

3060002 (10)

AID 1020-25 (7-68)		SECURITY CLASSIFICATION		001 PROJECT NUMBER	
PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT (PAR)		UNCLASSIFIED		306-11-190-002, 2	
(U-446) See M.O. 1026.1				PD-AAC-430-A1	
002 PAR	MO.	DAY	YR.	003 U.S. OBLIGATION SPAN	004 PROJECT TITLE
AS OF:	01	1	69	FY 69 Thru FY 72	NATIONAL AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT
008 COOPERATING COUNTRY - REGION: AID/W OFFICE				(a) Crop Improvement	
				(2) Extension	
				APR 22 1969	

006 FUNDING TABLE 22p

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 1968)	2,435	-	1,380	-	-	317	-	662	-	76	-
PROPOSED OPERATIONAL YEAR (FY 1969)	246	175	175	-	-	46	-	21	-	4	-

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

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	0. PARTICIPATING AGENCY					
2. LOCAL CONTRACTOR	1. UNIVERSITY					
3. THIRD COUNTRY CONTRACTOR	2. NON-PROFIT INSTITUTION					
4. PARTICIPATING AGENCY	3. ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING					
5. VOLUNTARY AGENCY	4. CONSTRUCTION					
6. OTHER:	5. OTHER COMMERCIAL					
	6. INDIVIDUAL					
	7. OTHER:					

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):

1. History of the Project

Please refer to the agricultural PAR on Crop Improvement-Research for the general history of the 002 project. Following are some of the important events pertaining primarily to the development of extension as an organization in Afghanistan.

MISSION DIRECTOR APPROVAL →	SIGNATURE	DATE
	<i>[Signature]</i>	4/8/69

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1958 - Extension was officially established for the first time under the Department of Extension, Publicity and Library in response to a need for disseminating agricultural research information to farmers.

1959 - The status of extension service was elevated to that of the other departments within the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. The head of extension was elevated from Director to Director General of the National Extension Service.

1963 - The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation reorganized its various departments and formed a separate department for the extension service with the Director General as its head.

1966 - The Departments of Research and Extension were brought closer together by the establishment of a Presidency of Research and Extension, who acts as coordinator of activities in these two departments. From 1966 to the present time close coordination and effective program implementation has been made through this organizational structure. Under the Department of Research and Extension such items as seeds, fertilizers, farm machinery and some insecticides are distributed.

2. The major objective is to assist the RGA to build an institution capable of:
 - a. Increasing its capabilities to plan, administer and conduct an extension program designed to increase production of wheat and other crops of importance in Afghanistan.
 - b. Reaching Afghan farmers at the ratio of 1 extension worker for each 2,000 farmers families, with the necessary supporting staff for a viable field organization.
 - c. Developing a training program capable of sustained and steady staff growth and improvement through in-service, pre-service and participant training.
 - d. Convincing Afghan farmers to adopt the improved methods of production in wheat and other food crops through the use of the "package" approach in field demonstrations. This approach provides the improved seed, fertilizer and all recommended cultural practices for a farmer to plant, with extension supervision, a $\frac{1}{2}$ acre demonstration plot on the farmer's own land. It is used as the local model to show other farmers improved agriculture.
 - e. Promoting closer coordination of research, extension and agri-business in increasing production through the timely availability of information and production inputs.

3. Project Effectiveness, Significance and Efficiency

The accelerated wheat program in Afghanistan began in the fall of 1966. The first step was to acquaint farmers with the promising new Mexican wheat varieties and proper utilization of fertilizer. This first effort was relatively unsuccessful due to untrained field extension personnel, a demonstration design that was confusing

PART CONTINUATION SHEET

for farmers and poor logistics in distributing demonstration materials. The results of the first seed demonstrations were extremely variable. Farmers appeared to be confused because they were shown five different varieties, with and without fertilizer. These demonstrations, however, could be considered as an introductory phase for the accelerated wheat program and served a very useful purpose. In 1967 the accelerated wheat program was put in full operation. USAID was active in all regions and assisted the implementation of the program. Demonstration design was much simpler and understandable to the farmers. It was merely a comparison of one improved variety of wheat and the farmers' local variety. Farmer reaction to this approach was excellent. Considerable interest in purchase of seed and fertilizer was evident in the fall of 1967.

By 1968 the accelerated wheat program was well under way. Farmer reaction to the program was excellent. The demand for improved seed was so great that many farmers refused to sell the improved seed wheat to the Ministry because they wanted to use it on their own farms or sell it to their neighbors. The supply of fertilizer for FY 1968 plantings was completely sold. In the fall of 1968 a significant quantity of improved seeds and fertilizer was available to farmers for planting approximately one quarter of a million acres. Farmers enthusiastically purchased and planted the seed and used the fertilizer available to them. An estimated 10 to 12% of the irrigated wheat land was planted between September and November 1968 using improved seed and/or fertilizer.

The extension service has had its growing pains during this period but is definitely headed in the right direction. The field efforts are in the hands of the extension service. The extension program has awakened the farmer and is moving ahead at a satisfactory rate. The success of the accelerated wheat program has prompted the Ministry officials to consider a similar program for other food, oil and horticulture crops.

Institution building within the extension service is beginning to take shape. An organization at the regional level and particularly in the pilot areas is being formed. Administrative and supervisory personnel are receiving on-the-job and participant training. The five AID extension Advisers located in the 5 Regions of Kabul, Nangarhar, Kunduz, Balkh and Herat are assisting in organizational development and on-the-job training of administrative and supervisory personnel.

Agriculture extension is assisting the Afghan farmer in reaching the major goal of increased agricultural food production. This will bring about a change in the economy of rural Afghanistan. In Nangarhar Province there is already evidence that the wheat program has started creating a cash economy in the villages. Nangarhar farmers are expressing their need for credit to increase their agricultural inputs. Throughout the country farmers are seeking knowledge on how to improve their crop production. In short, the farmers of Afghanistan are awakening to modern agricultural methods and appear to be receptive to these changes.

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The cost benefit ratio is very difficult to figure in the above described extension project. Extension uses the results of research in reaching the farmer and depends on the development services for supply of fertilizer and improved seeds. The availability of research information and agricultural inputs is directly connected with the success of extension reaching the farmer.

Extension has only reached the first step in the ladder of agricultural progress. Expanded activities in other crops that will earn or save foreign exchange such as oil crops and/or horticulture crops needs immediate attention. The work of agricultural extension has just begun.

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PART I-B - PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS

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

2. DE S. I/W E LY	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.	ACTUAL AND PLANNED OUTPUTS (ALL DATA CUMULATIVE)				6. PROJECTED TOTAL FOR PROJECT LIFE FY-72
		3. ACTUAL CUM. TO DATE	4. AS OF PRIOR JUNE 30		5. PLANNED BY NEXT JUNE 30	
			a. PLANNED	b. ACTUAL		
	1. Develop organizational patterns incorporating definite lines of authority, responsibility, and job descriptions for all extension positions.		Continual revision and improvement.			
	2. Establish pilot extension areas in each of the regional administrative areas in Afghanistan.	5	3	4	5	6
	3. Establish "extension centers" in each of the major villages located in the pilot extension areas. (RGA construction funds released very late.)	27	35	20	50	150
	4. Develop an extension information organization with headquarters in Kabul and branches in each administrative region.	Hdqtrs.	Hdqtrs.	Hdqtrs.	Hdqtrs. +2 Branches	Hdqtrs. +6 Branches
	5. Establish extension training centers in each of the regions and a national training center in Kabul. (2 buildings available and plans being prepared - training sessions were held 1968 in the new facilities)	2 Centers	1 Center	2 Centers	2 Centers	6 Centers
	6. Hold annual in-service training courses at national, regional and provincial levels for all extension personnel.	12 Courses	10 Courses	12 Courses	25 Courses	25 Courses
	7. Continue participant training until all key supervisory positions have been filled with trained personnel. (Lack of language proficiency eliminated FY 68 participants.)	11	13	4	21	48
	8. Establish package demonstration plots throughout Afghanistan on important crops and with coverage to reach all farmers in the country.	4,121	1,800	2,021	4,750	5,000 annually

(continued on page 2-A)

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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		
	9. Organize production improvement councils in major villages of each pilot extension area.	27	7	7	40	500 Councils
	10. Extension staff projection.	280	185	186	280	580

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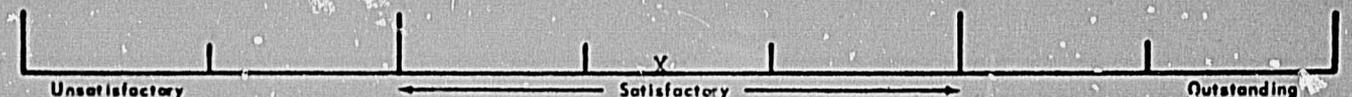
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PART I-B - Continued

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. CODE 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) To achieve self-sufficiency in wheat and other cereal production by 1972 as a basis for Afghanistan's agricultural development.	3	2
	(2) To develop the capability for sustained and steady increased growth of output after 1970 at a rate greater than the population increase.	3	2
	(3) To improve the profitability of crops and livestock and increase farm income.	3	1
	(4) To modify crop and livestock production patterns and improve product quality (to a level acceptable to world trade) which will save and/or earn foreign exchange.	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):

Project Significance

Self-sufficiency in production of staple food crops is of importance to the development of Afghan agriculture. Agricultural extension has the responsibility for the implementation phase of increased agricultural production. The extension responsibility is to carry the knowledge on improved production methods in staple food crops to the farmer in such a manner that the farmer will increase his production. When the farmer reaches the point where he can raise food crops sufficient for his needs on fewer acres, due to increased yields, the resulting surplus land will become available for production of cash income crops. This will bring about the gradual transition on the part of farmers from a subsistence economy to a cash economy.

Extension has throughout its program in package demonstrations on wheat production shown farmers in Afghanistan the value of using improved seed (cont'd. on page 3-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.

wheat and fertilizer. Presently there is enough seed wheat available for all interested farmers to plant during FY-69. The availability of sufficient amounts of fertilizer available to the farmer remains a problem. In FY-70 it is anticipated that there will be a significant increase in wheat production which will enable Afghanistan to approach self-sufficiency in wheat. This is contingent upon ample availability of fertilizer during FY-70. Other staple food grains, including rice and corn, require much research before improved varieties and fertilizer rates, as well as cultural practices, can be extended to the farmer.

The extension organization in Afghanistan is presently in its infancy. Satisfactory progress has been made on the beginning phase. Afghanistan is embarking on a tremendous expansion program in extension work and is attempting to carry out extension activities in each of the 29 provinces in the country. The coverage of this organization remains relatively small with only 200 men participating. Nevertheless, pilot extension areas have been established in each region to set the pattern for the future expanded organization. The national organization in extension still needs a definite structure.

To date operational extension centers have not been established outside of provincial capitals.

In order to carry out increased agricultural production it is necessary that a sufficient number of trained personnel be made available to extension to bring about complete coverage of Afghanistan. At the field level trained personnel are almost non-existent. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation does not appear to be fully convinced of the need to train field personnel below the supervisory level. Therefore, trained extension men who are in direct contact with farmers are not sufficiently trained to accurately pass on improved methods in wheat production.

In FY-68 two extension training centers were started in order to prepare trained field workers for critical areas. These training centers experienced many difficulties and lacked sufficient support from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. The Ministry has pledged its support for these two training centers during calendar year 1969. In-service training, started in FY-69, has had sufficient effect as evidenced by the marked improvement in the quality of demonstrations undertaken in the fall of 1968.

The extension field staff presently has an average education level of about the sixth grade. This limits the type and degree of training that can be given to field personnel. The Ministry of Education has not been able to expand the number of vocational agriculture schools sufficient to meet the growing demand of the agricultural sector for high school trained employees. The vocational

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agriculture men who do enter the Ministry of Agriculture are generally poorly qualified due to insufficient training and can be considered only generalists in the field of agriculture. Kabul University also graduates only agricultural generalists. There is a great need within the field of agricultural extension for men who have had formal training at both the vocational agriculture high school level and university level in agricultural extension activities. Specialists in the various disciplines of agriculture are not trained at present within Afghanistan. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation needs to set a policy on recruitment and pre-service training of employees hired by the Ministry for work in the agricultural extension field.

The establishment of extension training centers is vital to the expansion of the extension organization and ultimately to the increase in production of staple food crops. The needed staff and facilities have not been made available by the Ministry in order to properly train newly recruited extension personnel. Adequate budgets have not been made available in the past to carry out the training function. The accelerated rate of expansion requested by the Ministry of Agriculture in agricultural extension cannot become a reality until sufficient training facilities, staff and budget are made available. Agricultural progress cannot be made until sufficient quantities of properly trained men are available for work in the field.

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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?	N
014 Have means, conditions or activities other than project measures had a substantial effect on project output or accomplishments?	Y
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

021 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):

- 014 The unavailability of improved seed wheat and fertilizers has been a dampening factor on the implementation of the increased wheat production program. In many cases wheat seed and fertilizer are within the country but not available to the farmer in close enough proximity to his home. There have been instances where fertilizer has not been available in time for planting, thus causing interested farmers to plant their crop without fertilizer application.
- 015 The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is embarking upon an extension and farm credit project with headquarters in Kabul, plus two pilot areas; one in Charikar and the other in Baghlan. In the establishment of this project the FAO has taken over the nearly completed national extension training facility constructed with PL-480 funds in Kabul. This has delayed the establishment of a national training center for agricultural extension and research. However, in 1973 the FAO personnel have stated they will be in a position to begin training some extension supervisory personnel for the rest of Afghanistan. The establishment of the FAO project has required the transfer of several key personnel from the national extension program to the FAO project. Three of these key individuals were USAID participants in the United States who received Bachelor degrees in extension and related subjects.
- 017 During FY-69 the number of package demonstrations on wheat production were doubled and consequently the coverage over Afghanistan was also doubled. This was considered by many as an impossible task but was a definite success. The quality was maintained in these demonstrations through concentrated in-service training of existing field personnel. It

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(continued on page 4-A)

PAR CONTINUATION SHEET

has been shown that if Afghan field technicians in extension are given adequate training, demonstration materials and supervision, they are willing to work hard to accomplish considerably more than has been evident in the past.

- 019 In the spring and summer of 1969 a movie will be produced pointing up the success of the wheat improvement program in Afghanistan. This movie will be used in the theatres of Afghanistan, by mobile movie units and may be made available to the United States if possible.
- 020 Radio is the most used media in promoting the agricultural program in Afghanistan. A half hour agricultural program is on the air four times weekly. Radio programs have been in operation since the spring of 1967 and are continuing. The primary subject being voiced over the radio is concerned with wheat production and the proper utilization of seed wheat and fertilizer. Many farmer success stories have been beamed over the radio in the past year. However, newspapers are relatively little used due to a lack of circulation outside the major cities in the country.

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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) PIP ITEM NO.	MAJOR ACTIONS OR STEPS; CAUSES AND RESULTS OF DELAYS; REMEDIAL STEPS	(b) STATUS - PLACE AN "X" IN, ONE COLUMN		
		(1) BEHIND SCHEDULE	(2) ON SCHEDULE	(3) AHEAD OF SCHEDULE
1.	Develop an extension organization pattern. (Regional organization development is progressing on schedule. However, organization development at the national level has fallen behind due to frequent personnel changes in the Ministry.)		X	
2.	Job Descriptions for all Professional Extension Positions. (Initial job descriptions have been prepared for regional extension personnel. Continual revision is needed on all job descriptions.)		X	
3.	Establish pilot extension areas in each of the five administrative regions. (This is ahead of schedule because the American technicians arrived earlier than anticipated.)			X
4.	Package Demonstrations. (Early arrival of American technicians and Ministry emphasis and larger number of demonstrations place this activity ahead of schedule.)			X
5.	Hold in-service training on a national, regional and provincial level. (Has been established throughout Afghanistan.)		X	
6.	Prepare a comprehensive and detailed work plan. (Was written in January 1968 and revised annually.) will be		X	
7.	Establish a national extension training center. (See item 015 on page 4 for description. Action pending coordination with FAO training plans.)	X		
8.	Establish regional extension training centers.		X	
9.	Construct extension centers where extension agents and supervisors are located. (RGA funds for construction not released on time.)	X		

(continued on page 5-A)

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) PIP ITEM NO.	MAJOR ACTIONS OR STEPS; CAUSES AND RESULTS OF DELAYS; REMEDIAL STEPS	(b) STATUS - PLACE AN "X" IN, ONE COLUMN		
		(1) BEHIND SCHEDULE	(2) ON SCHEDULE	(3) AHEAD OF SCHEDULE
10.	Reactivate national extension information section. (This is behind schedule due to staff reduction (BALPA).)	X		
11.	Continue participant training in the U. S. and third country. (This has been hampered by a lack of English ability on the part of participant candidates. This will be remedied by selection and English language training well in advance of call forward dates.)	X		
12.	Establish Crop Improvement Councils in the Pilot Extension Areas. (They have been established throughout Nangarhar Province. Will expand to other regions of Afghanistan in 1969 using the Nangarhar program as a model.)		X	

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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	X
(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)

024 IF NO IMPLEMENTING AGENCY IN THIS PROJECT. PLACE AN "X" IN THIS BLOCK:	032 Quality, comprehensiveness and candor of required reports	
	X 033 Promptness of required reports	
025 Adequacy of technical knowledge	034 Adherence to work schedule	
026 Understanding of project purposes	035 Working relations with Americans	
027 Project planning and management	036 Working relations with cooperating country nationals	
028 Ability to adapt technical knowledge to local situation	037 Adaptation to local working and living environment	
029 Effective use of participant training element	038 Home office backstopping and substantive interest	
030 Ability to train and utilize local staff	039 Timely recruiting of qualified technicians	
031 Adherence to AID administrative and other requirements	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	
PREDEPARTURE		
042 English language ability	N 053 Relevance of training for present project purposes	P
043 Availability of host country funding	054 Appropriateness of post-training placement	P
044 Host country operational considerations (e.g., selection procedures)	P 055 Utility of training regardless of changes in project	
045 Technical/professional qualifications	N 056 Ability to get meritorious ideas accepted by supervisors	N
046 Quality of technical orientation	P 057 Adequacy of performance	P
047 Quality of general orientation	058 Continuance on project	P
048 Participants' collaboration in planning content of program	P 059 Availability of necessary facilities and equipment	N
049 Collaboration by participants' supervisors in planning training	P 060 Mission or contractor follow-up activity	
050 Participants' availability for training	P 061 Other (describe):	
051 Other (describe):		

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PART II-B - Continued

3. FACTORS-COMMODITIES

PLACE AN "X" IN APPROPRIATE BLOCK	062 PPP	063 NON-PPP	X	064 NO COMMODITY ELEMENT		072 Control measures against damage and deterioration in shipment.	
065 Timeliness of AID/W program approval (i.e., PIO/C Transfer Authorization).						073 Control measures against deterioration in storage.	
066 Quality of commodities, adherence to specifications, marking.					P	074 Readiness and availability of facilities.	P
067 Timeliness in procurement or reconditioning.					P	075 Appropriateness of use of commodities.	P
068 Timeliness of shipment to port of entry.					P	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.						078 Other (Describe):	
071 Control measures against loss and theft.							

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.

Extension activities in Afghanistan are very closely tied to that of research.

The establishment of regional research stations in the five regions of Afghanistan has made it possible for extension establishments in each of these regions. Extension is now in the position to extend pertinent research information from each of these regional research stations to the farmers in their respective regions. The extension program as it exists today is primarily based on wheat production in an effort to eliminate the wheat deficit in Afghanistan as quickly as possible. In FY-68 extension was established in four regions of Afghanistan and in early FY-69 the remaining region was established. An area extension advisor is spending full time in each of these administrative regions.

In FY-69 the wheat production program was expanded to include all provinces in Afghanistan. A total of 2,100 package demonstration plots were established in the fall of 1968. All agricultural extension men in Afghanistan were involved in this expanded effort. Pilot extension areas were established in each of the five regions in order to set the stage for the future agricultural extension program. Extension training for all extension personnel was started in FY-68 and to date participant training, in-service training and two ^{regional} extension training centers are all presently in operation. The extension information branch at the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is presently being reactivated and plans are made

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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.

for establishing regional branches of extension information. Organization of the Afghan extension service has progressed satisfactorily at the regional level and positions there are being filled as quickly as suitable personnel are available. The organization at the national level has been slow due to personnel changes and reluctance to change on the part of headquarters' staff.

Prior to FY-68 there had been only one AID extension advisor for Afghanistan. In FY-68 this was expanded to include an area extension advisor in each of the five regions and an extension training advisor. Presently one area extension advisor position is vacant due to the Vietnam draft. This region has had two different extension advisors during the calendar year 1968. All other positions are presently filled and operating. There is a need for an extension information advisor in order to continue this activity. This position was lost in the BALPA exercise last year.

b. Implementing Agency Actions.

Not applicable.

c. Participant Training.

The participant training program in extension has furnished five men to the Ministry of Agriculture who have been elevated to positions of Director of Agriculture or Director General of Agriculture. The capabilities of these men have made possible their promotions to a higher administrative level and put them in a position to give strong support to extension activities in their respective regions or provinces. Three men have recently returned from the United States after receiving their BS degrees and are presently active in the extension program. One man is Regional Director of Extension in Kabul, one man is Director of the Extension Information Branch and the third is in charge of horticulture extension work for Afghanistan. One man is now in the United States receiving training in agricultural education and will return to Afghanistan as Director of Extension Training. Two men are presently at the American University, Beirut receiving training in extension and will return to Afghanistan; each to take charge of a newly established extension training center. There are seven men presently in English language training in Kabul in preparation for going to the United States for extension training. In FY-68 a major change in direction was made in the participant training program. Previously training in the United States was designed only for receiving BS degrees in agriculture. In FY-68 the training program was realigned whereby only training for a one year period was offered for specialization in a particular area of extension.

042. Participant candidates, with very few exceptions, have little or no
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command of the English language. Their ability for learning English appears to be average but the opportunity for doing so is limited. Enrollment in the English Language Training Center necessitates moving field men into headquarters and causes vacancies.

045. Technical and professional qualifications of extension participants have been found to be inadequate. Most men receiving training in the United States have been trained in general agriculture and in many cases have had no extension courses. In one instance a man trained in plant pathology was posted to the Audio Visual Section and another man trained in agriculture economics was also posted to the Audio Visual Section.

056. In most instances newly returned participants have found it extremely difficult in getting acceptance of their ideas for improvement within extension. This is primarily due to lack of technical and professional qualifications of their supervisors, as well as a perennial reluctance to change.

059. At present extension centers and associated equipment necessary to carry on effective extension field work are lacking. The construction of such centers in the village are behind schedule. However, the RGA is accelerating the building program and the shortfall should be rectified in FY 1970. Although most extension men presently do not have the necessary demonstration and audio-visual material in hand, these will be available to most field extension men prior to June 30, 1969. The RGA and USAID are cooperating in making these materials available.

d. Commodities

Except as noted above, the commodity program in extension is progressing smoothly. Commodities are either in hand or in transit for the expanding extension program reaching each of the five administrative regions. All commodities will be used to demonstrate extension activities in the pilot extension areas. The FY 69 commodities are primarily in support of the newly established extension training centers. Commodities presently being imported are AID owned and grant in aid is made at the project site in the regions. Receipt, distribution and utilization of these commodities presents no problem at this time.

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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.	N
081 Coordination and cooperation of LDC gov't. with public and private institutions and private enterprise.	N
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.	N
085 Legislative changes relevant to project purposes.	
086 Existence and adequacy of a project-related LDC organization.	P
087 Resolution of procedural and bureaucratic problems.	N
088 Availability of LDC physical resource inputs and/or supporting services and facilities.	N
089 Maintenance of facilities and equipment.	N
090 Resolution of tribal, class or caste problems.	N
091 Receptivity to change and innovation.	P
092 Political conditions specific to project.	P
093 Capacity to transform ideas into actions, i.e., ability to implement project plans.	P
094 Intent and/or capacity to sustain and expand the impact of the project after U.S. inputs are terminated.	P
095 Extent of LDC efforts to widen the dissemination of project benefits and services.	P
096 Utilization of trained manpower (e.g., participants, counterpart technicians) in project operations.	P
097 Enforcement of relevant procedures (e.g., newly established tax collection and audit system).	N
098 Other:	
HOST COUNTRY COUNTERPART TECHNICIAN FACTORS:	
099 Level of technical education and/or technical experience.	N
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.	N
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):

During 1967 and 1968 Afghanistan has made increased wheat production its major agricultural effort. During this time considerable effort has been put forth on the part of RGA to acquaint the farmers with the value of improved wheat seeds and fertilizers to increase local wheat production. Considerable change has taken place in the entire extension organization and Afghanistan had repeatedly pledged its continued support to agricultural extension. While USAID considers even more progress should have been made there has no doubt been maximum effort put forth by RGA when one considers the numerous problems and shortcomings that had to be overcome. (See comments below.) Agricultural extension is having a continuing impact in the rural areas of Afghanistan through the introduction of the wheat program. This program has served to awaken Afghan farmers to a completely new approach to farming. The introduction of scientific farming to Afghan farmers will eventually change their position from subsistence farming to that of a cash economy. At the time the United States withdraws its support for the agricultural extension efforts the extension program will be an integral part of agricultural production in

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Afghanistan.

Afghanistan is predominantly an agricultural country and almost without exception the economy is completely tied to agricultural production. All activities connected with agricultural production have a political overtone. Most of the members of Parliament are farmers and leaders in their agricultural community. The net result from the wheat production efforts have had political significance in that members of Parliament and other influential people have shown great appreciation to the efforts of USAID in this regard.

USAID field assistance to agricultural extension is of necessity limited to the five pilot regional administrative sections of the country. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has embarked upon a wheat production program embracing the entire country and is using the examples set forth in the pilot areas to set the pattern for Ministry implementation of the nationwide wheat production program. The greatest need in this program is for trained extension personnel who are capable of supervising extension activities without the assistance of an AID extension advisor. The Ministry is now recognizing the need for training and is taking positive steps toward the permanent establishment of training within the agriculture extension service.

080. Cooperation and coordination by the various ministries in RGA and even within the major departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation are extremely difficult. Each Ministry and department within the ministries are wary of the others and are reluctant to cooperate across their respective boundaries.

081. The expanding utilization of fertilizer in Afghanistan has caused considerable difficulty in its distribution and sales to farmers. Presently the entire extension staff is involved with fertilizer handling thus limiting their effectiveness in their educational responsibilities to the farmers. There is a noted reluctance on the part of the Ministry to hand over fertilizer importation, distribution and sales to the private sector. When the utilization of pesticides on the part of farmers becomes universal and the desire to farm machinery is intensified, the problems of sales and distribution of these items in addition to fertilizer will bring about an impossible situation. It is, therefore, imperative that steps be taken immediately to relieve extension workers from this obligation and put it into the hands of the private sector.

082. Reliable data for use in program planning and evaluation is almost non-existent in Afghanistan. There is no system of reporting agricultural statistics and no organization has been formed for their collection. Much of the present program planning is done with fragmented information and general observation.

083. Executive leadership in the extension organization is slowly developing within the Ministry. The Ministry is attempting to locate potential leaders and nominate these men for participant training. Present leadership within the Ministry and particularly in extension is in the hands of young and inexperienced personnel. These men are learning rapidly and their competence is constantly improving.

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084. The situation of project funding on the part of RGA is a bit confusing. Sufficient money is annually budgeted for the wheat production program and the extension program but such money is not available for actual utilization until the third and fourth quarters of each year. This makes it difficult in carrying on agricultural and training activities that are geared directly to the seasons of the year and climatic conditions.

087. Operational procedures of the RGA are based on an outmoded bureaucratic system. Procedures in operations, warehousing, etc. are designed for a basically antiquated civil service. To resolve the numerous problems arising therefrom is a long and tedious process. An attempt is now being made by the MAI to implement revised procedural and warehousing systems.

088. The availability of agricultural inputs in Afghanistan is limited. All inputs must be imported and sufficient foreign exchange does not appear to be available for importation of these inputs at the magnitude required for rapid progress in agricultural production. The supporting services for agricultural production are almost non-existent within the private sector. There is a definite need for the private sector to be allowed to import, distribute and sell agricultural inputs and pursue supporting services.

089. There is very limited maintenance of agricultural equipment and facilities, primarily due to an extremely limited number of trained Afghan capable of carrying out the necessary maintenance. In repeated examples agricultural equipment has been used until it has broken and then left idle due to lack of spare parts and trained maintenance people. (See Development Services PAR for corrective action in this field).

090. Considerable difficulty has been noted when posting village level extension men to villages outside their tribal environment. Language and tribal customs existing in various parts of Afghanistan make it difficult for an extension worker originating from outside the area to do effective work with the farmers.

097. Afghanistan is presently involved in a rapid transition from age old traditional governmental procedures to the modern concept of governmental operation. There is presently considerable confusion within the government on interpretation of many new regulations. This makes enforcement of these relatively new procedural regulations difficult. There is a definite need for civil service training throughout all phases of Afghan government.

099. The extension service in Afghanistan is presently staffed by young men who have received general agricultural education and have had relatively little experience. Their technical education in the area of agricultural instruction is extremely limited. An effort is presently being made to train extension technicians in the several specialized departments of agricultural extension in order to alleviate this problem. Participant training will also assist in alleviating this problem.

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100. Planning and management skills are slowly being developed within the Afghan extension service. It is only recently that detailed planning, projected over a number of years, has been introduced to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. The effectiveness of such planning is continually improving and skills are being developed in planning programs capable of implementation. There has been a tendency for Afghan planners to plan beyond their capabilities.

101. Technical man years available in the agriculture extension services is very limited due to the relative young age of most technicians.

102. The continuity of staff is a continually perplexing problem. It is understandable when one realizes the extreme shortage of capable staff and the urgent need to put men where they can be most effective. As the number of capable and trained staff increases it is expected that there should be considerably more continuity in the staffing.

103. Agriculture extension work can only be effective when extension personnel live and work in the rural areas of Afghanistan. There is a noted reluctance on the part of educated young Afghans to suffer the hardships connected with living in the more remote areas of the country. When the program for the establishment of extension operational centers is implemented this problem will be considerably less important. These extension centers will not only be a base of operation but will also include suitable housing facilities for extension agents in the rural areas. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has pledged its support in the development of these extension centers in the present five year plan.

104. The pay and allowances received by extension personnel are extremely low. The entire pay scale situation requires revision by the RGA with the men being paid according to their abilities, experience and education.

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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):

Major project steps listed in Part I. B. 1. and activity targets listed in Part II. A. 1. will not be changed materially. When emphasis changes from wheat to other crops the organization, demonstrations, training, operational centers, extension information, participant training and crop improvement councils will remain the same but oriented to different crops.

The phase-out date of FY- 72 is planned around self-sufficiency in wheat production. Agricultural extension in Afghanistan is presently in its infancy and by FY-72 will probably be in early adolescence. As the emphasis shifts from exclusive concern with wheat, an expanded extension program including additional crops and an extension service capable of continuing without USAID assistance will require continuation of the project or establishment of a new one.

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:

2. Minor changes in the PIP will be limited to the timing of listed activities only. Major items listed remain the same. The capabilities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation are better understood at present enabling a more realistic appraisal of timing in the operation of extension activities.
8. As listed above (Part IV. A), consideration should be given to continuation of the extension activities.

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