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PROJECT TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS
IN A.I.D. PROGRAM IN VIETNAM

Each project activity for which A. I. D. is responsible has a stated target or a series of targets. These targets are either quantitative or qualitative. Targets are also final or interim. For example, in order to achieve ultimately an increase in rice production of 600,000 tons it may be necessary, in the first instance, to train a specified number of extension workers and create an effective credit institution. The final production target is, therefore, dependent upon completion of two interim targets.

In the format used by A. I. D. to present data to Congressional Committees on individual projects, there is an opening statement which describes the project targets and the courses of action necessary to reach those targets. It is customary to confine our description to the most important targets rather than listing all the interim or intermediate targets, some of which might be qualitative in nature.

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A. I. D. requires a project implementation plan for each project (now being developed by the A. I. D. Mission in Saigon for each project in Vietnam). This, in effect, is a work schedule which shows at what point in the total plan any discrete segment of the project should be accomplished.

There is one factor in a discussion of project targets that is particularly relevant to Vietnam, namely, targets that have been established for a particular project may have to be altered in mid-stream. Programs and plans are frequently disrupted by the military conflict and it has been necessary to reevaluate what has been accomplished and what is possible under changed conditions. For example, the project to establish selected agro-industries through an industrial loan fund in the countryside was seriously disrupted by the Tet offensive, and has been postponed.

The most important quantitative goals presented in last year's Project Data Sheets and the degree of progress in meeting them were as follows:

1. Agriculture

Against a target of planting 50,000 acres of IR-8/5 rice in the summer of 1968, we can report almost 60,000 acres were planted by that date, plus another 50,000 acres in the fall. We planned the use

of 187,000 tons of fertilizer in 1968; total fertilizer distribution was 250,000 tons. Against a target of 2,000 tons of pesticides, 2,280 tons were actually distributed through Vietnamese Government channels (and more than 2,000 tons by the private sector). We had planned the training of 50 extension agents per month at a new rice training center. The opening of the center was delayed until the fall, but some 350 technicians were trained by year's end. We planned to distribute 6,000 IR-8/5 demonstration kits to farmers; over 5,000 were actually distributed. Against a target of reaching 85,000 farmers in training sessions, 87,300 attended. The target of benefitting 35,000 acres in the Delta through irrigation works was met, with projects totalling over 100,000 acres under way. Meeting a general target of increasing agricultural credit, the Agricultural Development Bank increased its loans from VN\$ 1.8 billion in 1967 to more than VN\$ 4 billion in 1968 (over \$35 million equivalent).

II. Education

Our target has been to provide elementary education to 85% of the elementary school age population by 1970; approximately 79% of these children are now in school. We planned an elementary classroom construction program of about 3,350 in 1968, of which 2,663 had been

completed at the end of 1968. An additional 524 private school classrooms were built. To staff this program, we planned to train about 3,360 new teachers in 1968 and to provide in-service training to an even greater number. Against this target, 3,257 new teachers (or 97%) were given 90-day training courses and appointed; five normal schools graduated 1,450 elementary teachers, 5,000 existing hamlet school teachers received 10-day in-service training courses, and 501 principals and teachers from the provinces attended one-month training sessions. The goal in secondary education was the construction of 400 to 500 secondary classrooms, and the GVN obligated funds for 470 classrooms; 45 classrooms were completed, 30 additional were under construction at the end of 1968. This program was hard hit by the 1968 Tet offensive and its aftermath. In vocational education, 7,200 students were in school in 1968, against a target of 20,000 students by 1970. Due to the construction lag caused by the war, all authorized facilities have not been completed; our goal has been revised to a 10% student increase in 1969 and 1970. In the field of agricultural education, 40 teachers were given in-service training against a target of 100, and laboratories and farm shops were constructed in 7 locations where we had planned 24 laboratories and 6 farm shops.

Through our instructional materials project, we planned to prepare an additional 21 books and guides for elementary Highland schools; 4 Highland primers and 3 teachers' guides were printed and work begun on 12 texts, 1 primer set, 2 vocabularies, and 3 wall chart sets in each of 4 languages. Against the target of 15 secondary texts, 20 have been printed and 4 additional are now in production. Some 25,000 literacy texts were distributed to provinces for adult literacy classes in lieu of the development of 3 new adult textbooks that were planned.

III. Labor

In the labor sector, our target for development of trained workers was to provide basic on-the-job training for 3,000 Vietnamese veterans, refugees and VC defectors; we enrolled 5,120 trainees including 2,265 Chieu Hoi, 1,116 refugees, and 472 veterans.

Toward development of trade unionism, we planned to train 90 workers in cooperative management, and 30 in publicity and education; 120 were trained in cooperative management and 41 in publicity and education. Our original plan to train 1,200 union workers at the elementary level was modified, and emphasis was shifted to preparing trainers in order to reach a larger number of workers.

IV. Logistics

In this fiscal period, we planned to complete various minor construction activities that had been largely funded in prior years; minor port construction and rehabilitation at Nha Trang, Saigon and Qui Nhon, erection of additional warehouses and completion of the nationwide system of 46 maintenance shops.

Typhoon damage at Nha Trang port was repaired and transit sheds at Qui Nhon and Saigon were completed, as planned. However, water systems at Saigon and Qui Nhon were not completed as planned because of higher priority work requirements. Thirteen additional warehouses were erected by the Central Logistics Agency and Ministry of Economy. Thirty-two of the planned 46 maintenance shops throughout the provinces are under construction and 13 of these are now operational.

V. Public Administration

Domestic tax revenues reached 19.7 billion piasters in 1968, short of our target of 23 billion piasters, but still 12% greater than collections in 1967. Customs revenues suffered from reduced imports following the 1968 Tet disturbances; collection amounted to 17.42 billion piasters compared to our goal of 27.0 billion piasters.

Targets for statistical services were largely met; the planned demographic survey of Saigon was completed in January 1969, a punch card system for veterans' and dependents' claims was completed, a mechanized system for CIP and USAID imports was designed and installed, and a central system for spare parts of common use items was computerized. Publication of Import-Export statistics was not done due to GVN staff shortages.

Forty-three provincial training centers were established for training of local government officials, compared to our goal of a center for each province (44).

VI. Health

Provincial Health Assistance: Our aim was to provide a 40-bed plastic surgery center in Saigon in FY 1969, and a team to staff it under a contract with the Children's Medical Relief International. The center became operational in July 1968, in temporary facilities, and completion of the permanent unit is imminent. In addition, we planned for the leasing and operation of a 40-bed convalescent ward to support the plastic surgery center. Under a contract with the International Rescue Committee, these facilities began operation in October 1968, with a capacity of 40 beds that will be expanded to 140 as required.

It was our hope to complete the construction of eight emergency hospitals in CY 1968. Six such "impact hospitals" have been completed; two others are scheduled for completion in 1969. In our FY 1969 program, we proposed to renovate 22 dispensaries and 3 hospitals in Saigon; renovation of 22 Saigon dispensaries has been completed and hospital construction funds have been obligated. Against a target of construction of at least 200 additional district and village health facilities in CY 1968, 163 were completed. Against a target of another 100 during CY 1969, 89 were under construction as of February 1969.

Public Health. The planned target for immunizing over 10 million people against plague, cholera, smallpox, typhoid, tetanus, or children's diseases was met, some 20 million injections being administered. Processing of specimens as part of the communicable disease surveillance effort fell below our goal of 2,500 due mainly to a lack of public health workers for this type of activity.

We trained 436 midwives against a target of 400. We are meeting our target of training 50 sanitation workers in Saigon, but regional training for 100 workers has not yet begun. Against a target of training 50 health educators in CY 1969, 42 are now scheduled for such training in this period. We planned to have 53 health educators assigned throughout Vietnam by the end of 1969, one to each province and each

of Saigon's health districts. As of the end of 1968, one had been assigned per province, and each had received at least 3 months' training.

Medical and Dental Education. We are trying to help the University of Saigon achieve the goal of graduating annually, by 1970, 200 physicians and 50 dentists. 187 doctors (including 23 from the University of Hue) and 23 dentists graduated in CY 1968; 185 doctors and 25 dentists will graduate in CY 1969. Current goals for the training of about 300 medical/dental technicians and about 450 assistant nurses annually are more than being met.

Malaria Control. Our aim is to keep the level of incidence at 3% or below, and our testing indicates that this goal is being achieved.

National Rehabilitation Institute. We aim in CY 1969 to train at this Institute about 50 technicians, to do rehabilitation work in Saigon and at regional centers; at present we are more than half-way toward achievement of this goal. It is our target to produce 1,000 prosthetic devices per month, for all facilities. The present production level is 400-500 per month, which meets the current needs of the National Rehabilitation Institute.

National Health Advisory Services. Our goal for FY 1969 was to develop five pilot population control programs. Eight such clinics have begun operations with six more planned.

Health Logistics Support. It was our plan to complete 17 quonset-type distribution points in CY 1969. Delays were experienced due to the Tet disruptions and difficulty in determining sites. Four warehouses are being completed and construction on the remaining 13 has started.

VII. Public Works

National public works activities center on telecommunications, inland waterways, and quarry production for road construction. In telecommunications, the target of maintaining the Southern Toll Microwave System in operation was met and all connecting links are operating. We also planned to bring all 23 dial exchanges in Saigon and major provincial cities into operation, but only 18 were completed, including the large Saigon exchanges. Compared to the target of installing 8,000 new telephone service connections, only 5,000 were completed due to the necessity to shift crews to repair of Tet attack damage.

In inland waterways improvement, the plan of dredging the Can Tho-Soc Trang Canal had to be postponed due to lack of security, but canals were improved at Chau Doc and Bai Xan instead and extensive land reclamation undertaken at Can Tho. The target of training 128 Vietnamese dredge operators is being met with 82 trained and 66 in training. Our target at An Giang quarry was to start production by the

end of 1968 and reach an output of 17,000 cubic meters per month at full operation. Production began in June 1968, and reached approximately 13,000 cubic meters per month at the end of the year.

Planned urban improvements included the installation of 30 additional interim diesel generators; all of the generators have been received and are presently being installed.

VIII. Revolutionary Development

Plans for 1968 included an expansion and improvement of the Revolutionary Development Cadre program through increasing personnel to 56,900, special leadership training for 1500 leaders, and activation of mobile training teams to remotivate and refresh R. D. Cadre groups regularly. 1,462 R. D. Cadres received the leadership training as planned, mobile training teams are now in operation, but the manpower goal was reduced to 46,000 which was attained.

Training was planned for 10,000 village/hamlet officials; 9,000 such officials received the planned training and an additional 11,000 were given province-level orientation. Self-help projects were planned at the level of 9,000 funded projects and 12,000 unfunded projects. However, because of VC offensives in early 1968, the self-help program worked effectively for only 7 months, and only 12,592 projects were completed.

To augment assistance to ethnic minority groups, we had planned to construct 12 new boarding schools, 3 technical training centers for girls, and to complete 12 guesthouse/community centers. No significant progress was made toward these targets in 1968 due to higher priorities in other program areas.

IX. Public Safety

National police forces were planned to be increased to a level of 94,000 men in CY 1968; because of heavy mobilization for the military forces, a total of 80,733 was reached. Police training targets included basic and specialized training for approximately 16,000 police annually and construction of a regional training center at Bien Hoa. 14,568 police completed in-service training courses, 9,476 new recruits were trained, and A&E work was initiated for training centers at Bien Hoa and Can Tho.

Sixteen operational bases for the Marine Police were planned; a major marine base was completed at My Tho and temporary bases were established at 3 locations. Difficulties with land procurement have slowed this construction program.

By expanding existing detention centers, and building 2 regional and 13 provincial facilities, we obtained 14,000 new detention spaces (as against a target of 15,000), alleviating the need for 18 temporary detention facilities that were planned.

The planned issuance of new identification cards began in October 1968; progress was slow in beginning, but is expected to improve as procedural steps are refined.

X. Refugees

Provision of relief assistance to refugees was provided as planned. 1,000,000 people, displaced by the Tet and May offensives, were given immediate assistance and virtually all were settled. 326,000 other refugees were resettled or returned to their homes, which, for security reasons and in view of preoccupation with those displaced in the offensives against the cities, fell somewhat short of the target of 450,000.

Against a target of training 500 Ministry of Social Welfare and Refugee workers, 413 personnel were trained. Vocational training for refugees was begun in August 1968 and 3,268 refugees were trained. Over 200 refugee camps were established or improved although some sites were irregular or substandard.