

3060002041001

AID 1020-25 (7-68) PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT (PAR) (U-446) See M.O. 1026.1

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

001 PROJECT NUMBER 3060002 (8) 306-11-190-002 PD-AAC-429-EI

003 PAR NO DAY YR. 003 U.S. OBLIGATION SPAN AS OF: 01 15 69 FY 55 Thru FY 76

004 PROJECT TITLE National Agriculture Development (SURFACE WATER RESEARCH) \*

005 COOPERATING COUNTRY REGION AID/W OFFICE AFGHANISTAN

006 FUNDING TABLE

AID DOLLAR FINANCING OBLIGATIONS (\$000)	TOTAL	CONTRACT (NON-ADD)	PERSONNEL SERVICES			PARTICIPANTS		COMMODITIES		OTHER COSTS	
			AID	PASA	CONTRACT	DIR. PASA	CONTRACT	DIR. PASA	CONTRACT	DIR. PASA	CONTRACT
CUMULATIVE NET THRU ACTUAL YEAR (FY 19 68)	981	-	-	617	-	100	-	245	-	19	-
PROPOSED OPERATIONAL YEAR (FY 19 69)	166	-	-	139	-	24	-	-	-	3	-

CCC VALUE OF P.L. 480 COMMODITIES (\$000) → Thru Actual Year : Operational Year Program :

15p.

007 IMPLEMENTING AGENCY TABLE

If contractors or participating agencies are employed, enter the name and contract or PASA number of each in appropriate spaces below; in the case of voluntary agencies, enter name and registration number from M.O. 1551.1, Attachment A. Enter the appropriate descriptive code in columns b and c, using the coding guide provided below.

TYPE CODE b	TYPE CODE c	a. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TYPE CODE		d. CONTRACT/PASA/VOLAG NO.	e. LEAVE BLANK FOR AID/W USE
			b.	c.		
1. U.S. CONTRACTOR 2. LOCAL CONTRACTOR 3. THIRD COUNTRY CONTRACTOR 4. PARTICIPATING AGENCY 5. VOLUNTARY AGENCY 6. OTHER:	0. PARTICIPATING AGENCY 1. UNIVERSITY 2. NON-PROFIT INSTITUTION 3. ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING 4. CONSTRUCTION 5. OTHER COMMERCIAL 6. INDIVIDUAL 7. OTHER	1. U.S. Geol. Survey	4	0	NESA (IC) 26-00 (AG)	
		2.				
		3.				

PART I - PROJECT IMPACT

I-A. GENERAL NARRATIVE STATEMENT ON PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS, SIGNIFICANCE & EFFICIENCY.

This summary narrative should begin with a brief (one or two paragraph) statement of the principal events in the history of the project since the last PAR. Following this should come a concise narrative statement which evaluates the overall efficiency, effectiveness and significance of the project from the standpoint of:

- (1) overall performance and effectiveness of project implementation in achieving stated project targets;
- (2) the contribution to achievement of sector and goal plans;
- (3) anticipated results compared to costs, i.e., efficiency in resource utilization;
- (4) the continued relevance, importance and significance of the project to country development and/or the furtherance of U.S. objectives.

Include in the above outline, as necessary and appropriate, significant remedial actions undertaken or planned. The narrative can best be done after the rest of PART I is completed. It should integrate the partial analyses in I-B and I-C into an overall balanced appraisal of the project's impact. The narrative can refer to other sections of the PAR which are pertinent. If the evaluation in the previous PAR has not significantly changed, or if the project is too new to have achieved significant results, this Part should so state.

008 NARRATIVE FOR PART I-A (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I as necessary):

See Page 1a

\*Including Helmand Surface Water Investigations -- 306-11-120-021 in FY1956-63 and surface water activity in FY1955 under 306-11-190-001 Helmand Valley Development (USGS PIO/T No. 06-19-001-2-50014 --\$44,143.97).

MISSION DIRECTOR APPROVAL → SIGNATURE *Russell S. McClure* DATE 2/6/69

Russell S. McClure, Director, USAID/A

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## PAR CONTINUATION SHEET

This sheet is to be used for any Narrative Sections for which sufficient space has not been provided on the form. Identify each narrative by its Part and Section Designation.

## PART I - PROJECT IMPACT

I-A. General Narrative Statement on Project Effectiveness, Significance and Efficiency008 Principal Events:

- 1955: Project initiated as Helmand Surface Water Investigations to establish and operate climatological, river, and reservoir gaging stations for water management in the Helmand Valley.
- 1964: Project expanded to provide assistance to the MAI on a national scale and to make a comprehensive plan for a national gaging station network to collect hydrologic data.
- 1966: Project further expanded to assist the MAI to fulfill the gaging station network plan during the period FY 67-69, and to allow withdrawal of U.S. support by the end of FY 69.
- 1968: U.S. approval of loan to develop hydropower at Kajakai Reservoir made sediment studies of the lake imperative because of heavy sediment intrusion. These studies were initiated and completed in 1968.

Overall performance and effectiveness: See Part I-C, page 3. This project has been performing well in achieving project targets (2) and (3), but because of lack of counterpart trainees (target 4), may fall short of target (1) by not having an organization fully staffed and trained by June 1969. This will result in a shortage of reliable hydrologic data for the planning of irrigation projects to increase agricultural production.

Cost-wise, project results have been about as planned. A notable exception to this is the sediment surveys of Kajakai Reservoir. The original planning did not allow for these surveys because the problem was not recognized at that time. The problem was pinpointed in May 1967 and additional funding required (commodities \$16,000, PASA personnel \$40,000).

This project is essential to the continued development of irrigation in that rational and intelligent design of new works and the modernization of traditional systems cannot be done without adequate and accurate hydrologic data. Further benefits accrue in that the data collected can serve equally well in the design of hydropower, municipal, and industrial installations.

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## PART I-B - PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS

009

## I-B-1 - OUTPUT REPORT AND FORECAST - (See detailed instructions)

1. CODE NO. AID/W USE ONLY	2.  This section is designed to record progress toward the achievement of each project output target which was scheduled in the PIP, Part II. Where progress toward a target is significantly greater or less than scheduled, describe reason(s) beneath the target.	3. ACTUAL AND PLANNED OUTPUTS (ALL DATA CUMULATIVE)				6. PROJECTED TOTAL FOR PROJECT LIFE
		3 ACTUAL CUM. TO DATE	4. AS OF PRIOR JUNE 30		5. PLANNED BY NEXT JUNE 30	
			a. PLANNED	b. ACTUAL		
	1. <b>Construction of gaging stations</b> (Includes 19 done under Helmand Surface Water Investigations. The 13 shown in column 5 are more than 50% complete. Nine additional stations originally planned cannot be built because of inaccessibility or location in sensitive areas).	83			96	105
	2. <b>Trained hydrographers (in-service)</b> (Ministry failed to supply trainees)	16	15	16	39	39
	3. <b>Trained hydrologists (academic)</b>	3	3	3	5	8
	4. <b>Trained hydrologists and sedimentologist (in-service trained)</b>	0	0	0	2	3
	5. <b>River sediment stations in operation (lack of trainees and inability of team to train)</b>	15	38	15	28	43
	6. <b>Computation of gaging station records</b>	240	270	240	375	continuing
	7. <b>Computation of sediment station records (Tabulation of field data)</b>	-	-	-	28	continuing
	8. <b>Completion of reservoir sediment studies (Survey of Arghandab Reservoir was dropped. To be done by WSSA at a later date.)</b>	1	-	-	-	2

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PART I-B - Continued

010

B 2 - OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT TARGETS

Place an "X" within the bracket on the following seven-point scale that represents your judgment of the overall progress towards project targets:



PART I-C - PROJECT SIGNIFICANCE

011

C.1 - RELATION TO SECTOR AND PROGRAM GOALS (See detailed instructions M.O. 1026.1)

This section is designed to indicate the potential and actual impact of the project on relevant sector and program goals. List the goals in col. b and rate potential and actual project impact in cols. c and d.

a. COOP NO. (AID-W USE ONLY)	SCALE FOR COLUMN c: 3= Very Important; 2= Important; 1= Secondary Importance SCALE FOR COLUMN d: 3= Superior/Outstanding; 2= Adequate/Satisfactory/Good; 1= Unsatisfactory/Marginal	c. POTENTIAL IMPACT ON EACH GOAL IF PROJECT ACHIEVES TARGETS	d. ACTUAL IMPACT ON GOAL TO DATE RELATIVE TO PROGRESS EXPECTED AT THIS STAGE
b.	SECTOR AND PROGRAM GOALS (LIST ONLY THOSE ON WHICH THE PROJECT HAS A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT)		
(1)	Increase agricultural production	2	2
(2)	Build an organization capable of collecting and interpreting water data.	3	1
(3)	Build a gaging station network to furnish the needed data.	3	2
(4)	Train personnel in the techniques required to operate the organization and network.	3	1

For goals where column c. is rated 3 or 2 and column d. is rated 1, explain in the space for narrative. The narrative should also indicate the extent to which the potential impacts rated 3 or 2 in column c. are dependent on factors external to the achievement of the project targets, i.e., is there a substantial risk of the anticipated impact being forestalled by factors not involved in the achievement of project targets. If possible and relevant, it also would be useful to mention in the narrative your reading of any current indicators that longer-term purposes, beyond scheduled project targets, are likely or unlikely to be achieved. Each explanatory note must be identified by the number of the entry (col. b) to which it pertains.

012 NARRATIVE FOR PART I-C.1 (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I):

(1) The primary goal of increasing agricultural production can be greatly assisted by the more rational use of water and by increasing the amount of irrigated lands or increasing efficiency on lands presently irrigated. To do this, program goals (2), (3), and (4) are needed. Satisfactory progress on goals (2) and (3) have been made but these will be rendered somewhat ineffective unless goal (4) is achieved. The failure of the cooperating country to furnish trainees is endangering the whole program.

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## PART I-C - Continued

## C.2 - GENERAL QUESTIONS

These questions concern developments since the prior PAR. For each question place "Y" for Yes, "N" for No, or "NA" for Not Applicable in the right hand column. For each question where "Y" is entered, explain briefly in the space below the table.	MARK IN THIS COL.
013 Have there been any significant, unusual or unanticipated results not covered so far in this PAR?	Y
014 Have means, conditions or activities other than project measures had a substantial effect on project output or accomplishments?	N
015 Have any problems arisen as the result of advice or action or major contributions to the project by another donor?	Y
016 If the answer to 014 or 015 is yes, or for any other reason, is the project now less necessary, unnecessary or subject to modification or earlier termination?	N
017 Have any important lessons, positive or negative, emerged which might have broad applicability?	Y
018 Has this project revealed any requirement for research or new technical aids on which AID/W should take the initiative?	N
019 Do any aspects of the project lend themselves to publicity in newspapers, magazines, television or films in the United States?	Y
020 Has there been a lack of effective cooperating country media coverage? (Make sure AID/W has copies of existing coverage.)	Y

U21 NARRATIVE FOR PART I-C.2 Identify each explanatory note by the number of the entry to which it pertains. (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I as necessary):

013 - In the sediment data collection program (See PIP, Part I item 8, and Part II, item 4) it was anticipated that having a sedimentologist consultant for a 90-day TDY (Porterfield March-May 1967) would enable the complete training of 2 counterparts in this program. Since much of this work depends on experienced engineering interpretation, this time was not sufficient for adequate training. It is recommended that 2 participants be sent for in-service training in sediment data collection and interpretation at a USGS field installation for a period of one year and that upon their return, a consultant in sedimentology be detailed for a 90-day TDY to assist the returnees in applying their knowledge to Afghanistan's conditions. In addition, the services of the NESA Water Resources Engineer now stationed in New Delhi should be used to assist the WSSD over trouble spots and to keep a periodic check on the continuity of the project. Additional short-term consultants may be needed for advice in other fields such as groundwater development or quality of water.

015 - The change in operating practices of the Peace Corps Volunteers. Under the former operating practices, the project technicians had technical leadership of the Volunteers; they now have no direct technical authority. As a result, the USAID technicians have not been able to train the Volunteers. Furthermore, the Ministry is now using Volunteers as substitutes for counterparts, thereby negating to a degree efforts to obtain Afghan trainee counterparts. So far, 3 PCVs are no longer working in this area because the Ministry did not look on them as skilled technicians, able to train their people, but rather as substitute labor.

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017 - An important lesson learned was that while a Memorandum of Understanding existed for the provision of certain commodities, personnel and funding, the RGA was unable to fully comply with the agreement. Anticipating this to a degree, USAID wrote into the Memorandum a clause which allowed USAID to fund these items on a reimbursable basis. This is working quite well; most of the outstanding funds have been repaid by the RGA.

Another lesson learned is that at some point in the past, USAID should have taken a firm stand with the RGA and insisted that the promised RGA personnel be provided for training before the project continued. As a result of this situation, construction of the gaging station network proceeded on schedule, but training has lagged behind.

019 - Yes, a publicity release was made up in 1967. This received a full page spread in Front Lines.

020 - The publicity release was made available to USIS for dissemination to local media. It is not known whether USIS followed through. No CC coverage has appeared in print.

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**UNCLASSIFIED****306-11-190-002****PART II - IMPLEMENTATION REPORT****II-A - STATUS OF SCHEDULE**

022 A-1 - **INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS** (See detailed instructions M.O. 1026.1). This is a listing of major actions or steps which were scheduled for physical start or continuing implementation in the reporting period as reflected in the Project Implementation Plan, Part I.

(a)		(b) STATUS - PLACE AN "X" IN, ONE COLUMN		
		(1) BEHIND SCHEDULE	(2) ON SCHEDULE	(3) AHEAD OF SCHEDULE
PIP ITEM NO.	MAJOR ACTIONS OR STEPS; CAUSES AND RESULTS OF DELAYS; REMEDIAL STEPS			
1	Complete 46 partly finished gaging stations		X	
2.	Additional staffing to 25 engineers and technicians. (Despite repeated requests, Ministry has failed to furnish required trainees).	X		
3.	Start sediment data collection program at 38 stations. (Less than half the planned stations have been activated because of poor quality of counter-parts).	X		
4.	Two Hydrology/Civil Engineer participants to American University, Beirut		X	
5.	Construct 35 additional complete gaging stations. (All but 13 completed and these are more than 50% finished).	X		
6.	Start training counterpart staff on data analyses. (Again, lack of trainees has affected program).	X		
7.	Arrival of 6 PCV Hydrologists		X	
8.	Two Hydrology/Civil Engineer participants transfer from AUB to University of Arizona.		X	
9.	Additional staffing to 50 engineers and technicians. (Not accomplished by CC).	X		
10.	Two Special Academic (Hydrology/Hydrogeology) participants to University of Arizona.) (Participants selected. CF expected 12/68)	X		
11.	Start advanced hydrology training for engineers. (Again, CC has failed to supply trainees).	X		
12.	Preliminary control surveys Kajakai and Arghandab sediment control problem.		X	

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(continued on page 5)

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**PART II - IMPLEMENTATION REPORT****II-A - STATUS OF SCHEDULE****002 A-1 - Individual Actions - (continued)**

PIP Item No.	Major Actions or Steps; Causes and Results of Delays; Remedial Steps	Schedule Status		
		Behind	On	Ahead of
13	Arrival two sedimentologists, 120-day TDY			X
14	Two Special Academic (Hydrology/Hydrometeorology) participants to University of Arizona			X
15	Phase out Hydrologist and Sr. Field Engineer. (Hydrologist extended to 12/68 for reservoir surveys).			X
16	Phase out 2 Jr. Field Engineers. (Extended to 6/69).			X

**General Note:** In every case except for Items 5 and 10 the failure of the cooperating country to furnish trainees has been the cause of falling behind schedule. Item 5 is behind schedule because of late arrival of American technicians, non-delivery of commodities as scheduled, and lack of timely financing by cooperating country. Item 10 is not far enough behind to be concerned about.

Unless the cooperating country furnishes the needed trainees, the project will fail to achieve the program goal stated in Part I-C. 1. b (4).

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**PART II - Continued**

023

**II-A.2 - OVERALL TIMELINESS**

In general, project implementation is (place an "X" in one block):

**BLOCK (c):** If marked, place an "X" in any of the blocks one thru eight that apply. This is limited to key aspects of implementation, e.g., timely delivery of commodities, return of participants to assume their project responsibilities, cooperating country funding, arrival of technicians.

(a) On schedule	<b>X</b>
(b) Ahead of schedule	
(c) Behind schedule	
(1) AID/W Program Approval	
(2) Implementing Agency (Contractor/Participating Agency/Voluntary Agency)	
(3) Technicians	
(4) Participants	
(5) Commodities (non-FFF)	
(6) Cooperating Country	
(7) Commodities (FFF)	
(8) Other (specify):	

**II-B - RESOURCE INPUTS**

This section appraises the effectiveness of U.S. resource inputs. There follow illustrative lists of factors, grouped under Implementing Agency, Participant Training and Commodities, that might influence the effectiveness of each of these types of project resources. In the blocks after only those factors which significantly affect project accomplishments, write the letter **P** if effect is positive or satisfactory, or the letter **N** if effect is negative or less than satisfactory.

**1. FACTORS-IMPLEMENTING AGENCY (Contract/Participating Agency/Voluntary Agency)**

**USGS**

024 IF NO IMPLEMENTING AGENCY IN THIS PROJECT. PLACE AN "X" IN THIS BLOCK:		032 Quality, comprehensiveness and candor of required reports	<b>P</b>
		033 Promptness of required reports	<b>P</b>
025 Adequacy of technical knowledge	<b>P</b>	034 Adherence to work schedule	<b>P</b>
026 Understanding of project purposes	<b>P</b>	035 Working relations with Americans	<b>P</b>
027 Project planning and management	<b>P</b>	036 Working relations with cooperating country nationals	<b>P</b>
028 Ability to adapt technical knowledge to local situation	<b>P</b>	037 Adaptation to local working and living environment	<b>P</b>
029 Effective use of participant training element	<b>P</b>	038 Home office backstopping and substantive interest	<b>N</b>
030 Ability to train and utilize local staff	<b>P</b>	039 Timely recruiting of qualified technicians	<b>N</b>
031 Adherence to AID administrative and other requirements	<b>P</b>	040 Other (describe):	

**2. FACTORS-PARTICIPANT TRAINING**

041 IF NO PARTICIPANT ELEMENT IN PROJECT. PLACE AN "X" IN THIS BLOCK:		TRAINING UTILIZATION AND FOLLOW UP	
		052 Appropriateness of original selection	<b>P</b>
PREDEPARTURE			
042 English language ability	<b>P</b>	053 Relevance of training for present project purposes	<b>P</b>
043 Availability of host country funding		054 Appropriateness of post-training placement	<b>P</b>
044 Host country operational considerations (e.g., selection procedures)	<b>P</b>	055 Utility of training regardless of changes in project	
045 Technical/professional qualifications	<b>P</b>	056 Ability to get meritorious ideas accepted by supervisors	
046 Quality of technical orientation	<b>P</b>	057 Adequacy of performance	<b>P</b>
047 Quality of general orientation	<b>P</b>	058 Continuance on project	<b>N</b>
048 Participants' collaboration in planning content of program	<b>P</b>	059 Availability of necessary facilities and equipment	<b>N</b>
049 Collaboration by participants' supervisors in planning training	<b>P</b>	060 Mission or contractor follow-up activity	<b>P</b>
050 Participants' availability for training	<b>P</b>	061 Other (describe):	
051 Other (describe):			

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## PART II-B - Continued

## 3. FACTORS-COMMODITIES

PLACE AN "X" IN APPROPRIATE BLOCK:	062 FFF	063 NON-FFF	064 NO COMMODITY ELEMENT	072 Control measures against damage and deterioration in shipment.	P
065 Timeliness of AID/W program approval (i.e., PIO/C, Transfer Authorization).			X	P	073 Control measures against deterioration in storage. P
066 Quality of commodities, adherence to specifications, marking.				P	074 Readiness and availability of facilities. P
067 Timeliness in procurement or reconditioning.				N	075 Appropriateness of use of commodities. P
068 Timeliness of shipment to port of entry.				N	076 Maintenance and spares support. P
069 Adequacy of port and inland storage facilities.				P	077 Adequacy of property records, accounting and controls. P
070 Timeliness of shipment from port to site.				F	078 Other (Describe):
071 Control measures against loss and theft.				F	

Indicate in a concise narrative statement (under the heading a. Overall Implementation Performance, below) your summary appraisal of the status of project implementation, covering both significant achievements and problem areas. This should include any comments about the adequacy of provision of direct hire technicians as well as an overall appraisal of the comments provided under the three headings (b, c & d) which follow. For projects which include a dollar input for generation of local currency to meet local cost requirements, indicate the status of that input (see Detailed Instructions).

Discuss separately (under separate headings b, c & d) the status of Implementing Agency Actions, Participants and Commodities. Where above listed factors are causing significant problems (marked N), describe briefly in the appropriate narrative section: (1) the cause and source of the problem, (2) the consequences of not correcting it, and (3) what corrective action has been taken, called for, or planned by the Mission. Identify each factor discussed by its number.

079 NARRATIVE FOR PART II-B: (After narrative section a. Overall Implementation Performance, below, follow, on form AID 1020-25 I as needed, with the following narrative section headings: b. Implementing Agency, c. Participants, d. Commodities. List all narrative section headings in order. For any headings which are not applicable, mark them as such and follow immediately below with the next narrative section heading.)

- a. Overall Implementation Performance. In general, and in spite of the critical comments in other parts of this PAR, this project is performing well in meeting its stated goals. By careful and detailed planning, maintenance of a fluid work schedule, and a display of ingenuity in design problems to take advantage of Mission-owned surplus properties and Mission supported facilities, the project should essentially meet its goals by the phase-out date provided the CC supplies the required trainees.
- b. Implementing Agency: The USGS team at the Mission level has done a good job. The negative marks given in Sections 038 and 039 on page 6 reflect poor backstopping in recruitment of technicians and procurement and shipping of commodities by USGS/W. An analysis of the PIO/C's show that time between submission by the technician and delivery to the project has averaged 17 months for USGS vender PIO/Cs but only 8 months for AID vender PIO/Cs.

Recruitment and assignment of technicians has also been poor. The Sedimentologist Consultant who was on post March to May 1967 was originally scheduled for March 1966 but was not recruited in time to arrive for the spring floods of 1966. The two Field Engineers now on post were hand picked by the project Hydrologist while on home leave in July 1966. In spite of an on-post target date of October 1966, these technicians did not arrive until March and April 1967, after the close of the first construction season.

(see continuation sheet  
page 7a)

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## PART II-B - (continued)

079 - Narrative for Part II-B (continued)

b. Implementing Agency - (continued). Other difficulties were experienced by the Mission Supply and Personnel Divisions in trying to obtain shipping information and travel authorization data. Repeated requests were generally ignored by USGS/Washington.

c. Participants: Items 058 and 059 in Part II-B.2 were marked negative on the basis of experience with only one participant returnee (the only returnee). This man was assigned back to the project for several years following his return. Because of poor working conditions (facilities and equipment) he asked for and was granted a transfer to the Irrigation Section where he is now apparently doing a satisfactory job.

d. Commodities: Items 067 and 068 Part II-B.3 were marked negative for reasons given in (b) above. No additional comment.

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PART III - ROLE OF THE COOPERATING COUNTRY

The following list of illustrative items are to be considered by the evaluator. In the block after only those items which significantly affect project effectiveness, write the letter P if the effect of the item is positive or satisfactory, or the letter N if the effect of the item is negative or less than satisfactory.

SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL FACTORS:	
080 Coordination and cooperation within and between ministries.	P
081 Coordination and cooperation of LDC gov't. with public and private institutions and private enterprise.	P
082 Availability of reliable data for project planning, control and evaluation.	N
083 Competence and/or continuity in executive leadership of project.	N
084 Host country project funding.	
085 Legislative changes relevant to project purposes.	N
086 Existence and adequacy of a project-related LDC organization.	N
087 Resolution of procedural and bureaucratic problems.	P
088 Availability of LDC physical resource inputs and/or supporting services and facilities.	N
089 Maintenance of facilities and equipment.	
090 Resolution of tribal, class or caste problems.	
091 Receptivity to change and innovation.	P
092 Political conditions specific to project.	
093 Capacity to transform ideas into actions, i.e., ability to implement project plans.	N
094 Intent and/or capacity to sustain and expand the impact of the project after U.S. inputs are terminated.	N
095 Extent of LDC efforts to widen the dissemination of project benefits and services.	N
096 Utilization of trained manpower (e.g., participants, counterpart technicians) in project operations.	N
097 Enforcement of relevant procedures (e.g., newly established tax collection and audit system).	
098 Other:	
HOST COUNTRY COUNTERPART TECHNICIAN FACTORS:	
099 Level of technical education and/or technical experience.	P
100 Planning and management skills.	N
101 Amount of technician man years available.	N
102 Continuity of staff.	N
103 Willingness to work in rural areas.	P
104 Pay and allowances.	N
105 Other:	

In the space below for narrative provide a succinct discussion and overall appraisal of the quality of country performance related to this project, particularly over the past year. Consider important trends and prospects. See Detailed Instructions for an illustrative list of considerations to be covered.

For only those items marked N include brief statements covering the nature of the problem, its impact on the achievement of project targets (i.e., its importance) and the nature and cost of corrective action taken or planned. Identify each explanatory note.

106 NARRATIVE FOR PART III (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I):

1. **Quantity and quality of actual country effort. Difficulties caused by CC failure to supply needed technician trainees has been discussed in Part II but it can't be overemphasized that lack of these trainees will seriously impair the ability of the CC to carry on after the project phases out.**

The project manager has not only repeatedly attempted to have the number of trainee counterparts increased, but has made up a recommended organizational and staffing pattern. This appears in the report "Surface Water Resources Investigation Plan for Afghanistan" prepared in 1966. This again appears in the Memorandum of Understanding of May 1966, and has been incorporated into the Pro Ag each year since.

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One factor unforeseen was the increased activities of the Communist China and Soviet Governments in water development projects. This put a large drain on the number of counterparts available for this project and accounts to a degree for lack of available counterparts.

CC funding has also been and will continue to be a problem. Even though Afs 10,000,000 have been budgeted each year for development and operation, there have been continual delays in fielding construction crews, purchasing local commodities, and hiring gage observers because of lack of funds.

Lack of funding has also created minor but important problems in day to day office work. A general lack of office supplies (pencils, rulers, triangles, etc.) has curtailed computation of records. Office machines (calculators, reproduction machines, etc.) are idle because of lack of funds for repairs.

Field travel is curtailed because of lack of funds to repair disabled vehicles.

These two items - training and funding - will determine whether the CC can carry on after U.S. inputs are withdrawn.

083. There never has been a competent executive to furnish leadership to the project. Few decisions are allowed at the D.G. level and the President is too far removed to be overly concerned. No enforcement procedures are evident without going to the Minister. Continuity has been disrupted by the removal of D.G.'s for training in other countries (non-USAID-Sponsored) and entry into military service.
084. Discussed in general narrative above.
086. An LDC project related organization does exist, but again because of lack of personnel, is inadequate in key positions.
087. Warehousing and financial procedures are prime examples of lack of resolution of procedural problems. Even though relatively modern procedures have been set up and recommended by the Ministries of Finance and Planning, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has not as yet adopted them, although, some moves are being made within the Ministry to do so.
089. A continuing problem not only from the funding viewpoint, but from the standpoint that it is very difficult to get the Afghan technicians to care about maintenance.

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This sheet is to be used for any Narrative Sections for which sufficient space has not been provided on the form. Identify each narrative by its Part and Section Designation.

093. This is closely related to 083. There has never been a person in the D.G. position that could carry the ball. USGS has always had to prod to get action started and then show them each little step along the way. Often this has been over and over the same ground.
094. This is covered in general narrative as far as capacity is concerned. Their intentions are good but ability is questionable.
095. No effort has been made by the Ministry to publish the streamflow data gathered even though this has been repeatedly stressed and the data through 1960 published by the USGS to show how it should be done.
096. See narrative Part II-B. 3. 079. c. for participant utilization. Counterpart technician utilization has been satisfactory.
100. See 083 and 093 above. The same situation exists at the counterpart technician level.
101. See general narrative, page 8.
102. Continuity of staff has often been disrupted by drafting of personnel into the military service and by premature transfer of trainees to field offices before training was complete.
104. Pay and allowances have been notoriously low throughout the RGA. This project is no worse off than others in this respect.

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## PART IV - PROGRAMMING IMPLICATIONS

## IV-A - EFFECT ON PURPOSE AND DESIGN

Indicate in a brief narrative whether the Mission experience to date with this project and/or changing country circumstances call for some adjustment in project purposes or design, and why, and the approximate cost implications. Cover any of the following considerations or others that may be relevant. (See Detailed Instructions for additional illustrative considerations.) Relevant experience or country situations that were described earlier can simply be referenced. The spelling out of specific changes should be left to the appropriate programming documents, but a brief indication of the type of change contemplated should be given here to clarify the need for change.

For example, changes might be indicated if they would:

1. better achieve program/project purposes;
2. address more critical or higher priority purposes within a goal plan;
3. produce desired results at less cost;
4. give more assurance of lasting institutional development upon U.S. withdrawal.

107 NARRATIVE FOR PART IV-A (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I):

## IV-B - PROPOSED ACTION

108 This project should be (Place an "X" in appropriate block(s)):

1. Continued as presently scheduled in PIP.	
2. Continued with minor changes in the PIP, made at Mission level (not requiring submission of an amended PIP to AID/W).	X
3. Continued with significant changes in the PIP (but not sufficient to require a revised PROP). A formally revised PIP will follow.	
4. Extended beyond its present schedule to (Date): Mo. ___ Day ___ Yr. ___. Explain in narrative, PROP will follow.	
5. Substantively revised. PROP will follow.	
6. Evaluated in depth to determine its effectiveness, future scope, and duration.	
7. Discontinued earlier than presently scheduled. Date recommended for termination: Mo. ___ Day ___ Yr. ___	
8. Other. Explain in narrative.	X

109 NARRATIVE FOR PART IV-B:

The only recommended change is that mentioned in Part I-C . 2.013, Page 4 for sediment data collection training, and short-term assignments by consultants and the NESAWater Resources Engineer. The program recommended would cost about \$20,000 (participants \$12,000, consultant \$8,000).

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