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EVALUATING COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS:

A Review of Project Designs and Their
Implicit Requirements for Evaluation

by

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PREFACE

The review of cooperative development projects presented in this Working Paper was carried out by the Program Evaluation Systems Division of the Office of Evaluation as a "staff paper" for the A.I.D. Task Force on Cooperative Development Projects, chaired by the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation. The Working Paper is intended as an input to the Task Force's deliberations concerning the need for new methods and approaches for evaluating cooperative development projects. The conclusions reached in the Working Paper do not represent an Office of Evaluation position concerning any specific proposal for an evaluation system for cooperative development projects.

SECTION ONE: BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

A. BACKGROUND

In the Spring of 1981, the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation organized an interbureau Task Force to examine ways of improving the evaluation of cooperative development projects. Prior to creating a Task Force to address this matter, the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation had completed two separate analyses of the status of cooperative development projects and evaluative efforts in this area.

The first of these analyses, carried out by the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation, involved the identification and categorization of all A.I.D. projects that included cooperative development or were implemented by cooperative organizations. Data sources used in this analysis included A.I.D.'s automated project data base and its Congressional Presentations. The listing included projects that A.I.D. expected to fund during the period from FY78 through FY82. The product of this effort listed cooperative development projects as elements of four descriptive categories:

- Category 1: Projects in which cooperative development is the sole focus of the project.
- Category 2: Projects in which there is a cooperative development component of a larger project and where the development of a cooperative is essential to the overall success of the total project.
- Category 3: Projects in which the development or strengthening of cooperatives is identified as a "major outcome" expected from the project, but where this activity is not crucial to project success.
- Category 4: Projects which include some facet of cooperative development, but where this element is only an incidental aspect of the total projects.

The second analysis involved a review of existing evaluations of cooperative development projects. This analysis was conducted for the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation by Development Associates, under contract AID/SOD/PDC-C-0394, Work Order #2. The Development Associates report on its review of prior evaluations, dated October 1980, suggested that an evaluation system for cooperative development projects might be created which could be used to examine process results (i.e., intermediate results) as well as final impacts in two types of cooperative projects: (1) overseas projects aimed at cooperative development and (2) projects through which A.I.D. supported the efforts of U.S. based cooperative development organizations which serve as A.I.D. intermediaries in a number of overseas cooperative development projects. The Development Associates report also suggested that such a "system" of process and impact evaluations could be used to assess A.I.D.'s overall cooperative development program. The report recommended that an overall evaluation system serving these three needs be developed and adopted by A.I.D. and the U.S. based cooperative organizations that work closely with A.I.D.

The products of these two efforts were made available to all members of the A.I.D. Task Force prior to the start of the first Task Force meeting. The Program Evaluation Systems Division of A.I.D.'s Office of Evaluation reviewed these documents and participated in the Task Force as the representative for the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination. In the course of the first two meetings of the Task Force a number of points were raised which suggested that the focus of the Task Force effort needed to be sharpened, e.g.:

- There was a tendency for everyone in the meetings to discuss the evaluation of cooperative development projects as if they were all quite similar, yet it was also clear that some statements referred to overseas projects while others focused on the difficulty of assessing the effectiveness of the U.S. based cooperative organizations A.I.D. funds to assist the Agency in developing and managing overseas cooperative development projects.

- There was little attention given to the overseas cooperative projects which are carried out by organizations which are not in the group A.I.D. funds centrally to assist the Agency with these types of projects. Thus, for example, projects which involve the Peace Corps, Save the Children Federation, etc., tended not to be considered in the discussions.

As a means of clarifying the requirements for evaluation in different types of cooperative development projects, the Program Evaluation Systems Division, as a Task Force member, offered to reexamine the list of cooperative development projects prepared by the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation with an eye to identifying how projects clustered in terms of performance objectives which evaluators might need to examine.

B. OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

The purpose of the review conducted by the Program Evaluation Systems Division was to identify, through a review of the project design "Logical Frameworks" for the list of cooperative development projects, those results that evaluations would need to attempt to measure. If the types of results expected from cooperative development projects could be identified, the discussion concerning who should conduct evaluations, which types of evaluation should be conducted and when evaluations should be conducted, might become clearer.

The procedures used in this reexamination of the cooperative development projects are described briefly below:

1. Project "Logical Frameworks" Secured

Using the categories found in the list prepared by the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation, print-outs of automated data on the designs of cooperative development projects were requested from A.I.D.'s Office of

Development Information. The print-outs listed the problem addressed by each project, the project's strategy, a summary of the project design and the elements of the project's "Logical Framework": its outputs, purpose and goal.

2. Project Objectives Classified

Using primarily the project's "Logical Framework", and at times the problem, strategy and summary statements as well, the Program Evaluation Systems Division identified the main types of objectives found in cooperative development projects. In each of the categories on the list developed by the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation we found several clusters of objectives, i.e., combinations of project purpose and project goal. Appendix A to this Working Paper provides a chart which identifies, for each project: (a) sector, e.g., agriculture, (b) the level of the "Logical Framework" where we found, or failed to find, an institutional development objective, and (c) the cluster into which we grouped the project, given its objectives. Appendix B supplements this chart by providing abstracts of the "Logical Framework" elements we examined in each of the projects.

3. Categories Reviewed Based on the Analysis of Project Objectives

In this step, the Program Evaluation Systems Division examined the usefulness or "goodness" of the categories which were used in the list prepared by the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation. (For category definitions see page 1 of this Section of the Working Paper.) The criteria we used to examine projects across these categories focused on the degree to which projects in different categories shared similar objectives and would need to be evaluated in the same general way. In the course of this review of the usefulness of the categories we found several sets of projects

which were (a) small and (b) significantly different from the majority of the projects included in the categories where these projects were found. These small and relatively unique sets of projects are discussed in the following section along with other findings.

4. Projects Clustered in Terms of the Results Evaluations Need to Measure

Following the completion of steps (1) through (3) above, the Program Evaluation Systems Division reviewed its findings concerning clusters of objectives to determine what results would need to be measured in project evaluations. The review of the types of results project evaluations would need to attempt to measure focused on the major outcomes of projects, i.e., project purpose and project goal. The findings from this examination of the data are discussed in the following section.

SECTION TWO: FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

A. FINDINGS

This section of the Working Paper reviews the findings from the three substantive analyses undertaken by the Program Evaluation Systems Division:

- An examination of the objectives of all of the cooperative development projects included in the list prepared by the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation and the identification of clusters of objectives;
- An examination of the usefulness of the categories of projects identified in the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation's list based on the degree to which they identified differences between projects that would need to be reflected in plans for project evaluations, and
- An analysis of the types of results evaluations would need to measure, given the objectives stated in project designs, and conclusions concerning the implications of those evaluation measurement requirements.

Each set of findings is discussed separately below.

1. Objectives Found in A.I.D. Cooperative Development Project Designs

The review of project design objectives carried out by the Program Evaluation Systems Division covered a total of 177 discrete projects, of which 5 had a number of sub-projects. The majority of the projects we examined were overseas projects that involved an effort to create or strengthen a cooperative-type organization or organizations in a host country. A total of 102 projects, or 58% of the list developed by the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation, had this set of characteristics. The remaining 75 projects on the list were examined and divided into five major clusters, as shown in Table II.1.

Table II.1. Cooperative Projects Clustered by Their Designs*

CLUSTER CODE	DESCRIPTION OF CLUSTER	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	PERCENT
A	Overseas projects that build/strengthen local cooperative organizations.	102	58%
B	Overseas projects implemented by U.S. cooperatives which do not involve building or strengthening local cooperative organizations.	45	25%
C	Labor Union projects	20	11%
D	Projects that provide short term consultants or co-financing.	7	4%
E	U.S. cooperative headquarters support projects.	3	2%

For a more complete description of the way in which clusters of objectives relate to the categories of projects identified in the list developed by the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation turn to Appendix A, which indicates how we classified each of the 177 projects we examined.

* The 177 projects accounted for by this table includes all projects included in the list developed by the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation. Any differences in a raw count of projects is attributable to the fact that we counted projects only once, no matter how many sub-projects were shown as having the same basic project number.

A detailed examination of automated design information on the projects in the five clusters shown in Table II.1 produced the following general observations:

- There are similarities among the 102 projects in Cluster A which suggest that a basic or common approach to their evaluation may be possible and desirable;
- The 45 projects in Cluster B tend to resemble A.I.D. funded overseas projects which are not implemented by cooperative organizations. Thus, it is not clear that they need special evaluation attention from the Task Force, i.e., the A.I.D. evaluation system that applies to other types of overseas projects may suffice and be completely appropriate;
- Labor Union projects are similar to the cooperative development projects in that they often include an institutional development objective. At the same time they are sufficiently different to suggest that perhaps they deserve special treatment. (It should be noted that A.I.D. is currently examining evaluation procedures for Labor Union projects in response to a report by A.I.D.'s Inspector General which discusses this topic.)
- The remaining two categories, D and E, are both small. The size of these categories suggests that while special attention may be required, full evaluation "systems" may not be warranted.

Based on its observation that projects in Cluster A could benefit from a common approach to their evaluation, the Program Evaluation Systems Division undertook a more detailed review of the projects in this cluster. In the following paragraphs we discuss our findings concerning the way these projects differed from each other in terms of sector, the way in which they treated institutional development objectives and on other parameters which might need to be considered in planning project evaluations or creating an evaluation system for projects in this cluster.

In a sort of projects from Cluster A by sector, the Program Evaluation Systems Division found that roughly 60% of the projects were in some sense agriculture or food sector projects. While some of these provided credit, and a few dealt with land reform, the vast majority were concerned with the provision of agricultural inputs, farming techniques, marketing and other factors which could result in increased food production and raise farm income. The next largest set of projects in Cluster A involved the development of local credit systems and other financial structures. We excluded from this set those projects which provided only agricultural credit; they had been counted in the agriculture or food sector group. Non-agricultural finance projects accounted for roughly 15% of the projects in Cluster A. The next "sector" in this sense dealt with infrastructure projects, e.g., projects which provided water systems, electricity or housing. Approximately 10% of the projects in Cluster A were infrastructure projects. The remainder of the projects in Cluster A were more general in nature in that they tended to address a range of changes and improvements in the rural sector. Some of the projects in this final group were concerned with the development of rural enterprises and one dealt with the provision of social services, i.e., health and child care. Projects in this more general grouping accounted for 15% of Cluster A.

In reviewing the distribution of Cluster A projects by sector, the Program Evaluation Systems Division was not surprised to find that the majority of the projects were agricultural in nature. This concentration appears to reflect the overall pattern of A.I.D. investments in recent years. It does not necessarily suggest that cooperative development projects work best in the agricultural sector or that they can be most readily developed in this sector. While we did not attach much meaning to the heavy concentration of food and agriculture projects in Cluster A, the absence of projects in some other sectors such as health and other social services was noticeable. While the absence of certain emphases in cooperative development projects

is noticeable, it may or may not be important. The Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation may wish to examine the sectors in which cooperative development projects seem to concentrate and consider whether these sectoral focuses are consistent with the changes and improvements it hopes cooperatives are promoting in the developing countries.

The differences among projects found by sorting them into sectoral groups suggests that some attention will need to be paid to sectors as evaluation designs are developed for the projects in Cluster A. That is, no single evaluation design is likely to be applicable to all of the projects in Cluster A. On the other hand, there appears to be a great deal of similarity among projects in this cluster with respect to their institutional objectives. Thus, it may be possible to develop some evaluation design elements and approaches which could be used for projects in different sectors along with sector specific evaluation questions and approaches.

In order to examine the patterns of institutional development objectives in projects in Cluster A, the Program Evaluation Systems Division reviewed project design information on the 102 projects in this cluster looking for statements of institutional objectives. This review indicated that the basic institutional objectives with which Cluster A projects are concerned involve building and/or strengthening local cooperative-type organizations. Of the 102 projects in this Cluster, 97 identified building or strengthening local organizations as an objective. The remaining 5 projects gave both building and strengthening of local organizations as an objective.

To gain a better view of the way in which institutional development objectives fit into cooperative development project designs, each of the 102 projects in Cluster A was examined to determine whether the institutional development objective appeared as a project output or as project purpose. The results of this review, together with the way in which projects split in terms of their basic institutional objective, are shown in Table II.2.

Table II.2. Institutional Objectives in Cluster A Projects*

INSTITUTIONAL OBJECTIVE	LOGICAL FRAMEWORK LEVEL		TOTAL
	PURPOSE	OUTPUTS	
Build one or more organizations in the project area.	19	34	53
Strengthen/upgrade one or more organizations.	25	18	44
TOTAL	45	52	97

An examination of Table II.2 suggests a number of opportunities and issues:

- It may be possible to develop standardized approaches for the evaluation of projects in terms of their institutional development objectives. Separate sets of questions, data gathering techniques and data analysis procedures might be needed for projects that are concerned with the initial development of and organization and those which attempt to strengthen existing organizations.
- It would be foolhardy to develop approaches which depend upon projects having institutional development objectives at a particular "Logical Framework" level -- at least at the present time. For example, an evaluation system or generic evaluation design that called for information on institutional development during project implementation might be unusable for projects in which institutional viability is a purpose level objective that designers anticipate will be achieved only after project assistance terminates.

* Table II.1 includes only those Cluster A projects which identified either building or strengthening organizations as an objective, but not both.

Table II.2 also suggests a number of questions, only a few of which could be answered with the information examined by the Program Evaluation Systems Division. Two questions which may deserve further examination by the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation are discussed below:

- a. Does the difference between projects that "build" versus "strengthen" organizations have to do with project factors such as sector, size, age, etc.?

The data examined by the Program Evaluation Systems Division provides preliminary answers on some, but not all, of the sub-questions:

- (a) Sector: Our data suggests the answer is No.
 - (b) A.I.D. Regional Bureau: Our data suggests the answer is No.
 - (c) Project Size/Funds: The issue was not examined in this study.
 - (d) Year the Project started: Issue not examined.
 - (e) The implementing organization: Issue not examined.
- b. Is there an important reason why some projects place institutional objectives and the output level and others place them at the purpose level in a project "Logical Framework"?

This question bothered us. One answer might be that people have varying degrees of experience with the "Logical Framework" tools. Another might be a difference in "management courage", i.e., the willingness of project designers to commit to achievements (as is implied when objectives are set at the output level) when others place institutional objectives at the purpose level, suggesting that there is a reason for hypothesizing (rather than promising) institutional development results. From the data examined in this effort, we cannot discern why the projects in Cluster A are split in terms of the way they state institutional objectives in project design "Logical Frameworks". The question warrants further investigation by the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation.

2. The Utility of the Categories in the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation's List of Cooperative Development Projects

The listing of projects prepared by the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation provided the starting point for the study carried out by the Program Evaluation Systems Division. While we began the project using this list, and prepared Appendix B based on its categories, we have finally concluded that its categories do not provide adequate guidance on issues that relate to the evaluation of cooperative development projects. Knowing the relationship of cooperative development to other elements in an overseas project is important, but it is not a sufficient basis for judging what types of questions need to be addressed by an evaluation.

In addition to finding that the categories used in the list developed by the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation did not seem to address evaluation issues well, we also found that the categories did not divide projects into unique groups. For example, we found projects with institutional development objectives in all of the categories in the list prepared by the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation. We also found that the categories told us little about the sector, age, size or location of the projects. Since all of these factors are potentially important in designing appropriate evaluations, we simply stopped using the categories as a frame of reference for our analysis. In their place we used the clusters shown in Table II.1 as a way of organizing projects in terms of the basic reasons A.I.D. funded them.

3. The Implications of Project Designs for Project Evaluation

As part of its review of cooperative development projects, the Program Evaluation Systems Division attempted to identify the types of project outcomes evaluators would be expected to measure through evaluations of

overseas cooperative development projects. This examination covered only the 102 projects found in Cluster A. This cluster contains the majority of the projects which deal with cooperatives in one way or another, and our earlier review had suggested that Cluster A projects were appropriate candidates for experiments in using common, or partially standardized, evaluation approaches and methods.

The distinguishing characteristic of projects in Cluster A was the presence of an institutional development objective. This objective, while placed at various levels of project "Logical Frameworks", was consistently hypothesized to be a necessary step toward the realization of higher level project objectives, e.g., improved health, education, general welfare. Our first step in the examination of the measurement implications for evaluations of these projects involved an effort to identify whether there was a general pattern of expectations about what would follow from a successful effort to build or strengthen a cooperative-type organization. The analysis we carried out, using the information provided in Appendix B of this Working Paper, indicated that there were at least two general patterns of expectations: (a) a pattern which hypothesized that the project's intended beneficiaries, or users, would adopt or apply the goods or services provided by a cooperative-type organization and that such adoption or application would lead directly to improvements in the quality of life of the intended beneficiaries, and (b) a pattern which differed from the first pattern only in the degree to which it required that additional steps be taken or occur after user adoption/application of goods or services and before quality of life improvements were realized. Figure II.1 shows these two general patterns of expectations in diagramatic form.

While the expectations, or hypotheses, described above and in Figure II.1 could be found in all of the Cluster A projects, they were not necessarily stated in the form shown in Figure II.1. In many of the "Logical Frame-

works" shown in Appendix B, the distinct steps in the project logic tended to be "jammed" into fewer distinct levels than is actually required to set forth the sequential and hierarchical logic of project hypotheses. Very often, we found, the hypothesis concerning beneficiary, or user, behavior was not fully articulated.

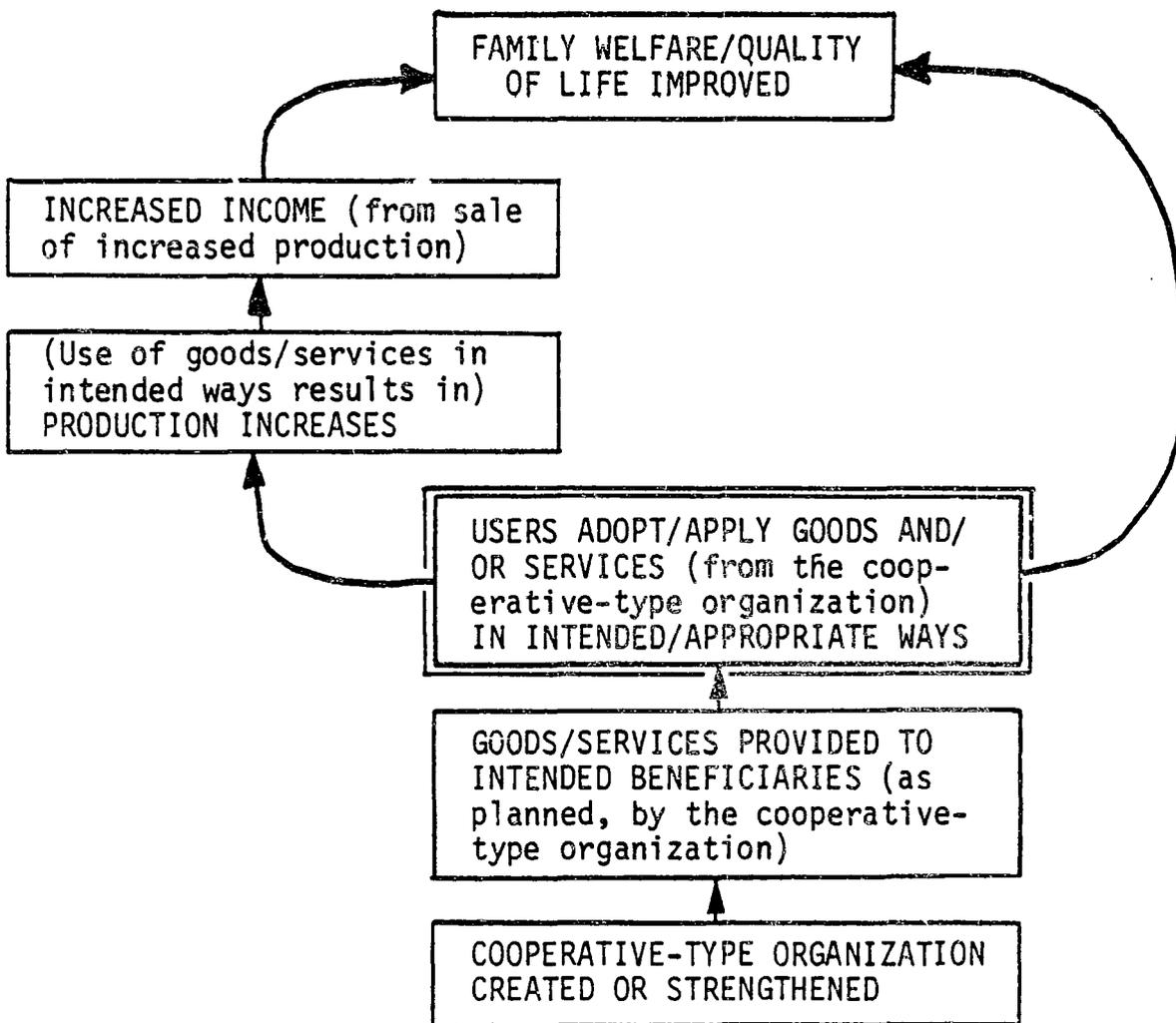


Figure II.1 In all of the cooperative development projects in Cluster A, it was clear that the user must take some appropriate action if higher level impacts are to be realized. The behavior of the intended beneficiary, or user, is so central to the logic of these projects that it should not simply be "assumed".

While the two patterns of expectations described in Figure II.1 were found repeatedly in the Cluster A projects, Figure II.1 provides little sense of the varied ways in which these patterns were described in different sectors. Figure II.2 attempts to identify sectoral variances by indicating the many different ways in which the two basic patterns of objectives were articulated in the Cluster A projects. (In reading Figure II.2 it is helpful to start at the bottom of the figure and follow a single chain of reasoning or hypotheses up the page. As is immediately apparent, there are many chains of hypotheses that can be followed in the diagram, or in the course of project identification and development.)

Roughly 60% of the projects in Cluster A are agricultural or food sector projects. These projects show up in Figure II.2 as requiring that several steps or logical levels be included if projects are to result in changes in the quality of life/welfare of beneficiaries. In contrast, we can see that some infrastructure projects, such as electrification and water projects, follow more than one line of logic. In both of these infrastructure subsectors it is possible to follow a "productive uses" route through lines similar to those shown for agriculture sector projects or a "consumption uses" logic that leads directly to quality of life/welfare improvements.

With respect to project evaluation, two things are clear from these figures: (a) all of the projects have an institutional development objective that evaluations would need to assess* and (b) the full set of logical levels in a Cluster A project needs to be laid out so that measures of performance can be identified for each level that must be examined in an evaluation.

* The Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation should be aware of two efforts now underway in A.I.D. that bear on this point: (1) a review of institution building theory and policy under the guidance of PPC/PDPR, John Eriksson and (2) an analysis of past institution building project designs and their evaluations in PPC/E/PES (Barnett and Engel contract managed by Robert Thompson).

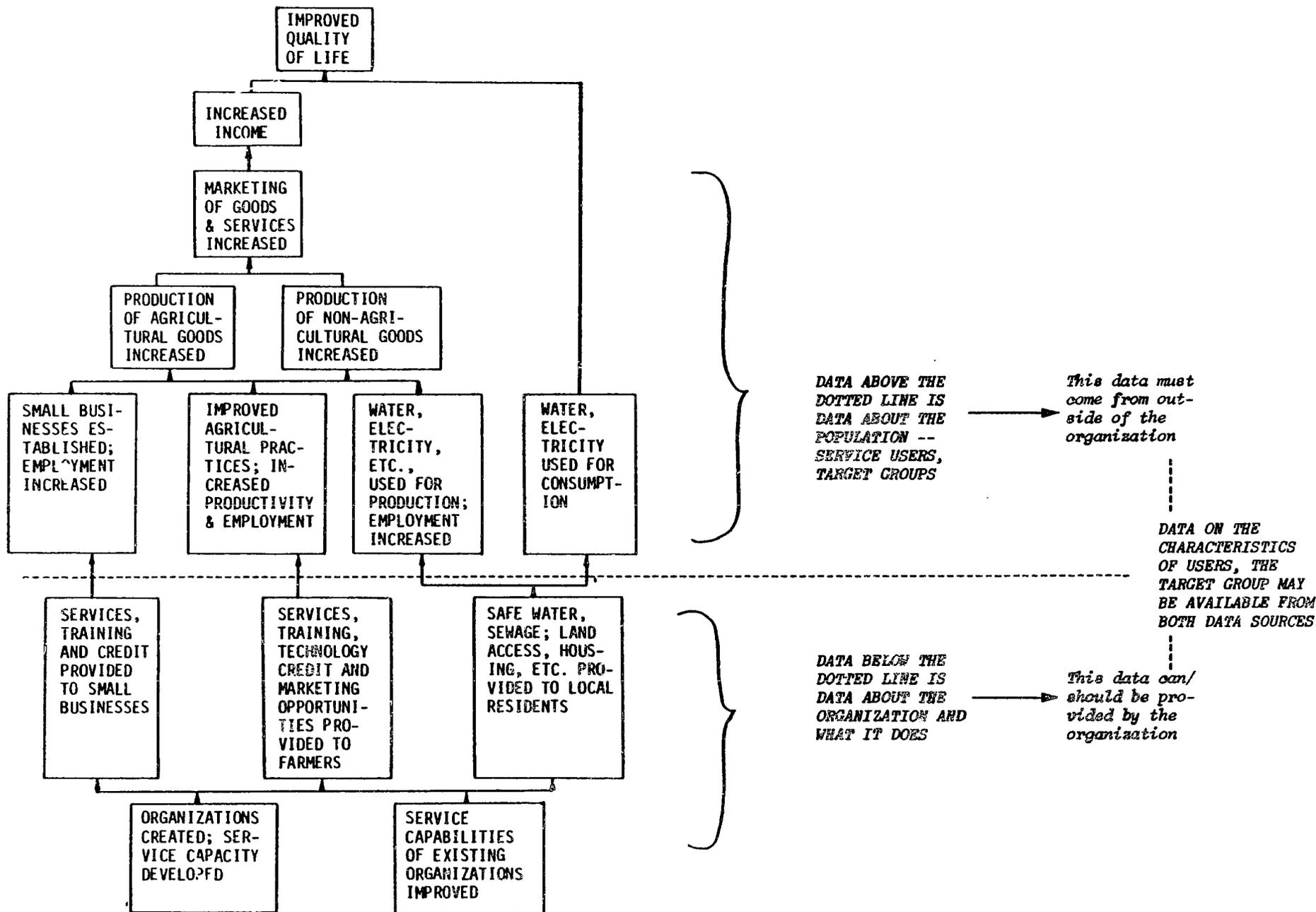


Figure II.2. Project Objectives and Sources of Data for Project Evaluations

It is also clear from the designs of Cluster A projects that evaluators will need to ascertain how and to what degree the services/goods provided by cooperative-type organizations reached and were used by the project's intended beneficiaries. Knowing how such goods and services were adopted and applied is an important measurement concern for two reasons: First, evaluators have an obligation to ascertain whether the intended beneficiaries were reached in a meaningful way and, second, beneficiary use of goods and services needs to be understood if evaluators are to make statements about the degree to which beneficiary actions "caused" or explain the presence or absence of higher level results, e.g., production and income changes.

Beyond the common threads of institutional development and a fairly standard need to examine what beneficiaries receive and how they adopt/apply those goods and services, the measurement implications of projects in Cluster A tend to become sectoral in character. The exception to this generalization comes at the highest level of each of the projects we reviewed. The final or ultimate impacts sought by a wide variety of projects tend to focus on income and changes in the quality of life/well-being of project beneficiaries.

Our review of the measurement implications of the cooperative development projects in Cluster A identified one additional, and potentially important fact. As Figure II.2 shows, we see a clear line between the types of information we expect evaluators to find within the cooperative-type organizations and those types of information which are likely to be found only if the evaluator looks beyond the records of the cooperative. The line we see splits at the point where goods/services have been provided. In most situations we would expect cooperative-type organizations to have information about the volume of goods and services they have made available. In some cases the cooperatives may also have information about the types of

people who received goods or services from the cooperative. At this point, however, normal recordkeeping systems will cease to be of great use in evaluations. By and large, such systems do not tend to contain information concerning what the user does with the goods/services that he or she receives. The managers of cooperative-type organizations may be able to provide some information on actual uses to which goods and services are put, but this type of information is likely to be anecdotal rather than systematic and complete. What Figure II.2 suggests to the Program Evaluation Systems Division is that evaluators may need to consider undertaking two types of studies, or using two very different methods, in the course of an evaluation of a Cluster A cooperative development project. One study or method would be needed to examine records of the cooperative, on a selective or representative basis. A different study or method would be needed to secure selective or representative data from beneficiaries about patterns of use and the higher level impacts that followed from the adoption/application of goods and services provided by the cooperative.

The different sources of data required to evaluate a cooperative development project in terms of its various levels of objectives further suggests that care should be exercised in assigning evaluation responsibilities. While it would be extremely easy to assign the responsibility for evaluation at different levels of a "Logical Framework" to different parties, both Table II.2 and Figure II.2 of this Working Paper suggest that such "simple" solutions may prove untenable.

B. CONCLUSIONS

Based on its review of cooperative development projects, the Program Evaluation Systems Division has concluded that:

1. The idea of creating a common approach, methodology or "system" for evaluating overseas cooperative development projects that attempt to build or strengthen local organizations as a means of achieving some set of higher level objectives seems reasonable and possible.
2. A.I.D. funded projects which have general development objectives and are implemented by a cooperative organization, but which do not have as an objective the development of a local cooperative-type organization should probably not be covered by the type of "system" discussed in (1) above. These projects can and probably should be evaluated using the existing A.I.D. evaluation system and its guidance.
3. Projects that support the headquarters operations of U.S. based cooperatives deserve special attention from an evaluation perspective. While few in number, they need specialized evaluation designs, if not a separate evaluation subsystem.
4. It is not clear at this point whether labor union projects funded by A.I.D. should be covered by (1) above. A more detailed review of the characteristics and objectives of labor union projects is needed.
5. Any common approach, methodology or "system" developed to evaluate the projects referred to in (1) above should:
 - focus on the common institutional development themes in these projects;
 - recognize and take into account the need for information about the actions taken by those who receive goods and/or services from a cooperative-type organization;
 - allow for differences in sectoral focus, within a common evaluation framework or model; and
 - be rational in terms of its expectations concerning sources of data on specific evaluation questions and in its assignment of responsibilities for undertaking evaluative efforts.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: CLASSIFICATION OF PROJECTS

CATEGORY 1 PROJECTS	CLUSTER	SECTOR	INSTITUTIONAL OBJECTIVE			OBJECTIVE LEVEL	
			BUILD	STRENGTHEN	BOTH	PURPOSE	OUTPUTS
1.	A	AGRICULTURE		X		X	
2.	A	AGRICULTURE			X	X	
3.	A	AGRICULTURE	X			X	
4.	A	AGRICULTURE		X		X	
5.	A	AGRICULTURE		X		X	
6.	A	AGRICULTURE	X			X	
7.	A	SOCIAL SERVICES		X		X	
8.	A	ENTERPRISE		X			X
9.	A	AGRICULTURE/ FINANCIAL	X				X
10.	A	AGRICULTURE	X				X
11.	A	ENTERPRISE/ FINANCIAL		X		X	
12.	A	GENERAL/ FINANCIAL	X			X	
13.	A	GENERAL/ FINANCIAL	X			X	
14.	A	AGRICULTURAL		X			X
15.	A	AGRICULTURE		X		X	
16.	A	AGRICULTURAL/ FINANCIAL	X			X	
17.	A	AGRICULTURAL	X			X	
18.	A	AGRICULTURAL/ FINANCIAL	X			X	
19.	A	AGRICULTURAL/ FINANCIAL		X		X	
20.	A	GENERAL		X			X

CATEGORY 1	CLUSTER	SECTOR	BUILD	STRENGTHEN	BOTH	PURPOSE	OUTPUTS
21.	A	AGRICULTURE		X		X	
22.	A	AGRICULTURE		X		X	
23.	A	AGRICULTURE		X		X	
24.	A	GENERAL/ FINANCIAL		X		X	
25.	B						
26.	A	INFRASTRUCTURE/ HOUSING		X			X
27.	A	GENERAL/ FINANCIAL	X			X	
28.	A	AGRICULTURE	X			X	
29.	A	GENERAL/ FINANCIAL	X			X	
30.	A	AGRICULTURAL/ FINANCIAL	X			X	
31.	E	CLUSA HEADQUARTERS					
32.	D	CONSULTANT SERVICES					
33.	D	CONSULTANT SERVICES					
34.	E	CUNA HEADQUARTERS					
35.	E	CUNA HEADQUARTERS					

CATEGORY 2 PROJECTS	CLUSTER	SECTOR	INSTITUTIONAL OBJECTIVE			OBJECTIVE LEVEL	
			BUILD	STRENGTHEN	BOTH	PURPOSE	OUTPUTS
1.	A	AGRICULTURE	X			X	
2.	B						
3.	A	INFRASTRUCTURE/ ELECTRIFICATION	X				X
4.a.							
4.b.							
4.c.	A	INFRASTRUCTURE/ ELECTRIFICATION	X				X
4.d.							
4.e.							
5.	A	AGRICULTURE/ LAND REFORM	X				X
6.	A	AGRICULTURE	X				X
7.a							
7.b.	A	INFRASTRUCTURE/ WATER	X				X
7.c.							
8.	A	AGRICULTURE	X				X
9.	A	AGRICULTURE	X				X
10.	A	INFRASTRUCTURE/ ELECTRIFICATION		X			X
11.	A	INFRASTRUCTURE/ ELECTRIFICATION		X		X	
12.	A	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT			X	X	
13.	A	AGRICULTURE		X			X

CATEGORY 2	CLUSTER	SECTOR	BUILD	STRENGTHEN	BOTH	PURPOSE	OUTPUTS
14.	A	AGRICULTURE	X				X
15.	A	AGRICULTURE		X			X
16.	A	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT	X				X
17.	A	ENTERPRISE		X			X
18.	A	ENTERPRISE			X	X	
19.	A	LAND SETTLEMENT	X				X
20.	B						
21.	B						
22.	B						
23.	A	INFRASTRUCTURE/ ELECTRIFICATION	X				X
24.	A	AGRICULTURE	X			X	
25.	A	AGRICULTURE	X			X	
26.	A	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT		X		X	
27.a							
27.b							
27.c							
27.d	A	AGRICULTURE	X				X
27.e							
27.f							
27.g							
28.	A	AGRICULTURE		X		X	

CATEGORY 2	CLUSTER	SECTOR	BUILD	STRENGTHEN	BOTH	PURPOSE	OUTPUTS
29.a							
29.b	A	AGRICULTURE/ LIVESTOCK	X				X
29.c							
29.d							
30.	A	AGRICULTURE/ MARKETING	X				X
31.	B						
32.	A	AGRICULTURE/ IRRIGATION/SEWAGE	X				X
33.	B						
34.	A	AGRICULTURE/ CREDIT		X		X	
35.	A	AGRICULTURE	X				X
36.	A	AGRICULTURE		X			X
37.	A	AGRICULTURE		X			X
38.	A	AGRICULTURE		X			X
39.	A	AGRICULTURE	X				X
40.a							
40.b	A	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT	X				X
41.	B						
42.	A	AGRICULTURE		X			X
43.	A	AGRICULTURE		X		X	
44.	B						
45.	B						

CATEGORY 2	CLUSTER	SECTOR	BUILD	STRENGTHEN	BOTH	PURPOSE	OUTPUTS
46.	A	GENERAL WID*	X			X	
47.	A	GENERAL WID*	X				X
48.	B						
49.	A	GENERAL/ FINANCIAL		X		X	

* PROJECT HAS THE PROMOTION OF THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT AS A MAJOR FOCUS

CATEGORY 3 PROJECTS	CLUSTER	SECTOR	INSTITUTIONAL OBJECTIVE			OBJECTIVE LEVEL	
			BUILD	STRENGTHEN	BOTH	PURPOSE	OUTPUTS
1.	D	AGRICULTURE/ CREDIT					
2.	D	INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM					
3.	A	FINANCIAL/ GENERAL	X				X
4.	D	PVO CO- FINANCING					
5.	D	PVO CO- FINANCING					
6.	D	PVO CO- FINANCING					
7.	C	LABOR UNION		X		X	
8.	A	HEALTH/FP/ SOCIAL SERVICES		X		X	
9.	A	AGRICULTURE/ TRAINING/MANAGEMENT		X		X	
10.	A	AGRICULTURAL/ FINANCIAL		X		X	
11.	A	FINANCIAL/ GENERAL		X		X	
12.	A	AGRICULTURE/ LAND	X				X
13.	A	AGRICULTURE		X		X	
14.	A	AGRICULTURE		X		X	
15.	A	FINANCIAL/ GENERAL	X			X	
16.	A	GENERAL/COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		X		X	
17.	A	INFRASTRUCTURE/ HOUSING	X				X
18.	A	AGRICULTURE	X			X	
19.	A	AGRICULTURE	X			X	

CATEGORY 3	CLUSTER	SECTOR	BUILD	STRENGTHEN	BOTH	PURPOSE	OUTPUTS
20.	B						
21.	A	GENERAL		X		X	
22.	A	GENERAL		X		X	
23.	A	INFRASTRUCTURE/ HYDROELECTRIC	X				X
24.	A	AGRICULTURE/ GENERAL	X				X
25.	A	AGRICULTURE/ ENTERPRISE	X			X	
26.	C	LABOR UNION		X		X	
27.	C	LABOR UNION		X		X	
28.	C	LABOR UNION	X			X	
29.	C	LABOR UNION		X		X	
30.	C	LABOR UNION	X			X	
31.	C	LABOR UNION		X		X	
32.	C	LABOR UNION		X		X	
33.	C	LABOR UNION	X			X	
34.	C	LABOR UNION	X			X	
35.	C	LABOR UNION	X			X	
36.	C	LABOR UNION	X			X	
37.	C	LABOR UNION		X		X	
38.	C	LABOR UNION		X		X	
39.	C	LABOR UNION		X		X	
40.	C	LABOR UNION		X		X	
41.	C	LABOR UNION	X			X	

CATEGORY 3	CLUSTER	SECTOR	BUILD	STRENGTHEN	BOTH	PURPOSE	OUTPUTS
42.	C	LABOR UNION		X		X	
43.	C	LABOR UNION		X		X	
44.	A	FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT		X			X
45.	A	AGRICULTURE/ GENERAL		X			X
46.	A	AGRICULTURE/ LIVESTOCK	X				X
47.	A	AGRICULTURE/ FINANCIAL		X			X
48.	A	AGRICULTURE/ POULTRY	X				X
49.	A	AGRICULTURE/ LIVESTOCK	X				X
50.	A	GENERAL			X		X
51.	A	GENERAL	X				X
52.	B						
53.	B						
54.	B						
55.	B						
56.	B						
57.	C	LABOR UNION	X			X	
58.	B						

CATEGORY 4 PROJECTS	CLUSTER	SECTOR	INSTITUTIONAL OBJECTIVE			OBJECTIVE LEVEL	
			BUILD	STRENGTHEN	BOTH	PURPOSE	OUTPUTS
1.	B						
2.	A	INFRASTRUCTURE/ HOUSING	X				X
3.	A	AGRICULTURE			X		X
4.	B						
5.	B						
6.	B						
7.	B						
8.	B						
9.	B						
10.	B						
11.	B						
12.	B						
13.	A	AGRICULTURE/ WATER	X				X
14.	B						
15.	B						
16.	B						
17.	B						
18.	A	AGRICULTURE		X			X
19.	B						

CATEGORY 4	CLUSTER	SECTOR	BUILD	STRENGTHEN	BOTH	PURPOSE	OUTPUTS
20.	B						
21.	B						
22.	B						
23.	A	AGRICULTURE/ LIVESTOCK	X				X
24.	B						
25.	A	AGRICULTURE/CREDIT/ TECHNOLOGY		X			X
26.	B						
27.	B						
28.	B						
29.	B						
30.	A	AGRICULTURE		X			X
31.	A	AGRICULTURE/ LIVESTOCK/CREDIT	X				X
32.	B						
33.	B						
34.	B						
35.	B						

APPENDIX B: PROJECT DESIGN INFORMATION

CATEGORY 1

1. EGYPT - 2630095 - AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE MARKETING

G: Small and medium size farmers' income raised by reducing cost of perishable crops to consumers.

P: Efficiently and effectiveness of farmers' agricultural marketing cooperatives increased, and their outreach to small and medium size farmers expanded.

O: 1. Cooperative marketing specialists trend. 2. Efficient marketing system developed and in place. 3. Effective cooperative administrative unit in operation. 4. Quality control technology improved. 5. Amount of loanable funds available in UCS system increased.

2. PHILIPPINES - 492-0300 - COOPERATIVE MARKETING

G: Increase productivity, income and the quality of rural life of small farmers.

P: Increase and distribute more effectively production income and cooperative services to small farmers.

Sub. P: Strengthen and expand existing, including newly organized, cooperative marketing and finance institutions.

O: Linkages among Samhang Nayon (SN), Area Marketing Cooperative (AMC), National Cooperative Marketing Systems (CMSP), Rural and National banks, Department of Agriculture, Department of Local Government and community development banks providing most of credit for cooperatives. Cooperative members investing in cooperative marketing and finance structure. Cooperative rural banks meeting Samhang Nayon Productive Credit needs. Expanded AMCs provide full range of services for Samhang Nayon members. National Cooperative Marketing Systems supplies and productive input buys and markets Area Marketing Cooperative produce. Cooperative marketing information system collects, analyzes, relays information for Area Marketing Cooperatives.

Category 1 (Continued)

3. BOLIVIA - 5110452 - SMALL FARMER ORGANIZATIONS

- G: Increase per capita income of rural poor. I
- P: Develop viable zonal cooperative small farmer organizations and rural community groups that estimate small enterprises in rural areas. I
- O: 1. Revolving credit fund created to provide seed capital and other economic assistance to small farmer organizations. 2. Grant fund estimated to subsidize the hiring of professional cooperative management. 3. National community development services training capability strengthened. 4. Participants trend in business management, accounting and finance. I.

4. CHILE - 5130277 - CHILE - AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT FUND

- G: Greater agricultural production and increased standard of living for Chilean small farmer.
- P: Develop a financing and technical assistance system for creation of improved marketing opportunities for small farmer members.
- O: Sub-loan projects in cooperative-owned agriculture business; technical assistance to IFI Cooperative and borrower cooperatives; office equipment and vehicle for IFI Cooperative staff.

5. CHILE - 5130296 - RURAL COOPERATIVE UPGRADING

- G: Increase agriculture production, domestic and export, to eliminate net food deficit and strengthen balance of payments situation; and improve socio-economic position of low income rural population.
- P: Improve efficiency and adequacy of managerial capacity and service capability of rural cooperatives primarily composed of low income farmers or artisan fisherman.
- O: 1. Cooperative personnel trend. 2. Formal courses prepared and presented. 3. Cooperative management internships completed. 4. On-the-job training provided.

Category 1 (Continued)

6. COLUMBIA - 5140193 - RURAL SAVINGS AND LOAN COOPERATIVES

- G: To increase the incomes of the rural poor associated with integrated rural project.
- P: A viable cooperative system assisting small farmers with credit and marketing services.
- O: 1. 56,000 production loans to target group. 2. \$7 million of production credit. 3. \$3 million of marketing loans. 4. 21,000 community leaders reached.

7. ECUADOR - 5180008 - THROW COOPERATIVE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OPG.

- G: To improve the economic and social conditions of the residents of the Tarqui community.
- P: 1. Increase earned income and decrease costs for basic human needs. 2. Increase the capability of the people to effectively develop the Tarqui community. 3. Institutionalize the capability of Segesvol (an Ecuadorian private volunteer organization) to provide technical assistance to poor community in Quito. 4. Increase Tarqui's access to social services. 5. Provide adequate day care for pre-school children.
- O: 1. 500 residents of Tarqui have marketable skills and community action skills. 2. 25 Segesvol and 25 community volunteer trend and working on the project. 3. A market staff of one manager, one secretary and one assistant manager. 4. Provide staff volunteer as needed to run market. 5. Market structure. 6. Training materials for topics of the project. 7. Child care facility, child care committee, teachers, aides and maintenance staff.

8. EL SALVADOR - 5190216 - CENTRAL MARKETING COOPERATIVE (PVO OPG)

- G: Employment opportunities for both the rural and urban poor increased in El Salvador.

Category 1 (Continued)

- P: Small business promoted in El Salvador.
- O: Program instituted by the National Small Business Federation (FENAPES) to improve the technical, managerial, and productive capability of its member firms: A. Small business development center estimated. B. Five business improvement courses conducted, with approximately 500 firms participating. C. Seven to ten consultations on technical production carried out (with an estimated 150 firms participating). D. A total of 50 to 75 businesses assisted in the areas of marketing, finances, joint ventures, and production. E. Export promotional material produced and three trips made promoting export products.

9. GUATEMALA - 5200200 - COOPERATIVES DEVELOPMENT

- G: Low income population have a net increase in income and more participation in development.
- P: Viable, effective and producer-oriented Guatemalan savings and credit Cooperative Federation primarily serving rural communities is developed.
- O: 1. Number of viable cooperatives. 2. Total Guatemalan technical staff. 3. Federation services. 4. Contract Management Advisory Services. 5. Participants. 6. Publications (PR).

10. GUATEMALA - 5200238 - SMALL FARMER MARKETING

- G: 1. Increase small farmer incomes. 2. Increase employment in rural areas.
- P: To increase the production of temperate climate fruits and vegetables.
- O: Creation of a cooperative marketing association with:
 - A. The management expertise and marketing outlets (National and External) required to move large volumes of diversified crops in an efficient and profitable manner.
 - B. The capacity and physical facilities for assembly, packaging and distribution fruits and vegetables.
 - C. An effective outreach relationship with small farmer producers and their local cooperatives.

Category 1 (Continued)

11. HONDURAS - 5220179 - HONDURAN FEDERATION OF INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES (PVO-OPG)

- G: Employment and human resource development in the Honduran Industrial sector increased.
- P: Small manufacturers' cooperatives strengthened through affiliation with the Honduran Federation of Industrial Cooperatives.
- O: 1. Industrial cooperatives promoted and organized.
2. Training for leaders, managers, and cooperative personnel carried out. 3. Cooperative educational activities for cooperative leaders developed.
4. A revolving fund for financing the procurement of raw materials established.

12. NICARAGUA - 524-0108 - RURAL MARKET WOMEN COOPERATIVE

- G: Improve efficiency of marketing process.
- P: Establish viable rural organizations, serving market women and other small tradespeople, with credit and cooperative purchasing facilities.
- O: 1. Promotional activities and education in concepts of cooperatism carried out. 2. Credit union managers recruited and trained by Funde (Fundacion Nicaraguense De Desarrollo) Central staff. 3. Funde's accounting system initiated in all new credit unions and schedule for auditing every active credit union developed.
4. Final studies made of credit costs for each credit union area. 5. Office facilities provided for each credit union. 6. Capital loan available to each credit union.

13. NICARAGUA - 5240141 - RURAL SMALL MERCHANT CREDIT UNIONS

- G: To improve living conditions of families of rural small merchants and small industry, and to lower costs of marketing by improving efficiency of the process.

Category 1 (Continued)

P: To establish fifteen (15) viable rural organizations providing low cost credit services to rural small merchants and small industry.

O: 1. Promotional and organizational activity carried on by FUNDE in 15 sites in rural Nicaragua; 2. 15 managers recruited and trained; 3. Funde accounting system installed in each new credit union and regular auditing take place; 4. Office facilities set up and equipped in each site; 5. 12,500 seed capital lent by Funde to each credit union.

14. PANAMA - 525-0173 - AGRICULTURE

G: To improve agricultural and livestock production among small stock holders and subsistence farmers. I

P: An expanded technical/credit capability in the Ministry of Agriculture extension service. I

O: Six area facilities to provide agricultural extension and technical assistance. An upgraded national agricultural school. A supervised livestock credit fund. I

15. PANAMA - 5250173(01) - COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

G: Rural cooperative members in Panama expanded. I

P: Technical and financial capacities of rural cooperative movement strengthened. I

O: 1. Cooperative managers trained. 2. Audit section created within department of cooperatives, ministry of agriculture (MIDA). 3. Joint government of Panama/US data gathering and evaluation program created. 4. Cooperative revolving fund established within agricultural development bank.

Category 1 (Continued)

PARAGUAY - 5260101 - CREDIT UNIONS

- G: Increase net income of small farm families. I
- P: A well-organized, independent, self-sufficient and broadly based rural credit union system with a central organization capable of providing effective technical and financial services. I
- O: 1. Small farmer recipients increased to 25%; 2. 40 rural and 24 urban credit unions chartered/operating by 1978; 3. Value annual crop production to increase by 35% and number hectares financed by 900% (1973-78); 4. Specific credit/production targets set for crops generating export goods or increased on-farm income/nutrition; 5. Institute framework for production/marketing credits; 6. CUNA training programs increasing small producer technology; 7. Mobilization of savings through sale of share stocks. I

PARAGUAY - 5260102 - MARKETING SERVICES COOPERATIVES

- G: To increase production and net income of small farmers in Paraguay.
- P: A strong, self-sustaining cooperative system, with an established cooperative central (UNIPACO) and well-trained local cooperative management directing best use of agricultural credits and technical backstopping to small farmers.
- O: Increased production of cotton, tobacco, soybeans, citrus, vegetables, corn, rice, tartago. Annual net sales increase of 4% for inputs, 2% farm products. By CY1979: Total Co-op members - 265; Co-op farmers - 54955; trained managers - 113; co-ops with trained directors - 125; in-country training courses - 123; trained members - 5250; co-ops with improved accounting systems - 163.

Category 1 (Continued)

18. PARAGUAY - 5260113 - SMALL FARMER DEVELOPMENT FY 75

G: Increase income of small farmer.

P: Organize independent, financially self-sufficient and broadly based credit unions which are integrated into independent, financially self-sufficient central (CREDICOOP), and develop established agricultural cooperative central (UNIPACO) and member cooperatives that are financially self-sufficient, growing, and well managed, with viable farm supply distribution and crop marketing operations that result in benefits predominantly to small farmers.

O: 1. For loan disbursements see table VII, CAP of 12-17-74, PP 67 and 68. CREDICOOP: 2. Courses established and conducted annually. 3. Operating procedures and accounting systems developed and manuals written. 4. Participants trained abroad in administration of rural credit and participants trained in management/auditing. UNIPACO: 5. In-country and 3rd country training programs established. 6. Marketing and supply operations developed. 7. Accounting system developed. 8. Cooperatives equipped. 9. Credit secured.

19. PARAGUAY - 5260122 - CREDIT UNION FINANCIAL STABILIZATION OPG

G: Crop production increased for small farmers in Paraguay. I

P: The institutional capability of CREDICOOP in Paraguay to provide production credit to small farmers strengthened. I

O: A stabilization fund established within CREDICOOP to permit nine member cooperatives to reestablish adequate lending to their small farmer members for productive purposes. I

Category 1 (Continued)

20. PERU - 527-0143 - CAMPESINO PARA-TECHNICIAN TRAINING

G: Increase the capability of associative enterprises to provide economic and social benefits to their members.

P: Establish a cadre of para-technicians: (A) Applying improved practices and (B) Serving as a channel of communication between management and Associative Enterprises membership.

O: 1. Zonal training plans developed; 2. Concentrated action plans (PAC's) for each micro-region selected for establishment of a CENCICAP prepared; 3. Sub-zonal coordination council established and operating; 4. CENCICAP's established and operating; 5. Initial diagnosis of micro regions (every six months); 6. Core of para-technicians selected; 7. Surveys of participating associative enterprise's; 8. Project proposals and/or applications for project financing prepared; 9. Formal training and on-site training.

21. PERU - 5270155 - AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE FEDERATIONS

G: Increased production, more equitable income distribution, and greater employment opportunities in agricultural sector.

P: 1. Increase capability of central to provide basic centralized service. 2. Increase financial viability of centrals (Agricultural Cooperative Federation).

O: 1. Development plans (CDP) prepared for selected centrals. 2. Technical assistance provided as planned and approved in CDP; training provided as planned and approved in CDP - Coöperative Management, accounting, marketing; completion of agro-industrial sub-project feasibility studies; investments in sub-projects, working capital, fixed assist (service) investments, fixed asset (project) investments.

Category 1 (Continued)

22. PERU - 5270174 - BANCOOP RURAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

G: Production expanded in rural areas via the generation of increased credit for productive purposes.

P: 1. Bancoops ability to provide technical and financial assistance to rural coops strengthened. 2. Self-financing capability of rural financial institutions increased in order to make them more responsive to rural development needs.

O: 1. Bancoop branch office operating and staffed with at least 5 persons in Huancayo and with 3 persons in Tingo Maria. 2. Limited technical assistance program established. 3. Pilot productive credit fund established. 4. Savings generation and cooperative promoted campaign implemented.

23. URUGUAY - 5280102 - URUGUAY-AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE-CALFORU

G: Help Calforu become a significant element in Uruguay's rural development.

P: Strengthen farm supply distribution, marketing operations, and management capabilities of Calforu (cooperativa Agropecaria Limitada De Sociedades De Fomento Rural).

O: 1. Installation of new accounting, management/information control, and statistical data analysis systems. 2. Fertilizer available for sale by Calforu. 3. Capital equipment installed and in operation. 4. Calforu people trained in technical operations. 5. Calforu participants receiving training in various aspects of institutional development.

Category 1 (Continued)

24. URUGUAY - 528-0106 - URUGUAY CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

- G: To increase the purchasing power of low income urban industrial workers, employees of private business, government employees, and provide small farmers and Artesans with a source of opportune and low-cost credit for production activities.
- P: 1. To expand credit union services to reach a greater number of lower income industrial and government workers, Artesans, small farmers, and rural citizens. 2. Improve the quality of credit union services. 3. Contribute to the development of a financially self-supporting, national service organization for credit unions.
- O: 1. New credit union (CU) course organized. 2. Basic CU courses for CU leaders. 3. Specialized CU management training courses. 4. Special consumer education courses for CU managers and education committees. 5. Bi-monthly FUCAC bulletin. 6. Technical publications on CU operations (accounting, administration, planning). 7. Audits performed on member CU. 8. Specialized studies performed on future development and expansion of CU system. 9. Man-months of technical assistance activities for credit unions (extension and education). 10. New funding proposal prepared and formally submitted. 11. FUCAS staffing. 12. Funds mobilized from non-AID sources. 13. Training visits by FUCAS staff in specialized functional areas of National CU.

25. LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL - 5980005 - REGIONAL TECHNICAL AIDS CENTER (RTAC)

- G: Modern Educational Aids such as textbooks and instructional films are utilized by Latin American higher-level education institutions.
- P: A viable technical book, university textbook, and audio-visual materials production and distribution network developed in Latin America.
- O: 1. Textbook inventory increased in university coop bookstores. 2. Number of university coop bookstores increased. 3. Technical book inventories in libraries increased. 4. Bibliographic aids developed. 5. Spanish-language films and other audio-visual materials produced. 6. Film libraries established in Mexico City and Buenos Aires.

Category 1 (Continued)

26. LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL - 5980099 - COOPERATIVE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

- G: Provide minimum shelter for very low income families.
- P: Shift government housing to a minimum shelter approach, improving administrative capability and efficiency. Encourage increased private participation in development of self-liquidating shelter programs using primarily technical service organizations (TSO). Encourage a redirection of local public and private financial resources for upper and middle income housing to provide minimum shelter for very low income families. Develop institution with a capacity to promote, organize and implement minimum shelter programs.
- O: Criteria for minimum shelter projects established. Three regional and five or six country training seminars on the minimum shelter approach established.

27. LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL - 5980116 - COLAC - CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT

- G: To increase production and real income among lower income groups participating in the credit union movement throughout Latin America, especially in the small farm subsector.
- P: To promote the establishment of COLAC as a viable, effective and efficient regional institution capable of adequately responding to the priority development needs of the Latin American Credit Union movement, especially in the areas of rural production and complementary technical assistance.
- O: Establishment of production credit departments within member federations; establishment and improvement of federation finance departments; creation or centralization of funds; mechanisms for higher liquidity; development of adequate capitalization policies; training of federation personnel and planning of expansion campaigns; planning and evaluation seminars.

Category 1 (Continued)

28. LIBERIA - 6690127 - AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

G: Increasing agricultural productivity and economic benefits for rural households engaged in small-scale agricultural production.

P: To foster development of an effectively structured and functioning agricultural cooperative system in Liberia:
A. By installing adequate MOA services to currently operational cooperatives of small farmers; B. By concurrently analyzing issues basic to expansion and evolution of the cooperative system and C. By using the conclusions in planning for the project's second phase.

O: 1. Establish uniform accounting system. 2. Develop co-op "extension tools" packages. 3. Job descriptions developed for co-ops and MOA co-op division. 4. Train co-ops staff, small farmers. 5. Produce and marketing standards established. 6. Establish a co-op information network. 7. Establish a MOA non-audit co-op visitation program. 8. Establish co-op capital expenditures and financial management advisory service. 9. Improve Liberian-credit union national association capacity to serve small farmers and co-ops. 10. Analyze issues re: farmer participation in expanded co-op system.

29. AFRICA REGIONAL - 6980391 - DIRECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION CREDIT

G: To assist certain African countries' five-year development plans to increase savings, maximize agricultural production and increase income of small farmers through credit union production credit programs.

P: To assist ACOSCA in developing economically viable national credit union organizations capable of increasing membership savings and channeling resources to production systems in the different countries with special emphasis for production credit pilot programs in the countries of Cameroon, Lesotho, and Zambia.

O: 1. Credit unions reorganized for DAPC programs. 2. Credit unions capitalized and operating on their own with minimum outside assistance. 3. More farmers enrolled in credit unions. 4. Increased loans for production projects. 5. Training of officials and staff. 6. Improved management practices. 7. Coordinated efforts of multi-donor organizations. 8. Increased league affiliates to ACOSCA. 9. Increased income and revenues to ACOSCA for achieving economic self-sufficiency. 10. Increased number of managers and officials of credit unions capable of operating efficient credit unions. 11. Increased capabilities of technicians for planning and designing production credit programs in other countries of Africa.

Category 1 (Continued)

30. POPULATION AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE - 9320002 - CREDIT UNION NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (CUNA)
- G: Credit made available to low and middle income farmers at reasonable rates of interest.
- P: Credit unions developed in LDCs.
- O: 1. USAID credit union development programs coordinated.
2. Technicians recruited and supervised for USAID-funded credit union programs. 3. Country surveys conducted to identify possible credit union development projects.
4. Project proposals written.
31. POPULATION AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE - 9320004 - COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE USA COOPERATIVES.
- G: Cooperative Development Programs in LDC's improved.
- P: Capabilities of the cooperative league of the USA (CLUSA) improved to plan and carry out cooperative development programs in LDC's.
- O: 1. Long- and short-term consultant services provided to LDC cooperatives in the areas of farm supply and marketing, agricultural finance (with emphasis on small farmer credit), management training, credit finance, insurance, food processing and distribution, and fishing cooperatives. 2. Formal and on-the-job training provided to LDC cooperative members.
32. POPULATION AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE - 9320019 - AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL
- G: To increase agricultural production thus providing higher levels of income and additional jobs to the rural poor of developing countries.
- P: To provide expert services from U. S. Agricultural Communities and farm credit cooperatives to small and medium scale farmers in developing countries.
- O: 1. 600 managers and staff trained. 2. 650,000 farmers assisted. 3. 40 professionals placed overseas.

Category 1 (Continued)

33. POPULATION AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE - 9320022 - VOLUNTEER DEVELOPMENT CORPS (PVO)

G: To promote cooperatives in LDC's.

P: To provide specialized short-term assistance to cooperatives and related agencies in the LDC's in the transfer of essential managerial and technical expertise.

O: 1. Short-term consultants provided.

34. POPULATION AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE - 9320048 - CREDIT UNION NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (CRC)

G: Development project strategies, technologies, and institutions for reaching the poorest majority of the world's population extended and improved.

P: Secretariat for the Cooperative Resources Committee of the Credit Union National Association, Inc. supported.

O: 1. Quarterly recommendations for the improvement of existing mechanisms for providing cooperative development assistance to LDC's made to AID by the Cooperative Resources Committee.
2. Situations and countries or regions where joint development projects involving two or more US cooperatives could be undertaken located.
3. Non-AID resources which may be available for LDC cooperative development explored.
4. At least two programs or projects that are expected to be of significant economic and social value in LDC's planned, documented, and formally proposed within one year.

35. POPULATION AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE - 9320062 - CREDIT UNION NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (CUNA)

G: To increase the productivity and income levels of small farmers in selected LDCs through credit union production credit programs.

P: To strengthen the institutional capability of CUNA to plan, design, evaluate and manage production credit programs for the rural poor.

O: 1. New staff (8 professional, 3 secretarial) recruited and placed; 2. Feasibility studies (8); 3. Project designs (8); 4. Evaluations (20 field reports, design of internal evaluation system); 5. Plans (20 field work plans, design of internal planning system); 6. Training (5 training packages prepared); 7. International interlending program (IIP) support (2 IIP loan applications completed with CUNA assistance).

50

CATEGORY 2

1. JORDAN - 2780186 - JORDAN VALLEY FARMERS ASSOCIATION

G: Increase agricultural yields and production; improve farmers' incomes.

Sub G: Create viable, effective Farmers Association providing benefits equitably to Jordan Valley Farmers.

P: Assist Jordan Valley Farmers Association establish policies and procedures and develop viable, operating systems in specific areas of (1) overall management/planning, (2) farm management guidance and information and (3) credit.

O: 1. Organization and long-range planning system established. 2. Credit system plan prepared and accepted; credit policies and record keeping system established. 3. Farm management guidance system plan developed; farm data collection and analysis system developed. 4. Key staff members of Jordan Valley Farmers Association trained. 5. Several specific studies carried-out by US advisors.

2. BANGLADESH - 3880010 - PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

G: Integration of lessons learned from controlled PVO projects into government of Bangladesh and AID development programming and replication on a national scale of those activities deemed valuable.

P: Increased overall value (and cost-effectiveness) of controlled PVO projects demonstrating or improving local strategies related to and evaluated in terms of mutual government of Bangladesh/US government development priorities.

O: 1. PVO use of systematic project design and evaluation techniques. 2. Low-cost high-impact projects involving operational innovations. 3. Low-cost high-impact projects involving operational improvements.

Category 2 (Continued)

3. BANGLADESH - 3880021 - RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

- G: Improved rural standards.
- P: Provision of reliable electric service at reasonable rates to existing and potential sources of rural employment, to community service facilities and to rural residents, especially the rural poor in all project areas.
- O: Construction and energization of distribution systems in 12 local coop-type organizations (PBSS) areas. Connection of houses rural electrification board (REB) and PBSS operational. Self-training capacity established in REB and PBSS.

4a. PHILIPPINES - 4920248 - RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

- G: Increased welfare of rural populations based on higher income and increased employment opportunities.
- P: Economical electric power available throughout rural areas of the Philippines.
- O: National Electrification Administration supervise development of cooperative system; coop in each province; delivery system for each municipality served by coop; technical and long range planning expertise developed from indigenous population. Hardware delivered to coops. Indigenous elect engineering firms plan and construct viable elect distribution systems.

4b. PHILIPPINES - 4920314 - PHILIPPINES - RURAL ELECTRIFICATION II

- G: Social/economic conditions for Philippine rural populace increased.
- P: Continuous, dependable economic electric service provided to rural farmers and workers on a self-supporting basis.
- O: 1. Additional power distribution facilities constructed within the GOP rural electrification program. 2. 15 new rural coops developed. 3. Technical/financial capability established to assure ongoing operation of electrification in rural areas. 4. Electric pump irrigation developed in rural areas and small-scale power use established for industries. 5. Employment and food supplies improved for rural populace.

Category 2 (Continued)

4c. PHILIPPINES - 4920888 - RURAL ELECTRIFICATION III

- G: To further the welfare of the people in the rural areas and to increase income and employment. Opportunities particularly among the lower 50% income group in the rural areas.
- P: To make electric power available in selected rural areas at reasonable rates for both household amenities and increase production.
- O: 1. Further institutional development of NEA coops local A&E firms and construction contractors.
2. Constructed core distribution system connected to a reliable source of power.

4d. PHILIPPINES - 4920306 - RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IV

- G: An improved standard of living for rural people.
- P: Increased production and improved daily amenities made possible by reliable electric power available rates in rural areas.
- O: 1. Viable electric coops. 2. Backbone system. 3. A capable national electrification administration. 4. Qualified A&E firms and construction contractors.

4e. PHILIPPINES - 4920321 - PHILIPPINES - RURAL ELECTRIFICATION V

- G: An improved standard of living for rural people.
- P: Increased production and improved daily amenities made possible by reliable electric power available at reasonable rates in rural areas.
- O: 1. Viable electric coops. 2. Backbone system. 3. A capable national electrification administration. 4. Qualified architectre and engineering (A&E) firms and construction contractors.

Category 2 (Continued)

5. PHILIPPINES - 4920261 - AGRARIAN REFORM

G: Organizational structures and management systems developed which improve rural income redistribution in rice and corn-growing regions through the process of Agrarian reform.

P: National administrative system established which efficiently transfers land from landholders with seven or more hectares to current tenant farmers at a rate sufficient to effect land ownership redistribution to 250,000 tenant farmers while simultaneously experimenting with farmer support organizational models and systems and selecting the best of those designed to improve farmer income.

O: 1. 1,000,000 tenants identified and interviewed. 2. 1,000,000 hectares of lots sketched. 3. 250,000 farmers received land transfer certificates. 4. 3,000,000 hectares classified preparatory to landlord compensation. 5. Efficient land record system established. 6. One barrio association or local co-operative established per 100 amortizing owners. 7. Organizational support research studies completed.

6. PHILIPPINES - 4920274 - SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION

G: Increase rice production to reach, maintain self-sufficiency by FY 77 per government of Philippines (GOP) four-year development plan.

P: Increase small farmer income in project areas.

O: 1. Rice production increased. 2. Irrigators' service associations (ISA) organized. 3. Modern rice production techniques, farm implements used. 4. Post-harvest service centers, equipment pools established. 5. Program plans prepared. 6. Farm Systems Development Corporation (FSDC) staff recruited, trained. 7. Provincial Task Force (PTF) and ISA groups trained. 8. ISA members trained in management skills, marketing. 9. Innovation packages introduced. 10. Irrigators' Service Association (ISA) farmers trained in rice production. 11. Irrigation system installed.

Category 2 (Continued)

7a. PHILIPPINES - 4920291 - BARANGAY WATER

- G: Improve the general health of residents serviced in the Barangay Water System areas of the Philippines.
- P: . . Provide safe, reliable, low-cost water to deprived residents of selected small rural communities (under 5,000 population). 2. To establish the capability of selected local governments to identify, plan, organize and install functional Barangay Cooperative Water Systems with an indigenous maintenance capacity.
- O: 1. Trained Department of Local Government and Community Development (Provincial Development Assistance Project) management staff personnel. 2. Executed participating province agreements. 3. Trained provincial staff personnel. 4. Completed provincial water resources development plans. 5. Target Barangays (Rural Communities with Population Range of 300 - 5,000) selected. 6. Barangay Water Associations established and trained. 7. Water systems constructed.

7b. PHILIPPINES - 4920333 - BARANGAY WATER PROJECT II

- G: To improve the general health of the residents in the service area of the Barangay Water Program.
- P: To develop national and local government capacity to plan, organize, finance, and install Barangay Cooperative Water Systems with an indigenous maintenance and management capacity. (Institutional Upgrading).
- O: 1. Training programs conducted. 2. Local government personnel trained. 3. Person hours of training conducted. 4. Local government units participating. 5. Local government task forces formed. 6. Water resource inventories prepared. 7. Five-year water resource development plans prepared. 8. Feasibility studies conducted. 9. Water systems designed. 10. Waterworks repair shops established. 11. Provincial/city evaluation teams established.

Category 2 (Continued)

7c. PHILIPPINES - 4920333(02) - BARANGAY WATER PROJECT II

- G: To improve the general health of the residents in the service area of the Barangay Water Program.
- P: To provide safe, reliable, low-cost water systems or facilities to selected small rural communities (under 10,000 population). (System Construction)
- O: 1. Barangay Cooperative Water Systems organized (Level I, II, and III-A). 2. Infrastructure development: Water facilities (Level I, II, and III-A).

8. THAILAND - 4930271 - SERICULTURE/SETTLEMENTS LOAN

- G: Increase per capita income of farm families who are on the lower end of the income scale.
- P: Establish modern sericulture technology among 1,500 farm families in 10 Northeastern settlements of Thailand.
- O: 1. Central rearing houses and mulberry nurseries operation. 2. Functioning coops. 3. Individual farmer silkworm rearing houses and mulberry production. 4. Transportation available to market cocoons and other products on a timely basis. 5. Trained sericulture supervisors and extension workers introduce and reinforce sericulture production concepts requirements.

9. INDONESIA - 4970244 - LUWU AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

- G: Improve well-being of small farmers by raising productivity sufficiently to increase both per capita consumption and the movement of marketable surpluses to food deficit areas.
- P: 1. Increase in agricultural productivity. 2. Well-being of rural poor. 3. Institution building.
- O: 1. Construction of irrigation systems. 2. Farm service centers organized, built and functioning. 3. Increased utilization of more advanced crop production technology. 4. Trunk road improved. 5. Proven road/irrigation maintenance capability. 6. Project office functioning with personnel trained in areas of integrated project planning, management and evaluation. 7. Systematic evaluation of project's progress and socio-economic impact.

Category 2 (Continued)

10. INDONESIA - 4970267 - RURAL ELECTRIFICATION I

G: Improved standard of living and increased productivity of rural population in ten selected areas of Indonesia.

P: 1. Demonstrate that reliable electric power can be provided to rural areas of Indonesia which the majority of the people can afford thru systems which are technically and financially sound and that introducing electricity will bring about a significant increase in production and improve the quality of life of the rural poor. 2. Train a sufficient cadre of Indonesian experts in all phases of rural electrification so as to manage and expand their rural electric systems.

O: 1. Detailed designs and material specifications. 2. Headquarter sites including office space, warehouse, storage yard maintenance, staff housing and, for outer island coops, generation plants. 3. Operating electric distribution system. 4. Internal housewiring including light fixtures, switches and convenience outlets. 5. Billing and collection system. 6. Training seminars and courses. 7. Train personnel. 8. Evaluation feedback.

11. BOLIVIA - 5110534 - RURAL ELECTRIFICATION MANAGEMENT

G: High quality, dependable electric service provided to Bolivia's rural populace at the lowest possible cost.

P: Operation and management skills of the LA PAZ and Yungas Rural Electric Cooperatives (CORELPAZ and CEY) strengthened.

O: 1. CORELPAZ/CEY (C and C) operation/management skills updated: A. Staff training program developed. B. C and C helped to plan for construction/organizational development and to develop programs for physical plants. C. Staff training provided in financial, administrative, and systems planning. 2. Promotion plans for use of electricity developed: A. Socio-cultural factors analyzed.

Category 2 (Continued)

- B. New users educated in safety.
- C. Training plan developed for repair/maintenance.
- D. Information disseminated.
- E. Financial plans developed.
- F. Rotating fund established in ENDE and sub-borrowers.
- G. Sale of electrical tools promoted.
- H. Promotion/customer relations unit established in ENDE and sub-borrowers.

12. COLOMBIA - 5140201 - RURAL DEVELOPMENT-CRS (OPG)

- G: Fulfill highest priority development aspirations of an aware campesino population through organized community group action.
- P: Establish a network of self-supporting services and incentives for 30,000 rural families within existing local cooperatives and community development institutions.
- O: 1. Campesino Congress formed. 2. Agricultural extensionists trained. 3. Health personnel trained. 4. New roads constructed. 5. Amount of cargo carried for supply and marketing increased. 6. New consumer cooperatives organized.

13. COSTA RICA - 5150038 - COSTA RICA-AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

- G: Increase agricultural potential of the small farm operator.
- P: Better access to credit, technical assistance, and efficient competitive markets for small farmers.
- O: All agricultural sector agencies have made an effective delegation of authority and dispersion of services to the 6 regional centers. The National Agricultural Council and its regional centers producing coordinated work plans and integrated strategy. New lending proposals developed and implemented. Ministry of Agricultural Technicians reaching rural target man in groups with valid suitable information. Seeds of good quality available for the general agricultural producer.

Category 2 (Continued)

14. COSTA RICA - 5150117 - AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

- G: Increase small farmer's income and improve economic and social development in Costa Rica.
- P: Increase crop production of Costa Rican small farmers by introducing modern farming practices.
- O: Small farmers are trained in modern production and management practices. Amount of credit available to small farmers increased. Cooperatives and new market facilities are established. Land titling program is established. Community leaders are trained in community management practices.

15. COSTA RICA - 5150120 - RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

- G: Increase productivity of small farmers in Costa Rica.
- P: Provide small farmers with access to more efficient farmer organizations and government infrastructures; rendering improved public services.
- O: Ministry of Agriculture Program Planning, management and operations analysis improved. Farmer Cooperative Organizations are expanded and improved. County government and rural community services are improved.

16. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC - 5170115 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

- G: Improve social/economic well-being including income, health, education, and community interaction of residents in the target area of Loma De Cabrera.
- P: Establish fully integrated community development program in entire District of Loma De Cabrera.
- O: 1. Community organizations formed; central and subcommittees.
2. Linkages and coordination of resources developed between communities, between district and communities and between national bodies and district/community bodies. 3. Comprehensive training program including community leadership, technical training, women's training. 4. District projects established; Agricultural Technical Education Program and training center; district consumer and marketing cooperatives; husking and corn-milling; crop diversification.

9

Category 2 (Continued)

17. EL SALVADOR - 5190197 - SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PVO-OPG

G: Economic and social well-being of El Salvador's poor majority improved.

P: Small enterprises established or expanded.

O: 1. Feasibility studies conducted. 2. Business and marketing plans developed. 3. Management training provided to small business personnel. 4. Six to nine new enterprises developed. 5. Several existing enterprises improved.

18. EL SALVADOR - 5190229 - SMALL ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT

G: Increase income and improve socio-economic conditions for the poor.

Sub G: Increase economic opportunity and employment for the poor.

P: Develop and expand cooperative and small-scale producer enterprises with emphasis on (1) extension of appropriate technical and credit services, and (2) local participation.

Sub P: Improvement and expansion of FEDECACES and FEDECCREDITO systems.

O: 1. Expanded and improved lending. 2. Increased system capitalization and viability. 3. Improved training, planning, R and D, promotion and specialized service capabilities in systems.

19. GUATEMALA - 5200233 - SMALL FARMER DEVELOPMENT-GRANT

G: Open new lands for settlement by small farmers and landless poor.

P: Develop within Government of Guatemala and cooperative institutions capacity to engage in continuing program of resettlement of underprivileged rural families to frontier areas at low costs.

O: 1. Access. 2. Social infrastructure. 3. Cooperative organized and functioning in land settlement area. 4. Contract operational between Government of Guatemala and cooperatives. 5. Cooperative recruitment and transportation of highland families.

Category 2 (Continued)

20. GUATEMALA - 5200233(02) - SMALL FARMER DEVELOPMENT-GRANT

- G: Improve access (in general, and in particular to markets) for isolated small farmers.
- P: Expand capacity of Highway Department to undertake labor intensive road construction and maintenance on continuing basis.
- O: 1. Farmer's access to agricultural inputs improved. 2. Transportation costs associated with crop inputs reduced. 3. Dependable links with production associations provided. 4. Increase in area coverage by public and private sector extension services allowed. 5. Regional mobility of excess rural labor resources improved. 6. Short-term employment opportunities increased by constructing improvements. 7. Capacity developed to organize for and carry out projects in other programs.

21. GUATEMALA - 5200233(03) - SMALL FARMER DEVELOPMENT-GRANT

- G: Improve water and land use in the project area (Digesa Region I).
- P: Establish within DIGESA (DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF AGRICULTURAL SERVICES) capability to effectively implement small irrigation and soil conservation projects.
- O: 1. Mini Riego teams, trained, equipped and experienced. 2. Soil conservation teams, trained, equipped and experienced. 3. Fully staffed regional project (support) office. 4. Loan. 5. DIGESA social payment.

22. GUATEMALA - 5200233(04) - SMALL FARMER DEVELOPMENT-GRANT

- G: Increase delivery of services to small farmers.
- P: Strengthen capacity of public agricultural sector organizations to carry out planning, programming, and delivery of improved services and technical assistance to small farmers.
- O: 1. An expanded sector planning and coordination office within Ministry of Agriculture. 2. An integrated, sector-wide pre- and in-service training program. 3. Personnel of agriculture sector institutions trained in US and 3rd countries.

Category 2 (Continued)

23. GUATEMALA - 5200248 - RURAL ELECTRIFICATION II

- G: Improve the well-being of rural Guatemalans by increasing small farmer income and increasing employment in the rural areas.
- P: Increase the number of electric connections in low-income rural areas and improve the capacity of the Instituto Nacional De Electrificación (INDE) for continuing the extension of local power services to additional low income rural areas.
- O: 1. Rural electric distribution systems: A. Distribution, secondary line, meters and service drops; B. Subtransmission lines and distribution substations. 2. Improved INDE outreach capability. 3. Improved INDE administrative capacity. 4. Impact evaluation conducted.

24. HAITI - 5210083 - SMALL FARMER MARKETING

- G: To increase the income and thereby improve the standard of living of the rural poor in Haiti; and to provide additional foreign exchange to alleviate Haiti's deteriorating balance of payments position.
- P: The development of a parallel marketing network of local agricultural marketing cooperatives and a national coffee processing center to improve the small farmers' social and economic well-being.
- O: 1. Farmgate prices reflect competition in cooperative areas. 2. Washed coffee production from first 3 coops increases. 3. Coop-produced coffee is high quality from sound processing. 4. Improved Haitian coffee brings better prices. 5. Agriculture cooperative service trains coop workers and leaders. 6. IHPCADE reorganized fulfills additional responsibilities. 7. Cooperatives have been organized and are managed by skilled young administrators.

Category 2 (Continued)

25. HONDURAS - 5220105 - AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVES

- G: To raise the standard of living of the rural poor through increased income and employment opportunities.
- P: More efficient and effective small farmer organizations for inputs and services.
- O: 1. Standardized accounting system for co-ops and farmer organization. 2. Organized group training courses for bookkeepers and auxiliary accountants, including course materials. 3. GOH co-op agency personnel trained in management, accounting and course presentation. 4. Participants trained in small business management and in accounting procedures for small farmer organizations.

26. HONDURAS - 5220128 - PESPIRE VALLEY INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

- G: Bring about an improvement in the social and economic well-being of low-income persons in the rural communities of Honduras.
- P: To help communities in municipality of PESPIRE develop the organizational and financial capabilities that will enable them eventually to continue the planning, administration, funding and evaluation of an effective community development program without further dependence upon assistance from external sources.
- O: 1. Strengthening of community councils; 2. Establishment of a regional development council; 3. Health, nutrition and family planning projects; 4. Education and occupational training projects; 5. Establishment of a SORGHUM financing and marketing co-operative; 6. Diversification of economic activity; 7. Improvement in roads; markets and storage facilities; 8. Improved management of water, soil and forest resources.

Category 2 (Continued)

27a. HONDURAS - 5220150(01) - AGRICULTURAL SECTOR II

- G: To increase incomes of the rural poor in Honduras.
- P: 1. To establish efficient and cost-effective institutional structures and delivery systems to serve the needs of small farmers. 2. The number and quality of professionals increased in the agricultural sector.
- O: 1. Human resources system: A. Professionals trained overseas. B. Upgraded and expanded CURLA (Centro Universitario Regional Del Litoral Atlantico (CURLA), the agriculture campus of the National University. C. Mid-level technicians trained overseas. D. Trained women in agriculture subjects. E. Integrated in-service training programs for major public agriculture sector institutions. 6. Training of trainers courses. 7. In-service trainees.

27b. HONDURAS - 5220150 - AGRICULTURE SECTOR II PROGRAM

- G: To increase the income of the rural poor in Honduras.
- P: To establish efficient and cost-effective institutional structures and delivery systems to serve the needs of small farmers. 2. An integrated system of agricultural planning, policy analysis, and information gathering and dissemination developed within the GOH.
- O: 1. Institutional development system: A. Planning staff of major agriculture sector institutions increased at national and regional levels. B. CRIES (Comprehensive Resource Inventory Evaluation System) operational. C. Sector-wide annual operational plan. D. Sector planning and budgeting integrated. E. National area frame sampling functioning nation-wide. F. The General Office of Statistics and Census (DGEC) re-organized. G. Data bank with terminals to principal sector institutions. H. Marketing research/analysis unit in the Honduran Agricultural Marketing Institute. I. Marketing studies. J. Marketing policy master plan.

Category 2 (Continued)

27c. HONDURAS - 5220150(03) - AGRICULTURAL SECTOR II PROGRAM

- G: To increase incomes of the rural poor in Honduras.
- P: 1. To establish efficient and cost-effective institutional structures and delivery systems to serve the needs of small farmers. 2. To develop mechanisms through which agricultural services and infrastructure can be provided at low cost to significantly more of the rural poor in both the reform and non-reform subsectors.
- O: 1. Extension services: A. Model training agencies established. B. Strengthened regional-level agriculture agencies. C. Regional and central unit staff levels strengthened (professionals). D. Community-based voluntary leaders selected and trained for extension service work. E. Economic incentives established for extension service personnel assigned to rural areas.

27d. HONDURAS - 5220150(04) - AGRICULTURAL SECTOR II PROGRAM

- G: To increase the incomes of the rural poor in Honduras.
- P: 1. To establish efficient and cost-effective institutional structures and delivery systems to serve the needs of small farmers. 2. To expand the credit and marketing opportunities available to small farmers.
- O: Service cooperatives: A. Unit established within DIFOCOOP (Direccion De Fomento Cooperative) to administer the Agricultural Services Cooperatives. B. Feasibility studies for co-op's in priority areas. C. Co-op service centers. D. Production improvement projects. E. Evaluation of pilot co-op's.

27e. HONDURAS - 5220150(05) - AGRICULTURAL SECTOR II PROGRAM

- G: To increase the incomes of the rural poor in Honduras.
- P: 1. To establish efficient and cost-effective institutional structures and delivery systems to serve the needs of small farmers. 2. To expand and strengthen GOH Agricultural Credit Programs for small farmers.
- O: 1. National Development Bank (BNF) regionalization: A. Regional offices established. B. Eight BNF agencies strengthened in two regions: Centro-Oriental and Centro-Occidental. C. Five additional BNF agencies strengthened. D. Regional reporting and budgeting procedures established. E. New credit manuals prepared and credit procedures developed.

Category 2 (Continued)

27f. HONDURAS - 5220150(06) - AGRICULTURAL SECTOR II PROGRAM

- G: To increase incomes of the rural poor in Honduras.
- P: 1. To establish efficient and cost-effective institutional structures and delivery systems to serve the needs of small farmers. 2. Construction of rural infrastructures promoted in priority development areas.
- O: Zonal infrastructure packages: A. Two person planning teams assigned to Regional Development Committees (CAR'S). B. Planning instructions to CAR'S. 3. Feasibility studies. D. Small infrastructure packages.

27g. HONDURAS - 5220150(07) - AGRICULTURAL SECTOR II PROGRAM

- G: To increase incomes of the rural poor in Honduras.
- P: 1. To establish efficient and cost-effective institutional structures and delivery systems to serve the needs of small farmers. 2. Continuous, readily available supply of fruits, vegetables, and other foodstuffs provided to 24,000 small farm families.
- O: 1. Small farmer consumption improvement: Distribution of plant materials (nutrition packages) as part of intensive program. 2. Distribution of plant materials (nutrition packages) as part of extensive programs.

28. PANAMA - 5250070 - AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

- G: Increase small farm income and domestic food production and improve the quality of rural life.
- P: Strengthen and increase the rate of growth and development of Federation of Local Farmer Cooperatives whose activities include: Bulk purchase of farm supplies; innovative management/production techniques for small- and medium-sized farms; farm credit; marketing services.
- O: 1. Lower cost purchases of fertilizers, chemicals, feed supplements, etc. 2. Increased affiliation of existing coops and organization of new coops with farmer membership up by 1/3 in 3 years. 3. Annual volume farm supplies sold increased by over 300% in 3 years. 4. In-depth sector analysis/planning for Panama's first 5-year development plan. 5. Small farmer loan program. 6. Marketing advisory/equipment design/research service established. 7. Price policies evaluated and revised.

Category 2 (Continued)

29a. PARAGUAY - 5260050(01) - INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- G: Increased agricultural production and improved planning and policy formulation in Paraguayan Agricultural Agencies, especially for production and marketing.
- P: An established and improved institutional framework for agricultural development in Paraguay in the ministry of agriculture and livestock (ministry), the faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Sciences of National University (FAV), and the National Development Bank (NDB).
- O: Administratively reorganized ministry, FAV, NDB; capability in ministry to produce realistic sector plans; commodity studies; a national market policy and market research group; marketing studies; improved research and extension program to reach more farmers with technology and credit; improved FAV administration and curriculum; development of objective agricultural data gathering and reporting; establishment of a permanent private-sector agricultural co-op system.

29b. PARAGUAY - 5260050 - INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT-LIVESTOCK

- G: To increase livestock production in Paraguay for domestic production and for foreign exchange/export purposes.
- P: To develop the institutional capacity of the ministry of agriculture, in the form of a national program of livestock research and extension (Proniega), and enhance the ability of the national university faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary, Science to provide trained manpower for the livestock/ agricultural sectors.
- O: Minimum of 43 Proniega, FAV, extension agents trained to MS and PHD level; series of research projects (53) in animal nutrition, management, breeding, sanitation, pasturing, with results applicable locally; demonstration project on local ranches; 30 extension agents, 6 national specialists well trained and assisting ranchers; minimum of 42 field demos, 17 short courses, to disseminate data; publication/spreading of research/extension bulletins; qualified FAV graduates.

Category 2 (Continued)

29c. PARAGUAY - 5260050(07) - INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT-SMALL FARMER MARKET SERVICES

- G: Small farmer utilization of improved marketing practices.
- P: A capability within DCEA to provide marketing and extension information and other services to the small producer.
- O: MAG Marketing Research Unit, capable of producing research, improving the small farmer marketing position, courses for extension agents in delivering marketing concepts to small farmers. Courses for extension agents on the 12 marketing studies performed by this project. Improved marketing practices applied to 5,000 small farms.

29d. PARAGUAY - 5260050(08) - INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT-SMALL FARMER LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

- G: Improved production, net income and nutrition for the small farm family.
- P: A comprehensive livestock development program, with research and extension capabilities, specifically aimed at the small producer of non-beef livestock.
- O: Trained personnel in GOP Agricultural Organizations whose emphasis will be small livestock producers. Adaptive research and extension programs, including publications to be distributed by extension agents. Field demonstrations and short courses to disseminate new information and production techniques to small farmers. Courses designed to update technical knowledge of extension personnel.

30. PARAGUAY - 5260118 - MINIFUNDIA CROP INTENSIFICATION

- G: Increase net cash income of participating farmers in Central Zone Minifundia areas.
- Sub G: Increase production and reduce marketing constraints of labor-intensive food crops; promote processing and export of traditional and food crops.
- P: To establish within Credicoop an agribusiness complex to promote and finance the supply of inputs and, consequently, the production, processing and distribution/export of labor intensive food crops such as F&V in the Minifundia area.

Category 2 (Continued)

O: 1. Training seminars in marketing, credit, promotion of precooperatives, handling and processing of fruits and vegetables, and for paratechnicians. 2. Research studies in marketing analysis, new crops and/or varieties, new technology. 3. Credit program: targets in cumulative number of loans. Cumulative amount of loans, delinquency rate, increase in coop share capital. 4. Extension: targets in additional cooperatives formed, small farmers receiving assistance. 5. Targeted percentage of cold storage/processing plants completed.

31. PARAGUAY - 5260120 - INDIAN SETTLEMENT OPG

G: Standard of living of approximately 10,300 Indians settled in Western Paraguay improved.

P: An integrated rural development project undertaken in the Indian settlement in Western Paraguay.

O: Rural development subprojects conducted in the areas of agriculture, health, education, and administration.

32. PERU - 5270150 - USE OF TREATED SEWAGE FOR IRRIGATION

G: Increase food production through expansion of arable land along Peru's populated coastal desert. - -

Sec. G: Reduce environmental sewage contamination along Peru's coast.

P: Successfully demonstrate economic and technical feasibility of producing significant quantities of needed foodstuffs by irrigating desert lands with treated sewage effluent.

O: 1. Construction of basic infrastructure at pilot site - irrigation canals and small water control structures. 2. Hectarage brought into cultivation at pilot site. 3. Production of selected crops. 4. Establishment of demonstration lot to test use of treated effluent on crops at pilot site. 5. Establishment of agricultural cooperative.

Category 2 (Continued)

33. KENYA - 6150174 - RURAL ENTERPRISE EXTENSION SERVICE

G: Increase the managerial and technical ability of small-scale, rural business owner/operators.

P: Demonstrate an effective, efficient and replicable rural enterprise extension service for the delivery of appropriate management training and advice to small-scale businesspersons.

O: 1. Baseline data collection. 2. Kenyan consultants trained. 3. Extension service established. 4. Client training methodology devised. 5. Client, community needs indentified. 6. Consultant training manual published. 7. Client, control data collected. 8. Evaluation methodology formulated. 9. Management system established.

34. TANZANIA - 6210117 - AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

G: Increased food crop productivity, overall food crop production levels and net farmer income among target group due to efficient utilization of Tanzania Rural Development Bank credit.

P: Tanzanian Rural Development Bank (TRDB) strengthened and improved as a rural credit institution.

O: 1. Increased qualified staff. 2. Increased decentralization of operations. 3. Improved development and analysis. 4. Improved financial management. 5. Decreased loan delinquencies. 6. Total amount of loans increased. 7. Increased amount of food crop production loans for small farmers.

35. SUDAN - 6500018 - BLUE NILE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

G: Increased production and income of traditional farm and herder families in rainfed areas of the Sudan.

P: Development and verification of an effective and viable system approach to small farm and livestock development which will be suitable for replication over larger areas of the traditional, rainfed production sub-sector.

O: 1. Blue Nile agricultural service center established. 2. Two agricultural development centers established.

Category 2 (Continued)

3. Three demonstration farms established. 4. Improved Sesame and Sorghum production practices developed and verified. 5. Mechanized production services provided to 1,000 farmers. 6. Credit and extension services provided to 2,500 farm families and 3,300 Nomad families. 7. Seven village coops and several Nomad grazing associations established. 8. A central coop union established. 9. Data management and planning office established. 10. Social and economic studies conducted. 11. Land use survey conducted. 12. Tractor drivers, extension agents, Agriculture Technicians, Coop operators, and other personnel trained.

36. ZAIRE - 6600050 - NORTH SHABA MAIZE PRODUCTION

G: Achieve self-sufficiency in Maize production.

P: Rural development process for improving small farmer production and incomes identified for replication in other parts of country.

O: 1. Maize and other crop technologies developed to suit project area. 2. Improved technologies extended to local farmers. 3. Viable farmers' councils developed. 4. Intermediate technology production and maintenance capacity developed. 5. Roads, bridges rehabilitated. 6. Project area marketing capacity expanded. 7. Information system developed and functioning. 8. Integrated Department of Agriculture program developed for post-project operations. 9. Model organization structure developed for Agricultural Department.

37. LIBERIA - 6690139 - UPPER BONG COUNTY INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

G: To improve the welfare of the rural population in Upper Bong County.

P: To increase and maintain agricultural productivity and income of small farmers in Upper Bong County.

O: 1. Extension system established. 2. Project training: A. 9,000 farmers trained, B. Co-op staff trained, C. Project management unit technical staff trained, D. Dormitory completed at central Agricultural experiment station, Suakoko. 3. Co-op services established: A. Input supply, B. Credit, C. Marketing. 4. Land development: A. 4,500 HA tree crops and B. 2,050 HA swamp rice surveyed, cleared and planted. 5. Road construction and maintenance. 6. 300 village wells. 7. Schistosomiasis control. 8. Research: Fertilization, varietal, water control.

Category 2 (Continued)

38. LIBERIA - 6690142 - UPPER LOFA RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- G: To improve the welfare of rural people in the traditional sector through integrated rural development.
- P: Increased agricultural production and productivity of rice, coffee, and cocoa in Upper Lofa County primarily on small farms.
- O: 1. Training program for project management unit staff (PMU); extension, credit/coop personnel. 2. Farmer training program. 3. Extension system established. 4. Coop/credit system established. 5. Land developed. 6. Input supply system established. 7. Increased produce marketed. 8. Shistosomiasis surveillance system. 9. Farm to market roads built. 10. Research. 11. Rice seed multiplication.

39. NIGER - 6830201 - NIGER: CERALS PRODUCTION PROJECT

- G: Niger independent of donated cereal supplies and able to support a viable and ecologically secure way of life for Sahelian population.
- P: Production and distribution capability to provide sufficient cereals to feed Niger's population even under adverse weather conditions. Provide sufficient food for larger population with smaller ratio of land to people in ecologically sustainable production system to free land and people for export production and non-agricultural activities.
- O: Cereal storage system; improved seed supply; system for communication between farmers and agricultural organizations; system for delivery of agricultural inputs; GON organizations able to respond to farmers' needs; agricultural credit system; personnel trained on a continuing basis. Continuous flow of suitable technical advances.

40a. NIGER - 6830205 - NIAMEY DEPARTMENT RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- G: To increase food production, rural incomes and improve rural standards of living within the Department of Niamey, Niger.
- P: To start a process of rural development by: (1) Providing the initial motivation and organizational requirements among the rural population for economic and social development and (2) Create an institutional, physical, and technical capability within the government services of the Niamey Department to begin implementation of a comprehensive rural development plan.

Category 2 (Continued)

- O: 1. Agricultural services strengthened through infrastructure and training programs. 2. Credit and coop union of Niger - coop services developed. 3. Livestock service programs developed. 4. Village level land-use and conservation programs developed. 5. Trial irrigation schemes installed and evaluated. 6. Base line data gathered, studies completed. 7. Comprehensive area development program prepared. 8. Project management unit established in conjunction with the Niamey Department Development Committee.

40b. NIGER - 6830205(02) - NIAMEY DEPARTMENT RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- G: To increase food production, rural incomes, and improve rural standards of living within the Department of Niamey, Niger.
- P: Improve level of education of adult farmers in the Niamey Department of Niger.
- O: 1. 3 arrondissement offices constructed. 2. 84 literacy instructors trained and functioning. 3. 3,100 villagers receiving literacy training. 4. 42 radio club monitors (discussion leaders) trained and functioning.

41. SENEGAL - 6850208 - BAKEL CROP PRODUCTION

- G: Increased cereal production in the Senegal River Basin region of Senegal in order to provide a more attractive alternative to overseas work for the Soninke in the area.
- P: Introduce farmer managed irrigated crop production in the Bakel area to acquaint the farmers with the improved technologies and demonstrate the economic and technical feasibility of irrigated culture and introduce improved health and sanitation.
- O: 1. Creation of at least one small irrigated perimeter in each of 23 riverside villages. 2. Introduction of improved technologies including animal traction for dryland culture in each participating village. 3. Expansion of existing health delivery system into project villages.

Category 2 (Continued)

42. RWANDA - 6960107 - LOCAL CROP STORAGE

- G: 1. Farm family income increased in real terms by offering fair market value for both sales and purchases. 2. Cereal and pulse availability to small farmers at more stable prices improved.
- P: 1. Food storage and marketing system more favorable to small farmers established at the local level for cereals and pulses. 2. Seasonal and regional price fluctuations reduced to levels which approximate official prices (ensuring fair weights). 3. Storage losses reduced both on-farm and in commune silos.
- O: 1. Storage capacity expanded through coops. 2. PCP and coop personnel trained. 3. On-farm storage and sales of chemicals improved. 4. Data on storage/marketing related issues researched.

43. RWANDA - 6960108 - COOPERATIVE GRANT STORAGE

- G: 1. Increased supply of beans and grains in project areas. 2. Greater services offered by cooperatives to local areas.
- P: 1. Reduction in storage losses for farm families. 2. Increased farm family income. 3. Improved cooperative services and operations.
- O: 1. Seven storage centers constructed and in operation. 2. Operating fund in place and being utilized. 3. Managers and accountants trained in storage center operations. 4. Accounting and reporting systems in place and functioning. 5. GOR personnel receive appropriate training as established by management and ministry of social affairs.

44. AFRICA REGIONAL - 6980388 - AFRICAN WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

- G: Improve welfare of rural women in selected African countries.
- P: Increase rural woman's economic and social effectiveness in national development efforts.
- O: 1. Interdisciplinary subprojects developed in health, nutrition, family planning, skills training, farm production and marketing.

Category 2 (Continued)

45. AFRICA REGIONAL - 6980388(02) - WID-GARA CLOTH INDUSTRY-SIERRA LEONE
- G: Indigenous cloth and handicraft industry in Sierra Leone self-sufficient.
- P: Markets and a marketing strategy for indigenous cloth and handicraft industries developed in Sierra Leone capable of keeping women employed.
- O: 1. Counterparts trained in all aspects of production and marketing of GARA and other handicrafts. 2. Raw materials allocated and stores stocked. 3. Crafts people advised on product selection and quality control.
46. AFRICA REGIONAL - 6980388(04) - WID-KASSACK NORD-SENEGAL
- G: Women's economic and social well-being, and roles in development improved in Senegal.
- P: Women employed in a variety of economic and social activities within a pre-cooperative structure of Kassack Nord.
- O: 1. Products for truck gardening operational. 2. 50 tons of threshed millet at 10F/K produced. 3. 70 babies delivered per year using aseptic method. 4. Medicine available. 5. 300 women familiar with the English alphabet. 6. Rice harvested. 7. Poultry products, including chicks, eggs, roasting chickens, and spring chickens, sold. 8. 200 pagnes sold at 1500 F.
47. AFRICA REGIONAL - 6980388(06) - WID-TRAINING FARMER WOMEN FOR AGRICULTURAL PRO-CHAD
- G: Social and economic conditions of small agricultural producers in Chad improved.
- P: Special female training branches established at five existing Centres De Formation Professionnelle Agricole (CFPA'S), where farmer women can learn more efficient agricultural techniques and acquire instruction in nutrition, hygiene, sewing, and basic education.
- O: 1. Roughly 1,000 peasant women have acquired better farming methods under more efficient operations. They have improved home sanitation and nutrition, and have attained functional literacy. 2. Number of functioning cooperatives created by women increased. 3. Socio-economic conditions in village around CFPA'S improved. 4. Understanding among peasant women of the need to raise national living standards and their responsibility in this task brought out.
- 15

Category 2 (Continued)

48. AFRICA REGIONAL - 6980388(11) - WID-PROFILE OF LIBERIAN WOMEN

G: Productivity of African women increased through contribution to development.

P: Basic data on women provided for GOL and interested donors to use in making development decisions and programs.

O: 1. A core library of relevant literature on women established. 2. A final report which includes both phase 1 and phase 2 activities distributed by LFWO to GOL and to the International Donor Community. 3. One or two discrete WID project activities identified for potential development. 4. Ten field workers selected to participate in intensive studies.

49. AFRICA REGIONAL - 6980413(04) - SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS-ACOSCA

G: Growth of domestic household savings in Africa accelerated and volume of lending to lower and lower-middle income Africans for productive, education, and health purposes expanded.

P: ACOSCA's capability to assist the growth of credit unions in Africa strengthened and improved through training, managerial, and financial services.

O: A. ACOSCA and National Association Professional staff trained. B. Credit union officers trained. C. ACOSCA technical assistance to 24 national affiliates. D. National support to 10,000 credit unions improved. E. ACOSCA and national association revenues increased. F. ACOSCA and national-level functions defined and documented.

CATEGORY III

1. JORDAN - 2780207 - CREDIT FOR JORDAN VALLEY FARMERS ASSOCIATION

- G: 1. Agricultural yields and production increased; farmers' incomes improved. 2. Viable effective farmers' association created providing benefits equitably to Jordan Valley Farmers.
- P: Jordan Valley Farmers, especially small farmers, assisted in obtaining equitable seasonal production credits.
- O: Seasonal production loans to small farmer members totaling \$1.5 million processed by the Jordan Valley Farmers Association, and payments continued to revolve for similar loans.

2. BANGLADESH - 3880002 - DEVELOPMENT SERVICES AND TRAINING

- G: Increased agricultural productivity in Bangladesh.
- P: Middle-level technical and administrative manpower for planning, research, management and evaluation of rural and agricultural development programs (IRDP in output cell-integrated rural development program).
- O: 1. 60 trained Bengali planners, research specialists, program managers, evaluation specialists employed in rural development agencies within 3 years; 2. Small-scale irrigation, watermanagement and electrification projects implemented; 3. Cooperative marketing plan for IRDP Thanas established; 4. Improved building capacity for agricultural policy, technical research, physical planning systems rural public works, reporting/management information analysis system in agricultural ministry and 5. Income distribution system established.

3. BANGLADESH - 3880025 - RURAL CREDIT

- G: Establishment of an effective nationwide institutional rural finance system providing credit and savings facilities to small farmers and other small rural producers.
- P: Development of one or more replicable model rural finance systems providing credit and savings facilities to small farmers and other small rural producers.
- O: Model rural finance systems fully tested and evaluated on a pilot operation basis. They include: 1. Encouraging small borrowers

Category III (Continued)

to contact credit institutions. 2. Extending small farmers agricultural credit through sub-branch banks. 3. Allocating credit for area needs. 4. Providing small farmer service centers. 5. Training lending officials to be credit officers/referral agents. 6. Commissioning salaried village loan referral agents. 7. Lending to village groups and starting cooperatives.

4. BANGLADESH - 3880045 - PVO CO-FINANCING II

G: To strengthen the private and voluntary development efforts in Bangladesh.

P: To engage the expertise of private voluntary organizations (PVO's) in small-scale mutually funded projects primarily to benefit the rural poor.

O: 1. Number of PVO co-financing projects increased. 2. Number of PVO's especially indigenous ones, participating in USAID co-financing increased. 3. Number of PVO projects are self-sufficient or Government of Bangladesh (BDG) supported. 4. Number of PVO projects providing replicable solutions in their respective fields of specialty.

5. THAILAND - 4930296 - PVO CO-FINANCING

G: Royal Thai Government: (4th five-year plan) through public and private sector, to both raise the general standard of living and improve the distribution of income and social services.

P: To multiply and improve local-level efforts in Thailand within the priority sectors and AID assistance (Food and Nutrition, Health and Population, and Education, and Human Resources Development by promoting PVO development activities which are consistent with, and in support of AID strategy.

O: 1. Number of PVO's participating in USAID Co-Financing Program.
2. Number of subprojects begun. 3. Number of subprojects completed.
4. Number of direct beneficiaries of subproject.

Category III (Continued)

6. INDONESIA - 4970225 - VOLAG CO-FINANCING

- G: To demonstrate local strategies for increasing the economic and social development of Indonesia's poor majority and to determine the efficacy of channeling US funds through US voluntary agencies.
- P: Multiplication and improvement of local-level development efforts in Indonesia within the priority sectors of health, agriculture, and education.
- O: All Co-Financing projects implemented and monitored by the voluntary agency or host country counterparts, utilizing AID logical framework methodology, and related closely to the criteria for project selection. Effective project management by voluntary agencies. Physical and financial expansion of voluntary agency programs in Indonesia following AID funding.

7. ASIA REGIONAL - 4980017 - ASIAN FREE LABOR UNION DEVELOPMENT (AAFLI)

- G: The labor union movement in East Asia, Near East, South Asia, and Vietnam Region is strengthened.
- P: The capability of Turkish, Korean, Vietnamese, and Philippino Labor Unions/Cooperatives to effectively manage their operations and attract new membership is increased.
- O: 1. Trade union leaders trained in union administration and management. 2. Cooperatives leaders and members trained in cooperatives operations and administration. 3. Cooperative and union members trained in equipment operation and maintenance.

8. ASIA REGIONAL - 4980251(01) - FOUNDATION FOR A PROSPEROUS INDONESIA - OPG

- G: Family planning, rural community development, health services delivery and nutrition programs in Indonesia are well-planned and effectively implemented.
- P: The planning and administrative operations of the Foundation For A Prosperous Indonesia (YIS) are upgraded.
- O: 1. YIS Jakarta headquarters staff assisted with materials development/production and private sector program development activities. 2. Headquarters re-equipped and office space expanded. 3. Public relations link established between YIS and Foreign donors, observers, and reporters.

Category III (Continued)

9. ASIA REGIONAL - 4980251(02) - COOPERATIVE OILSEED PROCESSING MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

- G: The development of effective professional management within India's Cooperative Oilseed processing sector.
- P: To develop the methods required to improve substantially the management efficiency in the sector, and to develop the internal capability of a central cooperative institution for training the units' personnel in these methods as well as the continued development in this area.
- O: 1. Manuals and training materials. 2. Minimum of six professionals well-grounded in use and rationale behind systems developed and capable of training others as well as providing consulting. 3. Not less than 35 of the general managers of existing units trained in the application of all the systems developed.

10. BOLIVIA - 5110538 - AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

- G: To increase the net income and standard of living of small farmers and the rural poor of Bolivia.
- P: To strengthen the capacity of Bolivian private and public sector institutions to meet a large and rapidly expanding small farm sector demand for credit.
- O: 1. Expanded number of small farmers receiving production and investment credit: A. Agricultural Bank of Bolivia (BAB). B. National Federation of Credit Unions (FENACRE). 2. Trained personnel: A. BAB, B. FENACRE. 3. Increased savings generation within FENACRE.

Category III (Continued)

11. COSTA RICA - 5150146 - FUCODES--RURAL CREDIT PROGRAM

G: Income of the rural poor increased.

P: FUNDACION COSTARRICENSE DE DESAROLLO (FUCODES) role as a development agency strengthened.

O: 1. Managerial and operational effectiveness of FUCODES improved. 2. Rotating loan fund operations expanded. 3. Group lending supported and participated in by NBS. 4. Each group made aware of its economic and socio-cultural rights.

12. COSTA RICA - 5150148 - AGRARIAN SETTLEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

G: Provide the landless rural poor with land as owners, increase the tenure security of the poor already occupying land, and provide both groups with the services necessary for sustained productivity and profitability.

P: Emphasizing the Atlantic Region, improve and expand the national program of agricultural asset redistribution and increased tenure security.

O: I. Agricultural asset redistribution: A. Reform development areas. B. CAJA AGRARIA. C. Social development: 1. Orientation training and technology extension. 2. -Community and cooperative development. II. Increased tenure security: A. Multi-purpose CADASTER. B. Property titles. III. Strengthened Institute of Land and Colonization Administration: A. Data management system. B. Financial and credit management. C. Physical and environment planning. D. Orientation training. E. Titling improvement. F. Program evaluation. G. Project director office.

Category III (Continued)

13. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC - 5170110 - AGRICULTURE

- G: Increase agricultural production, rural incomes, and rural employment opportunities.
- P: Implement and support major policy changes in agricultural sector, particularly with regard to allocation of budgetary, financial and human resources.
- O: 1. Private sector delivery systems stimulated. 2. Input stocks and systems established by direct credit to cooperatives for sale to members and non-members. 3. Regional and sub-regional extension stations used as alternate channels when and where necessary to assure supplies at reasonable prices to small/medium farms. 4. Supply system linked to radio extension outreach network and to conventional extension system.

14. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC - 5170124 - DOMINICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

- G: To increase small farmer income and social well being.
- P: To increase the capability and the capacity of the Dominican Development Foundation to extend production and marketing credit to associations of small farmers.
- O: 1. Formulation of a system of management procedures and controls for credit program. 2. Establish the use of annual credit targets for approvals, disbursements, recuperations and special activities. 3. In-service training. 4. A system of economic and financial planning, evaluation and control. 5. Evaluation of economic and social viability of Artisan division. 6. A training plan for association members. 7. A standard system of organization and operational procedures for association and JUNTAS.

Category III (Continued)

15. EL SALVADOR - 5190094(01) - CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT (FEDECACES)

G: Credit unions established and providing production and personal loans to urban and rural low-income families in El Salvador.

P: The El Salvador Credit Union Federation (FEDECACES) made self-sustaining by 1975.

O: 1. FEDECACES Member Credit Unions increased from 78 to 137. 2. Total credit union membership increased from 10,000 to 30,000. 3. FEDECACES loan portfolio increased from \$250,000 to \$3,438,000. 4. FEDECACES share capital increased from \$4,700 to \$350,000. 5. Sub-loans provided to credit unions for subsequent lending to credit union members. 6. Technical assistance provided to member credit unions. 7. Administrative ability of FEDECACES improved. 8. FEDECACES personnel trained in credit union management.

16. EL SALVADOR - 5190094(03) - RURAL COMMUNITY - SPECIAL PROJECTS

G: Social and economic conditions of El Salvador's rural population improved.

P: Community self-help development efforts supported in rural El Salvador.

O: 1. Primary schools, bridges, basketball courts, potable water systems, parks, roads, health posts, and community houses constructed. 2. Support provided to agricultural co-ops, Artisan co-ops, fishing co-ops, and other co-ops. 3. Support provided to other community development programs.

17. GUATEMALA - 5200243 - EARTHQUAKE HOUSING RECONSTRUCTION

G: To make Guatemala's shelter sector more responsive to the needs of low-income families and to improve the ability of the housing finance system to mobilize domestic financial resources to respond more effectively to this same need.

P: 1. Assist the Government of Guatemala (GOG) to meet the post-earthquake housing shortage. 2. Support GOG efforts to: A. Attract private capital for a reliable source of funds for low-income shelter programs;

Category III (Continued)

B. Strengthen financial institutions' abilities to develop low cost shelter programs and to work closely with each other and with housing finance institutions; C. Increase private sector shelter activity and expand formal shelter activity in cities outside the capital.

- O: 1. The sale of low-cost housing units under the following conditions: A. Units are not subsidized and reflect all building costs and market interest rate financing; B. Purchases are not subsidized; mortgage interest rates reflect the cost of the funds and the lender's loan administration; C. The above costs allow the units to be within the range of families below the median family income. 2. Cooperative housing units are sold in Guatemala City and secondary cities under the above conditions. 3. A cooperative lending window is created at the National Housing Bank of Guatemala.

18. HAITI - 5210073 - SMALL FARMER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

- G: To increase the net income of small farmers and to induce the farmer to participate in self-help organizations which will increase his social and economic well-being.
- P: To develop effective rural institutions systems (IHPCADE, COOPS and PRE-COOPS) for the provision of technology and complementary services as well as supplies and credit to the small target farmer.
- O: Personnel trained in coffee technology, agricultural extension work and agricultural credit; fertilizer delivery system established; and production and marketing coops formed.

19. HONDURAS - 5220100 - AGRICULTURE SECTOR PROGRAM HONDURAS

- G: Improve the overall economic and social well-being of Honduras' rural poor.
- P: Improve agricultural sector by promoting Agrarian reform.
- O: 1. Developed cooperatives and improved markets for export crops. 2. Expanded technical, institutional and managerial assistance. 3. Established a production credit and small farmer capital fund. 4. Produced land resettlement models. 5. Build resettlement access roads. 6. Agriculture education program providing skills training. 7. Agriculture support services such as commodities, intermediate production technology and machinery maintenance.

Category III (Continued)

20. HONDURAS - 5220120 - AGRO-INDUSTRIAL EXPORT DEVELOPMENT

G: Increase small farmer income.

P: Develop GOH capacity to establish agribusiness export projects which will directly integrate small farmers into the development process.

O: 1. Product management group fully staffed and trained. 2. Implementation of demonstration projects: plans, feasibility studies, production credit, production technical assistance, farmers, production trails, quality control, farmer-processor contracting system established, packing facility in operation; and baseline data development.

21. NICARAGUA - 5240188(01) - NICARAGUAN RECOVERY PROGRAM - OVERVIEW

G: Economic recovery from the effects of the civil war accelerated in Nicaragua.

P: Balance of payments situation in Nicaragua improved.

O: A.I.D. Loan: 1. Credit for small- and medium-sized enterprises provided. 2. Credit for small- and medium-sized farms provided. 3. Employment-generating public works promoted. 4. Low-cost housing offered. 5. Municipal development encouraged. 6. Agricultural education provided. A.I.D. Grant: 1. FUNDACION NICARAGUENSE DE DESARROLLO improved. 2. Agricultural institutional development assisted. 3. Central American Institute for Business Administration assisted. 4. Quick response development fund increased. 5. Operational program grants provided. 6. Scholarships at American school offered.

22. NICARAGUA - 5240188(02) - NICARAGUA RECOVERY PROGRAM

G: To improve economic and social conditions of the rural poor.

P: To strengthen, expand, and diversify the FUNDACION NICARAGUENSE DE DESARROLLO (FUNDE) cooperative system to respond to the economic and social needs of current and potential membership.

O: 1. Lending: over the life of project, FUNDE plans on lending approximately U.S. \$4.78 million to its 58 cooperatives. 2. Technical assistance: (a) Managers and technicians trained; (b) four special studies undertaken; (c) information management processing system developed; (d) social and economic surveys of cooperatives carried out; and (e) three-year master development plan prepared. 3. Commodities: (a) eleven vehicles procured and (b) other equipment procured.

Category III (Continued)

23. PERU - 5270226 - SMALL HYDRO DEVELOPMENT

- G: To improve the quality of life of the rural poor by increasing their productivity through the use of hydroelectric power and to contribute to PERU's lessened dependence on petroleum.
- P: To promote rural and regional socioeconomic development through the development of an institutional base capable of providing reasonably priced hydro-generated electrical energy for social and productive uses in rural towns in the Sierra and high jungle.
- O: 1. Installation of mini-hydroelectric plants. 2. Studies outlines for identification of sub-projects. 3. Promotion campaign. 4. Maintenance plan. 5. Trained personnel.

24. JAMAICA - 5320046 - INTEGRATED REGIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- G: To improve standard of living of farmers in Jamaica by increasing income and providing improved roads, housing, electricity, water.

Sub Goal: To establish an agric production model that can be replicated on small hillside farms.

- P: A. Increase agricultural production on small hillside farms in the PINDARS/two meetings watersheds. B. Control soil erosion in watersheds. C. Strengthen the human resource capability of the MOA.
- O: 1. Soil conservation measures on 17,700 acres. 2. Reforestation of 5,000 acres not suitable for agriculture. 3. 22 miles of access roads constructed or rehabilitated. 4. 1.1 million M/D of short-term employment generated. 5. Improved, intensified farming system introduced on 10,000 acres. 6. 30 technicians trained. 7. 55 training and demonstration centers. 8. Small farmer organizations developed. 9. Small farmer credit system established. 10. Improved potable water supply system. 11. Rural electrification. 12. 235 rural houses constructed or rehabilitated.

Category III (Continued)

25. OTHER WEST INDIES-EASTERN CARIBBEAN REGION - 5380005 - CONTX-SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

- G: Benefit a target group of rural poor in areas where LAAD operates and contribute substantially to the promotion, development and expansion of agribusiness systems and enterprises in the Caribbean and North Coast area.
- P: 1. Support the expansion of LAAD's agribusiness development activities into the Caribbean and North Coast areas and thereby. 2. Contribute to LAAD's development of a base and focus of operations sufficient in size and scope to permit operating economies of scale, and to attract expanding shareholder participation for future growth.
- O: 1. Formation of LAAD/CARIBE, as a subsidiary of LAAD; SA, in charge of Caribbean operations, performing the following activities: A. Sub-project identification, promotion and development, implementation; B. provision of technical assistance to sub-projects; C. administration of an adequate credit system, including sub-project monitoring, to assure repayment of loans by sub-borrowers.

26. LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL - 5980101 - CONTX-AMERICAN INSTITUTION FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT

- G: More effective participation of organized labor in national and international activities.
- P: To finance the capacity of mid-career labor union leaders to deal effectively with leaders of the government and private sector on broad economic, social and political issues.
- O: Fifteen Latin American Labor Leaders trained at the University level in national and international, social and political issues.

27. LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL - 5980101(01) - CONTX-AMERICAN INSTITUTION FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT

- G: Greater participation of Bolivian workers in the country's economic and social development process.
- P: To develop effective, autonomous and democratic worker organizations in Bolivia.
- O: Trained union staff, local leaders exposed to international labor movement, local labor organizations assisted in developing social projects for the benefit of their members and their communities.

Category III (Continued)

28. LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL - 5980101(02) - CONTX-AMERICAN INSTITUTION FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT

- G: Greater participation of the worker in contributing to the economic and social development of Uruguay.
- P: To establish legally existent democratic unions and coops affiliated to national federations and confederations.
- O: Unions registered with Ministry of Labor; locally trained union members and leaders; unions affiliated to confederations; organizers recruited and trained. Unions registered with Ministry of Labor; locally trained union members and leaders; unions affiliated to confederations; organizers recruited and trained.

29. LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL - 5980101(03) - CONTX-AMERICAN INSTITUTION FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT

- G: Increased participation in the process of social and economic development.
- P: Expand and strengthen the local democratic labor movement.
- O: Regular labor education courses, special promotional programs; its program; international participant training; social projects; union administration courses; labor economics and research services courses and local scholarships.

30. LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL - 5980101(04) - CONTX-AMERICAN INSTITUTION FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT

- G: The development and strengthening of free democratic trade unions in Brazil.
- P: Development of the trade union movement into a self-sufficient institution. To strengthen the trade union movement by training a cadre of capable leaders and dedicated membership. Enable the trade union movement to preserve and increase its membership. To foster the organization and growth of rural unions. To educate the trade unionist in the ways in which improvement of his working conditions may be effected.
- O: Education- trade unionists trained sufficiently to be able to participate more fully and effectively in trade union movements. Social projects establishment of social benefits for union members to act as an inducement for more active participation. Directory of participants of educational programs and social projects.

Category III (Continued)

31. LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL-5980101(05)-CONTX-AMERICAN INSTITUTION FREE
LABOR DEVELOPMENT

- G: Increased participation by labor in the process of political, economic and social development in the region.
- P: Assist CCL in strengthening it and its affiliates to respond to membership needs by being able to be service and represent union membership in the Caribbean. (SIC)
- O: Trade union officers and leaders trained in union management, finance, collective bargaining; social projects initiated by CCL affiliates; increase in number of active, dues-paying union members among CCL affiliates; CCL full-time, professional staff expanded and functioning, CCL revenues increased; its affiliates increased; number of CCL affiliates joining its organizations; number of CCL/its projects initiated.

32. LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL - 5980101(06) - CONTX-AMERICAN INSTITUTION FREE
LABOR DEVELOPMENT

- G: A more equitable share in the economic and social wealth of Costa Rica for organized rural and urban workers.
- P: To develop a strengthened, unified, viable, free democratic labor union movement in Costa Rica.
- O: Establishment, staffing, and effective operation of INESS. INESS training capacity of 1,200 students per year. Greatly increased inter-union activity in planning, programming and execution of INESS courses. Effective management and coordination of INESS program by staff of institute. Returning participants, former AIFLD trainees and INESS graduates will contribute on continuing basis to movement and assist in on-going training by INESS.

33. LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL - 5980101(07) - CONTX-AMERICAN INSTITUTION FREE
LABOR DEVELOPMENT

- G: Establish effective national democratically-oriented, free labor organizations capable of furthering the legitimate needs and aspirations of the labor movement and serving as a catalyst for the creation of ancillary organizations.
- P: Assist in creating a financially viable, independent and self-sufficient democratically-oriented national labor movement.

Category III (Continued)

Ø: Trained union members who can function as administrators, organizers, negotiators, and other labor specialists. A viable organizational framework, including a constitution and by-laws and the capacity to assess dues. Appropriate physical facilities such as offices, equipment and vehicles. Capability to conduct appropriate training courses in all areas of labor education. A progressively more viable and independent financial posture. Worker coops. More bargaining contracts.

34. LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL - 5980101(08) - CONTX-AMERICAN INSTITUTION FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT

G: Improve the socio-economic status of low-income groups. Increase the participation of low-income groups in the political, social and economic life of the country.

P: Establish a viable, growing and financially self-sufficient democratic labor movement in Ecuador.

O: Trained staff capable of performing adequately; income-producing activities developed and in operation; CEOSL programs developed, national headquarters constructed; trade union leaders and members trained in union management, finance and collective bargaining. Increase in affiliated membership.

35. LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL - 5980101(09) - CONTX-AMERICAN INSTITUTION FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT

G: Participation of organized labor in the planning, execution and benefits of socio-economic development in Guatemala.

P: Contribute to the potential for development of a strong, democratic and independent trade union movement through the training of members and officers of labor organizations.

O: Labor education and participant training program toward accomplishing: Increase competence of free labor union leaders. Increase active membership within the free labor movement, strengthen campesino movement.

36. LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL - 5980101(10) - CONTX-AMERICAN INSTITUTION FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT

G: Greater participation of the worker in the economic and social development processes.

P: Establishment of an effective, financial, viable trade union movement under TUC leadership.

O: Increase the understanding and responsibility of trade unionists towards the trade union movement, institutionalize the educational capability of the Guyana trade union movement.

Category III (Continued)

37. LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL - 5980101(11) - CONTX-AMERICAN INSTITUTION FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT

- G: Improve the quality of life in the worker and campesino sectors and increase their participation in and support for the socio-economic development of the country.
- P: Strengthen the independent, responsible and democratic character of the Honduran trade unions and campesino association and increase their ability to effectively work within the socio-economic institutions of the country.
- O: 1. Institutional framework for the labor movement's investment program;
2. Labor movement capacity to plan, coordinate and finance labor education in: A. Instructor training; B. Intermediate level;
C. Specialized; D. Advanced level; E. Basic. 3. In.

38. LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL - 5980101(12) - CONTX-AMERICAN INSTITUTION FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT

- G: Increase the worker's ability to effectively advance his economic and social interests and contribute to the development process.
- P: To educate and motivate a substantial number of labor leaders in the principles and practices of current democratic labor relations and similarly prepare the rank and file for effective participation in TRAE union activities.
- O: Training course graduates - introductory, intermediate, advanced and campesino program.

39. LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL - 5980101(13) - CONTX-AMERICAN INSTITUTION FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT

- G: Strengthen democratic labor unions so that they may participate more effectively in the political and socioeconomic development of the country.
- P: Assist the democratic labor movement reach self-sufficiency in terms of its ability to organize, educate its members and carry out collective bargaining negotiations with a minimum of outside aid.
- O: Increase the number of collective bargaining contracts. Augment the growth of membership both within existing unions and through the formation of viable new unions. Develop the institutional capacity of the democratic labor movement to run its own education program.

Category III (Continued)

40. LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL - 5980101(14) - CONTX-AMERICAN INSTITUTION FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT

- G: To contribute to political, socio-economic stability in CAIP through the development of democratic institutions.
- P: To develop and strengthen the Central American Confederation of Workers as an effective regional labor organization capable of acting as a democratic pressure group in the integration process of Central America.
- O: Trained CTCA leadership for all levels of labor movement. Trained CTCA-affiliated personnel to organize and teach in TESCA Regional and National Seminars. Provide technical assistance to National Confederations. Edit and publish labor news bulletins. CTCA labor policy position papers developed and adopted. Improved curriculum and course contents. Adequate labor research center. Increased voluntary dues collection. Mobilization of CTCA leaders.

41. LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL - 5980101(15) - CONTX-AMERICAN INSTITUTION FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT

- G: Increase socio-economic opportunities available to free labor groups in Venezuela.
- P: Contribute to the potential for development of a strong, democratic and independent union.
- O: CTV top and mid-level leaders trained and capable of performing adequately. Income-producing activities developed. Trade union leaders trained in union management, finance and collective bargaining. INACADISIN education programs developed. Increase in affiliated membership.

42. LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL - 5980101(16) - CONTX-AMERICAN INSTITUTION FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT

- G: To support the efforts of Central American organized labor to participate more actively in the economic and social integration of the region and to enjoy the benefits thereof.
- P: Strengthen communications and rapport between Central American Trade Unions and the International Economic Integration Agencies in Central America. Strengthen the efforts of International Trade secretaries to support Central American Trade Union participation in economic integration. Provide additional human resources to the research efforts of the documentation center in Costa Rica.
- O: Fifteen labor economists trained with concentration on Central American integration.

Category III (Continued)

43. LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL - 5980587 - SOLIDARIOU DEVELOPMENT FUND

- G: To improve the access of low income groups in Latin America, particularly in the rural areas, to access to capital resources from private, non-government development institutions.
- P: Increase Solidarios' institutional capacity to provide member foundations with (a) a source of credit to support development programs carried out by member development foundations and (b) needed technical assistance for the development and implementation of projects for low income groups.
- O: 1. Solidarios development fund fully operational, with lending criteria and loan processing systems established, and approved subloans received by member NDF's. 2. Increased capability of Solidarios to provide institutional and technical support to member NDF's.

44. DJIBOUTI - 6030003(02) - FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

- G: To improve the nutritional status of the poor majority of Djiboutians by stimulating an increase in the consumption of fish.
- P: To help create a more viable system for the improved harvesting, handling/storgage and marketing of fish, based on a mix of public and private sector activities.

Sub Purpose: To strengthen the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture's Fisheries Division to support or augment private sector initiatives in the fishing industry.

- O: 1. Increased institutional/retail outlet for sale of fish. 2. Personnel having minimal training in marketing, cooperative management, fish technology. 3. Availability of improved fishery technology and fish handling/storage procedures to fishermen/merchants. 4. Creation of revolving credit fund for purchase of new gear. 5. Determination whether additional investment is warranted.

Category III (Continued)

45. KENYA - 6150169 - AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS SUPPORT

- G: Real incomes of smallholders and pastoralists increased.
- P: Smallholder and pastoralist access to agricultural services (extension, research, credit, inputs, storage, and marketing) increased.
- O: 1. Agricultural training capacity increased: (a) Egerion College expansion completed; (b) Coast Institute designed; (c) University of Nairobi expansion designed; (d) MOA training fund operational. 2. Range research program functioning at Kibola. 3. AFC operations upgraded and staff trained. 4. Cooperative systems support improved: (a) cooperative staff training and cooperative movement training improved; (b) cooperative college expansion design completed; (c) cooperative banking sector evaluated. 5. Grain storage and extension services improved: (a) grain storage extension and research staff trained; (b) grain storage assistance activity designed.

46. TANZANIA - 6210093 - MASAI LIVESTOCK AND RANGE MANAGEMENT

- G: To assist the Government of Tanzania achieve its objective of self-sufficiency and an exportable surplus in the livestock subsector.
- P: To achieve a sustained high level of livestock offtake in the MASAI District consistent with proper resource management and Tanzanian Development goals.
- O: Formation of ranching associations with rights of occupancy. Improved range management, animal health practices, livestock, water availability, marketing, extension service; Tanzanians trained in herding techniques and range management.

47. TANZANIA - 6210117 - AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

- G: Increased food crop productivity, overall food crop production levels and net farmer income among target group due to efficient utilization of Tanzanian Rural Development Bank credit.
- P: Tanzanian Rural Development Bank (TRDB) strengthened and improved as a rural credit institution.
- O: 1. Increased qualified staff. 2. Increased decentralization of operations. 3. Improved development and analysis. 4. Improved financial management. 5. Decreased loan delinquencies. 6. Total amount of loans increased. 7. Increased amount of food crop production loans for small farmers.

Category III (Continued)

48. CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL - 6250508 - WEST AFRICA REGIONAL POULTRY PROJECT

- G: Increased supplies of poultry products at prices competitive with traditional sources of protein in West Africa.
- P: Develop private broiler industry in Senegal and Mali.
- O: Poultry improvement program established. Farmers trained in broiler production. Broiler production units established capable of producing 5,000 birds per farm per year. Marketing cooperatives in each country to assist in the selling of the broilers in the local market. Poultry training centers in Bamako and Dakar established to train extension workers and farmers.

49. CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL - 6250803 - CENTRAL AFRICA LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTION

- G: Increased efficiency in livestock production in Lake Chad basin.
- P: Integrated pilot program in Assale-Serbewel to demonstrate potential for improved livestock production to producers in traditional sector. Increase capabilities of livestock producers to deal with their own problems and increase the effectiveness of the Government livestock services.
- O: Regular vaccination and preventive treatment of Endemic disease. Market information collected by coops. Water sources increased. Systematic treatment of calves for parasites. Office and storage facilities for co-op and technical services. Introduction and demonstration protein and mineral additives. Local coop groups organized and management trained; working capital, credit supplied. Denuded range land reseeded. Forage methods improved. Producers trained to select stud bulls.

50. GHANA - 6410072 - FARMERS ASSOCIATION AND AGRIBUSINESS-FAAD (PVO)

- G: To foster improved and more equitable distribution of incomes, expanded employment opportunities, and increased well-being of rural farm and non-farm, low-income people.
- P: To support private and voluntary initiatives and action in order to determine appropriate and/or optimal means of achieving wide-scale rural improvement through farmer associations and rural-based business enterprises.
- O: 1. New farmer associations formed and/or strengthened in order to encourage: A. improved production and marketing practices, more efficient acquisition of credit, inputs, information, ETS; and/or B. social development in fields such as education, health, nutrition, family planning, etc. 2. Productive enterprises providing inputs to rural activities and/or making use of agricultural produce of farmer associations.

Category III (Continued)

51. ETHIOPIA - 6630162 - ADA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

- G: Institutions and infrastructure for improving the socio-economic state of small farmers.
- P: ADA district has new technology, local institutions and delivery mechanisms which can be introduced within Ethiopian context and will facilitate movement of small farmers from subsistence to market-oriented agriculture.
- O: Local storage center. roads constructed using low-cost technology. Water resources alternatives. Production system for ADA area. Local centers for credit, supplies, extension, marketing.

52. MAURITANIA - 6820201 - MAURITANIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- G: To promote expansion in domestic food production, productivity, and consumption.
- P: Develop technically and socially sound methods for increasing crop and animal yields among sedentary inhabitants of the 10th region, and to generate the necessary data required to launch and expanded extension program.
- O: 1. Demonstration sites established, livestock management practices tested. 2. Establish animal health services. 3. Conduct range land research survey. 4. Extend pasturage in the 10th region, particularly in the northerly areas (TEK, TAK, OUID YENGE, and HARR). 5. Provide new or enlarged livestock watering points. 6. Design and determine costs of new or enlarged watering points. 7. Determine receptability of local leaders and villagers to construction of watering points. 8. Study modes of villager participation, methods of organization, rates of pay, tool requirements, and equity considerations.

53. MAURITANIA - 6820204 - VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

- G: Development and welfare of the rural population of Mauritania promoted by increasing small farmer income and food productivity; thereby contributing to family food security.
- P: Feasibility of expanded vegetable production among sedentary rural groups in Mauritania determined through and applied research and pilot vegetable production program.
- O: 1. Demonstration sites established. 2. Improved production and seed preservation techniques and practices tested. 3. Information base for expansion of vegetable activities developed. 4. Improved vegetable food preparation methods established. 5. GIRM personnel trained in agricultural extension techniques and vegetable production.

Category III (Continued)

54. NIGER - 6830202 - NIGER RANGE AND LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT

- G: 1. Implementation of system of range management in the pastoral zone for the preservation and improvement of this resource.
2. Increased income and well-being of traditional herders in the pastoral zone.
- P: 1. The preparation of a comprehensive, feasible range management plan and livestock extension to optimize animal production in pastoral zone. 2. The development of GON Institutional capacity to begin to carry out these interventions.
- O: 1. Range resource studies: a. carrying capacity of range will be determined and system of range assessment developed for control of grazing patterns. b. changes in the range between 1955-77 determined by aerial photo analysis. Erosion patterns and major habitat types mapped. c. reseeding trials conducted in 20 locations. d. feasibility of improving private wells and construction of water catchments determined. e. fire damage monitored. 2. Livestock production.

55. UPPER VOLTA - 6860201 - INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- G: Assist in overall development of rural sector in Upper Volta by supporting Government (GOUV) Regional Development Organization (ORD) Program.
- P: Upgrade quality of rural life in FADA ORD primarily by progressively increasing food supplies and surpluses which can be marketed outside ORD.
- O: 4 encadrement centers. Management capacity improved. Food supplies increased. Surplus, income larger. Improved practices accepted. Use of low-lying areas increased by effective water control. Wells improved, increased. Rural grads active. Farm-to-market roads improved. Diet improved. Women participate more. Range management improved. Encadreurs trained. Measures standardized. Insecticide used. Communication facilities increased. Management, resources of ORD developed. Improved breeds introduced.

56. UPPER VOLTA - 6860201(02) - EASTERN ORD NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

- G: Develop rural sector in Upper Volta by supporting Government (GOUV)-Regional Development Organizations (ORD) extension and education programs. Improve skills of farmers in Eastern ORD through functionally-oriented NFE Programs.
- P: Enhance capability and capacity of EORD to carry out effective extension and adult rural education programs in all areas of EORD Program by establishing learning resources center to support EORD activities requiring effective learning. Support ongoing literacy programs in EORD to focus more on pressing development needs.

Category III (Continued)

- O: 1. Functioning learning resources center in EORD structure capable of providing learning materials and training services for various NFE and extension programs of EORD. 2. Extension workers trained to provide better services through use of improved materials, techniques. 3. Tested adult learning programs relying on new materials and volunteer efforts of villagers themselves.

57. AFRICA REGIONAL - 6980363 - AFRICAN LABOR DEVELOPMENT

- G: Secure greater participation of workers through their unions in the social and economic development and growth of the several AFR Nations thereby contributing to the sustained improvement in the well-being of the individual worker and his family.
- P: Develop effective, self-managed, democratic and financially self-sufficient trade unions in the AFR countries capable of representing the interests of their worker-members with employers and government.
- O: 1. Trained union leaders. 2. Organized, self-administered union training and EDUC Programs. 3. Organized ECON, financial and general research studies published on a regular basis. 4. Internal union communications on an organized basis. 5. Specialized VOC training programs. 6. Organization coops and credit unions. 7. Medical and social welfare services. 8. Effective systems for assessment and collection of dues. 9. Effective systems for handling workers' grievances. 10. Increase in membership of trade unions. 11. Increased participation by representatives of trade unions in local, national and international meetings and conventions.

58. DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT - 9365715 - SMALL DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER

- G: To increase the utilization of renewable energy technologies in the developing countries.
- P: To demonstrate the application of small decentralized hydropower to provide energy to meet rural needs.
- O: 1. Trained nationals in small decentralized hydropower (SDH).
2. Operating units in the field. 3. Technology transfer information.
4. U. S. capability in SHH Development for LDCs.

COOPERATIVES - CATEGORY IV

1. EGYPT - 2630042 - TECHNICAL AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES III

- G: Capital infrastructure investments required by the Egyptian economy to achieve future growth mobilized.
- P: Existing capabilities of the Government of Egypt supplemented to undertake technical and feasibility studies.
- O: Numbers of projects that are ready for financing by AID during FY 78 and beyond increased.

2. EGYPT - 2630066 - LOW INCOME HOUSING/COMMUNITY UPGRADING

- G: 1. Provision of acceptable housing for the population. 2. Equitable distribution of housing resources and community services.
- P: To demonstrate the premise of a proposed new housing policy -- that basic housing and community facilities can be provided for low-income families which is socially acceptable, at a price they are willing to pay, and which provides the Government of Egypt with a substantial recovery of its investment.
- O: 1. New housing and land use policy. 2. Demonstration projects:
 - a. informal settlements upgraded; and b. new community development completed.3. Building trades training center established.
4. Building materials and products testing. 5. Community/cooperative associations. 6. Functioning credit institution for low-cost housing and home improvement.

3. EGYPT - 2630079 - SMALL FARMER PRODUCTION

- G: Increase productivity of small farms leading to greater small farmer income and employment.
- P: To develop and apply in three governorates an improved PBDAC credit and input system to provide small farmers with access to agricultural inputs, including seed, fertilizer, cash, technological information and capital equipment.
- O: 1. Improved bank management and administration system. 2. Improved short-term and medium-term credit system. 3. Farm management system developed. 4. Improved input storage and handling system. 5. Bank training system upgraded.

Category IV (Continued)

4. YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC - 2790045 - LOCAL RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT

G: Increased production, income, and quality of life in rural Yemen.

P: Establishment, acceptance, and initial implementation of methodologies for increasing the capacity of local development associations (LDA's) to plan, implement, and evaluate locally initiated development projects; and increasing Government and external support for locally initiated development projects.

O: 1. Locally initiated development projects. 2. Trained human resources. 3. Training capacity. 4. Socio-economic administrative studies. 5. Tested methodologies for local development initiatives. 6. Refinement of rural development strategy and recommendations for support of local development initiative. 7. Design of Phase II A.I.D.-supported project.

5. NEPAL - 3670118 - SEED PRODUCTION AND STORAGE

G: To increase the productivity of Nepal's cropping systems, particularly those used on small hill farms.

P: To assist the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Irrigation (MFAI) in establishing a labor intensive system ultimately based on private growers for production, testing, processing, storing and distributing seed of the major food crops cheaply and effectively for the small farmers.

O: 1. Trained farmer groups capable of producing seed. 2. Seed processing plants set up in Terai and hills. 3. Seed cleaning and treating machines moved to remote hills. 4. Model seed contracts developed. 5. Trained production and processing staff. 6. Storage buildings-some humidity controlled. 7. Distribution system and staff. 8. Seed laboratories established to assist seed producers and warehouse operators manage their operations and to control quality. 9. Seed packaging system developed. 10. Seed research conducted to improve keeping quality. 11. Workable and fair system developed for paying seed premiums. 12. Seed preservation unit for genetic stock preservation.

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Category IV (Continued)

6. PHILIPPINES - 4920308 - PARTICIPANT TRAINING II

- G: Strengthen managerial and technical capabilities of Philippine Government manpower resources engaged in economic development.
- P: Increase the amount of trained GOP manpower resources in selected disciplines devoted to GOP/AID development priorities.
- O: Completed participant training programs.

7. THAILAND - 4930268 - THAILAND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

- G: Increase and expand agricultural production and farm income in Thailand.
- P: Increased capability of Royal Thai Government (RTG) and bank for agriculture and agricultural cooperatives (BAAC) to provide financial and technical support for Thai farmers.
- O: 1. \$1.5 million worth of long term credit extended to farmer groups or individual farmers. 2. \$2.5 worth of credit extended to groups or individual farmers in short term production loans.

8. BOLIVIA - 5110495 - POTABLE WATER (PVO OPG)

- G: Sanitary conditions in poor rural communities improved in Bolivia.
- P: Potable water and latrine systems made available to the rural poor in Department of La Paz, Bolivia.
- O: 1. Potable water systems built. 2. Latrine systems constructed. 3. System maintenance instruction offered. 4. Training in the construction and administration of the systems provided. 5. Basic health education courses conducted. 6. A water purification and testing system established.

Category IV (Continued)

9. CHILE - 5130282 - SMALL SCALE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- G: Provide income producing development opportunities to Chile's poorest persons.
- P: Support the growth of CIDERE BIO-BIO, CIDERE IV region, CIDERE X region, CIDERE Magallanes, and CIDEME which help groups of poor persons establish small scale enterprises using untapped natural resources and industrial by-products.
- O: 1. CIDERE BIO-BIO continuing to operate in the VIII region and in the VII and IX regions as well. 2. CIDEME operating at new higher level of activity. 3. CIDERE IV region, CIDERE X, and CIDERE magallanes in operation providing same types of service to their regions as CIDERE BIO-BIO.

10. GUATEMALA - 520019(01) - AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (PRODUCTION)

- G: Improve the living standard of the small and medium-sized farmer.
- P: Technical assistance to increase the capability of Ministry of Agriculture institutions to implement national development plan concerning farmer income/employment, stable grain prices, marketing, education, cooperatives, production credits, Ministry of Agriculture.
- O: 1. Analysis/appraisal capability of major MOA activities and uniform pert programming/management techniques for public agriculture sector agencies. 2. High-yield garden/vegetable crops. 3. Cultural practices improved, adopted by target farmers. 4. Public and private storage facilities constructed. 5. Grain purchasing/handling more efficient. 6. Rehabilitation of cooperatives. 7. Rapid and flexible credit available. 8. ADP for bank operations. 9. Delinquency control, loan collection, end-use audit procedure.

11. GUATEMALA - 5200197(03) - AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (MARKETING)

- G: Marketing aspects of basic grains program of Guatemala Rural Development Plan 1971-75 successfully implemented.
- P: INDECA trains personnel and facilitates implementation of commodity marketing programs and fosters the development of a competitive, private marketing system.
- O: 1. Commodity marketing program under INDECA. 2. 100,000 Mt grain storage capacity installed. 3. Grain storage losses reduced to 5% from present 20%. 4. Credit for private borrowers at commercial rates. 5. Market news reports. 6. Domestic sales promotion. 7. Technicians trained in design, construction, storage. 8. Market margins and price fluctuations representing costs.

Category IV (Continued)

12. GUATEMALA - 5200197(04) - AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION-HUMAN RESOURCE TRAINING

G: Successful implementation of human resources development aspects of Guatemala Rural Development Plan 1971-75.

P: Qualified personnel in GOG Ministry of Agriculture and associated agencies to successfully administer the National Agricultural Development Program.

O: 1. Trained instructors for campesino VOC training program. 2. Trained volunteer rural youth leaders. 3. Trained vocational agricultural instructors. 4. Research technicians. 5. University students full-time in AG or VET SCI curricula. 6. Ministry personnel professionally upgraded. 7. Plant and animal science with Masters Degree. 8. Trained agents for diversification and production promotion.

13. HAITI - 5210078 - INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

G: Increase agricultural production and provide increased employment and income for Haiti's rural population.

P: Develop institutional capacity of Haiti's Department of Agriculture and community organizations to deliver productive resources and services to small farmers.

O: 1. Water-user groups organized. 2. Hectares served by rehabilitated irrigation systems. 3. Community staff trained. 4. Community nurseries established. 5. Soil conservation groups organized. 6. Research trials conducted. 7. Extension agents trained. 8. Community groups assisted. 9. Community groups organized. 10. New credit agents working. 11. Rural engineering faculty trained. 12. Rural engineering students graduated. 13. Management systems revised.

14. HAITI - 5210081 - GROS MORNE RURAL DEVELOPMENT-OPG

G: Improve quality of life of a segment of the rural population of GROS MORNE district through activities focused on a rural development center.

P: To provide an integrated program of interventions, coordinated by a professional staff of the rural development center, which will train agricultural and socio-medical animators, provide supplementary foods and vaccines, and stimulate basic changes to improve agricultural production.

Category IV (Continued)

O: 1. Construction of rural development center at GROS MORNE. 2. Training of 502 rural animators and accents. 3. Formation of 160 agricultural groups and eleven medico-social groups. 4. Establishment/construction of eleven village clinics. 5. Enrollment of children in health/nutrition program.

15. HONDURAS - 5220123 - SMALL FARMER TECHNOLOGIES

G: Increase income of Honduras' rural poor.

P: Increase small farmer productivity by improving access to choices of technology suitable to environment and capabilities; make available labor and land-complementing power and equipment for small farmer use.

O: 1. Farm systems planning/evaluation capability. 2. Functioning capital investment/investment credits/funds financing small farm development needs. 3. Rural technology R&D in traction, water management, storage, transportation, packaging. 4. Small farmer time/energy/resources utilization surveys. 5. National/international linkages to transfer rural technologies to farmers/local groups. 6. Small farmer/small scale craftsmen-businessmen training management/on-farm practices, extension, coops, equipment operation/repair. 7. Farm power, equip, machinery.

16. JAMAICA - 5320060 - JAMAICA-AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT

G: To improve the living standards of farmers, consumers, and market intermediaries by reducing post harvest losses, increasing producers' share of final price for the product, cutting intermediaries' cost, and providing larger quantities.

P: To initiate the development and implementation of improved marketing practices (Post-harvest technology) as a means of reducing post harvest loss (waste, spoilage, nutrient loss, and unharvested crops), increase the volume, availability and quality of agricultural and food products, lower the cost of marketing and the ultimate cost per unit of food to the consumers through increased efficiencies of distribution and bring about a greater market orientation in government policy.

O: 1. Marketing division in Ministry of Agriculture (MOA). 2. Marketing division staff trained. 3. Subterminal wholesale distribution markets constructed. 4. Subterminal wholesale distribution staff trained. 5. Assembly and grading stations organized and constructed. 6. Assembly and grading stations staff and employees trained. 7. Wholesale intermediaries trained. 8. Producers trained.

Category IV (Continued)

17. KENYA - 6150157 - NATIONAL RANGE/RANCH MANAGEMENT

- G: Increase income and improve quality of life for low income livestock producers in range and ranch areas.
- P: Increase livestock production by low-income producers.
- O: 1. Trained Kenyan staff to conduct range/ranch plan and implementation. 2. Establishment of credit system for development and operation of ranches. 3. Improvement of range management training institutions offering programs applicable to grazing block and ranch management. 4. Development of grazing blocks. 5. Establishment of service and maintenance facilities for project equipment. 6. Complete meat processing study. 7. Development of ranches. 8. Land use study.

18. NIGERIA - 6200798 - MAIZE AND RICE PRODUCTION

- G: Reduce volume of land/labor resources in food production. Accelerate growth in GDP. Generate employment. Improve distribution of incomes. Improve nutrition.
- P: Develop coordinated program of technology/extension for major food crops. Develop programs suited to selected states but harmonized with national program. Develop competence in planning integrated AG programs at national and state levels. Introduce improved technology by improving efficiency of Government services, persuading private sector to assume some present government services, promoting regional specialization.
- O: Integrated National Food Production Plan. Detailed state plans for production, marketing harmonized with national plan. Strong planning capacity at national, state levels. Government research, extension, administrative staffs and credit, cooperative personnel trained. Testing stations established. Institutional linkages established. Farm field trials conducted. Coops/farm organizations, local credit service units, commercial units, processing/storage facilities. Acreage expanded, price support procedures developed.

Category IV (Continued)

19. TANZANIA - 6210099 - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT

- G: Improved agricultural marketing and development in Tanzania.
- P: Established marketing and processing institutions which will insure a capability to process and distribute an adequate supply of foodstuffs to consumers and provide reliable markets for food grain producers.
- O: 1. Adequate information concerning operations and finances made available to national milling corporation management. 2. Established reliable marketing facilities. 3. Milling/processing facilities constructed. 4. National food distribution network established. 5. Accounting practices improved at National Agricultural Products Board (NAPB). 6. Revised and improved marketing programs. 7. Pest and rodent control measures instituted to reduce loss in storage.

20. SOMALIA - 6490112 - AGRICULTURAL DELIVERY SYSTEMS

- G: Increase agricultural production through an intensification program implemented by the Somali National Extension Service.
- P: Deliver the existing minimum input technical package to pilot farmers in the Bay region while gaining experience on the ground in developing methodologies for delivering technologies to farmers.
- O: 1. Both rainfed and dryland demonstration plots installed. 2. Trained village extension workers in the field. 3. Optimum minimum package developed. 4. Extension reaching majority of farmers in pilot area. 5. Trained nucleus of Somali extensionists to develop national program.

21. SOMALIA - 6490103 - KURTUNWAARE SETTLEMENT PROJECT

- G: Provide adequate housing and social services for the resettled nomads at Kurtunwaare, Somalia.
- P: Test and develop a socioculturally, environmentally suitable low cost minimum shelter unit for Kurtunwaare and prove its suitability.
- O: 1. Final design and material recommendations. 2. Trained craftsmen. 3. Trained leaders.

Category IV (Continued)

22. SOMALIA - 6490104 - COMPREHENSIVE GROUNDWATER PROJECT

- G: To provide adequate water supply for the population and livestock of Somalia.
- P: To develop an on-going water development program to provide potable and livestock water.
- O: 1. Production wells. 2. Capable institution in WDA (Water Development Agency) for implementing water program. 3. Adequate data base for defining the water resource.

23. SOMALIA - 6490108 - CENTRAL RANGELAND DEVELOPMENT

- G: To implement a system for range management which balances animals and forage to optimize livestock production while preserving the range resources.
- P: Develop and initiate a range management program in the central region of the country.
- O: 1. Definition of range resources. 2. Definition of management program. 3. Institutional strengthening. 4. Organization of grazing associations. 5. Installations of grazing reserves.

24. SOMALIA - 6490112 - AGRICULTURAL DELIVERY SYSTEMS

- G: Productivity increased in the small farmer segment of the agricultural sector.
- P: Institutional base for delivering technological information and training to farmers revitalized.
- O: 1. Management of the extension service enhances. 2. Well-trained extensionists provided. 3. Practicality of training programs enhanced. 4. Research strategy developed.

Category IV (Continued)

25. TUNISIA - 6640302 - SMALL FARMER SUPERVISED CREDIT

- G: To increase basic food agricultural production and improve the income levels of small and medium sized farm units.
- P: To provide, through a supervised credit program. Access to improved agricultural production inputs and technical information necessary to increase the level of production technology employed by a significantly larger number of small and medium sized farmers than at present.
- O: 1. Individual farm production plans designed for each participating farmer. 2. Production credit (In-kind and cash or cash equivalent) approved for cooperating farmers. 3. Principal inputs of seeds, fertilizers, and cultivation work amounting to approximately 20,000 Mt, and 2,700,000 hours respectively by the 4th year. 4. Approximately 5,740,000 TD released by the national bank of Tunisia by the 4th year to cover the cost of production inputs.

26. TUNISIA - 6640312(04) - POTABLE WATER SYSTEM

- G: Improved quality of life in program area.
- P: Potable water generally available in: A. SBIBA. B. DJEDLIANE. C. ROHIA.
- O: 1. Reservoir at SBIBA. 2. Pumping stations. 3. Conduit. 4. Distribution lines. 5. Public taps. 6. Self-closing valves on public taps. 7. Drainage structures and animal troughs on public taps. 8. Private taps installed with metered water in agrige area.

27. TUNISIA - 6640312(07) - CTRD RURAL POTABLE WATER

- G: Improved quality of life in the central Tunisia rural development area.
- P: 1. Improved access of the dispersed poor in central Tunisia rural development project area to potable water. 2. Application by central Tunisia Development authority of a rational policy for siting, designing, and maintaining rural potable water systems. 3. Test and demonstrate in central Tunisia lower-cost technologies for providing potable water to dispersed populations.
- O: 1. New/improved water points developed and operating. 2. Policy including plan/methodology for potable water development in central Tunisia Rural development. 3. Lower cost potable water technologies demonstrated and can be replicated. 4. Maintenance system water supplies. 5. Improved communication/collaboration between Central Tunisia Development Authority, relevant institutions, and beneficiaries.

Category IV (Continued)

28. TUNISIA - 6640312(09) - CTRD RURAL EXTENSION AND OUTREACH

- G: Improve quality of life and income in rural areas of Central Tunisia.
- P: Effective communications systems established between rural population and public sector purveyors of information and services in such fields as agriculture, health, family planning, and other CTRD disciplines.
- O: 1. Communication and education development staff. 2. Agricultural extension and visitation services. A. Rural population of extension workers. B. Extension workers and ESSU. C. ESSU and researchers. D. ESSU and public administrators and services.

29. TUNISIA - 6640312(14) - SILIANA WELLS/RURAL HYGIENE-CTRD

- G: The incidence of water-related disease among rural Tunisians is decreased.
- P: Increased quantities of potable water provided to rural inhabitants in the Makthar, Kesra, and Rohia delegations, governorate of Siliana.
- O: 1. Fifty closed water supply systems constructed/renovated. 2. Pump maintenance teams trained to maintain project water supply systems. 3. Tunisian Ministry of Agricultural personnel trained to administer project. 4. Health education teams trained to conduct health and hygiene programs (related to water supply) for rural villagers.

30. SENEGAL - 6850201 - SENEGAL CEREALS PRODUCTION

- G: Contribute to higher agricultural productivity, particularly in cereals, in important area of country's groundnut basin.
- P: Assist Government of Senegal (GOS) achieve higher, self-sustaining level of productivity in agricultural sector. In addition, support efforts of Senegalese implementing agency, Sodeva, to diversify and intensify productivity in West Central region of groundnut basin.
- O: 1. Recruitment and upgrading of extension personnel by Sodeva in project area. 2. Establishment of required Sodeva infrastructure in area. 3. Setting up of applied research unit to assure coordination of research and extension. 4. Increased number of farmers included each year. 5. Survey local attitudes to measure acceptance of new practices. 6. Existence of rural councils, local cooperatives. 7. Existence of Artisans in metalwork supporting farmers' needs. 8. Jobs for youth.

Category IV (Continued)

31. SENEGAL - 6850224 - SODESP LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION PROJECT

- G: The development of a more productive system of livestock raising consistent with the preservation and improvement of natural resource base of Sylvo-Pastoral Zone of Senegal, thus improving income, quality of life of herder families.
- P: To provide: (1) infrastructure, technical assistance and commodity and financial support to Sodesp in their program of specialization of cattle production; (2) a technically sound and acceptable system of resource management; (3) support activities addressing institutional building for Sodesp and quality of life concerns of herder families.
- O: 1. Expansion of Sodesp program to modernize cow-calf operations of traditional herders in zone 3; and pilot action program for improved production, marketing of sheep and goats; 2. development of comprehensive plan to manage resources in zone 3; 3. reforestation program in worst affected areas around deep bore wells to promote tree planting by zone inhabitants; 4. establishment of small revolving fund to aid herder access to supplies of essential food stuffs and basic medicines; 5. research and evaluation activities to monitor impact of Sodesp's operations on its long-term financial viability and to collect data necessary to formulate sound management plans and to refine project contents and delivery systems.

32. MALI - 6880204 - RURAL WORKS

- G: More effective development of the Mali Sahel; improved economic well-being of the inhabitants of those communities.
- P: A. Build motivation and capacities in Sahel communities for villagers to participate in all phases of development rural works, including identification of practical and feasible initiatives, activity design, implementation and management of rural works facilities. B. Decentralization and improvement of Government of Mali (GOM) support of community-generated rural works.
- O: A. Sahel communities assisted in designing rural works. B. GOM technician and professional cadre for assisting in community rural works are trained, outfitted and posted to field locations. C. Sahel communities are provided technical and support assistance to implement specific rural works. D. Development rural works facilities are put into use by Sahel communities; systems for operating and maintaining the facilities are installed.

Category IV (Continued)

33. MALI - 6880206 - MALI CROP PRODUCTION - ACTION RIZ-SORGHO

- G: Increased standard of living and nutrition for population of 6th region of Mali based on stable food supply.
- P: Increase cereal production in chronically deficit GAO area of the 6th region of Mali and introduce the farmers in the area to the concept of technological development.
- O: Increased number of hectares protected from floods and using improved techniques in the area. Increased average yield per hectare. Farmers familiarized with new technologies.

34a. MALI - 6880210(01) - OPERATION HAUTE VALLEY

- G: Increase productivity and commercialization of subsistence products and improve the quality of rural life.
- P: Enable Operation Haute Valley (OHV) to plan and manage an integrated rural development program incorporating both productivity and social components (agricultural productivity component).
- O: 1. Develop a trained cadre in OHV to provide the guidance for the rural development program. 2. Introduce suitable agricultural productivity enterprises and prove their success at the farm level.

34b. MALI - 6880210(02) - OPERATION HAUTE VALLEY

- G: Increase productivity and commercialization of subsistence products and improve the quality of rural life.
- P: Enable Operation Haute Valley (OHV) to plan and manage integrated rural development programs incorporating both productivity and social components (Social Development Component).
- O: 1. OHV become involved in social sector through adult literacy and disease vector surveillance and control. 2. Assure seasonal access to additional portions of the OHV area. 3. Develop basic data base needed for rational planning.

Category IV (Continued)

35. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - 9310140 - UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT

- G: Contribute to resolution of problems affecting unemployed and underemployed in rural areas of developing countries.
- P: Support and encourage development of Southern University's capacity in agricultural economics and economics.
- O: 1. Capacity increased and competence strengthened of staff members. 2. Students trained in economics development and more interest created in these problems. 3. Library resources increased and expanded capabilities developed to provide technical and advisory services in developing countries. 4. Opportunities provided for faculty and students to become familiar with work of other international development institutions, through workshops, seminars, conferences and field experiences.