistance, and in-country training to improve GOA ability to plan, implement, and evaluate rural development projects. The project responded to criticisms of GOA delays in projects caused by inappropriate management skills. Project goal was to train 1,500 managers.
- 3060161 Technical Manpower Development 78-82
Graduate engineers and vocational/technical teachers would be trained in numbers and quality adequate to carry out development programs
- 3060162 Rural Women's Student Residence 79-??
Increase the opportunity for rural women to play a greater role in social and economic development by constructing a dormitory suited for 800 women at Kabul University.
- 3060167 Primary School Teacher Training 79-82
The project trained new primary school teachers in the use of newly published textbooks and in the application of modified classroom techniques. GOA estimated that 27,000 new teachers would be needed to be trained 1979-82. The project goal is 13,000 new teachers. The project reinforces projects 142, 150, and 091.

Sector Project History List

Project#	Title	Years	Oblig	Expend
3060006	Health & Sanitation	55-58	76	76
3060032	National Inst Public Health	56-57	3	3
3060082	Nat'l Public Health Facilities	61-64	59	59
*3060009	Kabul Hospital	64-74	2106	2106
3060110	Population Family Planning	68-77	5667	5667
9310997	Remote Sensing Census Project	74-75	?	?
3060139	Afgh Family Guid Assoc Ph I	75-80	1028	1028
3060144	Basic Health Services	76-79	2905	2905
3060152	Maternal Child Health	76?	?	?
3910472	Pakistan Malaria Control	82-88	44200	44200

* = incomplete or insufficient information on this project.

Sector Overview

Although health was an obvious concern for one of the poorest countries in the world, it did not get major attention until the mid-1960's. Activities began slowly in training and infrastructure building. Advisors were provided until sufficient numbers of qualified personnel could be trained. Clinics were built and supplied. Personnel were trained to staff them. The main effort in health focused on family planning and maternal child health. Basic Health Services started up several years after the Basic Needs legislation in 1973. Health is one of the areas which continued to be a focus of assistance after the Soviet invasion, first to refugees and later to the population still in the country.

Specific Project DescriptionsEarly Health Projects - 1950's

3060006 Health & Sanitation 55-58
 Limited assistance was provided in the area of health and sanitation. A rural public health and a development and training center were established in Girishk Province. Health clinic equipment was procured. Participants were sent to the U.S. and American University of Beirut in Lebanon for training in public health and sanitation.

3060032 National Institute Public Health 56-57
 See 3060006. Both projects were listed together in the 1961 Progress Report.

Health Projects - 1960's

3060082 National Public Health Facilities 61-64
USAID provided specialized equipment and commodities to equip the Avicenna Hospital's surgery, laboratories, and patient care floors in Kabul through MEDICO pharmaceutical supplies.

*3060009 Kabul Hospital 64-74
No information was located.

3060110 Population Family Planning 68-77
Several clinics set up in Kabul and the provinces. Participants visited other Asian countries to observe family planning programs. Religious and government support were satisfactory. Problems were lack of qualified personnel and the rugged environment. Project ran into difficulties with abrupt change in government and transfer of MOPH personnel. Project activities were subsumed under 3060144 in 1976.

Health Projects - 1970's

9310997 Remote Sensing Census
This project was to use satellite technology to determine the census of Afghanistan. An evaluation urged greater use of the data in the area of agriculture. The change of government brought the project to a halt and termination.

3060139 Afghan Family Guidance Association Phase I 75-80
AFGA project generally went smoothly although it had to deal with the low priority Afghan families placed on contraception. Projects 139, 144, and 152 were all related to the MCH and family planning fields.

3060144 Basic Health Services 76-79
This was a major project designed to reach 830,000 people in 50 civil divisions in 4 of Afghanistan's 6 provinces. Emphasis was on maternal child health and alternative health delivery for people far from clinics. Training of village health workers, traditional birth attendants and auxiliary nurse midwife teachers was accomplished. Manuals for clinic staff produced. Mobile health teams sent out. The first year was successful. Clinic construction successful under FAR (Fixed Amount Reimbursement) system.

3060152 Maternal Child Health 76?
MCH project tied to 139. Contraceptive research and planning
by Robert Nathan and Assoc. Follow-up on contraceptive use successful.
Record keeping systemetized.

Health Projects - 1980's

3910472 Pakistan Malaria Control 82-88
This Pakistan project included malaria control among Afghan
refugees.

Sector Project History List

Project #	Title	Years	Oblig	Expend
*3060031	Village Industrial Development	56-58	61	61
3060003	Mineral Resources & Coal Production	56-70	2741	2741
3060046	Industrial District Kandahar	57-60	95	95
3060047	Nuclear Science & Engineering	57-60	15	15
3060049	Architecture & Engineering Services	57-65	442	442
3060087	Private Sector Development	63-73	742	742
3060041	Helmand Arghandab Valley Electric	66-74	13747	13747
*3060107	Technical Support Private Enterprise	67-75	335	335
3060101	Kajakai Hydroelectric	68-78	14727	14727
3060116	Industrial Development	70-75	888	888
*3060118	Technical Support Engineering	70-71	30	30
*3060136	Regional Electric Kajakai Service	75-78	195	195

Sector Overview

Industrial development in the Afghan public and private sectors was a concern for the U.S. foreign assistance program. Early projects focused on village industries and private sector development through the start-up of small industries in the country as a whole. Their goals were to improve the country's balance of payments, raise standard of living and provide the means by which industrial development could begin. Mineral industries which were already operational were the focus of an AID project to improve their efficiency to provide badly needed low cost fuel. Later projects focused on the policies and institutional development needed to sustain the private sector, as well as to continue building up the industrial base through power generation. Much of the project aid revolved around the Helmand Valley with electric power generation and transmission projects taking the majority of resources available - 3060041, 3060101.

For a very good discussion of efforts by the ruler of Afghanistan to introduce reforms in the private sector in the 1930's, see Zondag's 1974 report on the Private Sector, Annex A, pp. 66-82.

Specific Project Descriptions

Early Industrial & Private Enterprise Projects - 1950's

- 3060031 Village Industrial Development 56-58
The Village Industries project was funded in 1956 and 1957 to promote small, rural industries to raise the standard of living for rural households.
- 3060003 Mineral Resources & Coal Production 56-70
Mineral Resources and Coal Production was set up because Afghanistan was in desperate need of low cost fuel. A variety of measures were taken to promote higher production and greater efficiency. These included: providing advisors to the Ministry of Mines; encouraging mineral exploration through surveys and an advisor; providing mining equipment; training managers and engineers; purchasing trucks to haul coal; and building and equipping workshops to maintain the vehicles. Coal production increased as a result of the project.
- 3060046 Industrial District Kandahar 57-60
The Industrial District-Kandahar project consisted of a survey for the development of small industries in the Helmand Valley.
- 3060047 Nuclear Science & Engineering 57-60
Nuclear Science and Engineering project funds paid for two participants to be educated in the U.S. from 1957-1960, in the field of nuclear science.
- 3060049 Architecture & Engineering Services 57-65
Architecture and Engineering Services was a support project to provide design and engineering services to the mission's projects. School facilities such as Kabul University, Habiba School, Afghanistan Institute of Technology, and the Vocational Agricultural School were designed by firms through this project. Motor vehicle workshops, the Lashkar Gah Health Center, Public Health Hospital, and the Kandahar Airport were also designed through this project. All of the buildings were built under various projects.

Industrial and Private Sector - 1960's and 1970's

3060087 Private Sector Development 63-73
Private Sector Development was considered a very successful project. It promoted the development of the proper investment climate and created new industries. The first Phase, carried out by Thomas H. Miner & Assoc. from Chicago from 1964-70, was mainly aiming at strengthening the balance of payments and improving the business climate. State enterprises were not successful, with incompetent managers leaving deficits and draining resources. A Foreign and Domestic Private Investment Law was promulgated in 1967 and investment procedures were simplified. One of the primary interests was developing industries for the processing of agricultural production. This increased exports, raised foreign exchange for Afghanistan, and provided local substitution for some items then imported. Tourism receipts and karakul exports rose significantly as a result of the project. By 1974, 100 new industries were established at a value of \$15 million. Interestingly, 70% of the entrepreneurs were from minority, non-Pashtun backgrounds.

3060116 Industrial Development 70-75
The above project led directly to a Phase II, follow-on project - Industrial Development - 3060116, from 1970-1975. The growing burden of dealing with individual investors led to a change in focus to developing industrial policy and institutional development. Checchi & Co. from Washington, DC, focused on institutional development and industrial policy. Checchi assisted the GOA in drafting investment regulations, setting up agricultural research efforts to promote agribusiness, adjusting tariff schedules to favor private industry, and promoting oil exploration in southern Afghanistan. Zondag's 1974 report has a great deal of useful information on the private and industrial sectors: Annex C analyzes the private investment laws (pp. 87-111). Annex D analyzes the mining and minerals exploration (pp. 112-117). Annex E lists the industries set up under the 1967 private investment law between 1967 and 1974 (pp. 118-121). Annex F gives a picture of other donor assistance given between 1963-1973 (pp.122-127).

Energy for Industry and Homes - 1960's and 1970's

3060041 Helmand - Arghandab Valley Electricity 66-74
3060101 Kajakai Hydroelectric 68-78
3060136 Regional Electrification Kajakai Service 75-78

These projects all supported the Helmand Valley development. The projects improved or expanded power generation and distribution, trained participants in engineering and management. Generators, hydroelectric plants, and warehouses were built and installed to provide a base for industrial development and to provide electricity to homes. Problems included commodity procurements arriving broken or late, and poor quality participants with poor language skills.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Sector Project History List

Project #	Title	Years	Oblig	Expend
3060090	Helmand Arghandab Valley Development	54-77	20185	20185
3060012	National Rural Development	55-60	240	240
3060024	Helmand Public Administration	56-57	88	88
3060006	Public Health & Sanitation	56-58	76	76
3060026	Helmand Training Center	56-59	132	132
3060022	Helmand Rural Development	56-61	22	22
3060020	Helmand Canal Ops & Maint.	57-59	25	25
3060021	Helmand Surface & Groundwater	57-60	330	330
3060046	Industrial District Kandahar	57-60	95	95
3060050	HVA Development Operations	57-60	424	424
3060041	Helmand Arghandab Valley Electric	57-74	13747	13747
3060052	Helmand Land Development	58-60	498	498
3060053	Helmand Irrigation Survey	58-60	520	520
3060056	Helmand Resources Development	58-60	?	?
3060072	Helmand Resources Development	60-61?	6070	6070
3060060	Agricultural Development in HV	61-61	725	725
*M-96-AE	HV Audio-Visual Center	63-63	64	64
3060089	Lashkar Gah Housing	63-67	113	113
3060106	Technical Support Helm Valley Kandahar Diesel Generator	67-75	1086 400	1086 400
3060101	Kajakai Hydroelectric	68-78	14727	14727
3060102	HAVA/HACU Equipment (Shamalan)	68-76	3887	3887
3060131	Rural Development (not HV)	74-80	1483	1483
3060145	HV Soil & Water Survey	75-77	151	151
3060136	Regional Electric Kajakai Service	75-78	195	195
3060146	Central Helmand Drainage I	75-80	1648	1648
3060149	Central Helmand Drainage II	77-81	6177	6177

* = incomplete or insufficient information on this project.

Helmand Valley energy project notes are listed in Industrial Development section. See notes.

Sector Overview

The Helmand Valley development project comprised the largest AID effort in Afghanistan. It has been considered a failure by some and a qualified success by others. The project goal was the reclamation of marginal lands and resettlement of nomadic and landless peoples. Based on the earlier work of the American company, Morrison-Knudsen, the Helmand Valley project provided the framework for an integrated rural development program. Agriculture and irrigation were major foci of the project. Land was reclaimed and developed and additional water resources surveyed. Housing and schools were built and training in agricultural techniques begun. Although drainage problems were foreseen in the 1950's, drainage did not become a major focus until the 1970's. The project did reclaim land, settle nomads and landless, and raise agricultural production levels. The land reclaimed was not of high quality and newly settled peoples with little to no history of farming often failed as farmers. Drainage problems seriously affected agricultural production levels, with the result that incomes dropped drastically in later years.

Specific Project Descriptions

Integrated Rural Development Projects - 1950's

Early Helmand Valley Projects - 1950's

3060090 Helmand Arghandab Valley Development 54-77
Project 090 was the foundation project for the Helmand Valley. It encompassed improving irrigation systems, setting up HVA - Helmand Valley Authority, organizing it, training managers and technicians, setting up financial management systems. Under various sub-projects it increased agricultural production, surveyed water resources, set up the Agricultural Finance Agency, set up agricultural research stations to explore new crops for export and sustenance.

3060024 Helmand Public Administration 56-57
Public Administration training was needed for the newly created Helmand Valley Authority and for other institutions being set up in the Helmand Valley.

3060006 Public Health & Sanitation 56-58
Cooperating with the Helmand Valley Authority - HVA, this project completed and equipped a public health hospital and clinic at Lashkar Gah. Training was also provided for public health personnel.

- 3060026 Helmand Training Center 56-59
This project trained Helmand Valley rural development and village-level workers as part of a rural development program for Helmand Valley Authority. Project completed 1961.
- 3060022 Helmand Rural Development 56-61
A rural development program for HVA was organized and a training program for rural development workers and village level workers was carried out. In the 1961 progress report this project was listed as completed with a "major degree of success."
- 3060020 Helmand Canal Operations & Maintenance 57-59
Main feeder canals for irrigation were constructed and maintained. Water from the Helmand River was diverted into the Boghra Canal as part of the project. Water records were begun and maintained at specified sites. HVA staff were trained to manage the canal and irrigation operations and maintenance program.
- 3060021 Helmand Surface & Groundwater 57-60
Adequate hydrologic information on stream flow and climatological conditions was gathered for HVA's development program. Afghans were trained to carry out the investigations. The U.S. Geological Survey provided hydrologists.
- 3060046 Industrial District Kandahar 57-60
The Industrial District-Kandahar project consisted of a survey for the development of small industries in the Helmand Valley.
- 3060050 HVA Development Operations 57-60
In order to help HVA meet varied planning, management, and operational needs, advisors helped HVA with land and water resource development. Advisors assisted in planning, supervising, and inspecting the construction of irrigation works and electricity generating facilities. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation of the U.S. Department of the Interior supplied advisors.
- 3060041 Helmand Arghandab Valley Electric 57-74
Diesel generators and an electric distribution system were supplied for the city of Kandahar. Completion of the power generating plant at the Arghandab Dam and associated transmission and distribution lines was a major project goal.
- 3060052 Helmand Land Development 58-60
Technical services and equipment were provided to the Afghan Construction Unit - ACU, the land development branch of the HVA. Work included land leveling and irrigation system construction.
- 3060053 Helmand Irrigation Survey 58-60
Morrison-Knudsen Afghanistan, Inc. constructed main irrigation canals, laterals, drains and intakes in the Arghandab and Darweshan irrigation areas.

3060056 Helmand Resources Development

58-61

The work under this project included the completion of the main canals, laterals, and drains to irrigate 35,000 acres in the Darweshan area. About 20,000 more acres in the upper Tarnak area were also targeted for irrigation.

3060072 Helmand Resources Development

58-61

The project consolidated projects 050 (HVA Development Operations), 052 (Helmand Land Development), 053 (Helmand Irrigation Construction and Survey), and 056 (Helmand Land Development - also referred to as Helmand Resources Development). The projects were consolidated in early 1960 after it was decided that the Afghan Construction Unit, rather than a contractor, could provide the necessary construction, with the advisory assistance of the Bureau of Reclamation. The basic goal of the project was "to assist and advise HVA in the formulation of policies and programs for land and water resource development, system operation and maintenance, and land settlement."

Other Rural Development Projects - 1950's

3060012 National Rural Development

55-60

The project, initiated in September 1954, concentrated on the "multiple village operations phase" of rural development. A contract between USOM and the Near East Foundation was signed in March 1955. The project's goals were completed with "some success." The Near East Foundation provided advisors in rural development, rural sanitation, social education, etc. Participants were sent abroad for observation of community development projects and for training in public health and sanitation. The project was discontinued in June 1957 because of "overlap of responsibilities of the Near East Foundation and the United Nations Technical Assistance Mission."

Helmand Valley Projects - 1960's

3060060 Agricultural Development in Helmand Valley 61-61

This project was designed to provide solutions to HVA's complex crop production problems. The activities of this project were aimed at helping HVA fully benefit from its great investment in agricultural development. The USOM's technical assistance in agriculture to the HVA dates to 1953. It was extended as part of other projects until FY58, when it was made a subproject of National Agricultural Development (see Agriculture notes). In FY61 it was made a separate project. As of June '61, project 060 included the following subprojects: I. Agricultural Extension; II. Irrigation and Drainage; III. Livestock and Poultry; IV. Forestry and Horticulture; V. Agricultural Research; VI. Agricultural Machinery and Equipment Workshop. It is possible that at some time after 1961, this project became the agricultural portion of the Helmand-Arghandab Valley Development Project (3060090).

3060089 Lashkar Gah Housing 63-67
Lashkar Gah was built as a model settlement. HVA headquarters and the center of canal operations were located there.

3060106 Technical Support Helmand Valley 67-75
Kandahar Diesel Generator
This project is related to 041 - Helmand Electric Power. Additional power requirements led to a loan for the purchase of diesel generators. See notes.

3060102 Hava/Hacu Equipment (Shamalan) (HV) 68-76
Equipment was provided to Helmand Arghandab Valley Authority / Helmand Arghandab Construction Unit for land leveling and reclamation.

3060101 Kajakai Hydroelectric 68-73
Technical Assistance and training provided for the Afghan Power Authority. See notes for 041.

Helmand Valley Projects - 1970's

3060145 Helmand Valley Soil & Water Survey (HV) 75-77
Survey of Helmand Valley soil and water.

3060146 Central Helmand Valley Drainage Phase I (HV) 75-80
Problems which had been foreseen but not acted upon became reality in the 1970's. The drainage project began to address the growing salinity and waterlogging problems in the Valley.

3060149 Central Helmand Valley Drainage Phase II 77-81
This project, a follow-on to 3060146, was designed to allow drainage of waterlogged and salinized land in Helmand Valley. Waterlogging due to modern irrigation had seriously reduced production in about 40% of project area. USAID provided reimbursement of 75% of project cost as well as necessary advice and training. GOA provided project management, labor and 25% of cost.

3060136 Regional Electrification Kajakai Service 75-78
No information located on this project. Title suggests transmission and distribution line construction.

Other Rural Development Projects - 1970's

3060131 Rural Development (not in Helmand) 74-80
The rationale of the project was to address the lack of capital and technical expertise that severely limited efforts of Rural Development Division (RDD) to perform rural road building, irrigation and social service projects. RDD responded to local requests for development and improvements, using local labor to provide economic boost to area. Accomplishments included completion of 80 irrigation projects, 25 bridges, and 100 kilometers of farm-to-market roads. This work resulted in increased agricultural development and facilitated commodity flows between villages and commercial centers.

3060042 Civil Police Administration 56-61
By introducing modern equipment, training, and techniques the Afghan Police Department was improved. Specialized U.S. and Afghanistan training was provided for 20 officers and a central investigative laboratory equipped.

3060045 National Public Administration 56-62
Participants were sent to the U.S. or Iran to be trained in public administration.

3060029 Financial Administration Improvement 56-77
This large project was designed to improve the efficiency of the Ministries of Finance and Budget and the Customs Bureau. Cadastral, tax, revenue collecting, and administration programs were upgraded with manuals on land registration and arable land classification. Participants were trained in cadastral survey, customs techniques. Budget system was reorganized with central budgetary control achieved, forms and manuals prepared. Robert Nathan and Assoc. and Public Administration Service, Inc. were contractors.

Public Administration Projects - 1960's

3060038 Aerial Photo & Mapping 57-66
Project 038 was designed to provide an essential base for proper national resource inventory. Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc. surveyed the NE, Central, and SW sections of the country. (The Soviet Techno Export company mapped the Northern section.) This project assisted 069 - the Cartographic Institute and was used for cadastral surveys.

3060059 Communication Training 60-61
Communication training was provided in order to facilitate communication within the country.

3060069 Afghan Cartographic Institute 61-70
The Institute was removed from military control in 1959 and established as a separate entity. The long term project was to map Afghanistan at 1:25,000 scale. (See notes for specifics.) The U.S. government furnished technicians and provided \$340,000 of equipment. The project also assisted other development projects such as the cadastral surveys. (See 029 above and 100 below.)

3060080 Economic Planning 61-74
Technical assistance was provided by Robert Nathan and Assoc. in administrative procedures and assistance in running Afghanistan's economic program in the Ministry of Planning. On-the-job training prepared Afghans to carry on after project termination. Problems in lack of MOP support for development planning, low pay a major factor in poor administration, inadequate number of participants, and low technical skills of project personnel.

3060081 National Film Library

61-72

This project was to help the government's press department develop its communications facilities in the fields of film processing, developing, and production. Construction of facilities, provision of U.S. technicians, and participant training were provided. The building was to be turned over to the Afghan government in FY 65.

3060100 Land Inventory Program

67-72

GOA was assisted in broadening the coverage of tax rolls through temporary land survey and registration laying the foundation for a more equitable land tax system and tax increases, and providing temporary land ownership records until a permanent cadastral survey was completed.

*3060108 Technical Support Government Management 67-75

No information was located on the specific project. However, it is probably a sub-project of 3060000 - Technical Support. 000 financed logistical and administrative service costs that could not be directly attributed to specific projects. These included salaries of division chiefs, deputies and program assistants, general program and economic staff, supply staff, communications staff, and American secretaries.

Public Administration Projects - 1970's

3060124 Statistical Information System Development 72-77

This unsuccessful project was terminated in 1975 due to faults in project design and implementation as well as the Afghan government's poor administration of activities.

3060123 National Development Training 72-80

Participants were provided U.S., third country or Afghanistan-based training in administration, law, and management.

3060135 Project Development and Support 74-79

This project provided funds for a variety of purposes that crossed sector lines as had project 000 - Technical Support: analysis leading to project design, host country decision-makers' travel to other country or Washington to observe or discuss projects, start-up funds for pre-project studies or expenses.

3060143 AFC Management Support 75-80

This project is covered in the Agriculture Sector. The Afghan Fertilizer Company (AFC) was set up as a government organization run on corporate lines to handle fertilizer distribution to private sector distribution points. (See notes in Agriculture.)

Sector Project History List

<u>Project #</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Oblig</u>	<u>Expend</u>
3060043	Haj Assistance	56-57	195	195
3060036	Air Transportation Development	56-72	33430	33430
3060025	Afghan Regional Transit	58-71	52424	52424
3060039	National Roads Improvement & Maint.	58-66	5182	5182
3060048	Motor Vehicle Transport	58-66	4346	4346
3060084	Herat-Islam Qala Road	62-70	802	802
3060036	Ariana Afghan Airlines	53-68	2519	2519
*3060088	Transport Equipment	63-67	2207	2207
3060084	Herat Islam Qala Road (add on)	65-70	8394	8394
*3060109	Technical Support Transport	67-74	185	185
*3060100	Highway Maintenance	69-76?	74	74

* = incomplete or insufficient information on this project.

Sector Overview

Transportation in Afghanistan was very difficult due to its rugged physical terrain. There was not a single paved road in Afghanistan before the foreign aid program began. By 1956, the road building program had begun and by 1963, more than 1,000 miles of roads were paved and about 7,000 miles of all-weather primary and secondary roads connected all major cities in the country. Aid to the transportation sector emphasized overland links with cities within Afghanistan and road links to pro-Western countries bordering Afghanistan to encourage more efficient trade. Air transport was a second focus. Ariana Airlines was begun by through the assistance of Pan American Airways. A number of regional airports were built with a major airport at Kandahar. The new or upgraded roadways had a positive effect on the social, political, and economic fabric of the country. Better roads and increased commercial traffic as a result led to more intermixing within the society, increased cohesion, and greater levels of economic integration than ever before. Trade to the rest of the world increased using primarily Pakistan, but also Iran as conduits. The Soviet Union had built roads linking Afghanistan to the USSR as well as the northern portion of the "ring road" around the country. U.S. programs were designed to lower Afghanistan's dependence on the USSR for trade and to compete with the USSR's development efforts in the country.

Specific Project Descriptions

Early Transportation Projects - 1950's

- 3060043 Haj Assistance 56-57
This project provided assistance to Haj pilgrims going to Mecca. Pilgrims on the Haj were helped in later years with 2641 transported in 1966 and 4300 in 1968.
- 3060036 Air Transportation Development 56-72
This large project provided the basis for both airport construction and the development of Ariana Afghan Airlines. Pan American Airways was the contractor.
- 3060025 Afghan Regional Transit 58-71
Afghan Regional Transit linked Afghanistan with Pakistan by improving Pakistan's rail links to Afghanistan, building a terminus for Afghan trucks, and improving Afghan roads to Pakistan's border.
- 3060039 National Roads Improvement & Maintenance 58-66
Roads were built from Kabul to Kandahar.
- 3060048 Motor Vehicle Transport 58-66
Trucks were procured to increase the ability of Afghanistan's farmers to market their produce and goods.

Transportation Projects - 1960's

- 3060084 Herat-Islam Qala Road 62-70
3060084 Herat Islam Qala Road (add on) 65-70
After the Pakistan border had been closed to Afghanistan in 1962-63, and again in 1965, AID decided to build a link with Iran to provide a viable marketing alternative route.
- 3060036 Ariana Afghan Airlines 63-68
This project was a follow-on to the earlier Air Transportation Development Project - 036.
- 3060088 Transport Equipment 63-67
Trucks and maintenance equipment were procured.
- *3060109 Technical Support Transport 67-74
No information located.
- *3060100 Highway Maintenance 69-76?
This project provided for on going highway maintenance.

Transportation Projects - 1970's

AID continued the air transport project and the Regional transit project into the 1970's but initiated no new projects.

Sector Project History List

Project #	Title	Years	Oblig	Expend
3060150	Rural Primary Schools Ph II	79-?	41	41
3060162	Rural Women's Student Residence	79-??	5220	?
2980035	Program Development Activities	78-?	?	?

Sector Overview

While there is no sector for women per se in the Afghanistan program, women were encouraged to participate in development. Rural women particularly were reluctant to do so, largely because of the conservative Muslim culture in which they lived. USAID did several studies and required a portion of new classrooms constructed under AID auspices to be set aside for girls.

Specific Project Descriptions

3060150 Rural Primary Schools Phase II 78-78
 Project 150 was a follow-on to 142. This project was to construct and make operational 300 rural primary school complexes as well as to accelerate the pace with which rural females are provided educational opportunity at the primary school level. The Fixed Amount Reimbursement procedure used to pay for construction of schools ensured that payment was not made until 18% of the available classroom space was set aside for girls. See notes for additional information.

3060162 Rural Women's Student Residence 79-??
 This project was planned to provide Kabul University housing for 800 rural women.

2980035 Program Development Activities 78-?
 A study was done on Afghan women in the development context under this project. See notes.

This section is comprised of the rough notes from the exercise leading to the narrative descriptions of the projects. Main sources of information for as many projects as were located are generally listed in the same order in which they appear in the subject sectors, along with the notes from those documents.

Document Availability:

Documents listed in the notes and bibliography mainly come from three sources:

AID Library collection -

Documents in the general collection are listed with a call number - e.g., AF 309.2235581 K15.

Congressional Presentations are identified with the acronym "CP", and are listed with the year and volume, if any, e.g., FY 67 CP, ASIA.

Other non-cataloged reference materials such as the AID Loans and Grants or PAISHIST historical projects list can be located in the AID Library by asking at the reference desk.

AID Document Database -

Documents are identified as belonging to the AID document database by the ID numbers beginning with:

"PD" or "PN", e.g., PDAAP435A1, a project or technical document.

"XD", e.g., XDAAP435A, a report attached to a project document.

"B", e.g., B3060110001001, a report that was identified and possibly abstracted at one time but now is lost and is unavailable.

AID Inventory Database -

Documents are identified by their isn number, e.g., 12435; and a location number, e.g., P486/1102.

Documents identified in the notes by title alone, unless a congressional presentation, have a full citation in the bibliography at the end of the paper.

Information for the project descriptions came primarily from the following sources, listed here in project # order similar to the projects history list. Most of the sources used are listed here but additional sources of information may be found in the bibliographies, printouts from the AID document and inventory databases, AID Library card catalog cards, the PAISHIST projects list and congressional presentations from 1952 to 1989.

Kamrany, Nake M. United States and Soviet Union Aid Rivalry in Afghanistan.

Los Angeles: Nake M. Kamrany. 1967. (AF 309.2235581 K15)

p.40 - Afghan delegation approached US in 1921 to obtain official recognition and to begin diplomatic relations with the US. Consular relations between the US and Afghanistan were established in 1935. In August 1943, the first Afghan minister to the US presented his credentials in Washington. After WWII, the US offered a good market for karakul pelts (persian lamb). This enhanced commercial relations between the two countries.

1946 - Afghanistan negotiated a \$17 million contract with a private firm, Morrison-Knudsen Company of Idaho, whose San Francisco subsidiary was to undertake the Helmand Valley project.

p. 41 - The foreign exchange requirements for this were obtained through several loans to Afghanistan from the US Export-Import Bank. The Bank focused on agricultural development and rejected additional proposals which sought industrial development. p. 42 & 43 also on these rejections.

p. 43 - Under President Truman's Point Four program of technical assistance, an agreement was signed at Kabul in February 1951. Modest technical assistance was provided.

p. 45 - Under President Eisenhower and the ICA - International Cooperation Administration - Until 1955, aid was very modest. p. 46 - The Soviet Union offered the largest sum it had ever offered a non-communist nation: a loan of \$100 million, long term, low interest. In 1956, the US began delivering much larger amount of development assistance. A cultural agreement was signed in 1958.

p. 47 - 1961, President Kennedy set up the Agency for International Development - AID. More emphasis was placed on education.

p. 48 - 1967 analysis of US aid placed it in 4 categories

1. - Helmand Valley - \$60 million (25% of program)
2. - Aid to Education, and Training in Public Administration \$30 million (12%)
3. - Grants for transportation and construction - \$100 million (40%)
4. - Technical Aid and other miscellaneous activities - \$60 million (25%)

See also the Project Progress Report, 1961 introduction for a good explanation of the program to that point.

Resources and Notes for the Agriculture Sector

Information for the project descriptions came primarily from the following sources, listed here in project # order similar to the projects history list. Most of the sources used are listed here but additional sources of information may be found in the bibliographies, printouts from the AID document and inventory databases, AID Library card catalog cards, the PAISHIST projects list and congressional presentations from 1952 to 1989.

Early Agriculture Projects - 1950's

For resources and notes on Helmand Valley agriculture projects, see the integrated rural development sector notes.

3060002

PDAAC429C1 - 306000201 1954-63 Evaluation National Agriculture Development Research Technical Assistance Project. Project designed to improve the quality and quantity of agricultural production and export crops through research programs, testing and demonstrations. University of Wyoming contract, with assistance of direct-hires and FAO technician. Successful project with research stations, dairy and poultry farms, fruit tree nurseries, plants distributed, high yielding crop plants developed. Problems included RGA incapacity to supply personnel, land, and funding.

Also Helmand Valley portion of project was successful with 2 research stations and 2 trainees heading agronomy and livestock programs.

Also PDAAC429D1 - 1963; PDAAC430C1 - 1969; PDAAC430E1 - 1970; PDAAC432A1 - 1971;

FOR SUB-PROJECT 306000202: PDAAC430A1 - 1969; PDAAC429G1 - 1969; PDAAC431A1 - 1970; PDAAC431F1 - 1971;

Participant training, demonstration plots developed, information and documentation developed, some problems in cultural acceptance of new agricultural techniques.

FOR SUB-PROJECT 306000203: PDAAC431G1 - 1971; PDAAC429E1 - 1969; Private sector marketing of fertilizer, guidelines for distribution, convincing RGA officials that the private sector can handle agricultural inputs, and demonstrate to the private sector that private marketing can be profitable.

FOR SUB-PROJECT 306000204: PDAAC431C1 - 1970; PDAAC431D1 - 1970; Surface water research, surveys and participant training

PDAAA394A1 - 3060070, 3060057, 3060028, 3060008, 3060092, Audits of Agricultural Education Project - 1969. University of Wyoming contract. Work in 3 areas, vocational agriculture, Kabul University Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University Library. Merges 3060008 and parts of 3060028, 3060057 and 3060070. Project saw progress but had problems in management and systems. Vocational Agriculture Education terminated in 66 as planned, Kabul Vocational Agricultural School relocated to Helmand Valley. MOE has not developed additional schools nor accepted further assistance. Kabul University Library transferred to Kabul University Administration Improvement 3060013 upon FY 68 termination. Kabul University Faculty of Agriculture increased student enrollment in completed facilities. Problems with lack of MOE commitment, shortage in quality RGA leadership, shortage of qualified students and local technicians.

PDAAC445D1 - 3060092 - 1968 PAR of Agriculture Education Project. Problems in poor quality of administrative leadership in Kabul University Faculty of Agriculture leading to low budgetary support, poor quality of contractor leadership field team - not enough staff provided. However, most project activities progressed as planned. RGA's willingness to recruit qualified students was not assessed before project was initiated. Recruitment hindered by poor H.S. education and low prestige and pay of agriculture sector employment.

PDAAC445F1 - 3060092 - 1969 PAR of Agriculture Education Project. Pleased with contractor team leadership performance, still problems in student recruitment. Construction behind schedule. Agriculture has low pay and prestige.

PDAAC446A1 - 3060092 - 1971 PAR of Agriculture Education Project. Pleased with contractor team leadership performance. Problem of keeping qualified personnel due to low pay. Also PDAAC446B1 - 1972; PDAAR232 - 1973; (AID Library - AF 630.7 W992c University of Wyoming describes its 20 year involvement)

Agriculture Projects - 1960's

3060005

1960-1973 Improving Existing Irrigation Systems Project. Good end of tour report from AID Library - AF 631.7 A257 Ehrhardt. A 1971 end of tour report from the Chief of Party, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Good list of sub-projects. This project is began as part of the National Agricultural Development Project (3060002) as cited in the "A.I.D. Program and Project Data Presentation to Congress - FY 1967 Near East and South Asia," p.6. 005 became a truly separate project in 1965 when agreements were signed with the Bureau of Reclamation and the Department of the Interior.

It is also important to note that the Helmand Valley Regional Development Project (3060090), had a strong irrigation component throughout the 60's agricultural production programs and again in the early 70's as tied in with the Accelerated Wheat Production Program. SEE: Congressional Presentations FY 1960-1974, Helmand Valley Regional Development.

Project 3060005 emanated from and was initiated through the 1960 Irrigation - Ministry of Agriculture Subproject II, which is a Subproject of the National Agriculture Development Project (3060002). This pilot project was designed to demonstrate efficient utilization of water in Kabul and adjoining provinces. Its focus was on 2,300 acres at Badam Bagh near Kabul preparing a demonstration irrigated farm using modern methods of leveling and irrigation. The project goal was three-tiered: 1) Improve distribution systems of small irrigation projects enhancing water availability for crop production; 2) Assist in formation of an Irrigation Department within the Ministry of Agriculture; 3) Provide on-the-job irrigation training to Ministry personnel. Problems that needed resolution before the project could go forth: 1) Extension of canal to carry water to demonstration project near Kabul; 2) Trained surveyor to map proposed area and initiate other surveying and design work for land leveling (mechanics and drivers were also needed); 3) Machinery and equipment needed from the U.S. (otherwise limited portion of demonstration irrigation area will be completed). SEE: Project Progress Report, 1960 - RGA, U.S. Operations Mission to Afghanistan, pp. A-8, A-9.

Accomplishments appeared in the 1961 Project Progress Report, pp. 20-21 after the project had been in progress for 1 1/2 years. The project had succeeded in leveling and benching 60% of planned acreage; digging 1,920 meters of drainage ditches; completing 10% of irrigation ditches; and completing 20% of the irrigation structures among other accomplishments. The overall problem cited revolved around the completion of the demonstration farms in Badam Bagh and Jalalabad, stating better logistics and coordination were required.

3060103

PDAAF331B1 306010301 01/27/66-08/18/71 Final Report Laghman Well. Reviews USAID assistance in the construction of a well in Laghman province. This is one of apparently many well digging activities in the various provinces of Afghanistan.

PROBLEMS: 1) Construction was halted from 11/69 - 11/70 due to administrative difficulties and then labor shortages; 2) 11 couplings found missing when pipeline installed (USAID specialist and machinist constructed new couplings); 3) First test of pump failed. After several major adjustments, the system was tested successfully and dedicated on 11/24/71.

SUCSESSES: Work on the well was of "very high quality"--better than called for in the USAID engineering design.

NOTES: Project correspondence dates back to 1/27/66, but no copy of the official RGA (Royal Government of Afghanistan) request had been found.

The Afghan Karakul Institute : A Method For Administering US/AID Technical Assistance, Vector Corporation 1969, (A.I.D. Library AF 675.3 V413). -

3060004 - The following are summary points from a case study regarding the planning, creation, and operation of the Afghan Karakul Institute during the years 1965-1969. The Afghan Karakul Institute is a non-profit, independent and self-financed organization responsible for improving Afghanistan's Karakul industry. U.S. A.I.D. linked arms with the Karakul institute to provide a participatory, technical assistance program. The success of the Karakul Institute and this project is largely due to implementing a new organizational concept, enabling institutionalized industry participation without incurring the difficulties usually associated with co-operatives and voluntary association concepts as these have been previously applied in LDCs. Due to the success of the project, it is contended that the Afghan Karakul Institute structure can be used to administer technical assistance in other LDCs such as agriculture, land development, irrigation projects, manufacturing, communications and transport. Until the early 1950's, Afghanistan had been a world leader in Karakul, (Persian Lamb furs), with Karakul representing one of the nation's major exports and its largest earner of hard currency. By 1963, sales and earning had dropped 50% due to international market competition in mink, and due to poor Karakul production, processing and sales methods. Upon review and analysis in 1965 and 1966, there was a consensus that the entire industry would have to be rebuilt if Afghanistan was to regain its world Karakul leadership. This provided a unique challenge to USAID since it had never supported an industry-wide development program. Thus, new techniques in program planning and technical assistance administration were required.

The success of the project is well documented: The technical assistance programs of the Karakul Institute have contributed to the stabilization of the industry; the 1968-1969 auction season was one of the best ever for Afghanistan up to that time; during the two operating years the Institute invested and committed approximately \$250,000 of self-generated income in industry improvements; and the cost-benefit ratio of the program to USAID was very impressive.

For long and short term objectives and accomplishments SEE: pp.24-31. Also SEE: Zondag-74 pp.21-25.

3060104

PDAAF381A1 - 3060104 - Miscellaneous Documents -(no date) Technical Support Agriculture. The goal of this project was an Apiculture Industry for Afghanistan's private sector. To this end, a beekeeping specialist was to assist USAID/Afghanistan and the Government of Afghanistan in importing Italian Queen Bee strain from Australia to: 1) Create an operational Queen Bee raising station; 2) Advise on the best methods of bee care raising; and 3) Expand honey production, marketing and sales.

End Of Tour Report - 3060104 - 23 June 1973 - Technical Support Agriculture, (A.I.D. Library AF 638.1 H699a). Program emphasis shifted from the Royal Government of Afghanistan's (RGA) bee rearing programs, to assisting the private sector interested in beekeeping, to focusing on one company which took the lead in honey sales and promotion (Rokie Co.). Tour report included the following synopsis and recommendations: 1) Assistance to bee keepers will be minimal and on staffs' own time; 2) Support will be given to the Ministry of Agriculture during next 3-4 years so they can assist bee keepers; 3) Plans to send one man for training thwarted due to his death (no others trained in English language). Other important points include: 1) Possible abolition of the Honeybee Department (housed in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation - MAI); 2) "Afghan Beekeeper's Association" formed composed of 17 prominent commercial beekeepers (no further need for the Ministry to produce honey since private beekeepers were taking over those jobs); 3) Association decided to develop export market for honey; 4) Rokie Company is modernizing, buying and installing equipment to help stabilize sales and save foreign exchange and; 5) Participant training program to study honeybee disease deferred due to MAI's lack of foresight with possible diseases. Recommendations: 1) Continue efforts to educate farmers and bee keepers on the benefits of pollination; 2) Encourage creation of a Honey Bee Disease Control Department--including sending a bee keeper to the U.S. Bee Inspector's School; 3) Sponsor tour of not less than two months of a practical Apiculturist during next two or three years to continue to "spark plug" the industry--recommended time frame set between 15 January and 15 March. For technical advice SEE: Practical Ideas For Afghan Beekeepers, Carter Hoffman, Kabul, Afghanistan January 1972. (A.I.D. Library AF 638.1 H699).

Agriculture Projects - 1970's

9310997

See Health section for information on 9310997.

3060129, 3060143

PDAAA398A1 - 3060129, 3060143 - Special Evaluation - 1975, AFC Management Support - Generally successful, commodities purchased, operations begun, all tasks should have been completed by end of project. Good on the job training.

PDAAA402A1 - 3060129, 3060143 - Special Evaluation - 1975, AFC Management Support - AFC performance improved on past system. Government entity organized on corporate lines more efficient than any other government organization. It was not perfect but it worked.

PDAAD016B1 - 3060151 - Loan Paper/Capital Assistance Paper - 1975
Agricultural Inputs.

The goal of this program was to increase production of principal agricultural crops through an accelerated use of fertilizer. The project specific goal was to involve a greater number of farmers using a greater amount of fertilizer. The purpose was to form an effective organization for marketing and distribution of fertilizer staffed by Afghanistan Nationals. The project was successful in that it had a definite environmental impact of increasing the yield per acre (although it does not report exact increase). The project "nitty-gritty's" involved loan and managerial assistance by sub-contractors to the GOA and Afghan Fertilizer Company to purchase 1 year's fertilizer supplies and strengthen AFC's management of fertilizer supply and distribution.

For a detailed list of project activities SEE: Project 3060151 in the DIS Bibliography -- "A.I.D. Projects: Afghanistan."

Three related projects were: 1) Mazar-I-Sharif fertilizer plant-Russian; 2) Agriculture Credit Projects-IBRD; 3) PACCA, Project on Agriculture Credit and Related Services through Cooperatives in Afghanistan.

3060165

PDAAD018B1 - 3060165 - Project Paper Eval. period through 6 July 1977, Agricultural Credit. The goal of this project was to improve the standard of living of the rural poor through a 3 year project that consisted of a grant to provide small-scale farmers in Afghanistan with credit to buy seeds and fertilizer, thus improving their agriculture production and their incomes. Grant projected to impact 25,000 farmers, 150,000 family members and provide average loans of \$200 per family. Proceeds from loans were to be on-lent to Agriculture Development Bank for its Agricultural Lending Operations, supporting services, technical assistance and a study of the fertilizer industry. The project was developed in concert with the 3rd IBRD/IDA loan to the GOA and a CIDA loan. A.I.D. funded the short term loans and UNDP provided the technical assistance and training.

Resources and Notes for the Education Sector

Information for the project descriptions came primarily from the following sources, listed here in project # order similar to the projects history list. Most of the sources used are listed here but additional sources of information may be found in the bibliographies, printouts, library card catalog cards and congressional presentations.

Sector Wide Reports

Auditor General, Near East Office. Audit Report - Examination of USAID Assistance to the Afghanistan Education Sector. Washington, DC: USAID. Sept. 1972. PDAAC451A1

USAID/ Afghanistan. United States Assistance to the Development of Education in Afghanistan. Kabul: USAID. Jan. 1966. INV ISN-12307

1966 report - 1965 only 3% of the population was in school. 90% illiterates.

1951 - 413 schools, 1965 - 2000 schools with pop of 406,000

1965 - 7000 primary teachers, 1200 secondary teachers

1960 - 1712 university students with 176 graduates

1965 - 3186 university students with 400 graduates

The mission feels that access to higher levels of education for larger number of qualified persons is more urgent than universal primary schooling.

- Agricultural Education is first priority.

Goals:

1. primary texts and curriculum
2. secondary teacher education and curriculum and vocational development.
3. university administration improvement and faculties of Education, Agriculture and Engineering developed.
4. In-service for current teachers.
5. Manpower needs assessed
6. Better planning, coordination, and evaluation.

Education focused in three areas, although it touched on other program activities as well.

Project 091 focused on elementary education and secondary education. Teachers College of Columbia University worked in primary teacher education and in the Faculty of Education, ESL, and Math, Science, and University Administration. Indiana University worked with University Administration improvement from 72-73.

Project 092 worked in Agriculture Education University of Wyoming worked in the Faculty of Agriculture 56-71, in the Kabul University Library 58-68, and Vocational agriculture went from 56-66 with University of Wyoming involvement from 62-66.

Project 093 was in Technical Education. Engineering Service, Inc. worked with the Faculty of Engineering from 63-72. Afghanistan Institute of Technology - a secondary vocational agricultural school was worked on by the University of Wyoming 55-62 and SIU 65-71. AIT design and construction was handled by Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall - Architects. Other areas worked in but not focused on included in-service and special training in the agriculture division, Helmand Valley training, training in Industry and Engineering, training for the Public Administration division, training for transportation improvement, such as for mechanics and technicians, Supply and logistics training, USAID mission training in trades and clerical support, and participant training either in the US or third countries such as the American University of Beirut.

1972 report -

PDAAC451A1 - audit - Between 1954-72 \$54 million was spent in education primary and secondary had 409 middle schools with 82000 students vs 9000 in 1960 and 133 lycees (high schools) with 26000 students vs 3400 in 1960. The University of Kabul had 5719 students in 1971 vs 3136 in 1965. AID priorities consisted of:

1. Expanding the Faculties of Education, Agriculture and Engineering and improving university administration. (013) Administration had problems with inexperience, not sophisticated, nor centralized.
2. Vocational Agriculture education - AIT including infrastructure.
3. Primary texts and curriculum to be stressed, teacher Education to be taken over by UNESCO in 1967. School construction phased out in 1968, and was successful.

The Early Education Projects - 1950's

3060091

PDAAK265E1 - 3060091 - PAR - 1969 - Elementary and Secondary Education Generally fine, some problems with revisions to project after student unrest in 1968, sufficient faculty trained to move ahead with new plans. Low salaries caused staff to leave, problems with top administration management.

PDAAK266C1 - 3060091 - PAR 1970 - Project and performance of contractor satisfactory, insufficient English language capability of participants. Also post-training placement a problem.

PDAAK267A1 - 3060091 - PAR 1971 - despite some slowness in commodities, project running ok, faculty capable.

PDAAK268A1 / PNAAL144 (same document) 1978 Final Report - To provide integrated primary and secondary curriculum with supporting texts and other materials. Project exceeded established targets although it had been delayed at the start. Inadequately trained textbook writers did not consider teaching situations, teachers were not effective as they did not have much training, printing staff did not maintain high quality control, and logistical supply and delivery of materials problems prevented use - however, the final result is that 142 primary courses have curriculum and texts for grades 1-6 and some in 7 and 8.

PDAAK266A1 - 306009101 - PAR 1969 - Project satisfactory, lack of prestige in primary education as compared to university, so qualified people tended to go to the university setting if possible, problem in ESL.

PDAAK266D1 - 306009101 - PAR 1970 - Project less than satisfactory, contractor fine, problems with shortage of trained people in math, science, and language arts departments. There were backstopping problems. Participants need additional ESL training before they go off. University has more prestige and higher pay.

PDAAA391Q2 - Special Evaluation 1970 in AID Library as AF 371.32 R982. - Review of textbook and curriculum program from 1966-1970.

PDAAK267D1 - PAR 1972 - Contract team good, ESL problems, counterpart problem with not enough to be assigned, gradual improvement seen.

PDAAR244 - PAR 1973 - curriculum and text appraisal.

PDAAK267F1 - PAR 1975 - curriculum and text appraisal. TCCU effective as contract team. Project running smoothly.

PDAAK267G1 - PAR 1976 - Project effective, improvements made in text production and distribution.

3060019 (EDUCATION) &
3060018 (INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION)

Project Progress Reports '59, '60, & '61

Accomplishments between '59-'61 are given in detail in Project Progress Reports of those years (see pgs 82, E-9, and 117, respectively).

After a 1949 UNESCO study emphasizing the importance of teacher education, the RGA asked the US to assist their program of teacher Education. From 1953 onward, FOA provided assistance to the Institute of Education and other institutions under a general service project simply called Education (06-69-019). It was from this project that the first Teachers College, Columbia University (TCCU) contract was funded. The contract was signed on April 1954.

The first project agreement under 018 (Institute of Education) was signed in June 1955. In '56 a program to train Afghans to teach English was added, and Americans were provided to teach English until sufficient Afghans were trained. This work was carried out through the Institute, which serves as a bridge between the MOE and Kabul University

The goals for 018 were as follows:

- (1) Develop and implement improved programs for pre-service and in-service education of teachers and other education personnel of all levels of Afghan school system, stressing teaching of science.
- (2) Train sufficient Afghan personnel for the Institute, MOE, and Kabul University, to carry forward improved programs of teacher education
- (3) Develop an Afghan-manned program of teaching English
- (4) Build a more functional curriculum for teacher education and for primary and secondary schools, including rural education.
- (5) Provide American teachers of English on an interim basis until (3) is achieved.
- (6) Initiate education research program.
- (7) Prepare appropriate teaching and learning materials.
- (8) Assist the MOE in developing a community school program
- (9) Provide more comprehensive assistance to Helmand Valley, technical advice to MOE in teacher training, development of plans for more effective village and elementary schools.

1961 Project Progress Report, p 118:

Project Progress Report '59, pg 87 - Problems on the ICA side included inadequate technical support, insufficient transportation, slow procurement, failure to clarify procedures on local costs, long delay in signing new contract, and too many hours spent by technicians on matters unrelated to project. On the TCCU side: slowness in recruiting, slowness in reporting, and difficulties in communication with the main office. On the RGA side: cumbersome and rigid administrative procedures, failure to clear some of the ablest afghans after the team had worked with them for a year or more, lack of able persons for experimental activities, and difficulty in carrying through on printing commitments.

Project Progress Report '61, pg 153, lists Project 306-69-019 as completed (this page has a useful list of projects consolidated or completed). On pg 121, project 018 is said to be terminating in its present form at the end of 1961.

Afghanistan Builds a Modern Civilization - Project 018 (Institute of Education) was initiated in FY54 to provide modern teacher training for the primary and secondary school systems, thus building a foundation for greater literacy and for improved proficiency of the Afghan workforce.

ICA FY58 CP, pg 5 - Project was planned in 3 phases; the first 2-year phase was completed. Phase II continued to develop Afghan self-sufficiency in educational leadership. Phase III was planned to involve fewer US advisors.

Nearly all funds obligated are for contractual services of the Teachers College of Columbia University (obligations thru FY57: 2.043 million). Contractor required fund commitments for at least 18 months, plus fixed evacuation element of \$250,000. This project was one of the more successful ICA operations in Afghan due to exceptional contractor personnel. There were a minimum of implementation problems.

Mutual Security Program FY58 estimates, statistical supplement, pg 81 - Institute of education had the largest FY58 funding of any technical cooperation project: \$760,000. It was by far the largest Technical cooperation education project (next is 028 - Faculty of Agriculture and Engineering).

Mutual Security Program FY59 est See Pages 15,16.

Non-military section of Mutual Security Program FY58 NESAS, pg 200 - The U.S. team considered teacher training by Columbia University to be of primary value in (1) providing practical mass education, (2) continuing interest in English, (3) forestalling Russian educational efforts, and (4) providing channel for US influence.

CP FY59, pg 24 - The Institute of Education was implemented by Teachers College, Columbia University (TCCU), to improve teaching at all levels of Afghan education as part of an effort to reduce illiteracy. English language programs were given emphasis to help MOE make English the second language of Afghanistan. 018 was one of the most successful of all technical cooperation programs up to this time. Education programs improved at all levels thus providing more trained Afghans to carry out economic development.

Mutual Security Program FY61, pg 117, 118 - The area of greatest progress in technical cooperation was education. Contracts with University of Wyoming and Teacher's College, University of Columbia have resulted in a well-staffed Institute of Education, which trained teachers, developed curricula, produced textbook materials in local languages and developed audio-visual education techniques.

A four-year curriculum for training of teachers of English was developed in the Faculty of Letters, and the first class was graduated in December 59.

CP FY 61 - project 018 began in 1955 and was scheduled to end in FY62, at which time assistance to the Institute would continue under a different project (068?). Goals for 018 were to (1) provide pre- and in-service training for teachers at all levels; (2) revise policies, plans, curricula, and teaching materials; (3) train administration personnel to carry forward training programs; and (4) develop education research.

Proposed Regional Programs FY63, vol. III, pg 189 - Successes: 018 has contributed substantially to educational advances through in-service training programs.

Program and Project Data FY65, pg 17 - 018 appears now to be 068 (Elementary and Secondary Education), a "portion of Public School (085?) and Kabul University (057?) projects." FY65 was the first year for a new program to improve the teaching of science and mathematics in the secondary schools so that graduates would be better prepared for Kabul University.

Program and Project Data FY66, pg 12,13 - Math and Science curricula revision begun in FY65, described as "particularly important" to the AID program. An "A & E" contract for advice on construction of lab annexes in the lycees was financed.

Program and Project Data FY67, pg 16 - project 068 is now 091 (Elementary and Secondary Education). Good summary of Elementary and Secondary Education project.

International Development and Human Assistance Act Program FY72, pg43 - Eight advisors from TCCU were in the third year of eight year project (begun in '66) to revise primary grade texts.

AID FY76 CP, Pg 30 - Primary education curriculum modernization completed. U.S advisors assisted in the development and production of curricula, textbooks, and teachers' instructional guides. Project also included professional training for Afghans in curriculum development, textbook writing and testing, and allied education subjects. As many as 800,000 Afghan children were to be using new texts by 1980. A Curriculum and Textbook division was established as an integral part of MOE.

Other sources:

Manpower and Education (AF 374.013 M285)

An Evaluation of Primary Teacher Education in Afghanistan, 1954-57 (AF 370.71 C726)

Public School Education (PNARC431)

Teacher's Guidebook for Curriculum Construction (AF 375.001 H917)

Afghanistan Builds on an Ancient Civilization

3060030 (KABUL UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION) AND
3060057 (KABUL UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT)

Project Progress Report '59, pg 96 - An agreement between the MOE of RGA and ICA, for technical cooperation under project 06-68-030 was dated June 30, 1956. The goals of the project were (1) to provide technical assistance to university to improve organization and administrative procedures, (2) to provide a specialist in medical education to the Faculty of Medicine, (3) to provide certain commodities, and (4) to provide training abroad for an Afghan in the field of university administration (see report for an elaboration of the first goal).

The project as outlined above was largely completed by December '58 with the provision of a university administration advisor and secretary, an expert in medical education administration, imported equipment and supplies, and the training of one participant in university administration and nine others in medical education, hospital administration, and science education.

The FY59 project called for a planning team from the University of Illinois to study Kabul University needs in the summer of '59.

Project Progress Report '60, pg E-19 It was realized that university's needs were far beyond those originally contemplated (see earlier goals). To assess these needs, an advisory team of six members - four from University of Illinois, one ICA/W rep, and a secretary - prepared a report with recommendations on improving the Kabul University. The work of the Illinois Team provided some of the bases for further development of Kabul University and ICA assistance. Because this assistance was to be provided under a new project (Kabul University Development, 306-68-057), the Kabul University Administration project (030) was virtually completed by December 1959.

Project Progress Reports '61, pg 126 Kabul University Development (057) expanded the scope of the "rather limited" activities of 030. Project 057's goals included (1) assisting faculties with curricula, preparation of teaching materials, research techniques; (2) providing training for faculty or potential faculty (70 persons); (3) providing US technicians in above fields; (4) providing textbooks, equipment and supplies; (5) beginning in FY 63, developing a university preparatory institute; (6) developing permanent records system, etc; and (7) developing a library system. Project 057 also planned to provide education equipment for buildings constructed under Education Facilities (044) proj. Related projects: 018, 044, 028.

Accomplishments through June 61 were largely in planning and development. Only activities left from 030 were in remaining participant training.

Other sources:

see docs referenced under 044,

AF 620.007 W992a,

Afghanistan builds on an Ancient Civilization

3060044 DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Mutual Security Program FY58 Statistical Supplement, pg 82 \$1.5M was provided for "Development of Education Facilities" in FY58.

CP FY59, pg 25 - 044 is part of US/Afghan Technical Cooperative Education Project. The project was to provide enduring and dramatic evidence of US friendship and a strong base for cultural influence.

Project Progress Report '59 project 044 (Education Facilities) goal was to help construct new or additional facilities for Kabul University, Vocational-Agriculture School, Afghan Institute of Technology, and Habibia College by providing materials, supplies, and equipment.

Project Progress Report '61, pg 131 Rationale behind project was to improve the facilities of Kabul University in an effort to produce sufficient Afghan grads to meet development needs. Inadequate facilities were also hampering other ICA projects, including the development of a new Faculty of Agriculture and Engineering and better administration of the Faculty.

Project goals were as follows:

- (1) Provide for completion of 5 Kabul University buildings--an Administration and Classroom Building, a library, an Engineering Building, an Agricultural Building, and an 800-student Dormitory
- (2) Provide commodities for the construction of Habibia School
- (3) Provide assistance to Darul Mo' Allemein (a lab school), Vocational Agricultural School, Afghan Institute of Technology.
- (4) With Afghani funds from commodity sales, assist in the construction of the HVA Comprehensive School at Lashkar Gah.

See pg 132 for full listing of accomplishments. Contractor note: Early in 1960, the contract for the construction of the five Kabul University buildings was let to the Hochtief Company, a German organization.

Program and Project Data FY65 - This project (in this document referred to as "Kabul University Development -- Education Facilities" - related to 057?) has provided five buildings: library, administration and classroom, College of Agriculture, and a dormitory. The buildings were completed and put into use in April 1965. Related projects: 068, 092, 093 (according to above document, these projects and 044 came under the general project heading of "Kabul University Development Project" probably the same as Kabul University Development - 306-66-057, which began in 1960)

Other sources:

The Kabul University Library (PNARC149)

Martin, Ross J. Kabul Univ: An Evaluation of its Present Status and Recommendations for future Growth.... Urbana-Champaign: University of Ill. 1959 (AF 378.581 M382)

AF 620.007 W992a

USAID/Afghanistan. Educational Facilities -- Kabul University project in Afghanistan -- evaluation of contractor's (Pacific Architects and Engineers, Inc.) Performance

AF 690.73 A257

Project Progress Reports 1959,60,61

AF 370.09581 U58

3060093

PDAAC450A1 - 306009301 - PAR 1970 - Technical Education : AIT Technical Assistance - RGA performed well, overall satisfactory although some project activities behind schedule.

PDAAC450F1 - PAR 1971 - Project running smoothly in general. AIT was formerly a feeder school for the Faculty of Engineering, whereas now graduates look for work immediately upon graduation.

PDAAC449C1 - 306009301, 306009302 - AIT Technical Assistance - PAR 1968 - no abstract.

PDAAC450G1 - 306009302 - Technical Education: Faculty of Engineering - PAR 1972 - no abstract.

PDAAC449A1 - PAR 1972 - no abstract.

PDAAC449E1 - 306009302 - PAR 1969 - Review of the history and purpose of the project. Progress is rated outstanding. RGA rated satisfactory despite money problems and inadequate trainees. Ability of RGA to maintain facility after project completion is doubted.

PDAAC450C1 - PAR 1970 - Progress rate outstanding, but planned development slowed 6 mos. due to student demonstrations.

PDAAC450E1 - PAR 1971 - Contractor, RGA and other donors rated very satisfactory, target figures for the number of students enrolled, graduated and numbers of staff trained are met.

PDAAR233 - PAR 1973 - no abstract.

Education Projects - 1960's

3060013

PDAAU827 - 3060013 - Terminal Report - 1968 - Kabul University Improvement with Indiana University as contractor.

Problems: Limitations of administrators not being able to delegate authority and free time for planning, more on the job training, have more people participate in financial programming of the university.

PDAAC435A1 - 3060013 - PAR - 1969 - Kabul University Improvement project effective except for top administration level instability and inability to make firm decisions.

Also PDAAC434F1 - 1970 PAR, lists same results, implementation going very well.

3060121

PDAAC455F1 - 3060121 - PAR 1976 - Higher Education - Kabul University 73-76 eval. Project objectives being met with good cooperation between contractor and university., curriculums designed for a number of programs, (listed in the document) but expansion of labs and classroom facilities urged. Still delays in placing returned participants in work positions.

3060123

PDAAC459G1 - 3060123 - PAR 1974 - National Legal Training Program - 73-74 - Lack of English ability by participants, however overall participant performance is favorable. Students pursue degrees of law despite the program being non-degree because of the lack of certainty of the status of those who finish the training.

PDAAC459A1 - 3060123 - PAR 1975 - National Development Training - Does not benefit poorest majority, training is proceeding largely as scheduled. This training is felt to have little effect on the Afghan legal system.

PDAAC460C1 - Progress report 1975 - Second group of Afghan legal professional successfully trained. Language problems still. Degree program not as much of an issue because GW University would not relax degree entrance standards.

PDAAC459B1 - 3060123 - PAR 1976 - Very successful, all returned participants occupied ministerial posts. However, 1974 review concluded that project did not meet major benefits criterion of the poorest majority legislation of 1973.

PDAAC459C1 - PAR 1976 - same time period as above in general.

PDAAC460E1 - Progress Report 1976 - program went well with practical side of program reworked to provide more in-depth and systematic view of American Judicial System. Kabul University recognized the Certification of Completion. This eased pressure to obtain an American degree.

B3060123001002 - PAR 1977 - Good abstract (document missing) with description of program in more detail than in other documents. Participants did return to occupy high and responsible positions in government. 4 in Central High Court of Appeals, 2 in Central Court of Appeals, 1 head of Narcotics Court, 1 head of Traffic Court, 17 working in MOJ to improve code of law and legal opinion publishing, 1 full time teacher at Judicial Institute, 6 part time teachers at Institute.

PDAAA396A1 - 306012310 - Special Evaluation - no date - University of Nebraska and University of Connecticut participant training programs. University of Connecticut trains development administrators. There are some problems in implementation. University of Nebraska has a positive program experience but needs to be more relevant to management development needs of the Afghan ministries.

3060135

PDAAR234 - 3060135 - Special Evaluation 1976 - Rural Primary Schools Project - on classroom construction. no abstract.

3060142

PDAAA400A1 - 3060146, 3060144, 3060142, 3060131 - Special Evaluation 1977 - Evaluation of FAR procedure for school construction, Helmand Valley drainage, Basic Health Services, overall positive improvement in grantee cost estimating, more open to technical assistance in engineering assistance in design - open to criticism, allowed implementation without much USAID involvement in grantee-negotiated contracts, required schools and basic health centers be "operational" were the important benefits from FAR - fixed amount reimbursement.

3060062 MINISTRY OF EDUCATION - AUDIOVISUAL CENTER

Project Progress Report '61, pg 129

The RGA's MOE established an audio-visual center in 1955, located at the Afghan Institute of Technology. ICA, without a formal project agreement, provided audio-visual training in the US and approximately \$10,000 worth of supplies and equipment for the center.

Proj 062, initiated in FY61, had the following goals:

- (1) Organize the AV Dept so that it is efficient and effective
- (2) Equip and staff the AV Production Center
- (3) Train Afghan technicians
- (4) Train teachers in the production of simple AV aids
- (5) Set up distribution center for teaching aids

As of June 61, all of project goals remained to be accomplished.

3060105 TECHNICAL SUPPORT EDUCATION

DIS Printout - Project 105 provided MOE with one TEFL and a short-term consultant to evaluate English-language programs. To achieve objectives of evaluation, MOE also established a committee to research TEFL programs and their long-term effectiveness.

Other sources:

PD-AAF-380-A1

3060150 RURAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS PHASE II

DIS Printout - Project 150 was a follow-on to 142 (Rural Primary Schools I), whose purpose was to build and make operational rural schools more quickly and at a lower cost.

AID FY78 CP, pg 33 Goal of program was to increase access to and improve the quality of rural primary education. Purpose was to construct and make operational 300 rural primary schools, and to accelerate the pace with which rural females are provided education opportunity at the primary school level. Under 142, AID financed 85% of the cost of constructing and making operational 115 school complexes including teacher hostels. Project 150 was to accelerate this to 100 schools per year.

Other sources:

CP 80-05, p520

3060155 DEVELOPMENT RELATED RESEARCH

AID FY78 CP, pg 34 - 3060155 - (Development Related Research -- Education and Human Resources Development -- 1978-80) Purpose was to strengthen the Kabul University Research Center's ability to identify, select and execute research that helps client agencies benefit the rural population. FY78 obligation: \$735,000. Proposed thru '80: \$1.580 million.

3060156 EDUCATION MATERIALS PROCESSING

AID FY78 CP, pg 36 - Project 156 (Education Materials Processing) goal was to increase the effectiveness of the education program, particularly at the primary level, and to expand the participation of the rural population in education. The purpose was to establish a comprehensive education materials processing system in the MOE by strengthening, refining and coordinating MOE procedures. This project was an outgrowth of the curriculum and textbook project (091) which researched and developed a primary school curriculum and trained Afghan staff. Obligated for FY78: \$1.6 million. All years: \$2.8 million

DIS Printout - Project 157 provided grant, technical assistance, and in-country training to improve GOA ability to plan, implement, and evaluate rural development projects. The goal was to have 1,500 GOA personnel trained in critical management areas of rural development. GOA's COPAR was to organize board to select trainees. Project responded to delays in GOA projects caused by inappropriate management skills.

AID CP FY79, pg 852 FY79 program was to complete four management system studies, and 86 trainees were to complete both degree and non-degree programs.

Other sources:

AID FY78 CP, pg 38 for more details

PD-AAF-012-B1 project paper

3060161 TECHNICAL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

AID FY78 CP, pg 39 - Project 161 (Technical Manpower Development) purpose was to provide graduate engineers and vocational/technical teachers in numbers and quality adequate to carry out development programs. FY78 obligation: \$2.043 million. All years: \$7.2 million (78-82)

3060162 RURAL WOMEN'S STUDENT RESIDENCE

AID CP FY79, pg 849 - Project 162's (Rural Women's Student Residence) purpose was to increase the opportunity for rural women to play a greater role in social and economic development by constructing a dormitory suited for 800 women at Kabul University
FY79 obligation: \$3 million.

3060167 PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER TRAINING

AID CP FY79, pg 850 - Project 167 (Primary School Teacher Training) purpose was to train new primary school teachers in the use of newly published textbooks and in the application of modified classroom techniques. GOA estimated that 27,000 new primary school teachers would need to be trained 1977-82). Project's goal is to train 13,000 new teachers. Project reinforces projects 142, 150, and 091.

Miscellaneous Education notes:

Mutual Security Program FY58 estimate, statistical supplement, pg 81
Education accounted for almost half of all technical cooperation project assistance in FY58 (\$1.3 million). After including the development of education facilities (\$1.5), education accounts for \$2.8 million (out of total project assistance of \$5 million)

Mutual Security Program FY58, NESAs, pg 132) Education became the largest component of project assistance after development assistance was ended in FY58. Total project assistance dropped from \$13 million in FY57 to \$5 million in FY58 as development assistance was phased out.

AID Proposed Programs FY64 "Since a major aid purpose in Afghan is to develop the country's human resources, education programs will absorb more than 30% of FY64 funds."

Soviet-US aid comparisons can be found in the following: Proposed Mutual Defense and Development Programs FY 65 (pg 114); A Program for the Decade of Development FY62 (pg 139)

I did not find any information on 085 (Kabul School Proj). It seems that all non-agriculture and non-technical education programs merged into project 091 by FY67.

FY67 CP - Project 018 - Institute of Education appears to have become 068 (Elementary and Secondary Education) in FY62 and then 091 in FY67.

Proposed FY69 Prog, pg E-30 The AID program has helped move Afghanistan's poor educational system of a decade ago into a functioning national system through curricula development, educational materials development, a middle-level technical-vocational school development, and the expansion and improvement of Kabul University.

Information for the project descriptions came primarily from the following sources, listed here in project # order similar to the projects history list. Most of the sources used are listed here but additional sources of information may be found in the bibliographies, printouts, library card catalog cards and congressional presentations.

Early Health Projects - 1950's

3060006

3060006 - Health and Sanitation - Limited assistance was provided in the area of health and sanitation with scant project documentation represented in the 1958 CP's and the 1961 Project Progress Report p.153. The latter reported this project as well as 30600032 completed. Accomplishments included: 1) A rural public health demonstration and training center was established in Girishk Province; 2) Some health clinic equipment procured; 3) Some participants sent to U.S. and Beirut for training in public health and sanitation.

3060032

3060032 - National Institute of Public Health - see Project 3060006.

Health Projects - 1960's

3060082

3060082 - National Public Health Facilities - To answer the specialized equipment needs of Avicenna Hospital in Kabul, the U.S. Government provided hospital, surgical and laboratory items as a grant through MEDICO pharmaceutical supplies. Financial obligations equal 50,000 through June 30, 1961. SEE: "Project Progress Report: U. S. Operations Mission to Afghanistan - June 30, 1961" P. 111.

3060110

B3060110001001 - 3060110 - PAR 1969 - Population / Family Planning - several FP - (family planning) - Clinics set up in Kabul and provinces, Ministry officials visited 6 Asian countries to look at FP programs, Government and Religious support satisfactory. Main obstacles are Afghanistan's rugged physical environment and lack of trained medical personnel. Documents with this type of ID number beginning with "B" are not available. They were lost some time ago but an abstract of the document remains.

B3060110001002 - PAR 1970 - Additional FP clinics opened, still good government and religious support, FP now requisite in medical curriculum. Overall project performance ahead of schedule although one study is delayed.

B3060110001003 - PAR 1971 - Program running smoothly. IPPF delayed budget approval which caused salary delays and commodity procurement. Condoms and limited oral contraceptive's available commercially. Clinic utility is good, constuction ahead of schedule.

PDAAR229 - 306011002 - PAR 1973 - no abstract - on KAP and planning.

PDAAR225 - 306011003 - PAR 1976 - Project has gone generally well, contractor study recommendations have largely been adopted by MOH. Lack of enough qualified candidates for overseas training. MOH also unable to expand rural health activities, hindering the development of the health logistics system.

Project will be modified and subsumed under 3060144 - Basic Health Services - in 1976.

PDAAV351 - 306011004 - PAR 1976 - FP - auxiliary nurse midwife training - After one year delay, contractor provided advisory services and commodities. MOPH not able to meet own schedules for faculty training, school enrollment, and commodity util. Curriculum revision and in-coutry training by contractor on schedule. Qualified training candidates hard to find. Abrupt change in government and transfer of MOPH personnel cited as key reason for poor project performance. Activities to go under 3060144 - Basic Health Services in 1976.

PVO Involvement

Kamrany, Nake M. United States and Soviet Union Aid Rivalry in Afghanistan.

Los Angeles: Nake M. Kamrany. 1967. (AF 309.2235581 K15)
p. 75. - November 1960 - PVO MEDICO signed an agreement with GOA to help equip and support a hospital in Kabul and send doctors and nurses to assist in management and train Afghans to take over.

See also: TAICH. Development Assistance Programs of U.S. Non-Profit Organizations in Afghanistan for a list of other PVO programs in Afghanistan (AF 309.223025 T225).

Health Projects - 1970's

9310997

PDAAD237D1 - 9310997 - PAR 1974 - Remote Sensing Census Project - Some delays in project.

PDAAD238A1 - 9310997 - Progress Report - Major delay in Afghanistan (also operated in Brazil and Ethiopia), Project design feasible but additional use encouraged - crop estimating, cartology, geology, hydrology, range management, forestry, etc. Brazil and Ethiopia dropped out, new government in Afghanistan hostile and participants had no jobs to return to. Participants - poor ESL.

PDAAD237E1 - PAR 1975 - Terminate project by end of June 1975 due to hostile Afghan government.

3060139

PDAAR632 - 3060139 - PAR 1976 - Afghan Family Guidance Association Clinic Expansion. Rated good by project manager though slower than scheduled. Afghan families do not put a priority on contraception, and commodities were slow to be supplied by the Afghan Family Guidance Association.
PDAAR301 - 3060139, 9320877 - Special Evaluation 1977 - AFGA clinic expansion evaluation - no abstract

3060144

XDAAA403A - 3060144 - Special Evaluation 1977 - Evaluation of Basic Health Services Project - major project to reach 830,000 people in 50 civil divisions in 4 of Afghanistan's 6 health regions. Emphasis on MCH and alternative health delivery systems for people far from the clinics. Training of VHWs, traditional birth attendants, auxiliary nurse midwife teachers trained in US, manuals for basic health clinic staff completed and in use. Mobile training teams out, favorable first year. MOPH and AID agreed that MOPH will assign construction personnel and design construction supervision and inspection. AID will not obligate funds unless warranted by performance (FAR).

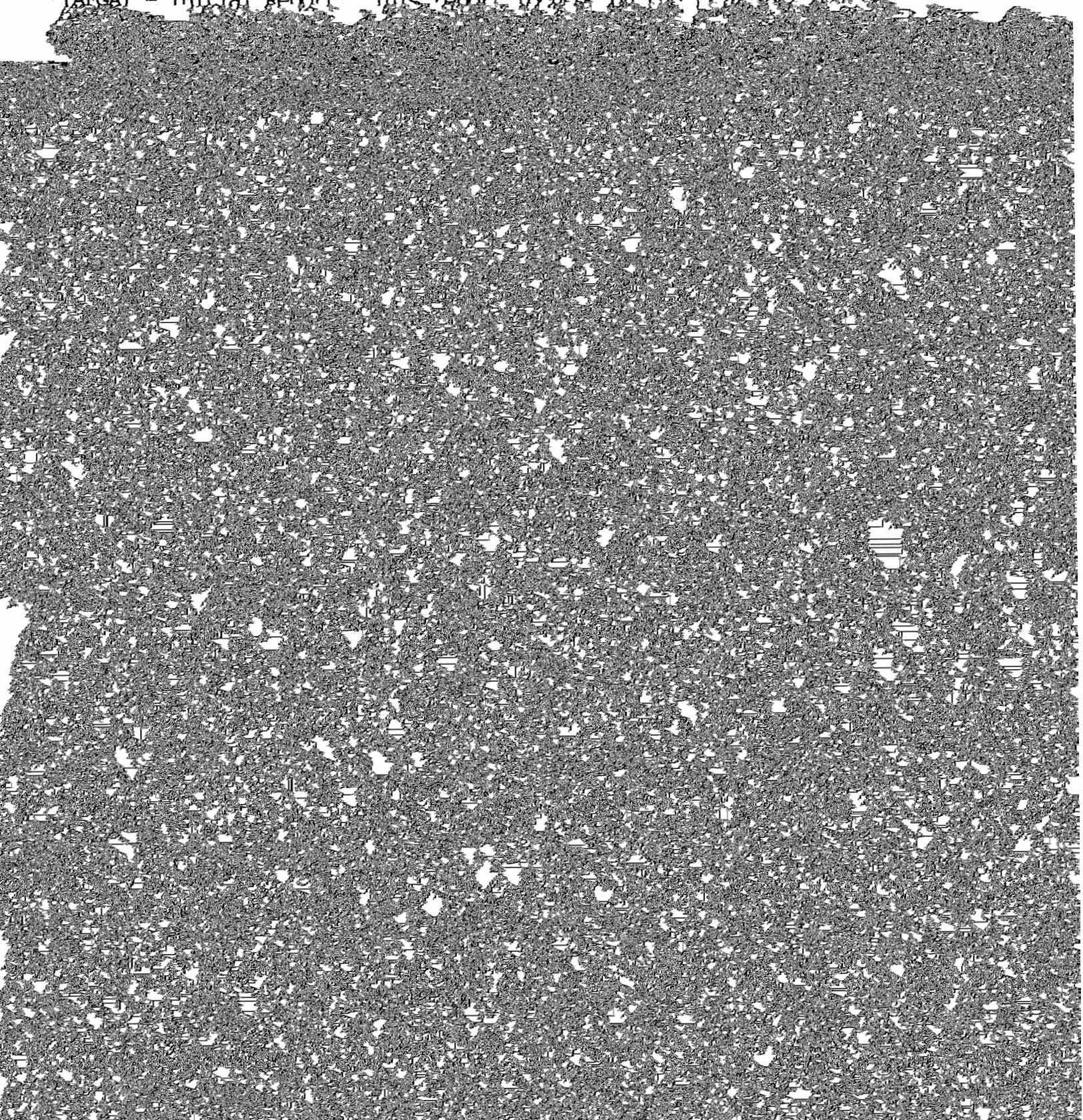
PDAAA403 attached to the XD.

3060152

PDAAA401A1 - 3060152, 3060139 - Evaluation 1978 - Initial Report
Evaluation of the Afghan Family Guidance Association
(AFGA).

PDAAA401A1 - 3060152, 3060139 - Evaluation of Robert Nathan Assoc. in MCH,
FP, Contraceptive research and Planning, etc. no abstract.

PDAAA401A1 - 3060152, 3060139 - Evaluation 1978 - CDC Resource Support
Services Report: Evaluation of the Afghan Family Guidance Association
(AFGA) - Initial Report This report focuses on the transient use of



Information for the project descriptions came primarily from the following sources, listed here in project # order similar to the projects history list. Most of the sources used are listed here but additional sources of information may be found in the bibliographies, printouts, library card catalog cards and congressional presentations

Early Projects - 1950's

3060003 Technical Cooperation Projects as of 01/01/56 Mineral Resources Project. In cooperation with the Ministry of Mines and Industries, this project was set up because Afghanistan was in desperate need of low cost fuel. ICA (International Cooperation Administration) provided three advisors -- a mining engineer, a coal production engineer, and a minerals exploration and survey specialist.

GOALS: 1) Expanding output. 2) Lowering production costs.

PROBLEMS: Projected major obstacle to adequate coal supply at reasonable expense is high transportation costs.

3060003 Information from: Afghanistan Builds on an Ancient Civilization. 1959? Afghanistan is in desperate need of low cost fuel, thus I.C.A. provided a US Bureau of Mines mining engineer to advise Afghan Ministry of Mines and Industries.

SUCSESSES: Coal production at Kar Kar and Ishpushta mines has increased as result of project activities. These activites include:
1) Use of imported equipment and supplies.
2) Construction of an 8-mile-long high tension power line from Pul-i-Khumri to Kar Kar.
3) Delivery of 104 trucks for hauling coal to Afghan Ministry--funds provided by I.C.A. (shop equipment to maintain trucks also provided).
4) Through the mineral project, 5 Afghans have received training and 7 are currently being trained abroad.

OTHER: 1) Draft legislation of mining and petroleum laws, prepared by US Geological Survey, considered by Royal Government of Afghanistan. 2) Extensive exploration work is planned in Darra-Suf and Herat coal fields. 3) Ministry hopes to develop underground mine in Herat area that is projected to produce 4,000 tons of coal annually.

Project Progress Reports for 1959, 1960, and 1961 in the AID Library under Afghan 309.2235581 U58 provided excellent information on projects that were active in those years, giving project descriptions, progress, and funding information. This includes 3060003, 3060046, 3060047, 3060049. Project 3060031 Village Industrial Development, was mentioned as funded in 1956 and 1957 but no other information was given.

Industrial and Private Sector - 1960's and 1970's

Information on projects 3060087 and 3060116 come primarily from the following sources:

Zondag, Cornelius H. Institution Building at the Grass-Roots Level: The Afghan Karakul Institute. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. 1973. Project 3060087. (AF 675.3 Z897)

Zondag, Cornelius H. Private Industrial Investment in Afghanistan. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. Oct. 1971. (AF 338.09581 Z87)

Zondag, Cornelius H. Review and Documentation of the Private Enterprise Program in Afghanistan, 1964-74. AID Projects 087 and 116. USAID/Afghanistan: Agency for International Development, 1974.

3060116

PDAAP189 - 3060116 - Special Evaluation 1972 - Industrial Development - Private Enterprise Program Evaluation - Modest macro-economic impact but has had a favorable impact of balance of payments in terms of import substitution and on export promotion due to noticeable effect on urban employment and income distribution. Increasing rural income due to emphasis on processing of agricultural products.

PDAAF010A1 - Final Report 1974 - Checci Corporation provided assistance to government ministries charged with promoting private industry. Policy changes favoring private industry such as tariff adjustments, drafting detailed investment regulations, developing extensive agri-business research to develop agri-business, also worked to encourage oil exploration in the south. Approximately 100 industrial establishments operating with \$20 mill investment. Conclusion is that policy development is the route to long-term success. Push for recognition of decision by policy rather than ad hoc decisions.

Energy for Industry and Homes - 1960's and 1970's

PDAAM499 - 3060041 through 15 Oct 1968 PAR Helmand Arghandab Valley Electric Power. Evaluates USAID assistance to Afghanistan in rehabilitating and extending the electrical power systems in the Helmand-Arghandab Valley. Project initiated in FY '57 to: 1) improve and extend the electrical distribution system in Kandahar and install two 500kw diesel generators; 2) construct a hydro-electric plant at Kajakai (originally set plant site at Arghandab); 3) repair and modify Kandahar diesel plant and Girishk) hydro-electric plant.

CONTRACTS: 1) Harza Engineering Co. U.S. contracted to supervise repairs; 2) Kabul University contracted to conduct hydraulic model studies of Girishk plant.

SUCSESSES: 1) Plant tested and accepted by USAID in 9/65. 2) Supervision and training for rehabilitation and extension of Kandahar and Girishk/Lashkar GAH Distribution System.

PROBLEMS: 1) Harza's procurement of commodities unsatisfactory, causing 1 year delay. 2) 10% of ordered insulators arrived broken.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Centralize contract administration.

PDAAM749 - 3060041 10/15/69-06/15/70 PAR Helmand-Arghandab Valley Electric Power. Evaluates project to provide adequate and reliable electric power to the Helmand Valley in Afghanistan. Overall project performance since last PAR rated as satisfactory.

SUCSESSES: 1) New maintenance warehouse constructed. 2) Improved funding (although monetary sources are still inadequate). 3) 1 year additional training for Afghan personnel in operation and maintenance of electrical distribution system.

PROBLEMS: 1) Construction extended 3 months due to general electric transformers damaged in shipment. 2) 3-month labor strike at general electric caused repair and shipping inconveniences. 3) Middle management at local power co. level needs improvement.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Services of the field engineer be extended 18 months to provide additional training in management, administration and planning.

PDAAM748 - 3060041 11/05/66-05/04/70 PAR Kandahar Diesel Electric Generators. Evaluates project to design and install two 1500kw packaged diesel generators to alleviate a critical power shortage in the city of Kandahar.

CONTRACTS: 1) R. W. Beck & Assoc. contracted to prepare specifications and contract documents for the procurement of generators, supervision of their installation, and supervision and training of Afghan personnel in operation and maintenance. 2) Fairbanks-Morris contracted to construct and install diesel units.

SUCSESSES: 1) Excellent top-level ABM (Afghan Power Authority) management. 2) ABM granted further Technical assistance and training (3060101). 3) Overall project rated as well done and suited to program objectives.

PROBLEMS: 1) Beck and Assoc. did not meet project schedules. 2) Middle management needs improvement.

RECOMMENDATIONS: In future projects, AID directly purchased package diesel generators for the borrower. With direct purchasing, the project could have been completed 1 to 1 1/2 years earlier with significant cost reductions.

PDAAM750 - 3060041 06/30/70-11/15/70 PAR Helmand-Arghandab Valley Electric Power. Evaluates project to provide adequate and reliable electric power to the Helmand Valley in Afghanistan.

CONTRACTS: 1) Hacu construction company contract with ABM - (Afghan Power Authority). 2) Harza contract terminated, 6/30/70. 3) National Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA)

SUCSESSES: 1) With the exception of a few glitches, host country performance rated satisfactory. 2) Extension of technical personnel for training purposes.

PROBLEMS: 1) Delays continued in construction of electrical distribution system due to late arrival and/or damaged commodities (presently 6 months behind schedule). 2) Provision of spare parts, preventive maintenance, and repair of equipment problematic due to limited RGA resources.

PDAAM751 3060041 05/22/70-11/15/70 PAR Helmand-Arghandab Electric Power - Kandahar Diesel Electric. Evaluates project to design and install two 1500kw packaged diesel generators to alleviate a critical power shortage in the city of Kandahar. Power plant projected initial operating date: 5/71.

CONTRACTS: 1) Fairbanks-Morse (equipment). 2) R. W. Beck & Assoc. (project engineering).

SUCSESSES: 1) Host country performance satisfactory. 2) Training secured. 3) Evaluation concludes project was well planned and suitable to program objectives.

PDAAM752 - 3060041 12/01/70-03/01/72 PAR Kandahar Diesels. Evaluates project to design and install two 1500kw packaged diesel generators to alleviate a critical power shortage in the city of Kandahar.

CONTRACTS: 1) Fairbanks-Morse. 2) R. W. Beck & Assoc.

SUCSESSES: Superior performance from R. W. Beck technicians.

PROBLEMS: 1) Trainees from the local utility were of poor quality. Poor language skills (English) and lack of equipment hampered trainee skills. 2) Performance of contractor Fairbanks-Morse, unsatisfactory because of delays in shipment of critical commodities and spare parts.

RECOMMENDATION: Better planning and management skills needed within Kandahar Breshna to ensure the project's long term success.

3060101

PDAAF602G1 - 3060101 through 05/04/70 PAR Kajakai Hydroelectric Power.

CONTRACTS: International Engineering Company

PROBLEMS: Anticipate funding difficulties since cost estimates are based on those made in 1967. No allowance for cost inflation.

PDAAF603A1 - 3060101 - 11/15/70 PAR Kajakai Hydroelectric Power.

CONTRACTS: International Engineering Company

PROBLEMS: Nine month delay in project implementation due to \$2,676,000 funding shortfall (see "problems" above).

PDAAF603B1 3060101 12/01/70-03/01/72 PAR Kajakai Hydroelectric Power Plant.

CONTRACTS: International Engineering Company

SUCSESSES: International Engineering Company rated superior.

PROBLEMS: ABM severely limited in management and administration skills and hampered by bureaucratic intrusion "from above."

RECOMMENDATIONS: Improve ABM's decision making process concerning project planning and implementation.

Information for the project descriptions came primarily from the following sources, listed here in project # order similar to the projects history list. Most of the sources used are listed here but additional sources of information may be found in the bibliographies, printouts, library card catalog cards and congressional presentations

Early Projects - 1950's

3060090

PDAAU636 - 3060090 - Special Evaluation - Covers accomplishments from 1949 - 1956. no abstract - by Tudor Engineering.

PDAAN312 - Audit Report - 1972 - Summarizes accomplishments until 1972. no abstract

PDAAT521 - Special Evaluation 1979 - Evaluation and history of Helmand Valley until 1979. - no abstract

PNAAL028 - Special Evaluation 1983 - CDIE Evaluation Special Study 18 - Helmand Valley was assisted by 25 AID and predecessor agency projects from 1949 - 1979 to settle new farmers on reclaimed desert lands. Often accounted as a failure, project did spur impressive growth in agriculture productivity and income. Amount of land under cultivation doubled from 77,000 to 145,000 ha., 5,500 new families were settled, double cropping increased dramatically, and use of high-yielding varieties and fertilizers came into widespread use. Farm income increased as much as ten times. By 1975, inadequate attention to drainage and salinization, coupled with poor water management, due to the shift from irrigation to IRD as more settlers arrived, slowed income growth. Long-time settlers dealt with problems better than newcomers. Success of AID activities depends on the success of the effort as a whole, not just segments.

PDAAC441A1 - 3060090 - 01,02,03,04. - PAR 1969 - Helmand Valley Development Project - Participant trainee shortage, HAVA has done little to rehabilitate existing irrigation systems once initial work done. Unrestricted water use, lack of water laws, taxes, and assessments, personnel, logistics and supply still a problem for HAVA. No adequate procurement system instituted. Lack of data for study of land development. HAVA personnel reluctant to accept responsibility, lack of follow through on decisions.

Corp work to establish effective budget authority and financial management systems for HAVA, including participant training. Inability of HAVA to provide qualified participants. Inadequate numbers of HAVA support personnel, low salary and allowance scale were a problems in retention of qualified personnel.

PDAAC441C1 - 3060090 - 01,02,03,04 - PAR 1969 - AID Agriculture Advisory Group to increase agriculture production. Production doubled from 1952-1969 and could double again in another decade. Good coordination with other Helmand Valley projects. Project generally satisfactory, problems with quality participants and low salaries. Livestock component phased out due to poor HAVA implementation. Recommend private sale of fertilizer, not government control; plant protection chemicals, tractors. Responsible HAVA officials should defend budget proposals before government. Genetic breeding urged to offset wheat variety deterioration.

PDAAC441E1 - 306009003 - PAR 1969 - Increase Agriculture Production - Project performance satisfactory, activities implemented to increase acreage and production, identify and increase production of additional cash crops, technical assistance and participant training. Felt participant training strongest feature despite lack of language-qualified candidates. Relations with HAVA are good, however, most problems are with Host government performance red tape in fertilizer and other input sales and distribution, weakness in implementation and inadequate maint and repair of machinery. New wheat varieties deteriorating, genetic breeding suggested.

PDAAC442A1 - 306009003 - PAR 1970 - Declining wheat structure coupled with administration, fiscal and operational problems depress food production. Farmers adapted to new techniques offering economic incentives. High value export crops appearing as Afghanistan approaches food grain self-sufficiency.

PDAAC441F1 - 306009004 - PAR 1970 - Financial Management - no abstract

PDAAC442C1 - 306009004 - PAR 1970 - Water Resources Advisory - no abstract

PDAAC442E1 - 306009004 - PAR 1971 - Water Resources Advisory - no abstract

PDAAC442F1 - 306009004 - PAR 1971 - HAVA Agriculture Advisory Group - no abstract

PDAAC443A1 - 306009004 - PAR 1971 - Helmand Arghandab Agriculture Finance Agency - Overall development of agriculture finance agency considered satisfactory, no specific recommendations proposed. List of potential problems identified for future.

PDAAC442G1 - PAR 1971 - no abstract.

PDAAC443B1 - 306009001 - PAR 1972 - HAVA Agriculture Advisory group - shortages in personnel and money.

B3060090011701 - Special Evaluation 1973 - not available - HAVA emphasized infrastructure at expense of land development, proper water distrib. system maintenance, on-farm irrigation practices, O & M. Problems of water use efficiency include inequitable distribution, too much water, not enough water, night irrigation, basins too small for tractor farming, fields need leveling, and on-farm drainage. Shortage of funds and obsolete equipment hamper HAVA's O&M division. Lack of vehicles and maintenance hamper HAVA's extension and research leading to poor credibility. Major shift recommended in AID strategy away from large-scale infrastructure to concentrated technical assistance to correct Human Resource deficiencies on farmers and HAVA. Better farmer information delivery system, new HAVA manpower institute, accelerate crop diversification, double cropping, land leveling, land consolidation, better on-farm management practices, more extension practices. Groundwater resources would be mapped to supplement surface drainage to control salinization and waterlogging.

PDAAC443C1 - 306009002 - PAR 1973 - Drain construction and maintenance gains show incremental progress. Higher yields indicative of awareness of improved agriculture water management practices.

3060102

PDAAF335B1 - 3060102 - PAR 1970 - HAVA/HACU Equipment for land reclamation

PDAAF335D1 - PAR 1970 - To improve HAVA and HACU capabilities to carry out land improvement and water management projects in Helmand Valley. US Bureau of Reclamation team highly qualified. Many earlier problems of HAVA and GOA have been solved with new legislation, additional staff, administration work for land claim courts, cadastral surveys, project implementation complete or underway. Shamlan Canal contract begun with a 4.5 km stretch awarded. Failure to explain details of project to inhabitants led to misunderstandings. More technical staff requested along with additional public relations effort among people.

PDAAF335E1 - PAR 1972 - Staff shortage in HAVA, no PR campaign yet. HACU OK but slow.

3060131

PDAAA399A1 - 3060131 - Special Evaluation 1976 - Rural Works Project - Rural Development Department, now a viable organization, initiated systematic attempts to set up 5 pilot projects in different areas. It has not met its objectives or goals set for it. It will be, however, completing 70 rural works in Apr. 1977. Summary of project performance given, assessment of progress of AID support, specific finding on various issues, approach to district development in Afghanistan.

B3060131001801 - Audit Report - 1978 - no abstract, not available.

PDAAA404A1 - 3060146 - Special Evaluation 1976 - HV Drainage Project I - Diagnose existing problems and issues affecting implementation, offer recommendations. Drainage targets not met but work is proceeding. Planning for Phase II overshadowed by pressures on HAVA and Soil Conservation Service to show progress in physical construction. Not yet ready to recommend Phase II.

PDAAA400A1 - 3060131, 3060142, 3060144, 3060146 - Special Evaluation 1977 - FAR procedure effectiveness as applied to Afghanistan's Central HV Drainage, Rural Works, Rural Primary Schools, and Basic Health Services. It did not work well for Central HV Drainage, but did relatively well for the other 3.

3060012 - NATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1961 Project Progress Report, pg 155 - This project is listed as discontinued. The project, initiated in September 1954, concentrated on the "multiple village operations phase" of rural development. A contract between USOM and the Near East Foundation was signed in March 1955 to carry out this project. The project's goals were completed with "some success." The Near East Foundation provided advisors in rural development, rural sanitation, social education, etc. Participants were sent abroad for observation of community development projects and for training in public health and sanitation.

The project was discontinued in June 1957 because of "overlap of responsibilities of the Near East Foundation and the United Nations Technical Assistance Mission."

3060024 - HELMAND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1961 Project Progress Report, pg 153. This project is listed as completed. It involved some public administration training. It may have involved US technicians training Afghans in office practices, accounting, auditing, administrative management, etc.

3060006; 3060023 - PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION

Afghan Builds on an Ancient Civilization - Helmand Public Health and Sanitation was a cooperative project with the Helmand Valley Authority (HVA), whose goal was to complete and equip a public health hospital and clinic at Lashkar Gah and to provide training for public health personnel.

It was planned that the hospital and training center would be staffed by Afghans with assistance from WHO and Medical International Cooperation (MEDICO), a private US organization.

Project Progress Report 1961, p153 - The project is listed as completed. Its accomplishments included (1) establishing a "rural public health and demonstration and training center" in Girishk Province, (2) procuring health care equipment, and (3) training Afghans in public health and sanitation (see Health sector for related project information).

Project Progress Report 1959, p13 - Although not listed in the "AID Project History List," the project described (Helmand Public Health and Sanitation - 06-53-023) had greater funding (\$324,000 obligated through June '61) over a longer period ('56 - '62+) than 006. Because 023's goals included establishing a "public health clinic and training center" in the Girishk Province, it is likely that 006 was a subproject of 023.

The project agreement for 023, dated February 1956, continued the Helmand Valley phase of the Public Health and Sanitation Agreement, signed in 1953 with the Ministry of Health. The goals of the project were to (1) help develop the public health and sanitation facilities in the Helmand Valley by providing for the completion and equipment of Lashkar Gah Public Health Clinic and Training Center, (2) help establish a public health center at Girishk, (3) continue the public health program in villages, (4) train and supervise village-level workers in sanitation and public health practices and (5) furnish technical supervision in the rural development program.

Progress through 1957 included the remodeling and equipping of the public health clinic at Girishk. Environmental sanitation work was initiated and carried on at Girishk and Nad-i-Ali from late 1953 to late 1955.

The village and rural development program phase of this project (012?) were discontinued. HVA was still engaged in this work.

Project Progress Report 1960, pg B-8 - HVA was building the public health training hospital at Lashkar Gah. ICA participation was mainly to provide equipment, materials and supplies; to prepare plans and specifications; and to send participants abroad for training.

In this report project goals were limited to (1) completing and equipping the "hospital-clinic and public health building" by the end of 1962 and (2) training Afghan doctors for the clinic and in public health and sanitation.

Progress through 1959 included the completion of 80% of the "hospital-clinic's" construction. The building construction was likely to be completed by the end of 1961.

Problems included securing funding in time to equip the hospital, whose construction was being completed earlier than expected. This logistical problem was especially acute in Afghanistan, because of the long time lag between the funding of goods and their delivery.

The report suggests that a non-profit called MEDICO would play a role in operating the hospital.

Project Progress Report 1961, p53 - Pacific Architects and Engineers provided ICA with electrical and mechanical specifications for the hospital.

The hospital is described as eventually serving as a center of public health activities for the Helmand Valley as well as a training institution for public health and sanitation personnel.

Project had been enlarged to include helping HVA arrange for efficient and full utilization of the hospital.

After 1958, Lashkar Gah hospital became "the sole objective of the Public Health and Sanitation project," with "other activities...phased out."

Progress: The hospital was nearly completed by June 1961 and was to be ready for occupancy by April 1962, if delays in equipment delivery were avoided. The HVA Public Health Department agreed to administer the hospital, using Afghan personnel. After completion of project, US was to concentrate on assisting HVA with its public health responsibilities.

US government obligations through June '61 were \$324,000. Expenditures through the same date were only \$110,000, however.

Terminal Report (AF 614.09581 A257; DeGroot) - This report describes the lack of personnel as being the greatest ICA problem in the Public Health and Sanitation field. Another serious problem was the "lack of guidance and interest on the part of ICA/Kabul and ICA/Washington." The Helmand Valley operation went through "three organizations within ... 15 months," with the "confusion multiplied" each time. This useful and candid report goes on to describe several other problems.

3060026 - HELMAND TRAINING CENTER

This project trained Helmand Valley rural development and village-level workers as part of a rural development program for Helmand Valley Authority.

3060022 - HELMAND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This project is listed as completed with a "major degree of success" in the 1961 Project Progress Report, pg 154. A rural development program for IVA was organized and a training program of rural development workers and village level workers was carried out.

3060020 - HELMAND CANAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

This project is listed as completed with a "major degree of success" in the 1961 Project Progress Report, pg 154. Some work of the project included directing water into the Boghra Canal from the Helmand Valley River. Boghra Canal permanent water records were instituted and maintained at principal points.

Afghanistan Looks Ahead - This project was set up to help HVA staff control and manage the canals and to train HVA staff and employees in management, surveys, and operation of the irrigation and drainage works of the several project areas.

306021 - HELMAND SURFACE WATER INVESTIGATION

Afghanistan Builds on an Ancient Civilization - project 021, titled "Surface Water Investigation" in this document, was designed to provide adequate hydrologic information. The projects basic goals were to (1) provide accurate stream flow and climatological information for the HVA development program and to (2) train Afghans to carry out the investigations. Accurate data was essential to the effective use of land and water resources.

Hydrologists were provided through an ICA agreement with the US Geological Survey.

For detailed accomplishments see Progress Project Reports for 1959,60,61. Afghanistan Looks Ahead (AF 309.2235581) also has some information on this project.

3060050 - HVA DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONS

Afghan Builds on an Ancient Civilization - The goal of this project was to help HVA meet its varied planning, management, and operational functions by supplying both technical and economic assistance. Advisors helped HVA with land and water resources development. Other advisors worked on planning, supervising, and inspecting construction of irrigation works and electric power facilities. Of the initial \$200,000 grant made available for this project, \$150,000 was for engineers and inspectors under a two-year contract.

Project Progress Report 1959, p15 - Original project agreement between HVA and ICA was dated June 1957. The goals of the project included (1) helping the HVA Board of Directors form and implement policies and programs for land and water resources development and utilization and (2) helping HVA plan, supervise, and inspect the construction of irrigation works, land development operations, and electrical power development. The main problem cited was the need for a quick signing of a contract. It was suggested that the project technician be recruited and on duty before the arrival of the contract team.

For a detailed listing of accomplishments, see this document.

Project Progress Report 1960, pB-10 - The rationale of this project was to make fully productive ICA's large investment in land and water resources development through the provision of technical assistance. A private contractor could not be found to provide this assistance, so in 1959 an agreement was entered into with the Bureau of Reclamation of the US Department of the Interior to initiate advisory services.

This project was directly related to others in the Helmand Valley, especially 053 (Helmand Irrigation Construction and Survey) and 056 (Helmand Resources Development).

Accomplishments during 1959 included the Bureau of Reclamation and Department of Interior providing three advisors to review project proposals for the Helmand Valley. The Public Administration Service (PAS) provided two specialists, under contract since 1953.

Over \$218,000 was spent through 1959 on this project.

Afghan Builds on an Ancient Civilization - Helmand Resources Development (HRD) included work in irrigation construction and surveys, land development, and electric power. It was a continuation and expansion of four separate projects, all designed to complete phase I of the Helmand Valley Tudor Survey Mission's recommendations of 1956. The four consolidated projects are described briefly below.

306041 - Helmand Electric Power

Some work (two 500 KW diesel-driven generators and an electrical distribution system for the city of Kandahar installed) completed; this project was later to be re-established as a separate project (transferred from the HVA to the Ministry of Mines and Industry), whose main goal was the completion of a power project at Arghandab Dam and the associated transmission and distribution facilities (see Progress Project Report 1960, C-5; Progress Project Report 1961, 67)

3060052 - Helmand Land Development

Technical services and equipment were provided to the Afghan Construction Unit (ACU), the land development branch of the HVA. Their work included land leveling, and constructing irrigation laterals, sub laterals and collector drains.

3060053 - Helmand Irrigation Construction and Survey

This project included construction of main irrigation canals, laterals, drains, and intakes on the Arghandab and Darweshan irrigation areas. The contract was with Morrison-Knudsen Afghanistan, Inc.

3060056 - Helmand Resources Development

The work under this project included the completion of the main canals, laterals, and drains to irrigate 35,000 acres in the Darweshan area. About 20,000 more acres in the upper Tarnak area were also targeted for irrigation.

For detailed information on project 056 and its subproject's goals, progress, and problems see Progress Project Reports 1959,60,61; pages 18, B-13, 56, respectively.

3060072 - HELMAND VALLEY DEVELOPMENT

The project consolidated projects 050 (HVA Development Operations), 052 (Helmand Land Development), 053 (Helmand Irrigation Construction and Survey), and 056 (Helmand Land Development - also referred to as Helmand Resources Development). The projects were consolidated in early 1960 after it was decided that the Afghan Construction Unit, rather than a contractor, could provide the necessary construction, with the advisory assistance of the Bureau of Reclamation.

The basic goal of the project was "to assist and advise HVA in the formulation of policies and programs for land and water resource development, system operation and maintenance, and land settlement."

For a detailed list of this project's goals, progress, and remaining work, see Project Progress Report 1961, pg 56.

Integrated Rural Development Projects - 1960's

3060060 - AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT - HELMAND VALLEY

Progress Project Report 1961, pg 40 - This project was designed to provide solutions to HVA's complex crop production problems. The activities of this project were aimed at helping HVA fully benefit from its great investment in agricultural development.

The USOM's technical assistance in agriculture to the HVA dates to 1953. It was extended as part of other projects until FY58, when it was made a subproject of National Agricultural Development (see Agriculture notes). In FY61 it was made a separate project, as designated above. As of June '61, project 60 included the following subprojects:

- I. Agricultural Extension
- II. Irrigation and Drainage
- III. Livestock and Poultry
- IV. Forestry and Horticulture
- V. Agricultural Research
- VI. Agricultural Machinery and Equipment Workshop

For detailed information on this project, see 1961 Project Progress Report.

It is possible that at some time after 1961, this project became the agricultural portion of the Helmand-Arghandab Valley Development Project (3060090)--see DIS printout for list of related documents.

3060106 - TECHNICAL SUPPORT HELMAND VALLEY - KANDAHAR DIESEL GENERATOR

Program and Project Data CP FY 1970, pg 29 - Although no information under the above project number could be found, there was a development loan that financed the foreign exchange costs of additional generating capacity for the City of Kandahar. Two 1500 KW diesel-electric generating units were financed to alleviate the power shortage at Kandahar at low capital cost. Contract for work was awarded to R.W. Beck & Company, Seattle, Washington in 1967, which corresponds to the beginning date of project 3060106.

3060131 - RURAL WORKS/RURAL DEVELOPMENT

PD-AAA-399-A1. Final Evaluation of the Rural Works Project, Phase I. 1976.

Integrated Rural Development - 1970's

30600145 - HELMAND VALLEY SOIL AND WATER SURVEY

Goal of project was to collect data on soil and water resources in the Helmand-Arghandab valleys as part of an effort to provide adequate drainage, roads, industry, schools and other social infrastructure.

Report was to be generated that would suggest the best way to solve area's development problems

Related Documents: PD-AAD-012-B1. Soil and water resources survey of the Helmand-Arghandab Valleys. 1975.

3060149 - CENTRAL HELMAND DRAINAGE II

PD-AAR-665 - This project, a follow-on to 3060146, was designed to allow drainage of waterlogged and salinized land in Helmand Valley.

Waterlogging due to modern irrigation had seriously reduced production in about 40% of project area. USAID provided reimbursement of 75% of project cost as well as necessary advice and training. Host government provided project management, labor and 25% of cost.

Related Documents: PD-AAR-655. Project Paper. Central Helmand drainage (phase II). 1976

PD-AAT-521. Special Evaluation. Evaluation - History of AID Involvement in Helmand-Arghandab Valley.

Information for the project descriptions came primarily from the following sources, listed here in project # order similar to the projects history list. Most of the sources used are listed here but additional sources of information may be found in the bibliographies, printouts, library card catalog cards and congressional presentations.

The Early Public Administration Projects - 1950's

3060015

Project Progress Report 1961, pg 153 - project 015 is listed as a "completed project."

Project Progress Report 1959, Append I, pg 3 - Project 015's total project obligation is listed as \$6,982 in TC 1956. All funds are listed as obligated under "participants" category, indicating that this was a program to train Afghans in banking administration.

3060042

Afghan Builds on an Ancient Civilization - The goal of this program was to improve civil police services through the introduction of modern equipment and techniques. ICA provided the Afghan Police Department with a civil police advisor for one year, during which time equipment needs were determined and participant training was supervised. Twenty police officers received specialized training in the US. Some \$330,000 worth of police equipment was ordered. Between 1956 and 1959, about \$500,000 was disbursed through this project.

Project Progress Report '59, pg 102 - Progress included (1) equipping a Central Investigation Laboratory through JCA, (2) training of civil police in U.S. and in Afghanistan.

Problems: ICA did not procure and ship commodities in a timely fashion. Adequate technical guidance in the installation and use of scientific identification and detection equipment was needed. Trained participants needed to be assigned to positions that most effectively used their training.

Project Progress Report '60, F-1 - Project goals are stated as follows:

(1) to assist in the operation and maintenance of equipment, (2) to provide selected equipment, (3) to train civil police in the US, and (4) to provide English-language instruction at the National Police Academy. Progress during '59: Most of the ordered equipment was received. About another \$50,000 worth of equipment was ordered. English language instruction was begun at the National Police Academy for about 140 students.

Problems: A police advisor was needed to provide complete training in the use of equipment ordered. The Public Administration Division (?) was dependent upon other technicians in the mission and upon four West German technicians employed by the RGA. Because of the above, some equipment was not fully used.

Project Progress Report 1961, pg 141 - The "History" section notes that, in accordance with the proposal of an ICA advisor, photographic and fingerprint laboratories had been set up by the Afghan gov't. Progress during first half of 1961 included training 80 additional students in English and the ordering of another \$25,000 in equipment.

3060045

Afghanistan Builds on an Ancient Civilization - The goal of this project was to train young Afghan officials in public administration. Eight participants completed training either in the U.S. or Iran and returned to positions in Government.

Technical Assistance Liaison Office in Prime Ministers Office cooperated with ICA in selecting participants from several ministries and agencies.

Secondary purpose of project was to train and supply people with management skills for agencies in which ICA technical assistance and economic aid programs are being conducted.

Project Progress Report 1959, pg 145 - Initial agreement between MOP and ICA for technical cooperation was dated June 12, 1957. Accomplishments included (1) six participants studying post-grad public and fiscal administration at the University of Tehran - they returned to Kabul in 1958 and were assigned to Prime Ministry and Planning Ministry, (2) two participants studying transportation administration in US, (3) one participant studying international administration and law, and (4) one participant selected to study banking practices in US. ICA paid for travel, training and subsistence costs; RGA paid for salary of participants.

Problems with project included difficulties obtaining fully qualified candidates: only one-half of FY57 funds were used and two participant programs were cancelled in FY58 for this reason. Problem was addressed by earlier screening of qualifications of proposed candidates.

PDAAF616F1 - PAR 1969 - lack of participants hindered progress. Details land tax/ income tax legislation, revenue collection and related training.

PDAAF617B1 - PAR 1970 - no abstract.

PDAAF617C1 - PAR 1970 - no abstract.

PDAAA390A1 - Airgram 1971 - Cadastral training and advisory services. Project helped cadastral program, good leadership. Participant numbers are sufficient.

PDAAF617E1 - PAR 1971 - no abstract

PDAAF617F1 - PAR 1972 - no abstract

PDAAR230 - PAR - 1973 - no abstract - Customs Dept.

PDAAR231 - PAR - 1973 no abstract - Revenue

PDAAF617G1 - 3060029 - PAR 1975 - Financial Administration Improvement no abstract

Public Administration Projects - 1960's

3060038

Afghan builds on an Ancient Civilization - Project 038 was designed to provide an essential base for a proper national resource inventory. A contract was negotiated between the Ministry of Mines and Industries, and Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc. in 1957.

By Nov. 1957, 165,000 sq. miles had been photographed. Completion of project was scheduled for the end of 1962. Maps were to facilitate future studies of water, timber, mineral, agricultural resources as well as studies of transportation and civil aviation.

Project Progress Report. 1959, p33 - General goals were outlined as follows: (1) Aerial photographic coverage of greater part of Afghanistan, (2) execution of ground control survey, (3) compilation and delivery of photo mosaics, and (4) compilation and development of topographic contour maps.

Progress through the end of '58 included: (1) 175,000 sq miles photographed, (2) 21 astronomic and barometric control stations established, (3) compilation of mosaics started.

Problems included: (1) photographic weather season is April to October only, (2) difficulty of terrain, and (3) time required for 1,574 miles of leveling survey.

Project Progress Report 1960, C-15 - Progress included completing photography of NE, Central, and SW sections (Soviet Techno Export company worked on northern section).

Problems: Fairchild's final completion of ground control program delayed because of absence of data from Soviet company (Techno Export). Also, Ministry of Mines and Industry is unable to offer complete services to take full advantage of products provided upon completion of project. Ministry lacks lab equipment and trained personnel.

Project Progress Report 1961, pg 71 - Aerial photo. will aid project 069 (Afghan Cartographic Institute).

Progress: US provided 3 technicians to assist RGA in field editing of maps. RGA expanded field edit teams. ICA financed increased scope of project including 342 linear miles of ground control.

Problem: Work was held up six months because of lack of tie-in data from Techno Export.

Topographic maps and field edit were to be completed in FY64.

Program and Project Data FY65, p.24 - More detailed mapping activities were carried out through the Cartographic Institute project. The maps were to be used to help the Cadastral Survey team develop land ownership maps needed for effective land taxation.

Progress: Mosaic compilation and preparation of the preliminary maps necessary for field editing began in 1961 and was still continuing in FY64. The first complete topographic section was produced in FY64.

Problem: Field work in Afghanistan was delayed due to late delivery of basic photographic plates by contractor. Most of the technical difficulties that caused the late delivery were resolved.

The scheduled final obligation was FY66.

3060069

Project Progress Report '61, p75 - The Institute was removed from military control and established as a separate entity in March 1959. A survey team from ICA/W examined the needs of the Institute in October '59. This project was designed to give full usefulness to the aerial surveys conducted under project 038. The long-term objective of this project was to map Afghanistan at 1:25,000 scale. The goals of the Institute were to: (1) satisfy demand for specific maps, plans, and surveys related to development work, (2) establish a first order leveling network, (3) establish a first order trigonometric network, and (4) cover economically important areas of the country with topographical maps.

The project agreement, signed in '61, provided that the RGA was to complete a new Institute building and was to cover local operational expenses. The US government was to furnish technicians and establish a formalized training program.

CP FY66, pg 20 - The Afghan Cartographic Institute, established in '59, included Geodosy, Topography, Photogrammetry and Reproduction Technical departments. The new Cartographic Institute building was completed, with the US providing \$340,000 worth of cartographic equipment and demonstrational materials. The last US advisor on the project was to complete his tour in FY68.

CP FY67, pg 23 - Progress: US assistance has been in organizing, developing, operating, and equipping the Institute's three main departments. About 60 members of the the technical staff completed in-service training programs. In '65, an aerial survey of the Kabul and Hari Rud River basins was made, resulting in accurate mapping of these areas.

3060080

PDAAC438B1 - 3060080 - Progress Report 1964 - Technical assistance by Robert Nathan in administration procedures and assistance in running Afghan economic program. Robert Nathan doing well, reorganized government economic planning and general economic coordination organized in Ministry of Planning. On-the-job-training helped prepare Afghans to carry on after project termination.

PDAAC438C1 - Special Evaluation 1964 - on Robert Nathan. Robert Nathan doing very well. Assisted MOP in preparation of projects; advised Ministry of Agriculture on enlarged credit program, agriculture research, increase wheat production, dairy processing plant in Kabul; and implemented sample agriculture census and publishing economic statistics. Prepared a proposal for second 5 year plan in Afghanistan, assisted in development of curriculum in economic planning training and conducting relevant participant training.

B3060080007202 - AID Library Af 330.9581.A257a - Airgram - Robert Nathan satisfactory.

PDAAC437D1 - PAR 1969 - Summary of background, Afghan inability to continue project after completion.

PDAAC437F1 - PAR 1970 - Problems in project - inadequate statistical program inhibits development planning, upgrading ministry personnel unsatisfactory, communications between ministries poor, achievement of project targets will require 5-10 yrs more of technical assistance. Low government pay major factor in poor administration.

PDAAC438A1 - PAR 1971 - Inadequate number of participants, MOP lacks commitment to development planning, low pay, planning and management a problem, inability to implement project plans, low technical skills of project personnel. Suggests elevating Ministry of Planning to Prime Minister's office to raise status.

Project Progress Report 1961, pg 151 - The title of this project is National Film Laboratory. The objective was to assist the RGA, through the Press Department, develop its communications facilities in the fields of film processing, developing, and production.

The goals of the project included (1) establishing a National Film processing Laboratory in Kabul, (2) constructing a modern film processing facility, (3) providing US technicians to operate the facility until Afghan national would be able to take over, and (4) providing training.

Program and Project Data 1965, pg 26 -

Progress: The plans and designs for the building and procurement of the necessary equipment were completed. An American firm signed a procurement contract to supervise the construction of the building, etc. The completed facility was to be turned over to the Afghan government in FY 1965.

Program and Project Data 1966, pg 36 - By FY67 \$424,000 of the scheduled \$599,000 had been disbursed.

3060100 (306-11-750-100)

Program and Project Data, CP 1969, p33 - This proj's initial obligation was in FY67 and its final obligation was scheduled to be in FY72. The estimated total cost was \$784,000 (later CPs reduce this figure to about \$350,000).

The goal of this loan and grant-financed land inventory project was (1) to assist the GOA broaden the coverage of tax rolls through a temporary land survey and registration, (2) to lay the foundation for a more equitable land tax system and for future land tax increases, and (3) to provide temporary land ownership records until a permanent cadastral registration is completed.

This project operated as an adjunct to the Cadastral Survey Organization of Afghan. Specific objectives of the project included an inventory of about 2.9 million acres of land during a five-year period.

3060108

I found no specific information on this project. However, this project may be a subproject of 306-11-990-000 - Technical Support. This project is described as financing logistical and administrative services that cannot be directly attributed to specific projects. Among the costs included were (1) salaries of division chiefs and their deputies and program assistants, (2) general program and economic staff, (3) supply staff, (4) communications staff, and (5) American secretaries.

Public Administration Projects - 1970's

3060123

See the Education for notes on 3060123.

3060124

PDAAD003A1 - 3060124 - PAR 1975 - Statistical Information System Development - Final PAR gives reasons for premature termination of project, defines 10 deficiencies of US project design and implementation, fault GOA administration of activities. Project successes and failures itemized.

3060135

I found no information in CPs on this, but it is mentioned in the printout as having a special evaluation PDAAR234 on rural schools.

3060143

3060143 - see PDAA398A1 & PDA4A402A1 in Agriculture under 3060129.

Information for the project descriptions came primarily from the following sources, listed here in project # order similar to the projects history list. Most of the sources used are listed here but additional sources of information may be found in the bibliographies, printouts, library card catalog cards and congressional presentations.

Sector Wide Reports

Kamrany, Nake M. United States and Soviet Union Aid Rivalry in Afghanistan. Los Angeles: Nake M. Kamrany. 1967. (AF 309.2235581 K15)

Koebig & Koebig. Transportation facilities of Afghanistan and Pakistan. Los Angeles: Koebig & Koebig for ICA, Oct. 1957. (AF 380.509581 K77)

From - Kamrany, Nake M. -

p. 67 - Prior to the foreign aid program there were no paved roads in Afghanistan. By 1956 the road building program was begun and by 1963, more than 1,000 miles of roads were paved and about 7,000 miles of all-weather primary and secondary roads connecting all major cities of the country had been constructed. (cite - Nake M. Kamrany in "The First Five-Year Plan of Afghanistan". The American Economist, Vol VIII, 1964, p. 59.)

In 1956, Afghan had no modern airport. By 1963, there were 5 including an international airport at Kandahar.

p. 68 - US constructed and surfaced the Torkham-Kabul-Kandahar-Spin Boldak roads, including a railway extension with terminal facilities for shipping goods via Pakistan.

- Benefits:
1. Industrial progress augmented.
 2. Labor mobility increased with social interaction between regions and ethnic groups expanded.
 3. Internal and external trade facilitated and increased - less spoilage and higher volume of fruits.
 4. Running and repair of motor vehicles reduced. Travel between cities reduced by hundreds of miles, saving time and expense.

Air Transport - p. 69 - In 1956 - Ariana had 2 rented aircraft. By 1966 Ariana had 20 planes with regular flights in the Middle East, South Asia and Europe. The International Airport at Kandahar was anticipated to be used by planes for refueling on routes to and from Europe to Asia, but the advent of modern jet aircraft made the stop unnecessary, leaving the airport underutilized.

Best Available Copy

p.3 - The goal was to link up Afghanistan's development projects

a) increase transport for higher agriculture and industrial production

b) eliminate surpluses and shortages on a regional basis

p. 8 - Priority I - Spin Baldak (Chaman) - Kandahar - 80% exports and imports pass through here - 65m/103km. Pave only as road in general is in good condition.

Kabul - Kandahar - regional transport of agriculture and industrial products - 305m/488km. Need to redo from start - use current road bed for gravel materials.

p. 9 - Kabul - Torkham 15-25% exports and imports - secondary route being paved by Afghans - credit to assist.

p. 16 - There is no need for a railway, and the cost is too prohibitive. However, a rail terminal at Spin Baldak near the Pakistan border is a key link to the Pakistan NW rail system and the port at Karachi.

pp. 29-69 -- Analysis and commentary on Afghan and Pakistan road systems

3060036

Pan American World Airways, Inc. Program of Technical Assistance to Ariana Afghan Airlines Co. Ltd.; Summary Progress Report, Jan. 1957 - June 1962. USA: Pan American World Airways, Inc. Feb. 1964. (PNARD705)

Pan American World Airways, Inc. Program of Technical Assistance to Ariana Afghan Airlines Co. Ltd.; Summary Progress Report, 1962 - 1965. USA: Pan American World Airways, Inc. n.d. (PNARD706)

Pan American World Airways, Inc. Program of Technical Assistance to Ariana Afghan Airlines Co. Ltd.; Summary Progress Report, July 1965 - Mar. 1968. Final Report. USA: Pan American World Airways, Inc. n.d. (AF 387.7 F187a)

USAID/Afghanistan. Air Transportation Development Project in Afghanistan. Project Case History. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. Mar. 1963. Proj# 30616370036. (AF 387.7 A257a) - not located in library

3060025

White, (Ken R.) Consulting Engineers Inc., Afghan Regional Transit Project; Engineers Final Report. For USAID, Denver, CO: Ken R. White Consulting Engineers. Nov. 1961. Contract # ICAC-1059. (AF 625.7 W585)

USAID/Afghanistan. Motor Vehicle Transportation Project in Afghanistan.
Project Case History. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. Mar. 1963.
 Proj# 30616390048. (AF 388.3 A257) - not located in library

3060084

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers. Report on Feasibility of
Improving Highway from Herat to Afghanistan - Iranian Border.
 Washington, DC: Department of the Army. for USAID. Dec. 1963. (AF
 388.1 A741) not located in library

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers. Technical Assistance
Project History and Analysis Report: Herat - Islam Qala Highway,
Afghanistan. Washington, DC: Department of the Army. for USAID.
 1968. (AF 625.7 A741)

US Army Corps of Engineers Herat - Islam Qala Road 1968

p.2 - agreements signed 1951 - Technical assistance, 1953 - Technical
 assistance, 1956 - Economic assistance (after \$100 mill Soviet credit)
 May 57 road study of Afghanistan by ICA completed.

US improved SE loop Kabul-Kandahar

Soviets constructed SW portion of loop and were beginning NE part of loop.

p.3 - Kabul - Torkham (Khyber Pass) road to Pakistan completed
 earlier; Kandahar - Spin Baldak (Chaman) to Pakistan completed earlier.

1961-66 - Kabul - Kandahar 510 km constructed.

Trade route to Pakistan closed in 1961 caused interest in Iran as an
 outlet via Herat - Islam Qala (Meshhad)

p. 4 - Short range goals -

1. increase and facilitate flow of goods - agricultural, industrial,
 livestock, equipment to domestic and foreign markets.
2. decrease costs in transport - cheaper POL (Petroleum, Oil, Lubrication)
 in Iran, reduce POL consumption, reduce vehicle maintenance, increase use
 by vehicles, decrease time
3. encourage travel and tourism
4. raise educational level through school child transport
5. demonstrate of US friendship via credit for the project.

p. 4 - Long term goals

1. improve economic situation of country through faster, smoother
 transport, at lower cost.
2. open land for settlement, increase production.
3. link major cities
4. link in trans-continental highway in S. Asia
5. link with Iran and promote trade
6. More frequent contact between the government and people will promote
 cohesion and socialization.
7. US-Afghan relations would improve.

1963 CoE (Army Corps of Engineers) reconnaissance
1964 CoE feasibility study
1964 Louis Berger final alignment survey design bridges and drainage.
1966 CoE final design

Contractors - joint venture:

Oman Construction Co., Inc.; R. P. Farnsworth & Co, Inc.; Wright Contracting Co.; Morrison - Knudsen International, Co., Inc.; J.A. Jones Construction Co.; Peter Kiewit Sons' Co.

p. 10 - the above were already working on the Kabul-Kandahar highway completing it and were able to transfer their men and equip easily
The road was completed early - Oct. 1967 instead of Aug 68.

3060063

Pan American World Airways, Inc. Program of Technical Assistance to Ariana Afghan Airlines Co. Ltd.; Summary Progress Report, 1962 - 1965. USA: Pan American World Airways, Inc. n.d. (PNARD706)

Pan American World Airways, Inc. Program of Technical Assistance to Ariana Afghan Airlines Co. Ltd.; Summary Progress Report, July 1965 - Mar. 1968. Final Report. USA: Pan American World Airways, Inc. n.d. (AF 387.7 F187a)

Ariana Report - Pan Am - 1968

p.IV-1 - 11 years of air transport development began Jan 1957

p.II-23 - through 68 used prop planes - in 1966 ordered jets, delivery 1968

p.II-2 - Pakistan border closed 62/63 and 65 resulted in high demand for air service.

p. I-3 - Ariana had routes to regional gateways such as Teheran and Beirut, in 1966 expanded to N. Europe, first Rotterdam and later London.

p.II-22 - continued problem with lack of trained personnel and very limited facilities in country to train.

p. II-23 - Ariana was first business in Afghan to use modern machine methods in accounting.

p.II-6 & 7 - training in Afghan by Pan Am, also in Beirut at ICAO-sponsored Air Safety Center

p. II-7 - US training for flight engineers, maintenance. pilots, ground crews

p. II-12, 13 HAJ assistance - (Haj is the Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca)

'66 - 2641 transported

'67 - 4100

'68 - 4300 - jets used for first time.

Exhibit G - 57-68 - 117 students trained.

World Bank. Afghanistan: Appraisal of a Second Road Improvement and Maintenance Project. Washington, DC: World Bank. 2 Vol. 1973. (AF 625.76 W927a) - World Bank room 203 SA-18, Check with AID Library

World Bank, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Appraisal of an Aviation Project, Afghanistan. Washington, DC: IBRD. 2 Vol. 1973. (AF 629.1 W927) - World Bank room 203 SA-18, Check with AID Library

While there is no sector for women per se in the Afghanistan program, women were encouraged to participate in development. Rural women particularly were reluctant to do so, largely because of the conservative Muslim culture in which they lived. USAID did a few studies and required a portion of new classrooms constructed under AID auspices to be set aside for girls. The two reports below briefly discuss the constraints women in Afghanistan face and AID's agenda for women.

SPECIAL:

Population Briefing Paper No. 20 "Country Rankings Of The Status Of Women" June 1988

WID And The Afghan Context 1977

PDAAV821 - WID And The Afghan Context.

This paper examines several issues related to the socio-cultural context of Afghanistan and to the WID programming possibilities as they apply to the rural population. The report is a brief social context overview and does not evaluate specific USAID activities that relate to WID. The report analyzes Afghan women in the following context: 1) nation; 2) family; 3) women's roles; 4) economy; 5) education; 6) tradition; 7) government; and 8) women in leadership. The paper concludes that A.I.D. WID values and orientation and the Afghan socio-cultural climate are often in opposition with each other. Even so, the paper recognizes the goal of WID to improve the condition of women as realistic, if careful and sensitive cultural planning is undertaken (recognizing and expecting resistance from the target group--rural women). In conclusion, the study reports the Mission does not plan to implement programs which will drastically alter the role of women in society.

PNAAG070 - 2930035 - Program Development Activities - "Women And The Development Process In Afghanistan" 1978 - Contract No. AID/NE-c-1487. This document analyzes Afghan women's participation in the development process and addresses how to facilitate an expanded role in future socio-economic growth. The report also delves into the diverse lifestyles of Afghan women and into the constraints which they face in a conservative Muslim society. The report is presented in four sections. The first section is a statistical profile of Afghan women. The second section presents four anthropological profiles of Afghan women from various regions. The third section discusses programs relating to Afghan women. The final section contains recommendations for future training projects.

The Population Crisis Committee - "Country Rankings Of The Status Of Women", Briefing Paper No. 20, June 1988.

The status of Afghan women as compared world-wide (99 countries) is ranked "extremely poor". Afghanistan received the lowest rankings in the world in the sector areas of Health and Employment. On a 20 point scale on the status of Women world-wide here's how Afghanistan rates:

Marriage and Children:	Afghanistan	7.0	
	Lowest ranking:	Saudi Arabia	4.0
	Highest ranking:	Australia	20.0
		New Zealand	20.0
Health:	Afghanistan	3.5	
	Lowest Ranking:	Afghanistan	3.5
	Highest ranking:	Finland	20.0
Education:	Afghanistan	5.5	
	Lowest ranking:	Benin	2.5
	Highest ranking:	United States	18.5
Employment:	Afghanistan	2.0	
	Lowest ranking:	Afghanistan	2.0
		etc...	
	Highest ranking:	Sweden	14.5
Social Equality	Afghanistan	8.0	
	Lowest ranking:	Pakistan	2.0
		Saudi Arabia	2.0
		United Arab Em.	2.0
	Highest ranking:	Finland	18.5
		Sweden	18.5

Over all Afghanistan is ranked 97 out of 99 countries in the status of women. For more information, narrative, and statistics SEE: Population Briefing Paper No. 20 and accompanying statistical chart entitled "Poor, Powerless and Pregnant".

AFGHANISTAN

PARTIAL CONTRACTOR LIST

1959 - AFGHANISTAN BUILDS ON AN ANCIENT CIVILIZATION -AID Library - AF 309.2235581 U58a. -
Near East Foundation - Rural development near Kabul 56-57

Pacific Architects and Engineers, Inc. - Kabul University and Kandahar Airport

Teachers College, Columbia University - Teacher education and ESL teachers to Ministry of Education.

Continental Allied Company, Inc. - Feasibility of industrial district near Kandahar.

Koebig and Koebig - Field engineering and economic reconnaissance of Afghanistan and Pakistan transportation system completed 57

Morrison-Knudsen Afghanistan, Inc. - Helmand Valley and Kandahar Airport work

Pan American Airways - Assist Ariana Afghan Airlines

University of Wyoming - Instructors for the Faculty of Agriculture and Engineering, Vocational Agriculture School, and AIT, as well as agricultural research specialists.

E.B. Steele Co. of Idaho - Assist Ministry of Public Works implement national road improvement and maintenance program.

Tudor Engineering Company - Overall report and recommendations on development of Helmand Valley finished in 56 as basis for operations in that area.

Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc. - Aerial survey of Afghanistan.

Ken R. White Consulting Engineers of Denver, CO - Part of Afghanistan Regional Transit project - engineering the Kabul - Kandahar - Spin Baldak road.

Public Administration Service of Chicago - Advising RGA on fiscal management systems and principles.

United States Assistance to the Development of Education in Afghanistan

1966 - INV isn=12307

Engineering Service, Inc. - worked with the Faculty of Engineering from 63-72.

PDAAA401A1

Robert Nathan Assoc. - Maternal child health, family planning, contraceptive research and planning

PDAAC438B1

Robert Nathan 64 - Administration procedures and technical assistance in running Afghanistan economic program

PDAAF010A1

Checci Corp. - 1974 - Technical assistance to government ministry charged with promoting private industry

Helping People - U. S. Agency for International Development, Mission to Afghanistan. April 1976 - Aid Library - AF 309.2235581 B881

U.S. Soil Conservation Service - Helmand Valley Drainage begun 1975.

Checci and Company - Afghan Fertilizer Company Technical Assistance.

University of California, Santa Cruz - 2 nurse-educator advisors in curriculum and administration of the Kabul Auxiliary Nurse-midwife School

Management Sciences for Health, Inc. - Technical assistance in Ministry of Health in planning, training, and administration of Basic Health Services

Fischbach-Oman, International - Construction of hydro-electric generating units at the Kajakai Dam.

International Engineering Co. - Engineering of transmission line south from Kajakai to settlements at Kandahar, Kashkar Gah, and Girishk.

Fischback and Moore International Corporation - Physical construction of transmission lines from Kajakai to Girishk.

Harza Engineering Company - electric transmission lines

PDAAC459G1, A1, PDAAC460C1,

George Washington University - National Development Training - Legal training - 73-76.

PDAAA396A1

University of Nebraska & University of Connecticut - Participant training programs training development administrators.

PDAAC429C1 - 306000201 1954-63 Eval National Agriculture Development Research Technical Assistance Project. Project designed to improve the quality and quantity of agricultural production and export crops through research programs, testing and demonstrations. Univ. of Wyoming contract, with assistance of direct-hires and FAO technician.

PLAAA394A1 - 3060070, 3060057, 3060028, 3060008, 3060092, Audits of Agricultural Education Project - 1969. University of Wyoming contract. Work in 3 areas, vocational agriculture, Kabul University Faculty of Agriculture, Kabul University Library.

AID Library - 3060092 - AF 630.7 W992c University of Wyoming describes its 20 year involvement)

The Afghan Karakul Institute : A Method For Administering US/AID Technical Assistance, Vector Corporation 1969, (A.I.D. Library AF 675.3 V413). 3060004

Proj 091 focused on elementary education and secondary education. Teachers College of Columbia University worked in primary teacher education and in the Faculty of Education, ESL, and Math, Science, and University Administration. Indiana University worked with University administration improvement from 72-73.

Proj 092 worked in Agricultural Education. University of Wyoming worked in the Faculty of Agriculture 56-71, in the Kabul University Library 58-68, and vocational agriculture went from 56-66 with University of Wyoming involvement from 62-66.

Proj 093 was in Technical Education. Engineering Service, Inc. worked with the Faculty of Engineering from 65-72. Afghanistan Institute of Technology - a secondary vocational agricultural school was worked on by the University of Wyoming 55-62 and SIU 65-71. AIT design and construction was handled by Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall - Architects.

3060019 (EDUCATION) & 3060018 (INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION)
Project Progress Reports '59, '60, & '61

Accomplishments between '59-'61 are given in detail in Project Progress Reports of those years (see pgs 82, E-9, and 117, respectively).

It was from this project that the first Teachers College, Columbia University (TCCU) contract was funded. The contract was signed on April 1954.

Project Progress Report '60 - 3060044, 3060057 - Educational Facilities & Kabul University Development -In 1960, the contract for the construction of the five Kabul University buildings was let to the Hochtief Company, a German organization.

USAID/Afghanistan. Educational Facilities -- Kabul University project in Afghanistan -- evaluation of contractor's (Pacific Architects and Engineers, Inc.) performance
AF 690.73 A257

PDAAU827 - 3060013 - Terminal Report - 1968 - Kabul University Improvement with Indiana University as contractor.

PDAAC460C1 - 3060123 - Progress report 1975 - Second group of Afghan legal professional successfully trained. Language problems still. Degree program not as much of an issue because George Washington University would not relax degree entrance standards.

PDAAA396A1 - 306012310 - Special Eval n.d. - University of Nebraska and University of Connecticut participant training programs. UC trains development administrators. Some problems in implementation. UN positive experience but needs to be more relevant to management development needs of the Afghan ministries.

3060082 - National Public Health Facilities - To answer the specialized equipment needs of Avicenna Hospital in Kabul, the U.S. Government provided hospital, surgical and laboratory items as a grant through MEDICO pharmaceutical supplies. Financial obligations equal 50,000 through June 30, 1961. SEE: "Project Progress Report: U. S. Operations Mission to Afghanistan - June 30, 1961" P. 111.

See also: TAICH. Directory of PVO Projects in Afghanistan. see bibliography for exact title.

PDAAA401A1 - 3060152, 3060139 - Eval of Robt Nathan Assoc. in MCH, FP, Contraceptive research and Planning, etc. no abst.

3060003 Information from: Afghanistan Builds on an Ancient Civilization. 1959? Afghanistan is in desperate need of low cost fuel, thus I.C.A. provided a US Bureau of Mines mining engineer to advise Afghan Ministry of Mines and Industries.

3060003 - Draft legislation of mining and petroleum laws, prepared by US Geological Survey, considered by Royal Government of Afghanistan.

3060116 - PLAAF010A1 - Final Report 1974 - Checci Corporation provided assistance to government ministries charged with promoting private industry.

3060041 - Harza Engineering Co. U.S. contracted to supervise repairs;
2) Kabul University contracted to conduct hydraulic model studies of Girishk plant.

FDAAM748 - 3060041 11/05/66-05/04/70 PAR Kandahar Diesel Electric Generators. Evaluates project to design and install two 1500kw packaged diesel generators to alleviate a critical power shortage in the city of Kandahar.

CONTRACTS: 1) R W Beck & Assoc. contracted to prepare specifications and contract documents for the procurement of generators, supervision of their installation, and supervision and training of Afghan personnel in operation and maintenance. 2) Fairbanks-Morris contracted to construct and install diesel units.

PDAAM750 - 3060041 06/30/70-11/15/70 PAR Helmand-Arghandab Valley Electric Power. Evaluates project to provide adequate and reliable electric power to the Helmand Valley in Afghanistan.

CONTRACTS: 1) HACU construction company contract with ABM - (Afghan Power Authority). 2) Harza contract terminated, 6/30/70. 3) National Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA)

PDAAF602G1 - 3060101 through 05/04/70 PAR Kajakai Hydroelectric Power.
CONTRACTS: International Engineering Company

PDAAU636 - 3060090 - Special Evaluation - Covers accomplishments from 1949 - 1956. no abst. by Tudor Engineering.

3060006; 3060023 - PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION - Afghan Builds on an Ancient Civilization - Helmand Public Health and Sanitation was a cooperative project with the Helmand Valley Authority (HVA), whose goal was to complete and equip a public health hospital and clinic at Lashkar Gah and to provide training for public health personnel.

It was planned that the hospital and training center would be staffed by Afghans with assistance from WHO and Medical International Cooperation (MEDICO), an private US organization.

3060006; 3060023 - PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION - Project Progress Report 1961, p53 - Pacific Architects and Engineers provided ICA with electrical and mechanical specifications for the hospital.

3060021 - HELMAND SURFACE WATER INVESTIGATION - Afghan Builds on an Ancient Civilization - Proj 021, titled "Surface Water Investigation" in this document, was designed to provide adequate hydrologic information. Hydrologists were provided through an ICA agreement with the US Geological Survey.

3060050 - Project Progress Report 1960, pB-10 - The rationale of this project was to make fully productive ICA's large investment in land and water resources development through the provision of technical assistance. A private contractor could not be found to provide this assistance, so in 1959 an agreement was entered into with the Bureau of Reclamation of the US Department of the Interior to initiate advisory services.

This project was directly related to others in the Helmand Valley, especially 053 (Helmand Irrigation Construction and Survey) and 056 (Helmand Resources Development).

Accomplishments during 1959 included the Bureau of Reclamation and Department of Interior providing three advisors to review project proposals for the Helmand Valley. The Public Administration Service (PAS) provided two specialists, under contract since 1953.

3060053 - Helmand Irrigation Construction and Survey - This project included construction of main irrigation canals, laterals, drains, and intakes on the Arghandab and Darweshan irrigation areas. The contract was with Morrison-Knudsen Afghanistan, Inc.

3060106 - TECHNICAL SUPPORT HELMAND VALLEY - KANDAHAR DIESEL GENERATOR Program and Project Data CP FY 1970, pg 29 - Although no information under the above project number could be found, there was a development loan that financed the foreign exchange costs of additional generating capacity for the City of Kandahar. Two 1500 KW diesel-electric generating units were financed to alleviate the power shortage at Kandahar at low capital cost. Contract for work was awarded to R.W. Beck & Company, Seattle, Washington in 1967, which corresponds to the beginning date of project 3060106.

3060029 - PDAAF616G1 - PAR 1969 - Budget improvement - US advisors are Robt Nathan Assoc. and Public administration Service.

3060038 - Afghan builds on an Ancient Civilization Proj 038 was designed to provide an essential base for a proper national resource inventory. A contract was negotiated between the Ministry of Mines and Industries, and Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc. in 1957.

3060038 - Project Progress Report 1960, C-15 - Progress included completing photography of NE, Central, and SW sections (Soviet Techno Export company worked on northern section).

Problems: Fairchild's final completion of ground control program delayed because of absence of data from Soviet company (Techno Export).

3060080 - PDAAC438B1 - 3060080 - Progress Report 1964 - technical assistance by Robt Nathan in administration procedures and assistance in running Afghan economic program. Robt Nathan doing well, reorganized government economic planning and general economic coordination organized in Ministry of Planning. On-the-job-training helped prepare Afghans to carry on after project termination.

&

PDAAC438C1 - Special Eval 1964 - on Robt Nathan. Robt Nathan doing very well.

Overview of transportation sector in 1957. Koebig & Koebig. See: Koebig & Koebig. Transportation facilities of Afghanistan and Pakistan. Los Angeles:Koebig & Koebig for ICA, Oct. 1957. (AF 380.509581 K77)

3060036 & 3060063 - Pan American World Airways, Inc. developed Ariana Afghan Airlines.

3060025 - Ken R.White, Consulting Engineers Inc., Afghan Regional Transit

3060084 - Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers. Herat - Islam Qala Highway.

Soviets constructed SW portion of loop and were beginning NE part of loop. 1963 CoE (Army Corps of Engineers) reconnaissance; 1964 CoE feasibility study; 1964 Louis Berger final alignment survey design bridges and drainage; 1966 CoE final design.

Contractors - joint venture
Oman Contruction Co., Inc.
R. P. Farnsworth & Co, Inc.
Wright Contracting Co.
Morrison - Knudsen International, Co., Inc.
J.A. Jones Construction Co.
Peter Kiewit Sons' Co.

p. 10 - the above were already working on the Kabul-Kandahar highway completing it and were able to transfer their men and equip easily
The road was completed early - Oct. 1967 instead of Aug 68.

Afghanistan

Select Bibliography

Documents from the A.I.D. Library Collection,
AID Document and Inventory databases

- Afghanistan, Ministry of Education. Manpower and Education in Afghanistan; Report of the Manpower Committee, Education Commission. Kabul: Government of Afghanistan, Ministry of Education. Mar. 1969. (AF 374.013 M285)
- Afghanistan, Ministry of Planning. First Five Year Plan, 1956/7 - 1961/62 -Afghanistan. Kabul: Government of Afghanistan, Ministry of Planning. 1956. (AF 330.9581 A257b)
- Afghanistan, Ministry of Planning. Second Five Year Plan, 1962 - 67 (March 1962 - March 1967). Kabul: Government of Afghanistan, Ministry of Planning. 1963. (AF 330.9581 A257c)
- Afghanistan, Ministry of Planning. Third Five Year Economic and Social Plan, 1962 - 67 (March 1962 - March 1967). Kabul: Government of Afghanistan, Ministry of Planning. April 1967, also revised Plan Nov. 1968. (AF 330.9581 A257d)
- Afghanistan, Ministry of Planning. Fourth Five Year Plan -- National Development Plan for Afghanistan, 1971 - 76 (1971/2 - 1976/7). Kabul: Government of Afghanistan, Ministry of Planning. July 1973. Draft. (AF 614.09581 M266e)
- Afghanistan, Ministry of Planning. First Seven Year Economic and Social Development Plan, 1976 - 83 (1976 - 1983). Kabul: Government of Afghanistan, Ministry of Planning. 1976. 2 vol. (AF 330.9581 K45)
- Agency for International Development. Audit Report on the Implementation of the AID Program in Afghanistan. Audit Report, Afghanistan, Report No. 5-306-77-18. Washington, DC: A.I.D., 1977. ISN: 5980 - Loc: P310/08363.
- Agency for International Development. Development Grant Program Evaluation, Afghanistan, Project Case History: Summary. 306-AB-11-AA-5. USAID/Kabul: National Agricultural Development, Research, 1963. ISN:9769 - Loc: P442/08171.
- Agency for International Development. A.I.D. Project History List, Afghanistan. Washington, DC: A.I.D., 1986. PAISHIST - AID Library Special Reference Collection.

Agency for International Development. Population Assistance in Afghanistan. USAID/Kabul. 1973. ISN: 6767 - Loc: P357/08283.

Agency for International Development. Report of Appraisal of Project Planning and Monitoring Activities for Selected Technical Assistance Projects in Afghanistan. Washington, DC: USAID. Mar. 1973 (AF 309.2235581 A912)

Agency for International Development. Statistics and Reports Division. U.S. Foreign Assistance and Assistance from International Organizations. Agency for International Development, 1945-1962. AID Library Special Reference Collection.

Agency for International Development. Summary of Agricultural Division Program, Afghanistan. Loc: P391/08352.

Agency for International Development. U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants and Assistance from International Organizations. July, 1945-September, 1986. AID Library Special Reference Collection.

Agency for International Development. U.S. Foreign AID in the Near East and South Asia. Washington, DC: A.I.D., 1965. AID Library Special Reference Collection.

American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc. Development Assistance Programs of U.S. Non-Profit Organizations in Afghanistan. PN-AAX-442. ACVAFS, 1974.

American Universities Field Staff, Inc. Dynamics of Population in Afghanistan. A Fieldstaff Perspective on the Impact of Population Problems on Society. USA: 1971. (AF 301.32 D942)

American University Development Education and Training Research Institute. Participant Assessment of USAID/ Afghanistan. Profile Report. USA: Feb. 1971. Proj# 91511995031. (374.013 A512)

Andersen, Clay J. Banking and Credit System for the Economic Development of Afghanistan. Washington, DC: Robert R. Nathan for USAID. May 1967. (AF 332.1 A545)

Asian Development Bank. Economic Report on Afghanistan. Bangkok, Thailand: ADB. June 1973. (330.9581 A832)

Baron, Lloyd. The Paktia Development Project: Afghanistan: A History, Analysis and Summary of Project Proposals. Draft. USA. 1973. (AF 301.35 B265)

- Beasley, W. B. Rogers, et al. Evaluation of the Afghanistan Family Guidance Association Clinic Expansion. Washington, DC: American Public Health Association. July 1977. (AF 301.32 B368)
- Benz, John S.; E. N. Holmgreen. Helmand Valley -- Overall View. Kabul: USAID/Afghanistan. Nov. 1962. (AF 630.9581 B479)
- Blumhagen, Rex; Jeanne Blumhagen. Family Health Care: A Rural Health Care Delivery System. Wheaton, IL: Medical Assistance Programs, Inc. 1974. Proj# 298011000. (AF 614.09581 B658 or PNAAG038)
- Brown, H. Leslie. Export Trade Promotion in Afghanistan. USA. 1970. (AF 382.6 B878)
- Brown, Vincent W. Helping People. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. 1976. (AF 309.2235581 B881)
- Caudill, Mildred. Helmand-Arghandab Valley: Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow. For USAID\ Afghanistan, USA. 1969. (AF 301.35 C371)
- Center for Disease Control. CDC Support Services Report: Evaluation of the Afghan Family Guidance Association (AFGA), Afghanistan -- Initial Report. PDAAA401A1. Atlanta, GA: Center for Disease Control for USAID. April 1978.
- Checchi and Co. Afghanistan Industrial Development Project; Final Report. Washington, DC: Checchi and Co. Sept. 1974. Proj# 30611910116. (AF 338.09581 C514)
- Clapp-Wincek, Cynthia. The Helmand Valley Project in Afghanistan. PN-AAI-028. A.I.D. Evaluation Special Study No. 18. Washington, DC: Agency for International Development, 1983.
- Clifton, James H. Seed Industry Program for Afghanistan. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. Jan. 1969. (AF 631.521 C639a)
- Crain, Lawrence. W. Keys to Acceptability of an Advisor in a Foreign Setting. USAID/ Afghanistan. June 1971. (AF 301.2 C887)
- Crain, Lawrence W., Martin Cernik. Public Administration Division and the Population/ Family Planning Division, USAID/ Afghanistan. Kabul: USAID/Afghanistan. Dec. 1972 (AF 309.2235581 C887)
- Crawford, Mercer W.; and William J. Richter. Report R-15, Afghanistan Project Financial Administration Improvement (Revenue) AID/nesa-548, Final Report. Public Administration Service. 1976. ISN: 5942 - IOC: P311/08363
- Dalton, James J. Area Development Projects-Evaluative Criteria. PN-AAU-205. AID/SOD/PDC-C-0399. 1981. (Helmand Valley)
- DeGroot, Leslie J. Terminal Report. Project # 3060023. USOM/Kabul. May 1956. (AF 614.09581 A257 DeGroot)

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers. Report on Feasibility of Improving Highway from Herat to Afghanistan - Iranian Border. Washington, DC: Department of the Army. for USAID. Dec. 1963. (AF 388.1 A741)

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers. Technical Assistance Project History and Analysis Report: Herat - Islam Qala Highway, Afghanistan. Washington, DC: Department of the Army. for USAID. 1968. (AF 625.7 A741)

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. Helmand Arghandab Valley Project, Afghanistan; Central Arghandab Valley Unit. Feasibility Report. Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation for USAID. Dec. 1970. (AF 333.913 I61)

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. Economics of Agricultural Production in Helmand Valley, Afghanistan. Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation for USAID. Oct. 1965. (AF 338.1 S844)

Department of State. Development Assistance Program, Afghanistan FY 76. Draft, Part I. Washington, DC: Department of State, 1975. ISN: 12923 - Loc: P511.

Downs, Robert B. The Kabul University Library; An Evaluation of its Present Status and Recommendations for its Growth and Development, Together with Proposals for the Improvement of Other Libraries in Kabul. Wyoming: Wyoming University. Aug. 1963. (PNARC149)

Engleman, Finis E. An Evaluation of Primary Teacher Education in Afghanistan, 1954 - 1967. Kabul: Columbia Univ. Teachers College, New York. May 1967. (AF 370.71 C726)

Evaluation Technologies, Inc. Afghanistan: A Country Profile. PNAAR425. Contract No: AID-otr-C-1553. Arlington, VA: Evaluation Technologies, Inc., 1977.

Franck, Peter G. Afghanistan Between East and West. Washington, DC: National Planning Association. May 1960. (AF 338.91581 F822)

Fry, Maxwell J. Afghanistan's Financial Sector Development Programme. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. Feb. 1973. (AF 332 F947)

Fry, Maxwell J. Has Velocity in Afghanistan been Constant? Kabul: Agency for International Development, 1973. ISN: 5121 - Loc: P253/08293.

Furnia, Arthur H. Syncrisis, the Dynamics of Health: 24. Afghanistan. Washington, DC: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of International Health. 1978. (AF 614.09581 or PNAAHL20)

- Gerkin, Egbert. Land Productivity and the Employment Problem in Rural Areas. Center Discussion Paper No. 176. USA: Yale University, Economic Growth Center. Mar. 1973. (AF 338.1 G369)
- Givens, Meredith B. Human Resources Development and Manpower Utilization in Afghanistan. Kabul: USAID/Afghanistan. May 1967. (AF 370.19 G539)
- Graham, David. Vocational Education in Afghanistan; Pattern for Development. Kabul: USOM/ Afghanistan. Mar. 1959. (AF 373.246 G738)
- Grantham, Elonzo B.; and James S. Killen. Evaluation of A.I.D. Assistance in Afghanistan. Washington, DC: USAID. 1966-1967. CLASSIFIED (AF 309.2235581 G763)
- Grassmuck, George; Adamec, Ludwig W.; and Irwin, Frances H., eds. Afghanistan, Some New Approaches. Ann Arbor, MI: Center for Near Eastern and North African Studies, The University of Michigan, 1969. ISN: 3447 - Loc: P186/08313.
- Gul, Azam; and Lloyd Pickett. Agronomic Survey in Six Eastern Provinces of Afghanistan. Kabul: Kabul University, Faculty of Agriculture. 1966. (AF 630.9581 G971)
- Hamer, Paul O. Mineral Resources and Coal Production; Review and Final Progress Report. USAID/ Afghanistan. Apr. 1958. (AF 338.2721 H214)
- Harris, Fred; Ralph Purdy; Helen Trager; et. al. Public School Education in Afghanistan: A Survey of Needs and Proposals for Development. Washington, DC: ICA. 1959? (PNARC431)
- Harza Engineering Co. Arghandab Hydroelectric Power Project, Kandahar, Afghanistan; Summary Report. Chicago, IL: Harza Engineering Co. for USAID. April 1961. (AF 621.312134 H343a)
- Harza Engineering Co. Arghandab Hydroelectric Power Project, Kandahar, Afghanistan; Project Planning Report. Chicago, IL: Harza Engineering Co. for USAID. April 1962. (AF 621.312134 H343b)
- Harza Engineering Co. Girishk Hydroelectric Power System, Afghanistan; Report. Chicago, IL: Harza Engineering Co. for USAID. 2 Vols. March 1963. With Supplement Oct. 1964. (AF 621.312134 H343)
- Harza Engineering Co. Helmand - Arghandab Valley Electric Power, Afghanistan; Final Report. Chicago, IL: Harza Engineering Co. for USAID. April 1970. Proj# 30652220041. (AF 621.312134 H343c)

- Hinrichs, Harley H. Role of Public Finance in Economic Development in Afghanistan. Washington, DC: Robert R. Nathan for USAID. May 1967. (AF 336.09591 H664)
- Hoffman, Carter. Practical Ideas for Afghan Beekeepers. USAID/ Afghanistan. Jan. 1972. (AF 638.1 H699)
- Hooker, Raymond W. The Draft 1352 State Budget of Afghanistan and the Budget Message: An Analysis. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. May. 1973. (AF 354.581722 H784)
- Hooker, R.W. The 1354 State Budget of Afghanistan--Elements and Comments. USAID/Afghanistan. 1975. ISN: 4269 - Loc: 234/08382.
- Hugerth, Christine S. A Brief History of the Cooperative Education Projects of the Royal Government of Afghanistan and A.I.D. Kabul: Government of Afghanistan, Ministry of Education. Mar. 1968. (AF 370.9581 H891)
- Huges, Edward L. Evaluation of Customs Technical Assistance to Afghanistan. Washington, DC: Bureau of Customs. Aug. 1971. (AF 336.26 H893)
- Hulsizer, Allan L. Teacher's Guidebook for Curriculum Construction; Rough Draft of a Workbook in Phases of Fundamental Education. Kabul: USOM/ Afghanistan. 1961. (AF 375.001 H917)
- Hunte, Pamela A. Women and the Development Process in Afghanistan. Washington, DC: USAID. 1978. Proj# 29800350. (AF 301.412 H944 or PNAAG070)
- International Cooperation Administration. Development of Afghan Agriculture - 1959-60. Washington, DC: ICA. 1960? (AF 630.9581 D489)
- International Cooperation Administration. Afghanistan Looks Ahead. Washington, DC: ICA. n.d. (AF 309.2235581 A257)
- Johnson, Edwin R. General Plan for an Agricultural Credit Program in Afghanistan. Kabul: USOM/ Afghanistan. Nov. 1959. (AF 332.71 J66)
- Johnson, V. Webster. Advisory Report to the Ministry of the Interior on Land Settlement and Related Problems. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. May 1967. (AF 333.32 J69)
- Jones, James R. Program of Ground Water Resources Investigations for the Helmand - Arghandab Valley Authority, Afghanistan. Washington, DC: Geological Survey. Dec. 1971. (AF 333.9104 J77)

- Kamrany, Nake M. United States and Soviet Union Aid Rivalry in Afghanistan. Los Angeles: Nake M. Kamrany. 1967. (AF 309.2235581 K15)
- Kerr, Graham. Demographic Research in Afghanistan: A National Survey of the Settled Population. New York: New York State University. 1977. Afghanistan Council of the Asia Society, Occasional paper No. 13. (AF 312 K41)
- Koebig & Koebig. Transportation facilities of Afghanistan and Pakistan. Los Angeles: Koebig & Koebig for ICA, Oct. 1957. (AF 380.509581 K77)
- Lal, S.B. Plant Diseases in Afghanistan. Kabul: Plant Protection Association of Afghanistan in cooperation with USAID/ Afghanistan. June 1973. (AF 632.8 L193)
- Lieberman, Samuel S. Afghanistan: Population and Development in the "Land of Insolence". PN-AAN-636. Working Papers No. 58. New York, NY: The Population Council, 1980.
- Long, V. G.; S. E. Hamblen. University of Kabul; Faculty of Agriculture, Engineering, and Veterinary Medicine; Kabul, Afghanistan: Engineering Case Study (Success or Failure). Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. Oct. 1962. Proj#s 30611660028, 30611660057. (AF 620.007 W992a)
- Maierhofer, Charles R. Drainage and Related Problems of Irrigation Development in the Helmand Valley of Afghanistan: Reconnaissance Report. Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation for TCA. April 1954. (AF 627.54 M217)
- Maierhofer, Charles R. Drainage and Related Problems of the Helmand Valley Development Project, Afghanistan. Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation for ICA. April 1961. (AF 627.54 M217a)
- Management Sciences for Health. Basic Health Services Equipment Manual USA: Management Sciences for Health. May 1975. Proj# 48911580649. (AF 610.28 M266)
- Management Sciences for Health. Basic Health Services Statistics: A Summary Analysis. USA: Management Sciences for Health. 1974? Proj# 48911580649. (AF 614.09581 M266b)
- Management Sciences for Health. A Health Survey of Three Provinces of Afghanistan, A Tool for the Planning of Health Services. AID/pha-c-1037. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Management Sciences for Health, 1977. ISN: 3673 - Loc: P202/08012.

Management Sciences for Health. Management Support for Rural and Family Health Services, Ministry of Public Health, Republic of Afghanistan; Project Status. USA: Management Sciences for Health. n.d. see shelf holdings. Proj# 48911580649. (AF 614.09581 M266d)

Management Sciences for Health. Procurement and Use of Medicines in Afghanistan; An Interim Report on the Steps Taken by the Republic of Afghanistan Ministry of Public Health to Bring Low-Cost, Quality Drugs to the People. USA: Management Sciences for Health. Oct. 1974. Proj# 48911580649. (AF 615 M266)

Management Sciences for Health. Ministry of Public Health of the Republic of Afghanistan New Central Warehouse System and Regulations Concerning Receiving, Issuing and Return of Goods. USA: Management Sciences for Health. 1974? Proj# 48911580649. (AF 658.09581 M266e)

Martin, Ross J. Kabul University: An Evaluation of its Present Status and Recommendations for its Future Growth and Development to Accomplish its Role in Education, Research and Public Service for Afghanistan. Urbana - Champaign: University of Illinois. 1959. (AF 378.581 M382)

Miner (Thomas H.) and Associates, Inc. Afghanistan Private Enterprise Program. USA: Thomas H. Miner and Associates, Inc. Dec. 1970. Proj# 30611990?87 - Private Industry Development Program 64-70, Proj# 30611990??2 - Karakul Industry Modernization Program. (AF 338.09581 M664)

Miner (Thomas H.) and Associates, Inc. Successful Private Industrial Investment in a Developing Country: A Case Study of Afghanistan. USA: Thomas H. Miner and Associates, Inc. Nov. 1969. (AF 332.673581 M664)

Mitchell, Louis L. Provincial Development. USAID/ Afghanistan. Feb. 1973. (AF 630.9581 M681)

Moseman, A. H. Report of Survey and Recommendations on Agricultural Research in Afghanistan. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. Oct. 1972. (AF 630.72 M898)

Nathan, (Robert R.) Associates, Inc. Economic Advisory Services Provided to the Ministry of Planning, Royal Government of Afghanistan, Sept. 1961 - June 1972; Final Report. For USAID, Washington, DC: Robert R. Nathan. July 1972 (AF 309.2 N274) Proj. # 30611755080

Nathan, (Robert R.) Associates, Inc. Sectoral Planning Study of Afghan Agriculture; Report of Preliminary Findings. Washington, DC: Robert R. Nathan for Asian Development Bank. June 1971. (AF 630.72 N274)

- Norvell, Douglass G. Agricultural Credit in Afghanistan: Review of Progress and Problems from 1954 until 1972. Kabul: USAID/Afghanistan. Nov. 1972. (AF 332.71 N891)
- Norvell, Douglass G. Markets and Men in Afghanistan. Kabul: USAID/Afghanistan. July 1973. (AF 658.87 N891a)
- Norvell, Douglass G. A Rural Bazaar in Afghanistan. Kabul: USAID/Afghanistan. Jan. 1972. (AF 658.87 N891)
- Nyrop, Richard F.; and Donald M. Seekins, eds. Afghanistan: A Country Study. Washington, DC: American University. Jan. 1986. (REF 900 A512 Afghanistan)
- O'Connor, Ronald W., ed. Implementing a National Rural Health System: Management Experiences from Afghanistan. Boston, Massachusetts: Management Sciences for Health, 1979. ISN: 11450 - Loc: P483/08112.
- O'Rielly, Arlene. Evaluation-History of AID Involvement in Helmand-Arghandab Valley, Afghanistan. PDAAT521. 1979.
- Office of Financial Management. Status of Loan Agreements. Washington, DC: Agency for International Development, 1987. AID Library Special Reference Collection.
- Office of the Auditor General Area Auditor General-Near East. Audit Report, Examination of USAID Assistance to the Afghanistan Education Sector. Audit Report: 5-306-73-12. PDAAC451A1. Washington, DC: Agency for International Development, 1972.
- Office of the Auditor General, Area Auditor General-Near East. Audit Report Comprehensive Review of United States Assistance in the Helmand-Arghandab Valley Region (Have), Afghanistan. PDAAN312. Audit Report No: 5-306-73-16. Washington, DC: Agency for International Development, 1972.
- Operations Appraisal Staff. Report of Appraisal of Project Planning and Monitoring Activities for Selected Technical Assistance Projects in Afghanistan. Operations Appraisal Staff of the Office of the Auditor General, 1973. ISN: 18108 - Loc: P631.
- Owens, Gerald P. Extension Economics Advisor's Terminal Report at Kabul University, 1968-1972. Wyoming: Wyoming University. 1972. Proj# 30611690092. (AF 630.711 097)

Owens, Gerald P.; James H. Clifton Poppies in Afghanistan. USAID/
Afghanistan in cooperation with the University of Wyoming. June 1972.
(AF 633.75 097)

Pan American World Airways, Inc. Program of Technical Assistance to
Ariana Afghan Airlines Co. Ltd.; Summary Progress Report, Jan. 1957 -
June 1962. USA: Pan American World Airways, Inc. Feb. 1964.
(PNARD705)

Pan American World Airways, Inc. Program of Technical Assistance to
Ariana Afghan Airlines Co. Ltd.; Summary Progress Report, 1962 -
1965. USA: Pan American World Airways, Inc. n.d. (PNARD706)

Pan American World Airways, Inc. Program of Technical Assistance to
Ariana Afghan Airlines Co. Ltd.; Summary Progress Report, July 1965 -
Mar. 1968. Final Report. USA: Pan American World Airways, Inc. n.d.
(AF 387.7 F187a)

Person, H. T. Report on the University of Wyoming Afghanistan Program.
Laramie, Wyoming: Wyoming University, College of Engineering. 1960.
(AF 620.007 W992)

Pillsbury, Harold W.; Noorgul Hamzakheyl. Afghan Farmer's Guide to How
Plants Grow. Kabul: Kabul University, Faculty of Agriculture. Mar.
1970. (AF 630.7 P643)

Population Crisis Committee. Country Rankings of the Status of
Women: Poor, Powerless and Pregnant. Population Briefing Paper
Washington, DC: Population Crisis Committee. No. 20, June 1988.
PCC is located at 1120 19th St., NW, WDC 20036.

Public Administration Service. A Final Report of the Land Inventory
Project of Afghanistan. USA: Public Administration Service for USAID.
Jan. 1972. (AF 350.724201 P976c)

Public Administration Service. Tax Manual. USA: Public Administration
Service for the Ministry of Finance, Royal Government of Afghanistan.
Officially approved May 28, 1973. (AF 350.724201 P976c)

Public Administration Service. The National Public Administration Project
of Afghanistan: A Five Year Report. USA: Public Administration
Service for USAID. June 1962. (AF 350.724201 P976c)

Ranis, Gustav. Issues Paper for Review of Education Sector in Afghanistan.
Washington, DC: USAID. Feb. 1966. (AF 370.09581 R197)

Rann, Jerry L. Field Manual for Identification and Control of Some of the
Major Economic Pests in Afghanistan. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan.
n.d. (AF 632.9 R211)

- Rann, Jerry L. Insect Pests of Stored Cereals and Dried Fruits in Afghanistan. Kabul: Plant Protection Association of Afghanistan in cooperation with USAID/ Afghanistan. July 1973. (AF 632.7 R211)
- Scott, Richard B. The North Shamalan: A Survey of the Land and People. Helmand Valley, Afghanistan. USAID/ Afghanistan. Aug. 1971. (AF 333.32 S428)
- Seddiqi, Z. A.; Jerry L. Rann. Crop Pests in Afghanistan. Kabul: Plant Protection Association of Afghanistan in cooperation with USAID/ Afghanistan. 1973. (AF 632.7 S447)
- Southern Illinois University. History and Comments - USAID/SIU: Afghan Institute of Technology, Nov. 1964 - June 1972. For USAID, Carbondale, IL: Southern Illinois University. 1972. (AF 378.581 S727a) Proj.# 30611660093
- Street, P. R.; et. al. A Feasibility Study for a Wheat Stabilisation and Marketing Scheme for Afghanistan Incorporating a Strategic Reserve. London: Tropical Products Institute. 2 Vols. 1977. (AF 658.80963311 S915)
- Swayze, Francis J. Foreign Private Enterprise and Afghanistan. Jan. 1961. (AF 332.673581 S973)
- Swing, Albert G. Management of the Afghan Extension and Rural Development Department. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. Nov. 1972. (AF 630.715 A257)
- Technical Assistance Information Clearing House. Development Assistance Programs of U.S. Non-Profit Organizations in Afghanistan. Washington, DC: TAICH. Dec. 1974. (AF 309.223025 T225)
- Telwar, Gul Mohammed. Agronomy Laboratory Manual No. I. 1st Ed. - Cereal Grasses. n.d. Dec. 1961. (AF 633.1 T277)
- Telwar, Gul Mohammed. Agronomy Laboratory Manual No. II. 1st Ed. - Forage Legumes. n.d. Oct. 1962. (AF 633.3 T277)
- Tudor Engineering Co. Report on Development of Helmand Valley, Afghanistan. Washington, DC: Tudor Engineering Co. for USAID. 1956. (AF 627.52 T912)
- Tudor Engineering Co. Report on Kandahar - Spin Baldak Highway, Afghanistan. Washington, DC: Tudor Engineering Co. Revised Nov. 1962. (AF 625.7 T912)
- Tudor Engineering Co. Report on Development of Helmand Valley: Afghanistan. PDAAU636. Washington, DC: Tudor Engineering Co. for I.C.A. November 1956.

Tudor Engineering Company. Report to International Cooperation Administration on Afghanistan Five-Year Plan, A Supplement to the Report on Development of Helmand Valley, Afghanistan. Washington, DC: Tudor Engineering Company, 1957. Loc: P498.

United National Development Programme. Development of Mines, Industries and Electric Energy. Geneva: UNDP. 1972? (AF 338.09581 U58a)

United States Agricultural Review Team. Agricultural Development in Afghanistan with Special Emphasis on Wheat Problems, Prospects and Priorities. Kabul: U.S. Agricultural Review Team for the Poyal Government of Afghanistan. 1967. (AF 633.11 U58)

USAID/Afghanistan. Air Transportation Development Project in Afghanistan. Project Case History. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. Mar. 1963. Proj# 30616370036. (AF 387.7 A257a)

USAID/Afghanistan. Canal Operations and Maintenance History in Afghanistan. Project Case History. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. Mar. 1963. (AF 627.13 A257)

USAID/Afghanistan. Communications Media Program in Afghanistan. Project Case History. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. Feb. 1963. (AF 001.55 A257)

USAID/Afghanistan. Demand for Money, the Financial System and Economic Development in Afghanistan. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. Nov. 1972. (AF 330.9581 F947a)

USAID/Afghanistan. Educational Facilities - Kabul University Project in Afghanistan. - Evaluation of Contractor's (Pacific Architects and Engineers, Inc.) Performance. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. Nov. 1972. (AF 690.73 A257)

USAID/Afghanistan. Extension - Educational Approaches to Hasten Agricultural Development; Mobilizing Leaders and Farmers, a Few Quick Result Projects. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. Nov. 1972. (AF 630.715 R462)

USAID/Afghanistan. Farm Economic Survey of the Helmand Valley, 1975. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. Nov. 1972. (AF 307.72 U84)

USAID/Afghanistan. A Health Survey of Afghanistan. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. June 1963. (AF 614.09581 R734) (AF 630.9581 U58b)

USAID/Afghanistan. Helmand - Arghandab Valley Integrated Farmer - Intensive Development Project. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. 1973? (AF 630.9581 U58b)

- USAID/Afghanistan. Helmand Valley Agriculture Development Project; Final U-250 Report, June 1966. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. June 1966. Proj# 30611190060. (AF 630.9581 U58a)
- USAID/Afghanistan. Helmand Valley Water Investigations Project in Afghanistan. Project Case History. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. Jan. 1963. Proj# 30611120021. (AF 333.9109581 A257)
- USAID/Afghanistan. Helping People. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. April 1976. (AF 309.2235581 B881)
- USAID/Afghanistan. Hydrology Training Manual. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. 2 Vols. - 1. Basic Streamaging, May 1966; 2. Computation of Basic Streamflow records, 1967. (AF 551.4 U58)
- USAID/Afghanistan. Motor Vehicle Transportation Project in Afghanistan. Project Case History. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. Mar. 1963. Proj# 30616390048. (AF 388.3 A257)
- USAID/Afghanistan. Operation Help: Badakhshan Province. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. Oct. 1972. (AF 361.509581 U58a)
- USAID/Afghanistan. Operation Help: Central Provinces. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. Sept. 1972. (AF 361.509581 U58)
- USAID/Afghanistan. Operation Help: Final Report. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. Mar. 1973. (AF 361.5 U58a)
- USAID/Afghanistan. Public Administration Service. Physics for Cadastral Survey Students. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan prepared for the Ministry of Finance, Royal Government of Afghanistan. Mar. 1963. (AF 530 U58)
- USAID/Afghanistan. Public Administration Service. Practical Mathematics for Cadastral Survey Students. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan prepared for the Ministry of Finance, Royal Government of Afghanistan. Mar. 1963. (AF 510 U58)
- USAID/Afghanistan. Report on Evaluation of the Fixed Amount Reimbursement (FAR) Procedure as Applied to Projects in Afghanistan. PDAAA400A1. USAID/Afghanistan, 1977.
- USAID/Afghanistan. Public Administration Service. Technical English Cadastral Survey Students. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan prepared for the Ministry of Finance, Royal Government of Afghanistan. Mar. 1963. (AF 420 U58)
- USAID/Afghanistan. United States Assistance to the Development of Education in Afghanistan; Background paper for the Administrator's Review at A.I.D. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. Feb. 1966. (AF 370.09581 U58)
- USAID/Afghanistan. WID and the Afghan Context. PDAAV821. Kabul, 1977.

- USOM/ Afghanistan. Afghanistan builds on an Ancient Civilization. Kabul: USOM/ Afghanistan. 1959? (AF 309.2235581 U58) Good early record of AID projects.
- USOM/ Afghanistan. Afghanistan Looks Ahead. Kabul: USOM/ Afghanistan. 1957? (AF 309.2235581 A265) Good early record of AID projects.
- USOM/ Afghanistan. Assistance in Agriculture. Kabul: USOM/ Afghanistan. Mar. 1958. (AF 630.9581 U58)
- USOM/ Afghanistan. Project Progress Report. 1959. Kabul: USOM/ Afghanistan. 1960. (AF 309.2235581 U58 1959)
- USOM/ Afghanistan. Project Progress Report. 1960. Kabul: USOM/ Afghanistan. 1961. (AF 309.2235581 U58 1960)
- USOM/ Afghanistan. Project Progress Report. 1961. Kabul: USOM/ Afghanistan. 1962. (AF 309.2235581 U58 1961)
- USOM/ Afghanistan. Rural Development Activities in Afghanistan. Kabul: USOM/ Afghanistan. n.d. (AF 630.11581 U58)
- Vector Corp. Afghan Karakul Institute; A Method for Administering US/AID Technical Assistance. Oak Brook, IL: Vector Corp. for USAID. May 1969. (AF 675.3 V413)
- Vector Corp. A Successful Developing Country Private Investment Program. Oak Brook, IL: Vector Corp. for USAID. May 1969. (AF 332.673 V413)
- Walkup, Harold G.; et. al. The Role of Fertilizer in the Agricultural Development of Afghanistan. Muscle Shoals, Tennessee: Tennessee Valley Authority, National Fertilizer Development Center. 1968. (AF 631.819581 W186)
- Ward, Marion. Agricultural Marketing; Consultant Report. USA: for USAID. 1972. (AF 658.80963 W261)
- Watson, Leighton G. Improving Agricultural Extension Information Programs. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. April - May 1971 (AF 630.715 W339)
- Westfall, A. O. Surface Water Resources Investigations Plan for Afghanistan. Kabul: U.S. Geological Survey and the Water and Soil Department., Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Royal Government of Afghanistan. 1966. (AF 333.9102 W527)
- White, (J. G.) Engineering Corp. Economic Planning and Management Assistance for the Royal Government of Afghanistan Helmand - Arghandab Valley Authority; Final Report. New York: J. G. White Engineering Corp. Aug. 1971. (AF 338.9 W585)

- White, (J. G.) Engineering Corp. The Tractor and Shop Book. New York: J. G. White Engineering Corp. 1970. (AF 631.23 W721)
- White, (Ken R.) Consulting Engineers Inc., Afghan Regional Transit Project; Engineers Final Report. For USAID, Denver, CO: Ken R. White Consulting Engineers. Nov. 1961. Contract # ICAC-1059. (AF 625.7 W585)
- Whiting, Gordon C.; Rufus B. Hughes. The Afghan Farmer: Report of a Survey. Washington, DC: Robert R. Nathan for USAID. Oct. 1971. (AF 631 W599)
- Whittlesey, Norman K. Marketing System of Afghanistan. Washington: Washington State University, Department of Agricultural Economics. Aug. 1967. (AF 658.87 W627)
- Williams, Norman H. Survey of Grain Storage and Handling Methods in Afghanistan. USA. 1968. (AF 631.23 W721)
- World Bank. Afghanistan: Appraisal of a Second Road Improvement and Maintenance Project. Washington, DC: World Bank. 2 Vol. 1973. (AF 625.76 W927a)
- World Bank. Afghanistan Third Education Project: Staff Appraisal Report. Washington, DC: World Bank. 2 Vol. 1979. (AF 370.09581 W927)
- World Bank, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Appraisal of an Aviation Project, Afghanistan. Washington, DC: IBRD. 2 Vol. 1973. (AF 629.1 W927)
- World Bank, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Appraisal of a Second Agricultural Credit Project, Afghanistan. Washington, DC: IBRD. 2 Vol. 1975. (AF 332.71 W927)
- World Bank. Appraisal of a Second Education Project in the Republic of Afghanistan. Washington, DC: World Bank. 2 Vol. 1976. (AF 630.76 W927)
- World Bank. Appraisal of a Second Livestock Development Project, Afghanistan. Washington, DC: World Bank. 2 Vol. 1976. (AF 338.176 W927)
- World Bank. Appraisal of a Third Agricultural Credit Project, Afghanistan. Washington, DC: World Bank. 2 Vol. 1977. (AF 332.71 W927a)
- World Bank. Appraisal of the Kabul Water Supply and Sanitation Project, Afghanistan. Washington, DC: World Bank. 2 Vol. May 1975. (AF 628 W927)

- World Bank. Case Study of Technical Assistance: Afghanistan - Selected Agricultural Development Projects. Washington, DC: World Bank. 1977. (AF 338.71 W927b)
- World Bank. Fruit and Vegetable Export Project, Afghanistan. Staff Appraisal Report. Washington, DC: World Bank. 2 Vols. 1978. (AF 382.61 W927)
- World Bank. Livestock - The Development Challenges: A Sub-Sector Survey. Afghanistan. Washington, DC: World Bank. 1979. (AF 338.176 W927a)
- World Bank. Project Performance Audit Report: Afghanistan - First Agricultural Credit Project (Credit 202-AF). Washington, DC: World Bank. 1979. (332.71 W927f)
- Zondag, Cornelius H. Institution Building at the Grass-Roots Level: The Afghan Karkul Institute. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. 1973. (AF 675.3 Z897)
- Zondag, Cornelius H. Private Industrial Investment in Afghanistan. Kabul: USAID/ Afghanistan. Oct. 1971. (AF 338.09581 Z87)
- Zondag, Cornelius H. Review and Documentation of the Private Enterprise Program in Afghanistan, 1964-74. AID Projects 087 and 116. USAID/Afghanistan: Agency for International Development, 1974. ISN: 2576 - Loc: P144/08172.