



Special Mission for Economic
and Technical Cooperation

**UNITED STATES
AID PROGRAM
TO TUNISIA**

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**Imp. Secretariat of the State for Cultural Affairs
and Orientation**

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INTRODUCTION

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Pre-Independence Period

Two Tunisiyas existed side by side in pre-independence days: the traditional and the modern.

The traditional Tunisia comprised about 2,800,000 people or about three-fourths of the population, and was growing faster than the total output of the country. Engaged mainly in low-yield agriculture and handicrafts, the annual per capita income of this sector was barely \$60. There were large numbers of unemployed and underemployed people, and substantial migration from the rural to urban areas was taking place.

The modern Tunisia, made up of the remaining one-fourth of the population, included some 300,000 Europeans. This sector comprised the large grain and wine producers; the owners and managers of mines and light industry; the builders and the entrepreneurs; the tradesmen and the merchants, the professionals and the technicians. Largely developed by French initiative and capital, the growth of the economy was almost exclusively restricted to this sector.

During the five or six years immediately preceding independence, the French Government undertook a "Modernization and Equipment Plan" for Tunisia. This plan involved large expenditures for rebuilding war damage and for improving or expanding railroads, communications, ports, power plants, roads, utilities and irrigation projects. It is estimated that this investment amounted to more than 240 million dollars from 1950 to 1957. Gross investment during this period was about 20% of Gross Domestic Product, with an annual growth of 5.6% for the period 1950-1953.

Consolidation of Economic Independence (1956-1959)

During the first few years of independence, there was a mass exodus of European technicians and entrepreneurs as well as a flight of capital from Tunisia. This was associated with a fall of investment and a diminishing rate of economic growth. (Gross investment fell to about 10% of G.D.P.)

During this period, the Government of Tunisia placed emphasis on the consolidation of its economic independence. A new trade and exchange agreement with France was negotiated; a national currency (the Dinar) was introduced; the Central Bank of Tunisia was established, foreign exchange reserves built up, and domestic price stability maintained. These measures, coupled with three successive bumper crops, substantial American aid, and investments from France (which continued until 1957), achieved economic stability but did not provide for economic growth.

Development Efforts (1960 to Present)

The Government of Tunisia, therefore, turned its attention to economic growth. Austerity measures such as increased savings, curtailment of luxury goods imports, price controls and generally holding the line on wages were initiated. Through a works project employment program, large numbers of the unemployed and underemployed were incorporated into the development effort.

In early 1961, the Ministry of Plan and Finance was created. Vigorous efforts were made to integrate the planning work previously being done by several ministries into a comprehensive development program.

These efforts resulted in a Ten-Year Perspective - setting forth the goals to be attained by 1971 - and a Three-Year Plan (1962-64).

The Ten-Year Perspective lays down four main objectives for Tunisia's social, political and economic development: a) decolonization; b) the promotion of man; c) the reform of structures, and d) independence of (net) foreign resources.

The Three-Year Plan is the working document for economic policies and investment outlays. Its objectives are similar to those of the Ten-Year Perspective except that it projects a greater rate of progress: a) output is to expand 38% from the 1961 level (a low-yield year of drought); b) investments are to rise from about 63 million dinars (24% of the G.D.P.) to more than 120 million dinars (32% of G.D.P.); and c) savings are to increase from about 35 million dinars (12% of G.D.P.) to 78 million dinars (20% of G.D.P.).

Progress under this Plan has been impressive: public investment has increased sharply; a number of structural reforms have been carried out, and others are in the making; major industrial projects - an oil refinery and a pulp mill - are being completed, and \$118 million in non-U.S. capital assistance has thus far been pledged to Tunisia.

It appears that the Plan targets - ambitious as they are - will be reasonably well met in 1964 or 1965. One danger, in fact, is that physical resources will be mobilized at a faster rate than non-inflationary resources can be provided.

A new Four-Year Plan (1965-1969) is being formulated. Present plans call for submission of this new plan to the National Assembly in the fall of 1964.

Tables 1 through 8, Part II, provide additional data on the Tunisian economy.

HISTORY OF THE AID PROGRAM

A Special Mission came to Tunisia in December 1956 to study the feasibility, and suggest the scope and composition, of U.S. assistance to the newly-independent country. As a result of the recommendations of this Mission, a Bilateral Agreement for Economic and Technical Assistance was signed on March 26, 1957. This agreement created the U.S. Special Mission for Economic and Technical Cooperation (USAID/Tunis).

In October 1960, President Eisenhower, in response to a letter from President Bourguiba, expressed the willingness of the U.S. Government to consider a request for increased assistance; he suggested that a high level team visit Tunisia later in 1961.

President Kennedy, in his address of March 27, 1961, announced the policy of long-term assistance to countries that met certain conditions; comprehensive plans for economic development; a large measure of social justice, and a demonstrated ability to mobilize their own resources.

In the course of his visit to the United States in May 1961, President Bourguiba stressed that Tunisia was at work on a development plan based on the very criteria set forth by President Kennedy. As a result, an American team visited Tunisia in November 1961. This team reviewed in detail the Ten-Year Perspective and a draft of the Three-Year Plan; recommended that the United States make a long-term aid commitment to Tunisia, and proposed a level of assistance in the vicinity of \$180,000,000.

A commitment for this amount, subject to annual appropriations and directly in support of the Three-Year Plan, was announced on July 30, 1962.

COMPOSITION OF THE AID PROGRAM

The U.S. assistance program in Tunisia is a blend of financial aid, technical cooperation and U.S. surplus agricultural commodities.

Financial aid has consisted of dollar and hard currency grants, and development loans from various sources. Dollar grants have been made for commodity imports, purchase of equipment and for financing specific projects. Hard currency grants were the result of so-called "triangular arrangements". Under these arrangements, the proceeds of sales of American agricultural commodities to other countries (Italy, Germany and France) have been granted by the United States to Tunisia for purchases in those countries of goods needed by Tunisia in its development program. The total amount of grants, from the inception of the program to June 30, 1963, is \$ 94,200,000.

Thirteen loans have been granted thus far to the Tunisian Government: nine for financing specific projects, and four for purchases of equipment and materials. The total amount of these loans is \$81,300,000.

Technical cooperation (labeled since 1961 "Development Grant") has been provided in a variety of fields, such as agricultural development, skills training, water resources development, education, management training, communications, tourism, civil aviation, housing, industrial development and employment services.

Technical cooperation activities are primarily concerned with sharing technological advances, new methods and improved techniques. Part of the funds allocated to these activities are provided for the purchase of demonstration equipment. From 1957 to the close of Fiscal Year 1963, a total of \$ 14,900,000 was contributed to Tunisia under this part of the program.

Agricultural Surpluses

Since June 1961, the Governments of Tunisia and the United States have signed three sales agreements of surplus agricultural commodities under Title I of Public Law 480. The total value of these commodities at world market prices, is \$34,700,000. Up to now, of the dinar proceeds of these sales, the U.S. Government has granted Tunisia the equivalent of \$7,600,000 and made available the equivalent of \$16,700,000 in long-term loans for development projects. An amount of \$4,000,000 has been reserved for loans to persons or private concerns for the establishment of businesses in Tunisia (Cooley loans). The balance (\$6,400,000) is retained by the U.S. Government for its own needs in Tunisian local currency.

Under Titles II and III of Public Law 480, large amounts of surplus foods have been donated to Tunisia for various programs. The total value of these food donations, at world market prices and to the end of Fiscal Year 1963, is \$ 56,500,000: (\$ 133,000,000 at CCC prices)

The Counterpart Account

The Tunisian Government deposits in a "counterpart account" an amount of local currency equivalent to: a) dollar grants for commodity and equipment imports, and b) foreign currency grants resulting from triangular transactions. From this counterpart account funds are released for approved development projects.

A similar arrangement is planned for the dinar equivalent of loans for commodities and equipment imports.

Tables 9 through 14, Part II, give breakdowns by type, year, field of activity, and other data regarding U.S. contributions.

THE CURRENT PROGRAM

Projects undertaken by the Tunisian Government utilizing one form or another of U. S. assistance, or a combination of several of them, cover a wide range of activities. In the following, projects will be grouped by field of activity.

There are a number of projects whose sole connection with the U. S. assistance program is the fact that the Government of Tunisia has allocated to them funds from the "Counterpart Account" and the U. S. Government has agreed to the expenditures of such funds for the purposes proposed by the Tunisian Government. These projects will be labeled "Counterpart Projects" and the funds allocated by the Tunisian Government from this account will be called "Counterpart Funds."

There are other projects where part or all of the U. S. contribution has been local currency derived from Public Law 480, Title I agreements. The words "U. S.-owned local currency" will identify this type of contribution.

In the following narrative, dollar equivalents are given for all contributions and investments in counterpart funds and U. S.-owned local currency.

Unless otherwise specified, U. S. Government contributions are given to June 30, 1963.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Many of the current projects aim at the development of this important sector of the Tunisian economy. Among them, one of the more extensive undertaken by the Tunisian Government is the development of the Lower Medjerda Valley - an area of about 740,000 acres capable of producing crops worth more than \$60 million per year. Since 1958, USAID/Tunis has provided technical assistance, equipment valued at \$88,000 and the equivalent of \$447,000 in U.S.-owned local currency. The investment required for the total development of the Medjerda Valley is estimated at \$200,000,000. For the portion of this program to which the U.S. is providing assistance, the Tunisian Government has earmarked counterpart funds equivalent to \$1,690,000, and an estimated \$50,000 from other sources. At present, USAID/Tunis is providing technical assistance in matters relating to soils classification, land use and water salinity control.

85,000 acres have been classified thus far and 23 reports on the use of saline soils have been published. 600 farm families have been settled in newly irrigated lands in the Medjerda Valley. These lands yielded less than \$50 per acre before the improvement program started; now, some of the new farms are grossing more than \$400 per acre.

Through a "Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Improvement" project that started in 1959, vegetable production in Tunisia has increased from 260,000 tons in 1958 to 400,000 tons in 1963; many improved varieties of fruit and vegetables have been introduced; seed production of these varieties is underway with the cooperation of farmers, and eight

nurseries are producing enough saplings to carry out the GOT fruit tree planting program.

Some 40,000,000 seedlings per year are being distributed at token prices to truck farmers from eight vegetable nurseries; 6,000,000 fruit trees have been established in government nurseries, and 500,000 distributed annually to fruit growers; seventeen demonstration centers are training farmers in modern methods. It is estimated that 20% of all Tunisian truck farmers are getting yields comparable to those obtained at experimental stations. The Horticulture Section of the Ministry of Agriculture has grown from a 3-man operation to an organization employing 10 technicians and 148 employees; 60 farmers are cooperating with this Section in carrying out demonstrations on new techniques and the use of insecticides and fertilizers.

USAID/Tunis has provided technical assistance, seed, and fruit trees. This contribution amounts to \$307,000; the Tunisian Government has provided Counterpart Funds equivalent to \$444,000 and local funds equivalent to \$203,000 from other sources.

Complementing this activity, another project is endeavoring to enlarge present export markets and to develop new outlets for Tunisian fresh fruits and vegetables. As a result of technical assistance provided through this project, selection, grading, quality and packing standards have been adopted by the Government and the Tunisian fresh fruit and vegetable industry, and three new fruit juice and canning plants have been designed. One of these (fruit juices) will soon be in operation.

The U.S. Government has contributed \$97,000 for this project, and the Tunisian Government allocated to it \$12,000 in counterpart funds.

A modern poultry industry is well on its way in Tunisia, thanks mainly to a Poultry Improvement project that has provided technical assistance and commodities for the development of government poultry stations and private poultry farms. This year the Sidi Thabet station, the largest in the country, is distributing close to one million baby chicks to poultrymen who agree to have staffs trained at the station and follow the advice of technicians. Four substations are now in operation and two under construction; 60 projects have been established at schools, private farms and private cooperatives. In the four years that this project has been in operation, annual production of eggs has risen from 250 million in 1958 to about 500 million in 1963.

The U.S. Government has contributed \$596,000 to this project and the Tunisian Government has allocated to it \$532,000 of which \$122,000 is in counterpart funds.

To strengthen the Tunisian Agriculture Extension Service USAID/Tunis has contributed \$410,000 in technical services and demonstration equipment to the Ministry of Agriculture and to three training centers (see under Education and Training); the Tunisian Government has budgeted \$200,000 for this activity. (A recent reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture has changed responsibility for, and emphasis of, its Extension Service, which will henceforth devote most of its activities to agriculture production cooperatives.)

USAID/Tunis has allocated \$127,000 to assist the development of agricultural cooperatives - an activity to which the Tunisian government attaches great importance. Discussions for further assistance are underway. Present allocations are mostly for technical assistance and for training of cooperative officials in the U.S.

To help general agricultural development, approximately three and a half million dollars have been granted to the Tunisian Government to finance the import of heavy equipment, trucks, and vehicles. This equipment has been delivered and put to use in land leveling and grading, construction of terraces and other land improvement works. Some of this equipment has also been used in road construction and similar projects.

On June 20, 1963, a development loan of \$6,500,000 was granted for the purchase of tractors, attachments and associated equipment in the United States. This equipment will be used for general agricultural development, for forestry and soil and water conservation projects. Call for bids is expected very shortly.

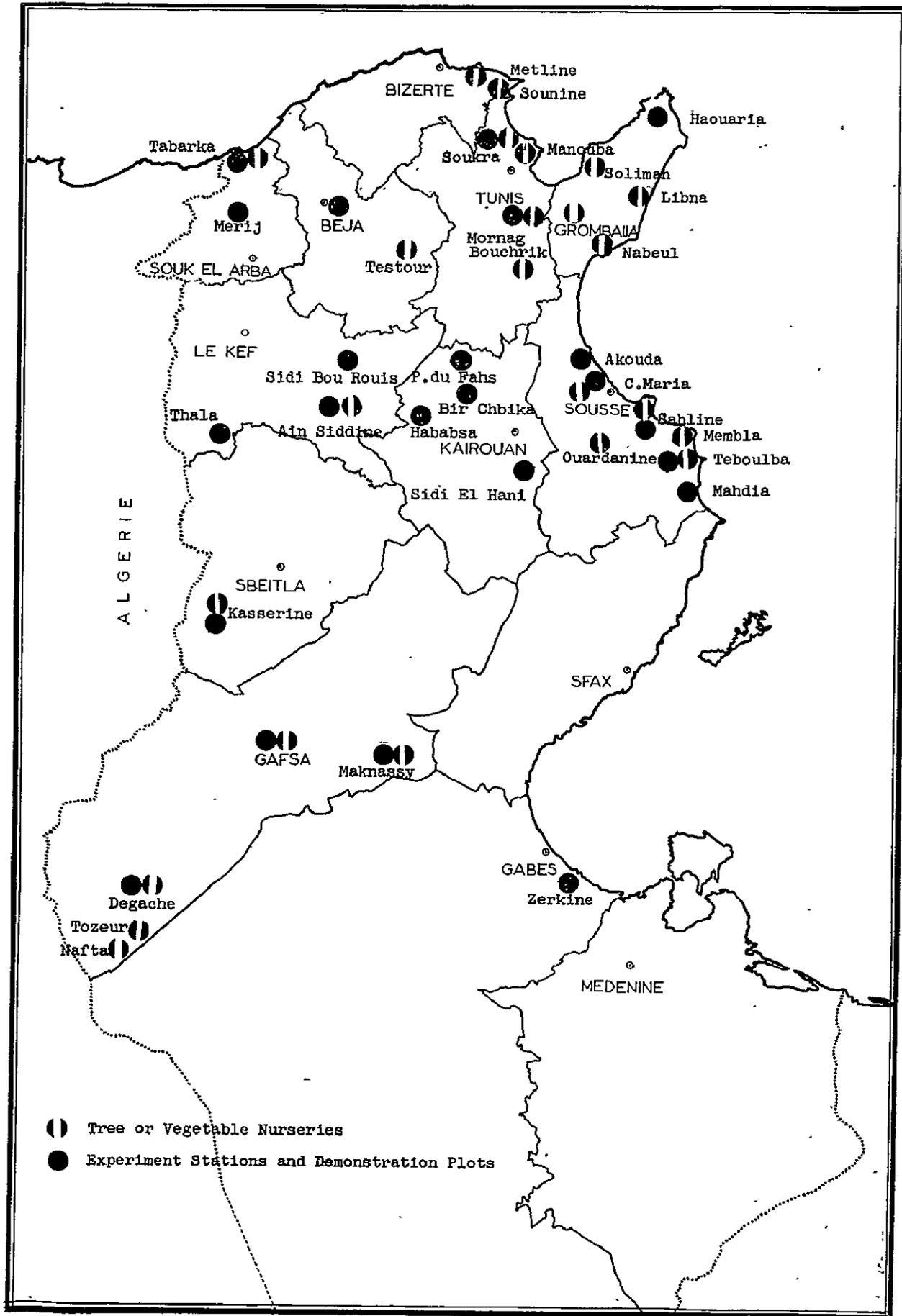
Technical assistance has been given to the National Agricultural Bank to improve its services, including use of mobile bank units to serve rural areas. The United States has contributed \$125,000 to this phase of the operation.

Through an allocation of \$3,955,000 in U.S.-owned local currency and the allocation of \$2,500,000 in counterpart funds, a revolving loan fund was created in this bank. According to bank reports, as of December 31, 1962, 5,024 loans have been made from this fund, for a total of \$5,096,300. (The Bank is no longer required to submit detailed reports.)

A dollar loan fund was created at the National Agricultural Bank through a Development Loan Fund line of credit of \$5,000,000. To July 12, 1963, 116 loans have been made from this fund for a total of \$418,858.

Counterpart Projects

In addition to the foregoing the Tunisian Government has budgeted approximately \$6,400,000 in counterpart funds for a number of projects contributing to the agricultural development of the country, in such fields as drainage and flood control, reforestation, irrigation and land improvement.



- (|) Tree or Vegetable Nurseries
- Experiment Stations and Demonstration Plots

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Water Resources Development is an important phase of the Medjerda Valley Project. Several other projects in this field have been undertaken by the Government of Tunisia with U.S. assistance:

Largest among them is the construction of the Oued Nebana River Dam. This project includes, besides construction of the dam proper, construction of more than 80 miles of concrete pipeline, an irrigation system for 14,000 acres, and installation of an 800 KW power plant. When completed, this project will provide an additional source of water for the city of Sousse. The U.S. Government has lent \$18,000,000 for this project, matched by an allocation of \$20 million by the Tunisian Government. Completion of the dam, presently being constructed under contract by the Utah Construction Company, is scheduled for April 1965.

Basic to the sound development of water resources are feasibility studies, and plans and specifications for storage dams. Under a project agreement, USAID/Tunis has provided technical assistance and financing for a contract to conduct feasibility studies for the storage and utilization of surface water in the upper Medjerda Valley. U.S. contributions amount to \$368,000. The Government of Tunisia has allocated to this project \$441,200 in counterpart funds.

Other water resources development projects are:

A loan of \$2,400,000 (the agreement was signed on February 2, 1963) to increase the water supply for Tunis and Sfax, and construct an irrigation system for 3,300 acres in the Cap Bon area. (The Government of Tunisia has allocated \$2,800,000 of its own funds to this project.)

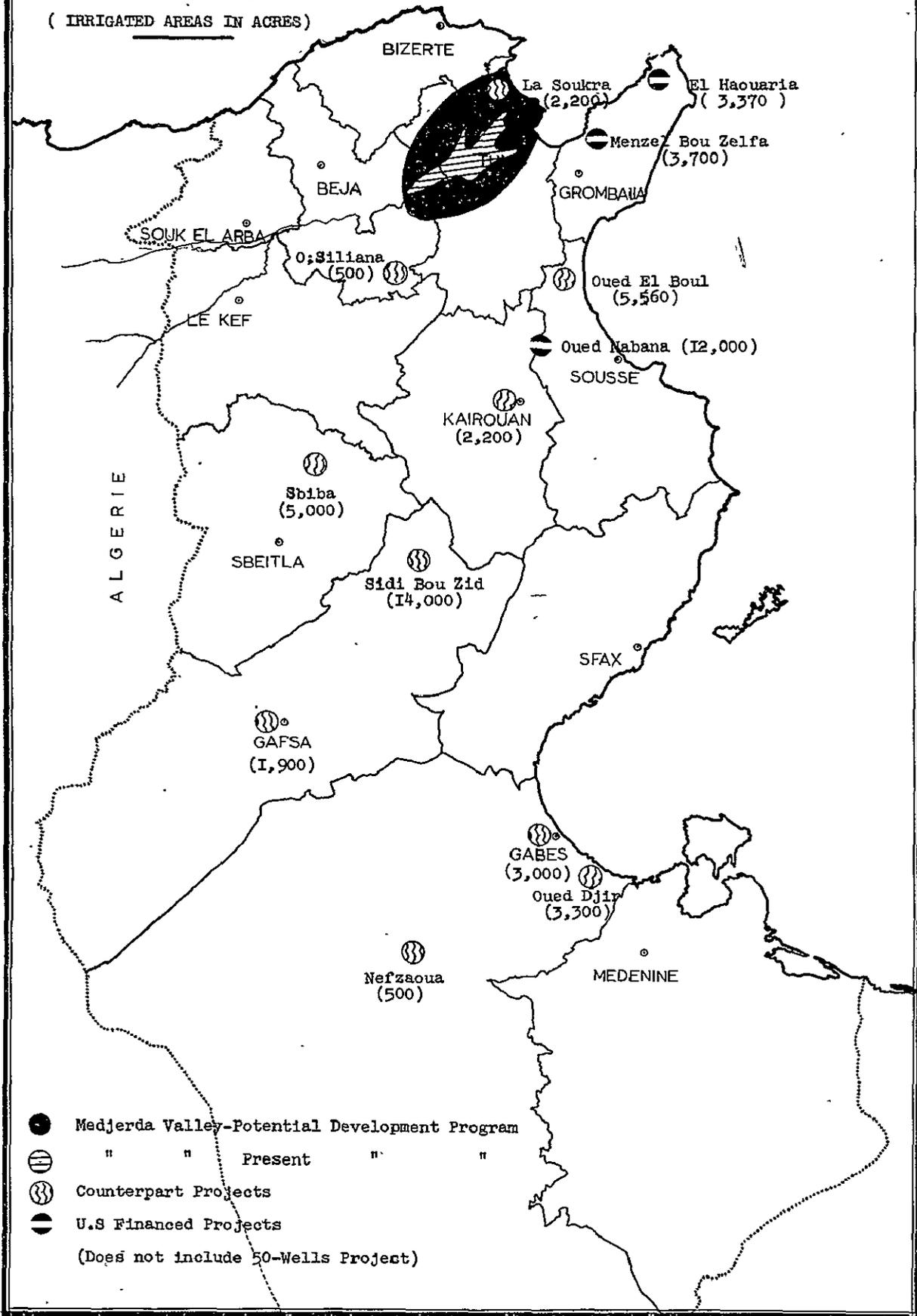
Installation of 50 wells to provide water for 60,000 persons and irrigate about 3,400 acres of truck crops and 10,000 acres of tree crops in Central Tunisia. This project will serve to train Government of Tunisia crews in modern well-drilling and development techniques. USAID/Tunis has provided technical assistance in completing preliminary studies and plans--including feasibility studies--and in developing a groundwater resources report of the Sahel area. This report, covering 22,000 square miles of territory, was completed in September 1963. USAID/Tunis has allocated funds for equipment, contracts and other costs of the project, amounting to a contribution of \$2,096,000.

Counterpart Projects

The Government of Tunisia has allotted approximately two and a half million dollars in counterpart funds for the provision of urban water supply, rural domestic water systems, sewer systems, development of underground water resources and similar projects.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

(IRRIGATED AREAS IN ACRES)



- Medjerda Valley-Potential Development Program
 - ⊖ " " Present " "
 - ⊕ Counterpart Projects
 - U.S. Financed Projects
- (Does not include 50-Wells Project)

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Feasibility studies, management training and consulting services generally support industrial development and specific projects in this field.

Through a U.S. financed contract with the Wolf Management Engineering Company, specialized services have been made available to the Tunisian Government, and especially to the National Investment Corporation, to assist in conducting feasibility studies to determine the possibilities for new industrial ventures and expansion of existing facilities.

This project has assisted the Société Nationale d'Investissement (National Investment Corporation), a quasi-government investment organization, in establishing an asbestos cement plant to manufacture pipe, sheet and moulded products, and in solving problems related to the building materials and other industries. In addition, studies have been completed covering textiles, caustic soda, chemical fertilizers, fibro-cement production, securities exchange and an Industrial Development Center. The United States has contributed \$342,000 to this project.

Through another project, bilingual, third-country technicians in critically needed skills have been provided.

These technicians have helped conduct technical and feasibility studies in such industries as cork, rubber products, bottling, phosphates and tourism. They have served, besides, in banking, insurance, and food processing firms and various government departments. USAID/Tunis has provided \$385,000 for this project.

Development projects in specific industries include:

A \$6,250,000 DLF loan for the construction of a plant to make paper pulp from esparto grass at Kasserine. The plant started producing export quality pulp in September, 1963. Annual capacity of this plant, once the break-in period is over, will be 80 tons of pulp per day. The GOT has concluded a sales contract which assures export of the total production for manufacture of high grade paper. The plant should provide Tunisia with foreign exchange estimated at \$5,400,000 per year. The Tunisian Government has budgeted \$6,000,000 from its own resources for this plant. An additional loan of \$800,000 to finance part of the foreign exchange costs of a management contract is under consideration.

Through technical assistance to the Sfax-Gafsa Company, a partially-owned government phosphate mining company, a pilot plant to enrich Tunisian rock phosphates - one of the country's largest natural resources - has been put into operation. Tests required to analyze results of this pilot plant have been completed. This may lead to the acquisition of \$7,600,000 worth of new plant and mining equipment and to requests for development loans to finance part of these acquisitions. The U.S. Government has contributed \$16,000 to this project.

\$12,000 has been provided by USAID/Tunis to finance a study of fertilizer use and marketing in Tunisia. A U.S. technician is at present engaged in this work.

Technical assistance (U.S. contribution \$142,000) has been provided to the Tunisian Development Bank (Société Tunisienne de Banque) to assist in the operation of two loan funds administered by this banking institution: an Industrial Revolving Loan Fund, established through the allocation of \$5,500,000 in counterpart funds and \$262,000 in U.S.-owned local currency, and a dollar loan fund established through a DLF line of credit of \$5,000,000.

From the local currency revolving fund, 195 loans have been made for a total of 3,457,300 Dinars (\$8,297,600). These loans have made possible plant expansion and new installations valued at nearly \$14,000,000. These new production facilities are providing employment to more than 3,000 Tunisians with a total annual take-home pay of approximately \$2,500,000.

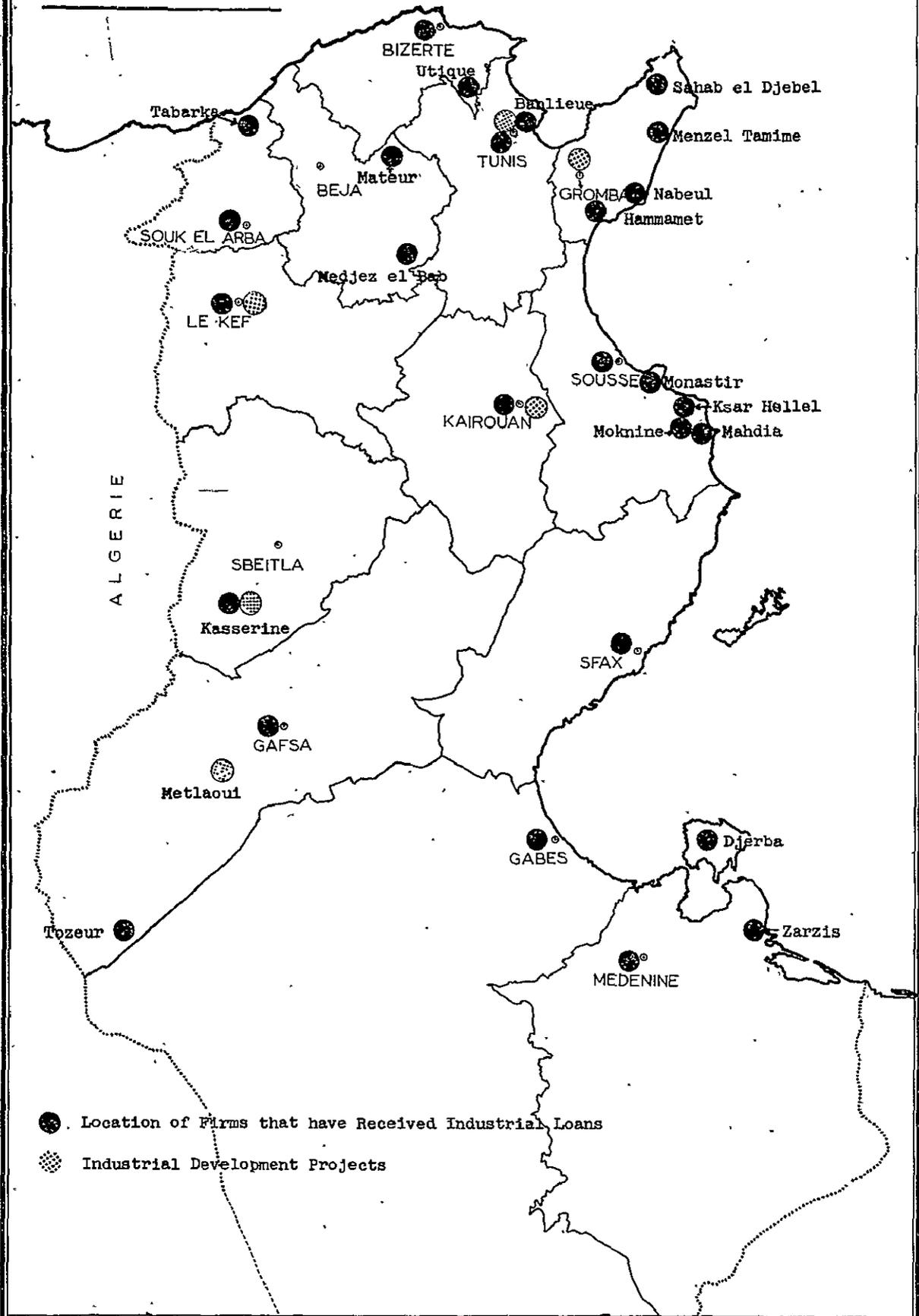
From the dollar revolving fund, 30 loans have been made to date for a total of \$2,100,000. These loans have helped 8 different types of industries and resulted in the employment of 1,000 new workers.

The U.S. has contributed an amount of \$200,000 for the modernization of equipment at the Tunisian Topographic Service.

Counterpart Projects

The Government of Tunisia is investing \$2,359,000 in counterpart funds for electrification; \$3,230,000 for low-cost housing; \$668,900 for development of tourism, \$16,800 for improving accounting methods at the Tunisian Association of Industry and Commerce, and \$285,000 to improve the port of Mahdia to harbor larger and heavier fishing vessels.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT



● Location of Firms that have Received Industrial Loans

▨ Industrial Development Projects

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

In addition to agricultural equipment, which has been used in part for the construction of roads, \$2,624,000 has been contributed by USAID/Tunis to replace obsolete and worn-out heavy road construction and maintenance equipment. The Tunisian Government has allocated a total of \$3,000,000 to this project, part of which involves training local personnel in maintenance and repair of heavy equipment.

Other cooperative projects aiming at the development of transportation facilities are:

Helping Tunisia to develop an adequate airways system through training local personnel in air traffic control and operation and maintenance of navigational aids. (U. S. contribution \$110,000)

Through a DLF loan of \$2,750,000, the Tunisian National Railroads have purchased 12 self-propelled coaches, 25 other coaches and foundry equipment. (The additional rolling stock has resulted in an increase of 1,200,000 in passenger traffic per year.)

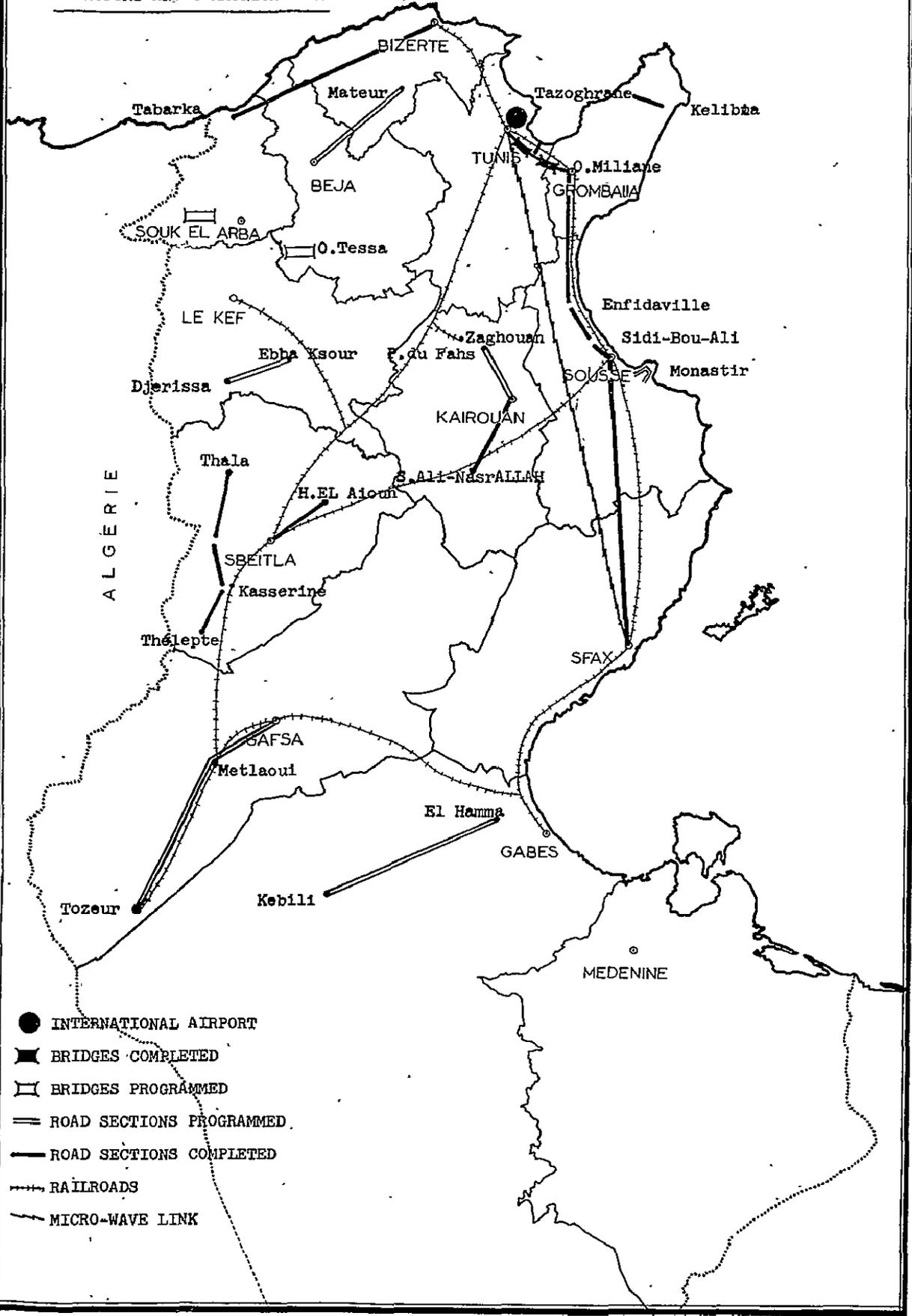
To help the National Railroads improve the operation of their steel foundry plant, \$125,000 has been contributed to finance a team of five foundry specialists, one of whom is at present in Tunisia. This team will assume operational responsibility of major departments while training Tunisian technicians.

A DLF loan of \$5,100,000 was granted the Tunisian Government to finance the foreign exchange costs of the Tunis Airport to make it

suitable for international jet aircraft traffic. The Tunisian Government has budgeted \$5,500,000 in counterpart funds to this project. The runway has been completed and engineering studies for navigational aids, a control tower and a lighting system are in progress.

Eleven road sections and two bridges have been completed through a project that calls for construction of 16 separate road sections and four bridges. The Tunisian Government has allocated \$2,204,000 in counterpart funds and \$1,890,000 from other sources to this project.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS



- INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
- ▬ BRIDGES COMPLETED
- ▬ BRIDGES PROGRAMMED
- ▬▬ ROAD SECTIONS PROGRAMMED
- ROAD SECTIONS COMPLETED
- +— RAILROADS
- /— MICRO-WAVE LINK

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Education and Training

Projects undertaken in this field range from university education to vocational training and popular education.

To help fill the gap between college-trained personnel and the present capacity of local higher education institutions, USAID/Tunis is cooperating in two projects:

Through one of these, from one to three years of college education in the U. S. is provided to young Tunisians. Upon return, these trainees are expected to assume supervisory positions in private industry and government service or teaching positions in Tunisian secondary and higher education. Through its Participant Program, USAID/Tunis has contributed \$356,000 to this project.

The objective of the second project is to provide qualified personnel to government departments, agencies and semi-public organizations through training in fields such as finance, insurance, statistics, personnel administration, organization and methods and economics. USAID/Tunis has provided \$371,000 for the training of 146 participants, 61 in the U. S. and 85 in other countries, mainly in Europe.

Another project aims at helping to provide a more permanent solution to the problem of shortages of professional people in

Tunisia. The objective of this project is the establishment of a School of Law, Economics and Business Administration in the University of Tunis. The project involves the planning and construction of the school, graduate instruction of Tunisians who will become faculty members, and providing interim professors and staff members until trained Tunisians will have been recruited.

Preliminary plans for the school, prepared by an American architectural firm, have been accepted by the GOT.

For the technical assistance component of this project, USAID/Tunis has contributed \$396,000; the Tunisian Government has allocated \$225,000. A loan of \$1,800,000 has been granted for the first phase of construction and equipment of the school.

To support the development of English language teaching, USAID/Tunis is currently cooperating in two activities: one is the strengthening of the Bourguiba Institute of Living Languages by the establishment of a modern, laboratory-equipped center that provides intensive English language training to some 400 participants and Tunisian teachers each year. The second consists of making grants to about 25 teachers each summer to go to the U. S. to increase their language proficiency and observe American teaching methods. Thus far, 75 teachers have received these grants.

U. S. contributions to these activities amount to \$170,000. The Government of Tunisia has allocated \$212,000 in counterpart funds to these projects.

USAID/Tunis has granted \$3,001,700 in U. S.-owned local currency for the construction of 805 primary school classrooms and 255 housing units for teachers, and for the enlargement and remodeling of secondary schools at Gafsa and Monastir.

The establishment of a Land Grant-type Agricultural School at Chott Maria, near Sousse, is the purpose of another project. The school will have an initial 500 student capacity, with provisions for expansion to 1,000. During the first three years, this institution will be a vocational school; it will then become a college conferring a degree equivalent to a U. S. Bachelor of Science. USAID/Tunis has allocated \$932,000 to this project to provide equipment and materials and to finance the contract that has been entered into with Texas A&M for partial staffing of the school and for training Tunisian faculty members. The Tunisian Government has awarded two contracts for construction of temporary buildings for which it has allocated \$122,000 in counterpart funds. A development loan of \$3,000,000 for construction of permanent facilities is under consideration.

U. S.-owned local currency in the amount of \$2,522,800 has been granted to the Ministry of Agriculture for the construction and equipment of six vocational agricultural schools.

USAID/Tunis has provided \$195,000 to defray the costs of middle management seminars and on-the-job training of workers in key sectors of the economy. More than 1,000 Tunisians have participated in seminars on Accounting and Financing, Management Controls and Personnel Administration. One hundred and five trainees on cellulose plant operations have completed training in European countries.

Through technical assistance, training of supervisory officials, participant training and supply of teaching materials, USAID/Tunis

is contributing to the implementation of the Tunisian Government's plans for the establishment of in-job apprenticeship training, and of 50 masonry training centers, 50 pre-apprenticeship centers, and 18 accelerated and skills improvement centers.

Negotiations are being carried out, at USAID/Tunis initiative, for increased participation of Western European countries in this program, in which UN agencies (ILO and UNICEF) have played an important role.

One occupational training center at Ariana, near Tunis, where automotive mechanics are being trained, was established through a contract with the Delgado Trades and Technical Institute. One hundred and sixteen young Tunisians have graduated from this center, and 60 are presently in training there.

The U. S. has contributed \$862,000 and the Tunisian Government has allocated \$43,800 in counterpart funds to this center.

A sum of \$801,000 in U. S.-owned local currency has been contributed to date for the establishment of occupational training centers at Kairouan and Ben Arous, and a contribution of \$300,000 for an apprenticeship training center at Tunis is under consideration.

To assist the Tunisian Government in conducting popular education programs, two projects are being carried out with the Ministry of Information and Cultural Affairs:

The Ministry's printing facilities have been strengthened through provision of training, technical advice and equipment. USAID/Tunis has contributed \$203,000 to this activity, to which the Tunisian Government has allocated \$105,000 in counterpart funds and an estimated \$660,000 from other sources.

Through a contribution of \$72,000, training, technical assistance and equipment have been provided to the Ministry's National Technical Film Library. This library services schools, clubs, associations and other government agencies, 13 information centers and 6 community centers. Through the operation of 17 mobile units, it presents film showings in practically all towns and villages in the country. It is estimated that motion picture shows conducted or serviced by the library--which include educational films--attract an estimated audience of 135,000 each month. The library also produces sound versions of foreign technical films in French and Arabic. The Tunisian Government has allocated to this project \$15,000 in counterpart funds and \$116,000 from other sources.

Manpower Development and Utilization

One agency of the Tunisian Government--the Manpower Service--is responsible for both skills training and employment services. USAID/Tunis has provided technical assistance and financial help to this agency for the development of its training activities, as stated above, and for the establishment of a nationwide system of employment services.

A pilot employment office in Tunis and local offices in four cities are now in operation. Through these offices an estimated job applications have been processed, and approximately 24,000 job placements made. These offices have also conducted several labor market analyses, provided a modest amount of counselling and 6,600

conducted aptitude tests for job seekers and potential trainees, as well as tests for physically handicapped workers.

The U. S. has contributed \$120,000 to this activity, to which the Government of Tunisia has allocated \$140,000 in counterpart funds and \$510,000 from other sources.

Administration

The middle management seminars mentioned under Education and Training contribute to reducing shortages of qualified administrative personnel. USAID/Tunis has cooperated in two other activities that aim at further alleviating this shortage:

The establishment of a planning committee to develop curriculum and requirements for an Institute of Administration which is designed to train administrative personnel for both government and private enterprise, and to conduct research in the administration field.

As a stop-gap measure, USAID/Tunis has provided funds for contracting technically qualified personnel to fill critical vacancies in government services and private enterprise. The U. S. Government has allocated \$486,000 and the Tunisian Government \$50,000 in counterpart funds to this project.

The Participant Program

This program supports and complements most of the projects undertaken thus far. Through this program Tunisians are given

grants to study abroad, so that they are able, upon return, to contribute to development activities.

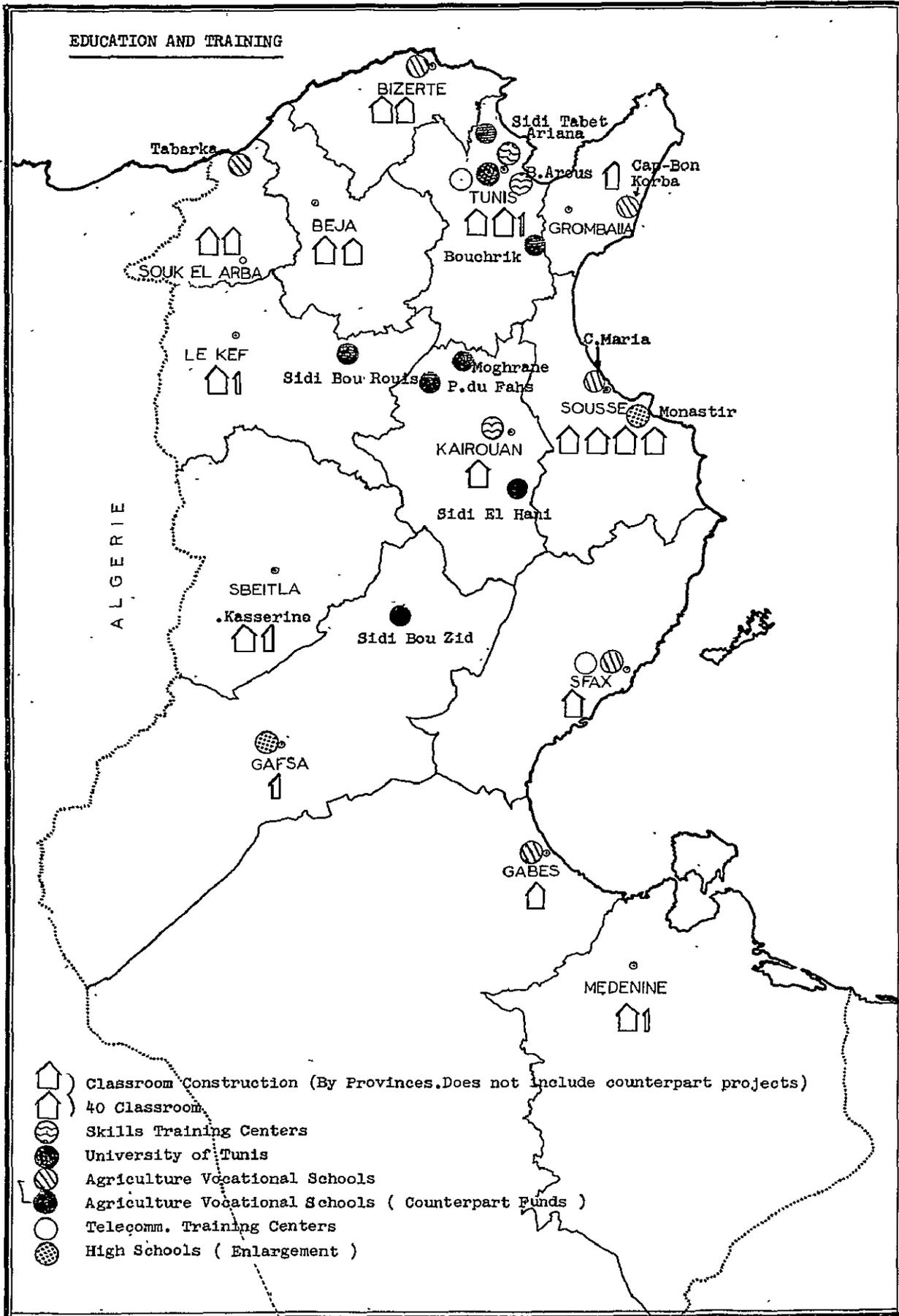
Individual training programs range from brief observation visits to four years of university training.

As of June 30, 1963, 971 Tunisians have been given participant grants at a total cost to the U. S. Government of \$2,900,000. Of these participants, 565 have gone to the U. S. and 406 to European countries. (See Table , Part II)

Counterpart Projects

The Tunisian Government has earmarked \$11,338,342 in counterpart funds and \$13,638,000 from other sources for construction and enlargement of primary, secondary, technical and vocational schools, providing laboratory equipment and tools for technical and secondary schools and building housing units for primary school teachers. In addition, it has budgeted \$1,597,000 in counterpart funds for vocational agricultural schools.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING



- Classroom Construction (By Provinces. Does not include counterpart projects)
- 40 Classroom
- Skills Training Centers
- University of Tunis
- Agriculture Vocational Schools
- Agriculture Vocational Schools (Counterpart Funds)
- Telecomm. Training Centers
- High Schools (Enlargement)

PUBLIC SAFETY

Thus far \$94,000 has been allocated to provide training in the United States for Tunisian police personnel in criminal investigation, traffic control, weapons and ballistics, personnel management, riot control, public relations, accident prevention and investigation, and other specialized types of police activity.

It is planned to continue this project until training for 140 persons will have been provided.

This activity is a continuation of the training element of a project carried out with the Ministry of Interior which terminated at the end of FY 1963. Through this terminated project: training, technical assistance and equipment were provided to help national police forces maintain internal security; two training centers for maintenance and operation of equipment were established; Tunis headquarters were connected by radio telephone, radio teletype and telegraph with all provincial headquarters, and these, in turn, with district stations through radio telephone, and mobile equipment for each district was provided. USAID/Tunis contributed \$1,613,000 to this project.

FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM

As stated previously, from the proceeds of American agricultural surplus sales under Title I, Public Law 480, an amount equivalent to \$7,150,000 has been granted, and the equivalent of \$6,785,000 made available to the Tunisian Government in long-term loans for development projects. In addition, the Food for Peace Program in Tunisia includes donations of agricultural surpluses.

The largest part of food donations made (under Title II, Public Law 480), is being used in a rather unique fashion, which has awakened much interest in other developing nations:

Since its independence Tunisia has been faced with the problem of a very large number of unemployed and substantially underemployed people. These people represent both a heavy burden to the Government and, at the same time, a great potential. Both to relieve the problem and take advantage of this potential, the Government of Tunisia decided on a Work Mobilization Program, dramatically labeled "the Struggle against Underdevelopment". The idea behind this program is to use this labor potential in economically and socially useful projects, such as land clearance improvement, reforestation, road building, construction of schools, clinics and low-cost housing. The program was made feasible by paying wages partly in cash (by the Tunisian Government) and partly in food rations from American surplus stocks.

By the end of June 1963 the United States contributed food valued at \$127,600,000 to this program and the Tunisian Government paid cash wages amounting to \$93,200,000.

In addition, the Government of Tunisia has allocated \$3,700,000 in counterpart funds to this project.

Up to 250,000 Tunisians, and their dependents, are being helped through this program.

A second part of the Food for Peace Program under Title II is a Child Feeding Program. Food donations are used to contribute to a School Luncheon Program and to help feed children out of schools. Two hundred and sixty thousand children are being assisted through this part of the program to which the United States contributed food valued at nearly \$12,000,000 by June 30, 1963.

Food donations are being distributed also through Voluntary Agencies under Title III of Public Law 480. These agencies distribute surplus foods to needy families, institutions and health agencies throughout the country. The value of food distributed through these agencies to June 30, 1963, is about \$4,500,000 at world market prices.

It is estimated that 136,000 persons are being helped through this part of the program.

Surplus agricultural stocks were also donated under Title II for an Emergency Animal Feeding Program following severe droughts. The value of the food contributed is approximately \$3,900,000 at world market prices.

T A B L E 1

Facts and Figures

NATURAL RESOURCES

Area: 48,000 sq. miles

Agricultural Land

Total Productive Area		25,564,000 acres
Cultivated Area	9,880,000	
Planted in Tree Crops	2,470,000	
Range Lands	8,645,000	
Forest Lands	2,223,000	
Esparto Grass	2,346,500	

Total Non-Productive Area	6,545,500
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Livestock Production (heads-in 1960)

Cattle	633,000
Goats	845,000
Sheep	4,000,000
Camels	172,000
Draft Animals	313,000

Principal Crops (1000 mt. tons) (a)

Wheat (durum)	370	Edible Legume Seeds	36
Wheat (bread)	110	Citrus	70
Barley	170	Other fruit	98
Olives (oil)	70	Dates	43
Grapes (table)	19	Vegetables	225
(wine)	50 (b)		

Agriculture contributes - 30-35% of GNP and accounts for about 60-65% of exports.

Mining and Minerals contribute - 5-8% of GNP and account for about 30% of exports. Chief minerals are phosphate rock, iron ore, lead and zinc.

a) Average production based upon last 10 years.

b) Millions of gallons.

T A B L E 1 (Continued)

Facts and Figures

Population Total		4,300,000 (a/o Jan.1, 1963) Over 50% of the population is under 20 years of age.
Tunisians	4,125,000	
Other Moslems	100,000	
Europeans and others	75,000	
Annual Growth		2.1%
Density		90 per sq. mile (U.S., 55 per sq. mile)
Education (School Year 1960-61)		
Literacy		Estimated at 25%
Schools		1,561 primary 110 (intermediate or secondary)
Students		575,656
Teachers		12,138
Health		
Medical Personnel		In 1963, 380 doctors. 1 per 11,300 inhabitants. (U.S. 1 per 760 inhabitants)
Labor Force		1,420,000
Agriculture	780,000	
Industry & Construction	128,000	
Others - Commerce, Services, Govt.	212,000	
Work Mobilization Program	200,000	

T A B L E 2

Supply and Use of Total Resources in 1962
(in millions of dollars)

<u>Supply</u>		<u>Use</u>		<u>% of GNP</u>
GNP (Gross Domestic Product)	749	Consumption	647	86
Agriculture	188	Private	519	
Mining	19	Public	128	
Manufacturing	83	Investment	218	29
Construction	50	Private/Mix.	86	
Services <u>a/</u>	345	Public	132	
Indirect taxes less subsidies	64	Export of goods	117	16
Import of goods & net services	<u>233</u>		<u> </u>	
Total:	982		982	

a/ Services consist of electricity and gas, water; transportation and communications, commerce, banking, insurance, miscellaneous services and salaries of officials.

T A B L E 3

Gross Domestic Product, 1960-63.

(In millions of dollars at 1957 prices)

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>Est.1963</u>
Gross Domestic Product	690	665	749	833
Gross Domestic Product per capita	167	158	176	192
Per cent Annual Change in Gross Domestic Product	/12	-4	/13	/11

T A B L E 4

Central Government Finances, 1961-1962

(In millions of dollars)

Ordinary Budget
(Millions of dollars)

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>		<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Revenues:	151	153	Expenditures:	124	132
			Surplus:	27	21

Capital Budget and Work Mobilization Program Cash Outlays

<u>Source of Finance:</u>			<u>Expenditures:</u>		
Ordinary Budget Surplus:	27	21	Agriculture	22	23
Special Tax	0	5	Infrastructure	21	22
Foreign Aid	22	33	Education & Training	6	8
			Work Mobilization Program	28	32
Treasury Resources:	<u>35</u>	<u>38</u>	Other	<u>7</u>	<u>12</u>
Totals:	84	97		84	97

T A B L E 5

Balance of Payments in 1961 and 1962
(In millions of dollars)

<u>Current</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Exports ^{a/}	112	117	Private Investment	15	12
Imports ^{a/}	<u>-207</u>	<u>-202</u>	Foreign aid grants and loans	44	57
Trade Balance	- 95	- 85	Decrease in gross gold and foreign exchange holdings ^{c/}	20	9
Services			Other financing	-	^{d/} 23
Foreign govt. ^{b/} expenditures (net)	30	11			
Other	<u>-14</u>	<u>- 27</u>		-----	-----
Totals:	-79	-101		79	101

^{a/} Payment figures shown in this table do not correspond exactly to customs entry and exit figures shown in trade tables.

^{b/} The largest single factor here is French Government expenditures at the Bizerte base.

^{c/} Tunisian gold & foreign exchange reserves as of December 31 (gross)

<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
59	97	97	77	68

^{d/} Includes \$10 million loan from private foreign bank and \$13 million in advances from correspondent banks.

T A B L E 6

Imports -- Principal Commodities
(In millions of dollars)

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	% of Total
<u>Foodstuffs and Beverages</u>	<u>29.3</u>	<u>29.8</u>	<u>36.0</u>	<u>56.6</u>	<u>49.7</u>	23
Of which:						
Cereals	2.4	5.5	12.1	31.9	26.2	
Sugar	8.6	7.6	7.4	6.4	5.5	
Tea	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	
Dairy Products	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3	
<u>Fuels, Raw Materials and Semi-Finished Products</u>	<u>50.2</u>	<u>48.8</u>	<u>60.9</u>	<u>62.6</u>	<u>68.3</u>	32
Of which:						
Petroleum Products	13.3	14.3	15.7	15.7	15.2	
Iron and Steel	6.0	5.0	9.8	13.3	14.2	
Lumber	3.3	3.6	4.8	5.2	5.5	
<u>Manufactured Consumer Goods</u>	<u>52.1</u>	<u>52.1</u>	<u>56.6</u>	<u>51.6</u>	<u>54.7</u>	25
Of which:						
Textiles	30.5	30.7	32.6	32.1	29.5	
Pharmaceutical Products	4.5	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.2	
Paper Products	4.8	4.5	4.8	5.5	5.9	
Radio and TV Sets	1.2	1.4	2.4	2.4	3.6	
Passenger Cars	3.6	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.6	
<u>Manufactured Equipment Goods</u>	<u>22.8</u>	<u>22.1</u>	<u>36.9</u>	<u>39.7</u>	<u>43.6</u>	21
Of which:						
Trucks	2.9	3.6	6.2	3.6	2.6	
Machines	13.6	12.4	21.4	28.8	32.8	
Tractors	1.8	1.9	4.3	2.1	2.1	
Total	<u>145.5</u>	<u>152.8</u>	<u>190.6</u>	<u>210.4</u>	<u>216.3</u>	100

T A B L E 7

Exports - Principal Commodities

(In millions of dollars)

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	% of Total
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>97.3</u>	<u>90.4</u>	<u>75.7</u>	<u>68.1</u>	<u>77.4</u>	67
of which:						
Cereals	20.2	19.0	20.5	3.8	3.3	
Olive oil	21.9	34.3	13.3	22.8	30.5	
Wine	31.2	17.9	17.4	18.6	18.6	
Citrus (agrumes)	4.5	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.3	
Other fruits	4.8	3.6	4.5	4.5	7.1	
Vegetables (legumes)	1.9	1.9	1.4	0.7	1.7	
Esparto (alfa)	1.9	1.9	3.1	2.4	2.4	
<u>Mining</u>	<u>39.5</u>	<u>36.9</u>	<u>35.2</u>	<u>36.4</u>	<u>32.1</u>	28
of which:						
Phosphates	26.9	25.0	21.2	23.6	21.9	
Iron ore (fer)	10.0	7.6	7.9	7.1	7.1	
Lead & products (plomb)	6.2	4.0	3.3	3.6	2.4	
<u>Manufactured Goods</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>1.9</u>	2
<u>Other Exports</u>	<u>13.1</u>	<u>12.4</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>4.5</u>	4
Total	<u>153.3</u>	<u>141.8</u>	<u>119.7</u>	<u>110.2</u>	<u>115.9</u>	100

T A B L E 8

Direction of Trade
(In millions of dollars)

	1960	1961	1962	% of Total
<u>Imports</u>				
Franc Area	116.9	116.1	115.7	54
United States	15.0	31.4	34.5	16
EEC (France excluded)	24.0	24.3	29.0	13
United Kingdom	7.1	5.7	6.7	3
Others	<u>27.6</u>	<u>32.8</u>	<u>30.4</u>	<u>14</u>
Total	190.6	210.4	216.3	100
<u>Exports</u>				
Franc Area	70.4	63.5	64.3	55
United States	0.2	0.7	1.7	1
EEC (France excluded)	17.4	13.8	23.8	21
United Kingdom	8.8	6.9	5.5	5
Others	<u>22.8</u>	<u>25.7</u>	<u>20.7</u>	<u>18</u>
Total	119.7	110.7	115.9	100
<u>Balance</u>				
Franc Area	-46.4	-52.6	-51.4	51
United States	-14.8	-30.7	-31.8	32
EEC (France excluded)	6.7	-10.5	-5.2	5
United Kingdom	1.7	-1.2	-1.2	1
Others	<u>-4.8</u>	<u>-7.1</u>	<u>-9.8</u>	<u>10</u>
Total	-70.9	-99.7	-100.4	100

T A B L E 9

U.S AID Programs 1957 - 1963

	(Obligations) (In millions of dollars)							
	<u>FY 57</u>	<u>FY 58</u>	<u>FY 59</u>	<u>FY 60</u>	<u>FY 61</u>	<u>FY 62</u>	<u>FY 63</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Financial Assistance</u>								
Grants	5.5	14.0	20.0	20.0	24.8	10.0	(0.1)	94.2
Development Loans (non-Project)	2.5	1.0	-	-	-	10.0	15.0	28.5
Development Loans (Project)	-	4.3	4.4	23.4	10.0	2.4	8.3	52.8
<u>Technical Assistance</u>	0.5	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.0	5.8	1.6	14.9
SUB-TOTAL	<u>8.5</u>	<u>20.6</u>	<u>25.9</u>	<u>45.6</u>	<u>36.8</u>	<u>28.2</u>	<u>24.8</u>	<u>190.4</u>
<u>P. L. 480 Programs</u>								
a/ Title I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country-Use Funds					12.2	4.8	11.3	28.3
U.S. Use Funds					(3.1)	(0.9)	(1.3)	(5.3)
b/ Title II	8.4	6.4	7.0	11.3	57.9	11.5	25.7	128.2
b/ Title III	0.9 ^{a/}	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	2.0	4.8
SUB-TOTAL	<u>9.3</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>70.7</u>	<u>19.1</u>	<u>39.0</u>	<u>161.3</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>17.8</u>	<u>27.2</u>	<u>33.1</u>	<u>57.1</u>	<u>107.5</u>	<u>45.2</u>	<u>63.8</u>	<u>351.7</u>

NOTE: a/ World Market Prices

b/ CCC prices - world market value would approximate 40% of CCC cost for Title II; 95% for Title III.

c/ Includes \$.5 of prior year grants.

Source: Thru FY 62- Statistics & Reports Div. AID Report of 4/24/63. For FY 63 - S & R's Preliminary Management Report dated 8/19/63 and USAID Controllers.

T A B L E 10

Financial Assistance-Grants (USFY 1957-63)

Cumulative Totals
In Millions of Dollars

	<u>Value</u>	<u>% Share</u>
<u>Project</u>	9.1	10
<u>Non-Project (Commodities)</u>		
Petroleum Products	13.0	14
Sugar	13.2	14
Tea, Rice, Pepper	3.6	4
Jute Bags, Cotton Fabrics	0.9	1
Sulphur	0.6	.6
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>31.3</u>	<u>33.6</u>
<u>Grants</u>		
U.S. Dollars	20.0	21
Foreign Currencies ^{a/}	26.4	28
Surplus Commodities	7.2	7
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>53.6</u>	<u>56</u>
<u>Disaster Relief</u>	.2	.4
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>94.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>

NOTES:

a/ Derived from triangular sales of surplus agricultural commodities to France, Germany, and Italy.

SOURCE:

USAID/T Records

T A B L E 11

DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(in thousands of dollars)

Project Loans

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>LOAN No</u>	<u>Date Signed</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Kasserine Pulp Mill	A-003	5/13/59	6,250
National Railways(SNCFT)	A-004	5/27/59	2,750
Oued Nebana Dam	A-005	10/11/60	18,000
El Aouina Airport	A-006	1/27/61	5,100
Banque Nationale Agricole(Agricultural Development Bank)	A-007	6/27/61	5,000
Societe Tunisienne de Banque(Industrial Deve- lopment Bank)	A-008	6/27/61	5,000
Tunis-Sfax Water	} H-012	2/15/63	2,400
El Haouaria Irrigation			
University of Tunis	H-015	Not yet signed	1,800
Agricultural Equipment	H-016	Not yet signed	6,500
		<u>SUB TOTAL</u>	<u>52,800</u>
<u>Non-Project Loans</u>			
Non-Project(MSP)	B-001	6/11/57	2,500
Non-Project (MSP)	B-002	6/30/58	1,000
Non-Project	H-011	11/27/62	10,000
Non-Project	H-014	6/20/63	15,000
		<u>SUB TOTAL</u>	<u>28,500</u>
		<u>TOTAL AID</u>	<u>81,300</u>

T A B L E 12

Technical Assistance (Development Grants)

Cumulative Totals USFY 1957-63
(In millions of dollars)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>% Share</u>
Agricultural Production	3.7	25
Water Resources	2.5	17
Manpower Training	2.0	13
Industry	1.5	10
Infrastructure	.5	3
Technical Support	2.3	16
Other	2.4	16
	<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>14.9</u>	<u>100</u>

NOTE:

As of September 30, 1963 : 37 U.S. Financed technicians in Tunisia

496 Participants sent to the U.S.

293 Participants sent to third countries

SOURCE: USAID/T Records

T.A B L E 13

P.L. 480 Programs, Title I

<u>Sales Agreement</u>	<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Metric Tonnage</u>	<u>World Market Value</u> (In Million)
<u>June 30, 1961</u>	Wheat	175,000	} 15.3
	Barley	50,000	
	Corn	6,000	
<u>February 16, 1962</u>	Wheat	50,000	} 5.7
	Barley	28,000	
<u>September 14, 1962</u> ^{a/}	Wheat	95,000	} 12.6
	Barley	20,000	
		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>33.6</u>
		of which	
		Country-Use	28.3
		U.S. Use	<u>5.3</u>

a/ Agreement increased by 4000 tons of soybean oil worth \$ 1,100,000 in September, 1963 (FY 64)

NOTE: For statement of conditions and USAID/Tunisia comment, see section on P.L. 480 Programs.

T A B L E 14

P.L. 480 Programs, Title II

Cumulative Totals through FY 1963

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Metric Tonnage</u>	<u>Estimated World Market a/ Value</u> (In Million)	<u>CCC Value</u> (In Million)
1. Work Project Employment	Barley	2,000	32.4	81.0
	Wheat	507,000		
2. Child Feeding	Flour	3,353	4.4	11.7
	Wheat	34,519		
	Milk	4,165		
	Cheese	1,203		
	Butter	950		
3. Relief to Algerian Refugees	Wheat	75,400	6.9	17.3
	Rice	9,300		
	Milk	660		
	Cheese	506		
	Flour	1,720		
	Beans	510		
4. Emergency Animal Feed	Corn	54,172	4.3	10.7
	Sorghum	29,778		
5. Famine Relief	Wheat	45,000	3.0	7.5
		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>52.0</u>	<u>128.2</u>

a/ Calculated at 40% of CCC cost

P.L. 480 Programs, Title III

Cumulative Totals through FY 1963

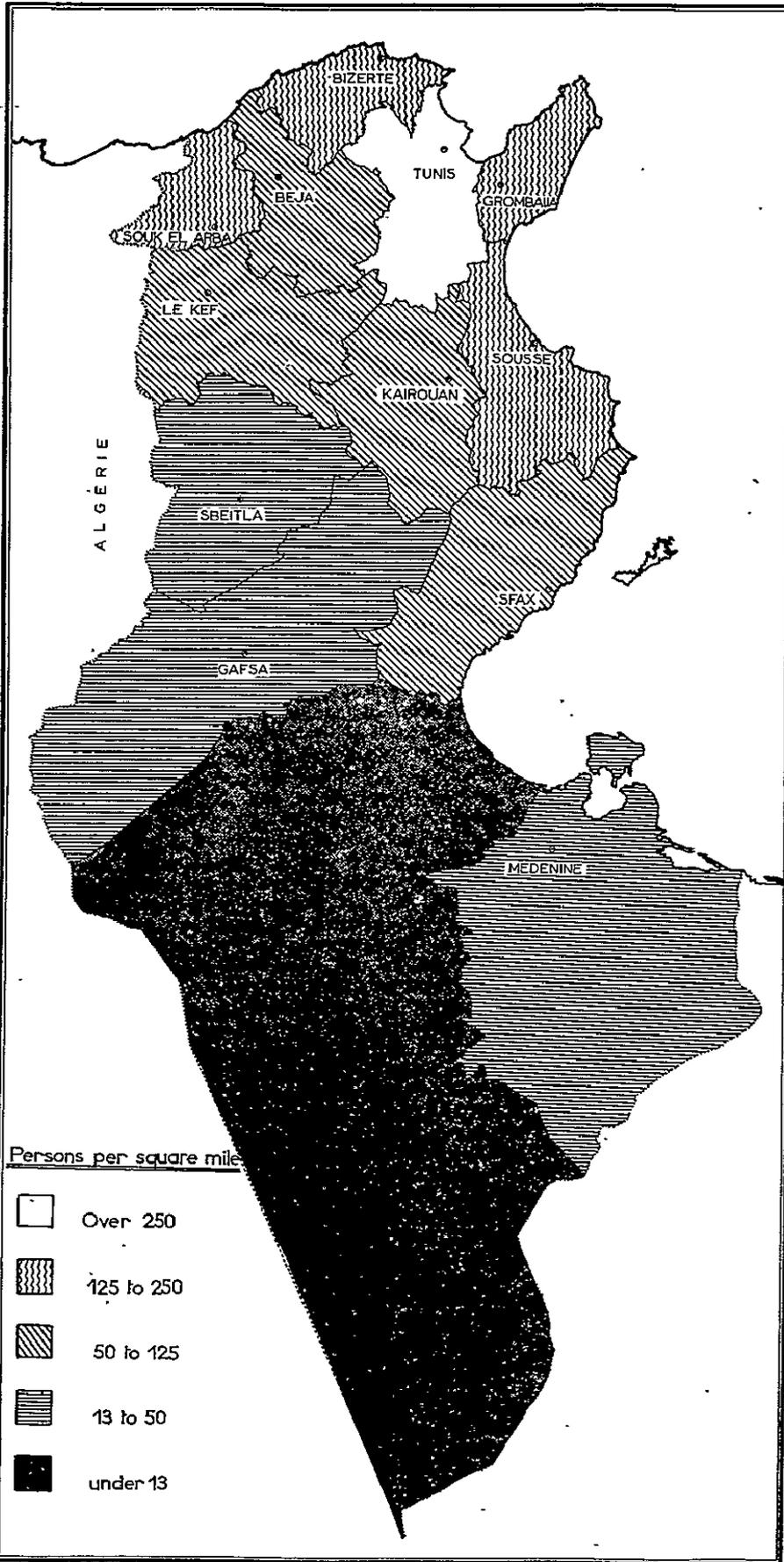
<u>Distributing Agencies</u>	<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>Est. W.M Value</u> (in million)	<u>CCC Value</u> (in million)
US Voluntary	Beans	1,558	4.5	4.8
	Cheese	74		
	Milk	3,976		
	Cornmeal	3,029		
	Flour	10,791		
	Vegetable Oil	1,271		
	Rice	227		
	Butter	45		
	Butter	2,809		
	Rolled Wheat	353		

Sources: USAID/T Records

T A B L E 15
Participant Training

<u>FIELD OF ACTIVITY</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u> ^{1/}						<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>		<u>1963</u>
Agriculture	0	30	68	34	45	21	54	252
Industry	7	16	25	39	128	2	45	262
Labor	0	8	13	3	12	9	12	57
Education	0	3	37	43	14	35	40	172
Public Administration	31	14	4	7	38	17	22	133
Public Safety	0	24	25	4	3	17	9	82
Communications Media	0	2	3	3	5	0	0	13
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>971</u>

^{1/} Fiscal year during which participants departed for training.



Persons per square mile

-  Over 250
-  125 to 250
-  50 to 125
-  13 to 50
-  under 13