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CLASSIFICATION
PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY (PES) - PART I

Report Symbol U-44

1. PROJECT TITLE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT II	2. PROJECT NUMBER 278-0205	3. MISSION/AID/W OFFICE USAID/JORDAN
	4. EVALUATION NUMBER (Enter the number maintained by the reporting unit e.g., Country or AID/W Administrative Code, Fiscal Year, Serial No. beginning with No. 1 each FY) 84/1	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REGULAR EVALUATION <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL EVALUATION		

5. KEY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DATES			6. ESTIMATED PROJECT FUNDING	7. PERIOD COVERED BY EVALUATION	
A. First PRO-AG or Equivalent FY 1978	B. Final Obligation Expected FY 1978	C. Final Input Delivery FY 1984		A. Total \$ 15.2m	From (month/yr.) FEBRUARY 1982
			B. U.S. \$ 8.0m	Date of Evaluation Review JUNE 1984	

B. ACTION DECISIONS APPROVED BY MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE DIRECTOR

A. List decisions and/or unresolved issues; cite those items needing further study. (NOTE: Mission decisions which anticipate AID/W or regional office action should specify type of document, e.g., sirgram, SPAR, PIO, which will present detailed request.)	B. NAME OF OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTION	C. DATE ACTION TO BE COMPLETED
<p>This is a joint Terminal Implementation Evaluation report of the VD II and VD III Projects. No further follow-up is needed, as both projects are completed.</p> <p>USAID plans to conduct an overall evaluation of the Jordan Valley development experience.</p>		Mid FY 1985

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8. INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVISED PER ABOVE DECISIONS			10. ALTERNATIVE DECISIONS ON FUTURE OF PROJECT		
<input type="checkbox"/> Project Paper	<input type="checkbox"/> Implementation Plan e.g., CPI Network	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	A. <input type="checkbox"/> Continue Project Without Change		
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/T	_____	B. <input type="checkbox"/> Change Project Design and/or		
<input type="checkbox"/> Logical Framework	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/C	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Change Implementation Plan		
<input type="checkbox"/> Project Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/P	_____	C. <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinue Project		

11. PROJECT OFFICER AND HOST COUNTRY OR OTHER RANKING PARTICIPANTS AS APPROPRIATE (Name and Title) Dr. Munther Haddadin, President of JVA Mr. Mohammad Abu Rumman, Director of VD Project, JVA Mr. Farid Salahi, Project Officer, USAID/Jordan	12. Mission/AID/W Office Director Approval	
	Signature 	
	Typed Name Gerald F. Gower	
Date 23 July 1984		

CLASSIFICATION
PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY (PES) - PART I

Report Symbol U-44

1. PROJECT TITLE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT III			2. PROJECT NUMBER 278-0221	3. MISSION/AID/W OFFICE USAID/JORDAN
4. EVALUATION NUMBER (Enter the number maintained by the reporting unit e.g., Country or AID/W Administrative Code, Year, Serial No. beginning with No. 1 each FY) 84/1			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REGULAR EVALUATION <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL EVALUATION	
5. KEY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DATES		6. ESTIMATED PROJECT FUNDING		7. PERIOD COVERED BY EVALUATION
A. First PRO-AG or Equivalent FY 1979	B. Final Obligation Expected FY 1979	C. Final Input Delivery FY 1984	A. Total \$ 11.8 m	From (month/yr.) FEBRUARY 1982
			B. U.S. \$ 7.0 m	To (month/yr.) FEBRUARY 1984
			Date of Evaluation Review JUNE 1984	

8. ACTION DECISIONS APPROVED BY MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE DIRECTOR

A. List decisions and/or unresolved issues; cite those items needing further study. (NOTE: Mission decisions which anticipate AID/W or regional office action should specify type of document, e.g., telegram, SPAR, PIO, which will present detailed request.)	B. NAME OF OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTION	C. DATE ACTION TO BE COMPLETED

9. INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVISED PER ABOVE DECISIONS			10. ALTERNATIVE DECISIONS ON FUTURE OF PROJECT		
<input type="checkbox"/> Project Paper	<input type="checkbox"/> Implementation Plan e.g., CPI Network	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	A. <input type="checkbox"/> Continue Project Without Change		
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/T	_____	B. <input type="checkbox"/> Change Project Design and/or		
<input type="checkbox"/> Logical Framework	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/C	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Change Implementation Plan		
<input type="checkbox"/> Project Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/P	_____	C. <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinue Project		

11. PROJECT OFFICER AND HOST COUNTRY OR OTHER RANKING PARTICIPANTS AS APPROPRIATE (Names and Titles)		12. Mission/AID/W Office Director Approval	
		Signature <i>Gerald F. Gower</i>	
		Typed Name Gerald F. Gower	
		Date 23 July 1984	

PROJECT TITLE(S) AND NUMBER(S) VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT II (278-0205) VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT III(278-0221)			MISSION/AID/AM OFFICE USAID/JORDAN		
PROJECT DESCRIPTION The purpose of these 2 projects was to provide selected communities in the Jordan Valley, Southern Ghors, and Wadi Araba with the facilities needed to develop adequate public services and to improve living conditions for residents. AID assisted the GOJ in financing the construction of schools, health centers and Government buildings and a Home Mortgage Loan Program.					
AUTHORIZATION DATE AND U.S. LOP FUNDING AMOUNT FY: 78/79 \$8 million-\$7 million		PES NUMBER 84-1	PES DATE June 1984	PES TYPE JOINT. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
ABSTRACT PREPARED BY, DATE NANCY CARMICHAEL HARDY, MEO 7/22/84		ABSTRACT CLEARED BY, DATE FARID SALAHI, ENG BERNARD DONNELLY, ENG GERALD GOWER, DIR		<input type="checkbox"/> Special <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Terminal	

This terminal implementation evaluation primarily covers project activities and status from February 1982 (date of Interim Evaluation) to February 1984, when all facilities were staffed and operational for 2 months. Both projects are completed and are fully disbursed; no follow-on activities are envisioned. USAID/Jordan plans to conduct an overall evaluation of the impact of Jordan Valley development in FY 85.

Despite implementation delays, these projects met the purpose and goals they were designed to achieve, namely to increase the accessibility of social and public services in selected communities in the Valley, Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba and to improve living conditions for residents of these areas. AID funding contributed to the construction of schools, health centers, government administrative buildings, housing for Government employees and to a Home Mortgage Program. The GOJ contribution, through the GOJ implementing agency the Jordan Valley Authority, included construction supervision, land acquisition, and procurement of furniture and equipment as well as extensive road construction and the provision of water networks. Development of the Jordan Valley was a high GOJ priority and these two projects were only part of a multi-donor, multimillion-dollar economic and social regional development effort in Jordan's most productive agriculture area.

Lessons learned from these projects include: The importance of public investment in social infrastructure in order to encourage private investment and regional economic growth; the importance of flexibility in implementation and financing project activities; the importance of timely scheduling for procurement; and, because of problems in the contractor securing performance bonds, the importance of realistic bank guarantees.

PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY PART II

Village Development II (Project 278-0205 Loan 278-K-024)
Village Development III (Project 278-0221 Loan 278-K-027)

13. SUMMARY

In formulating plans in the mid-1970s for the development of the Jordan Valley, the Government of Jordan recognized the need for orderly development of communities to support both current residents and a growing population attracted by new agricultural and other employment opportunities. The availability of adequate social and public services to meet their basic needs was vital.

These needs were readily apparent. The standard of living for Valley inhabitants was low in comparison to national standards. There was much illiteracy and school facilities were generally inadequate. Health standards were inferior, and health facilities and staffing were totally inadequate. Housing was generally of poor quality, unsanitary, and crowded.

An \$8.65 million AID loan, primarily for infrastructure construction, was extended in June 1975 for Village Development I, Project 278-0183. It became evident late that same year that inflationary pressures made it impossible to carry out the full range of plans embodied in the agreement, so the program was revised to meet minimum immediate needs. Another \$5.5 million in AID loan funds was added through a FY 1977 amendment to expand selected elements of the project and include some items originally scheduled for financing by the IDA. This amendment was also to provide residences for GOJ employees.

An \$8.0 million Village Development II Project Loan, of which \$2.0 million financed housing mortgage loans and \$6.0 million which financed part of the contract construction cost of schools, health centers, and administration buildings, was authorized in FY 1978 to finance similar activities in the Jordan Valley. The GOJ contribution of 7.2 million dollars covered the cost of construction supervision, land acquisition, farm roads and village streets, and furniture and equipment.

A third tranche, a \$7.0 million Village Development III Project Loan, was authorized in FY 1979 to partially finance the construction cost of schools, administration buildings, and health centers in the Southern Ghors, Wadi Araba, and the Jordan Valley. The GOJ contribution of 4.8 million dollars again included land acquisition, construction supervision, furniture and equipment, as well as part of the construction contract.

However, the GOJ financed considerably more infrastructure in the Jordan Valley outside of these projects, viewing Jordan Valley development as a larger effort. The total GOJ contribution to the VD I and II project effort is estimated at least \$18.5 million as the JVA financed additional basic services such as water networks, and extensive road construction. (See Table 3).

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A USAID/JVA evaluation of the Village Development I Project was carried out in March 1978, with the full cooperation and participation of the Ministries of Education and Health. "An Interim Evaluation of the Jordan Valley Development Effort: 1973 - 1980" by Jarir S. Dajani, et al (August 1980) describes and evaluates the impact of village development activities as of mid - 1980. An interim evaluation of the Village Development II and Village Development III Projects was carried out by USAID and JVA in February 1982. This evaluation concentrates on activities that took place after this period, i.e. from February 1982 to February, 1984.

All the facilities constructed under the VD II and VD III Projects (schools, health centers, Government administration buildings and housing units) are physically complete, furnished, equipped and in full operation. Utilities such as potable water, electricity and septic tanks have been provided to these buildings. Additionally asphalt paved roads to connect these buildings to the main roads and a wire fence at the property lines of each building have been constructed. Farm roads and village streets are complete, and all the mortgage housing loans have been disbursed. In compliance with the Covenant contained in Section 6.3 of the VD III Loan Agreement, 80% of the housing units constructed in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba have been allocated and are occupied by employees of the Ministries of Health and Education serving in these areas. The remaining 20% of the housing units were allocated and are occupied by other GOJ agencies/personnel.

All project activities described in the Village Development II and Village Development III PPs were scheduled to be completed by December 1980 and October 1981, respectively. The construction of VD II and VD III Project facilities built in the Jordan Valley were completed in April 1982 and the VD III Project facilities constructed in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba were completed in December 1981. All of the facilities except the health centers were occupied by different government agencies and were in operation a few months after their completion.

Because of its experience on the Village Development I Project, in which furniture and equipment that arrived before the completion of facilities were lost or damaged in storage, JVA scheduled the procurement process on VD II and VD III so that the furniture and equipment would arrive soon after the facilities were expected to be completed. However, because this procurement involved close and time-consuming consultation with the Ministry of Health on equipment specifications, delays were experienced in preparing bids and awarding contracts to supply the furniture and medical equipment for the health centers built under the two projects. The health centers were staffed and were operated in November 1983, that is after the furniture and medical equipment were delivered, in September 1983. It was only then, because of the Condition Precedent of Section 5.5 of the VD III Loan Agreement, that USAID could reimburse the JVA for the construction of the health centers, which had been completed much earlier.

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These projects have provided the residents of the Jordan Valley with basic human needs, including better school buildings, access to basic medical care, government offices and village councils. Additionally, Jordan Valley, Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba communities have been provided with potable water, electricity, village streets and farm roads. Overall, the projects have met the purpose and goals they were designed to achieve. Further description of projects output and implementation is given in Annex "A".

Once again, the Jordan Valley Authority has proven its leadership capabilities in carrying out AID/GOJ financed projects. One of the reasons of the success achieved in carrying out these two projects was in large part due to JVA's familiarity with AID's requirements and regulations, and its ability to negotiate and execute contracts in a professional manner, and to maintain close control over project implementation.

14. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

This terminal implementation evaluation was undertaken to assess the quantitative results achieved at the end of project implementation i.e., as of December 1983. It follows a previous interim evaluation that was completed on February 1, 1982 and is based on comprehensive monitoring during project implementation, review of project documentation and progress reports, and discussions with members of JVA and USAID staff. Internal Mission reviews of project activities were also conducted on December 1981, June 1982 and December 1983. These reviews were chaired by the USAID Director and attended by senior mission staff members. Progress and problems were identified and discussed in detail.

These projects were only components of the broader integrated development effort of the Jordan Valley undertaken by the GOJ, and only a portion of USAID provided support for that effort. The economic and quality of life impacts on the beneficiaries of the overall effort are clearly substantial in an overall evaluation of the Jordan Valley experience. USAID is proposing to the JVA that such an evaluation be undertaken during 1985. Consequently this evaluation has not attempted to scientifically measure changes in the quality of life of the beneficiaries, though some impressionistic findings in this regard are included in Section 19.

15. EXTERNAL FACTORS

The only external factor that affected the projects, was the change in plan by the GOJ not to build low cost housing projects to settle nomads in Wadi Araba. This change in GOJ priorities resulted in the deletion of two schools built under the VD III Project at Garandal and Beir Madkhour in Wadi Araba from the project description.

No other external factors have affected project implementation activities or purposes and goals. Project implementation suffered some delay,

primarily attributable to the delays in preparing bids, prequalifying contractors under the VD II contract, and awarding contracts for the delivery of furniture and equipment to the administration buildings and health centers.

16. INPUTS

All inputs, both by the GOJ and USAID, have been made in full and in a timely manner. Both GOJ and USAID financial inputs, as described in the Project Papers for each project activity, have been fully disbursed, see Table 3. The GOJ has provided the required staff to operate each facility in a timely manner as soon as furnishing and equipping facilities were complete.

17. OUTPUTS

The projects have achieved the planned output originally stated in the Project Papers, there in turn making the planned contributions to project purposes and goals. Forty-six schools containing 612 rooms have been constructed for boys and girls in 26 villages in the Jordan Valley, Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba. Also, 6 health centers have been constructed in 6 communities to provide the medical care needed for these communities and their surroundings. About 260 families have benefited from the home mortgage program and were able to purchase their own homes in the Jordan Valley. Beneficiaries of this program were primarily farmers and share croppers. Also, 4 Government administration buildings were constructed and are fully occupied and operational. These administration buildings are used by different government agencies such as the Ministries of Labor and Interior, the Jordan Valley Farmers Association, village councils and post offices. The 16 health centers constructed under the three Village Development Projects have been equipped and furnished by the JVA and are utilized by the Ministry of Health to meet the medical care needs of Valley residents. Two of these health centers, at Wadi El-Yabis and North Shunna, are operating at present as hospitals. The other centers are classified as clinics and are currently meeting Valley residents' needs for basic medical care.

Although the two projects called for the construction of only 43 Kms of farm roads and 9 Kms of village streets, the JVA has completed the construction of about 850 Km of farm roads and 150 Km of village streets in the Jordan Valley. In addition, the construction of more than 40 Km of farm roads in the Southern Ghors is in progress. The construction of these roads will provide easy access to all Valley residents and allow daily agricultural production from the Valley to reach major markets in Jordan and nearby countries. Additionally, these roads provide greater convenience to all Valley residents, permitting them to travel to any part of the Valley or to the plateau to easily obtain their daily needs.

To meet a requirement of the VD project loans, the JVA completed construction of a water main distribution system throughout the Jordan Valley, using its own resources. Fifteen concrete water reservoirs with a total capacity of 5,200 cubic meters, 150 kilometers of laterals and 40,000 house connections have been constructed in the Valley. Additionally, the JVA completed town planning exercises for 36 villages and communities in the Valley. At the present time, an average of 60 requests per month are processed to permit residents to build their homes in these villages. The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) has also completed electrifying the Jordan Valley and Southern Ghors.

18. PURPOSES

The purpose of both projects is: "to provide selected communities in the Jordan Valley, Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba with the facilities needed to develop adequate public services and to improve living conditions for the residents". The End of Project Status, as stated in the Project Papers, is that: 1) Project financed schools, clinics and government buildings are staffed and in operation and 2) 250-300 mortgages executed with eligible borrowers in equitable manner according to established procedures and regulations.

In a larger sense, however, these projects have assisted in meeting basic human needs and also, provided a social development framework which complements the major capital infrastructure investments taking place at the present time in the Jordan Valley, Southern Ghors, and Wadi Araba. These projects are follow-on activities to the Village Development I Project and are important elements in the integrated economic and social development taking place in the Valley.

The above purposes have been achieved by the utilization of the facilities constructed under the VD II and VD III Projects. Jordan Valley, Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba residents now have access to better education, medical care, low cost housing and government services within their own communities. Additionally, rapid expansion has taken place in other basic services such as the provision of potable water, electricity and transportation. These services, in addition to attracting private sector investment in the Valley, have provided a greatly improved overall quality of life for the Valley residents.

19. GOALS

The goals of these projects are:

1. Jordan Valley Development Goal: Improved welfare of present and future residents of the East Bank of the Jordan Valley.
2. AID Project Goal: Stable, self-sustaining communities with basic social services established in target villages.

Both of these goals have been achieved. The projects have provided residents with better schools, health facilities, government offices, low cost housing, roads, potable water and electricity. The advent of local government administration buildings has improved the access of Valley residents to government agencies by facilitating the decentralization of functions which previously had not been available in the Valley. Low cost housing units, safe clean sources of domestic water, roads and electricity have all contributed to improve the quality of life in the targeted Valley communities.

While this evaluation has not attempted to measure quality of life impact, evidence from observation, discussions with officials and citizens in the valley, journalistic articles and selected data, clearly indicates that the impact has been substantial. This will be measured and presented as part of the overall evaluation of the Jordan Valley integrated development effort planned for 1985. Based on observation and secondary evidence, the following summary picture of impact emerges.

Before the projects, school facilities, many in rented buildings, were totally inadequate. The Ministry of Education staffed and put the new schools into operation as soon as construction was completed. Now the children of farmers and other Valley residents have new school buildings within walking distance of their residences. Both male and female enrollments have increased. Female enrollment has been increasing because parents feel comfortable when their daughters go to near-by schools. The rate of female drop-out has decreased. The new schools have had a positive impact on the morale of students, teachers and the communities in general. The health centers are operational and provide the Valley population with needed basic medical care without the necessity of traveling to the plateau. Two health centers are operating as full hospitals. By providing health centers, all of the valley residents have better access to basic health care. The health centers also provide a means through which basic health and nutrition concepts as well as preventive and curative medical programs can be taught. The mortgage loans provided under the project were used to enable qualified applicants to purchase housing units or to upgrade their existing houses, thus placing improved housing within the reach of Valley residents.

20. BENEFICIARIES

The beneficiaries of the Village Development Projects include potentially all of the approximate 120,000 farmers and residents of the Valley. Because these projects formed part of a larger development effort, an exact enumeration of project - discrete beneficiaries would be artificial. Improved schooling, health care, water supplies, and access to Government administrative services have contributed to improvement of the overall quality of life in the Valley. This improvement has generated some migration into the area, but has encouraged many residents, who might have otherwise emigrated, to stay in the Valley. This is evidenced by the fact that annual population growth during the period 1979-1983 has averaged 5%, which is about 40% higher than the

national average. The number of children, both male and female, who are enrolled in schools, increased by 40% between 1979 and 1983. Educational services improved as a result of the availability of better school buildings and facilities. Better water supplies and easier access to health clinics have probably led to decreasing the incidence of disease among residents. The availability of housing and associated services that are provided by these projects has made it possible for teachers and other government employees to take up residence in the Valley, rather than commute from the highlands. Job opportunities close to home have also encouraged women who grew up in the Valley to take up careers such as teaching and nursing. This, in turn, has contributed to increased vocational diversification among Valley residents, with concomitant improvement in their social lives. All economic and social indicators of the Valley have shown significant improvement and are described in detail in a comprehensive evaluation of the Jordan Valley Development Effort,^{1/} Many of these improvements are attributable to the Village Development Projects.

21. UNPLANNED EFFECTS

As stated in the interim evaluation, the most significant unplanned effect of the Village Development Projects is the extent to which they contributed to the development of the private enterprise in the valley.

The Project Paper for VD II (Annex 5), written in 1978, stated that "it is expected that small business men and some professional individuals, doctors, teachers, etc. will eventually settle in the Valley as employment opportunities and living conditions improve". This modest expectation has been far exceeded by reality. In the three years leading up to the interim evaluation in February 1982, the confidence conveyed to the people through public investments and social infrastructures, was already encouraging many investments in small business and professional services to take place. In the two years since then, growth in the number of small businesses in all parts of the Valley has been phenomenal. The increase in the number of banks, in particular, is indicative of the presence of a healthy private sector. There is no question that this development is at least partially attributable to the availability of the social infrastructure provided by these projects.

22. LESSONS LEARNED

- A. The experience of these projects suggests that public investments in social infrastructure may be an essential requirement for the effective utilization of investments in physical infrastructure.

^{1/} "An Interim Evaluation of the Jordan Valley Development Effort: 1973-1980" by Jarir S. Najani et al (August 1980).

- B. In an area of dynamic development, such as the Jordan Valley, planning must be constantly reviewed and updated. Flexibility in the implementation and financing of project activities is essential if maximum benefits are to be realized.
- C. The experience on this project illustrates once again the importance of timely scheduling of the individual elements of the project. In this case the late delivery of furniture and equipment delayed the project for several months.

In the prior VD I Project, the early ordering and delivery of furniture and equipment, resulted in several items being lost and/or broken while in storage. This experience was over-compensated for in the latter two projects. Specifically the procurement process failed to take into account the need (and time) for consultation with the Ministry of Health on the equipment requirements of the health centers.

- D. The contract documents for the VD II Project, to which were added the Jordan Valley components of the VD III Project, required high performance and payment guarantees. It was assumed that the contractor could obtain performance or payment bonds, which in the United States, are reasonably priced. The contractor on this Project, a Korean firm, was unable to obtain such bonds, and was required to submit bank guarantees for approximately 30 percent of the contract cost. Such bank guarantees are expensive and the contractor had difficulty in financing them. Furthermore, Jordan, like other Middle Eastern countries, does not like performance bonds guaranteed by surety companies outside its jurisdiction. USAID has agreed, on the basis of its experience on this project, to the use of bank guarantees in lieu of surety bonds. Contract documents for all subsequent AID financed projects have required bid guarantees of a fixed amount, about 5 percent of the estimator's price, and performance guarantees of 10 percent of the contract price.

Problems with "Bid Bonds", Performance Bonds and Payment Bonds are common to all construction projects in the developing world. Instead of ignoring the basic problem by changing AID's regulations, we suggest a concentrated effort be made to have banks, insurance companies, surety companies be aware of this requirement and develop the market for these services. In addition it will be of great benefit to the construction industry, the users of the industry and the suppliers to the industry.

- E. VD II Project was one of the last USAID projects on which funds were disbursed through a letter of credit issued under a bank letter of commitment. In recent projects, USAID has used Direct Letter of Commitment to contractors or the Fixed Amount Reimbursement method, where applicable (used in VD III Project). Aside from being cheaper, both methods provide project officers with better monitoring of the project and usually result, in as quick or quicker payment to the contractor.

23. SPECIAL COMMENTS OR REMARKS

- A. Condition Precedent, Section 5.5 of the VD III Project Loan Agreement, specified that USAID could not disburse its contribution to the construction of health centers constructed under the VD III Project, until all the health centers constructed under VD I and VD II Projects were completed, furnished, equipped and staffed for operation. The Project Paper and CP 5.5, did not contain qualitative standards as to the levels of equipment and staffing expected to be provided for the VD I and VD II health centers. This condition precedent became a serious issue for a number of reasons, not least of which, was that, the health centers for VD III Project were completed five months before those of the VD II Project. While it may seem desirable to make the disbursement of funds under one loan conditional upon accomplishments under prior loans, this practice can lead to serious problems with the borrower. Such conditions precedent should be carefully considered in future projects, especially where the good intent of the implementation agency is above doubt. In this case, it is the Missions's judgement that this Condition Precedent produced no positive results while adding implementation difficulties. The GOJ was committed to the health centers and proceeded to equip and staff them as rapidly as it was able.
- B. The larger effort of which these three Village Development projects is one of AID's major success stories and is attributable to JVA's dedicated leadership and its complete control of development in the Jordan Valley, Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba. On the other side, as a result of JVA being responsible for the total development of the valley, questions arise as to whether local leadership and the local government structures have been brought along and have been provided with the initiative which will be required for self-sustaining local development and growth. This question of the desirable balance between central initiative and local participatory direction in an integrated area development program such as the Jordan Valley will be further explored in overall evaluation of the Jordan Valley experience.

Attachments:

- Annex A - Project Evaluation Report - 26 pages
Table 1 - VD II Facilities - 1 page
Table 2 - VD III Facilities
Southern Ghors & Wadi Araba - 1 page
Table 2-A - VD II Facilities
Jordan Valley - 1 page
Table 3 - Projects Expenditures - 2 pages

ANNEX A

VD II AND VD III PROJECTS

PROJECT EVALUATION REPORT

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- A. Village Development II
 - 1) Project Components
 - 2) Project Cost
 - 3) Implementation Plan

- B. Village Development III
 - 1) Project Components
 - 2) Project Cost
 - 3) Implementation Plan

2. PROJECT HISTORY

- A. Village Development II
 - 1) Schools, Health Centers and Administration Buildings
 - a. Contracting Process
 - b. Construction Progress
 - 2) Home Mortgage Loan
 - 3) Village Streets
 - 4) Farm Roads
 - 5) Furniture and Equipment
 - 6) Disbursement Method/Progress
 - a. Schools, Health Centers and Administration Buildings
 - b. Home mortgage loan
 - 7) Revision to Original Plans

- B. Village Development III
 - 1) Schools, Health Centers, Housing Administration Buildings
 - a. Contracting process
 - b. Construction process
 - 2) Water Supply Facilities
 - 3) Village Streets
 - 4) Furniture and Equipment
 - 5) Disbursement Method
 - 6) Revision to Original Plans

3. PROJECT EVALUATION

- A. Village Development II
 - 1) Planned Versus Actual
 - 2) Problems Identified

- B. Village Development III
 - 1) Planned Versus Actual
 - 2) Problems Identified

4.

SUMMARY OF PROJECT STATUS

- A. Village Development II
- B. Village Development III

PROJECT EVALUATION REPORT

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Village Development II

1) Project Components

This project consists of:

- a) Construction of 23 schools* (300 rooms, including 237 classrooms) in 13 communities, four health centers, three Government administration centers.** (See Table 1);
- b) Provision of furniture and equipment for the facilities constructed;
- c) Paving of 43 kilometers of farm roads;
- d) Paving of 9 kilometers of village streets;
- e) Provision of \$2.0 million in housing mortgage loan funds; and
- f) Technical assistance and engineering and consulting services. The project sites are located within a 100 kilometer strip of the Jordan Valley, from Adasiya in the North to Sweima in the South.

2) Project Cost

The total cost of the project was estimated at \$15.2 million, including contingencies and escalation. USAID's contribution was \$8.0 million, out of which \$2.0 million would finance housing mortgage loans and \$6.0 million would finance the construction cost of schools, health centers and Government administration buildings. The GOJ would finance the balance of the total cost of the project, i.e. not less than \$7.2 million. Reimbursement of the project was scheduled to be made in both foreign and local currency to be fully disbursed between FY 1979 and FY 1980, that is, through the construction period.

3) Implementation Plan

The following are the estimated and actual dates for the beginning and completion of the major elements of the VD II Project:

-
- * Actually 24 Schools Constructed
 - ** Actually 4 Centers Constructed

	<u>PLANNED</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>
Prequalification of Construction Contractors	Nov. 1978	April 1979
Conditions Precedent Met	Nov. 1978	Jan. 1980
Completion of Farm Roads Construction	Jan. 1979	April 1982
Construction Contract Awarded	March 1979	Feb. 1980
Construction Period	May 1979 - Dec. 1980	March 1980 - April 1982
Complete Drawdown of Mortgage Funds	Sept. 1979	Dec. 1981
Contract Award for Construction & Completion of Village Streets	Aug. 1979 - Sept 1980	Dec. 1980 - Nov. 1981
Contract Award for Furniture and Equipment	March 1980	Sept. 1981 - Dec. 1982
Equipment Delivered	May - Dec. 1980	June 1982 - Aug. 1983.

Differences between the above planned and actual dates were due to such factors as:

- 1) overly optimistic scheduling in the PP implementation plan,
- 2) contracts for roads and streets included work beyond that described in the project paper and agreement, and
- 3) as mentioned earlier, procurement of equipment and furniture necessitated considerable exchange and coordination between the JVA and other Ministries.

B. Village Development III

1. Project Components

This project is the third phase of the Village Development activities initiated in the Jordan Valley, and the initial AID-GOJ effort in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba. The project includes construction of:

- a) 8 schools in the Jordan Valley, 10 schools in the Southern Ghors and 4 schools in Wadi Araba;
- b) 1 Government administration building in the Jordan Valley;

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- c) 1 health facility in the Southern Ghors and 1 in Wadi Araba;
- d) 46 houses in the Southern Ghors and 4 in Wadi Araba (See Table 2);
- e) Water supply facilities for communities in Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba;
- f) Construction and/or rehabilitation of 20 kilometers of village streets and community access roads; and
- g) Provision of furniture, books and equipment for the units constructed.

2) Project Cost

The total cost of the project was estimated at approximately \$11.8 million. USAID's contribution was \$7.0 million to finance the construction cost of schools, health centers, housing and Government administration buildings. \$5,420,000 were allocated to reimburse the cost of construction of facilities in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba and \$1,580,000 for construction of schools and administration building in the Jordan Valley. The loan was scheduled to be disbursed between FY 1980 and 1982; i.e. through the planned construction period. The GOJ financed the balance of the cost of the project; i.e., \$4.8 million. It was planned that loan funds would be disbursed as follows:

- 1) for facilities in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba, the borrower would be reimbursed by the fixed amount reimbursement (FAR) procedure; and
- 2) for facilities in the Jordan Valley, the contractor would be paid by a letter of credit issued under a bank letter of commitment.

3. Implementation Plan

The following are the estimated and actual revised dates for the beginning and completion of the major elements of the Project:

	<u>PLANNED</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>
Prequalification of Construction Contractors	June 1979	June 1979
Construction Contract Awarded (SG/WA)*	June 1979	June 1979
Construction Contract Awarded (JV)**	Sept. 1979	Feb. 1980

* Southern Ghor and Wadi Araba
** Jordan Valley

Construction Period (JV/SG/WA)	June 1979 - Oct. 1981	July 1979 - April 1982
Conditions Precedent Met	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1983
Water Supply Systems/Access Roads (SG/WA)*	Sept. 1980 - June 1981	Sept. 1981 - October 1983

The differences between the actual and planned dates given above are primarily due to:

- 1) the problems associated with the GOJ's ability to meet CP 5.5, and
- 2) the fact that work on the water supply systems and access roads (financed by the JVA) was done in coordination with facilities financed by other donors.

2. Project History

A. Village Development II

- 1) Schools, Health Centers and Administration Buildings
As described in the interim evaluation carried out in February 1982, the JVA, during February 1980, awarded a construction contract to Shin Seung Corp. of Seoul, Korea, to construct both the VD II Project and the Jordan Valley components of the VD III Project. The total value of this contract was U.S. \$5,358,834 and JDI,626,347. The contract period was 750 days and called for phased completion of the Project elements. The contract required that schools be completed by April, 1981, health centers by November, 1981 and Government administration buildings by April 1982. Due to ineffective management and a shortage of skilled laborers, the contractor was unable to meet this schedule. However, the contractor completed and handed over all of the school buildings to the JVA by February 1982 and the health centers and the Government administration buildings by April 1982, thereby completing all project facilities by the contract completion date.

By the first quarter of CY 1982, the JVA had turned all the school buildings over to the Ministry of Education (MOE). The MOE began utilizing the new schools by using furniture from existing older schools. Meanwhile, the JVA awarded contracts to local firms to supply and deliver new furniture and equipment to the schools. Deliveries were completed by June 1982.

* Southern Ghor and Wadi Araba

Also, in September, 1982 the JVA awarded a contract to a local firm to furnish and equip the Government administration buildings that were built under the Project and these deliveries were completed in October, 1982. Upon completion of the furnishing process, the JVA handed these units over to different government agencies and utilization began immediately. On November, 1982 USAID personnel conducted a field investigation of these units and found that the type "A" administration buildings were occupied by the Ministries of Labor, Interior and Justice, the Islamic Court, Civil Statistic Department, Jordan Valley Farmers Association and Post Office Department. Meanwhile the type "B" Government administration buildings were occupied by the Post Office, Village Council, Jordan Valley Farmers Association and the JVA (maintenance departments for housing and irrigation).

In November, 1982 the work of connecting all schools and Government administration buildings to potable water sources was completed. Electricity, access roads to the main highway and wire fences around the property lines of each building were also completed by this time.

In December, 1982 the JVA awarded several contracts to local firms to supply and deliver furniture and medical equipment to the health centers constructed under these two Projects and delivery was completed on August 1, 1983. Meanwhile, intensive consultations took place between USAID/JVA and the Ministry of Health to plan and implement a timetable to furnish and deliver all medical equipment and to arrange for the training of the medical assistance staff required to operate the health centers. By November, 1983 all of the type "B" health centers were operational as out-patient clinics and staffed by a medical doctor, a nurse, an assistant pharmacist and two janitors. Due to financial constraints and shortage of staff, the maternity sections of these centers were not put into operation. The JVA has provided utilities (potable water, electricity and access roads) to all of these facilities.

2) Home Mortgage Loan

In July 1980, USAID approved a request from the JVA for reimbursement for the mortgage loans of 91 beneficiaries. Of these, 42 beneficiaries were classified as low income and all live in the Jordan Valley.

The remaining 49 beneficiaries were classified as high income. Of these 49 beneficiaries, 14 are not residents of Jordan Valley but are farm owners; the remaining 35 are Valley residents.

-D

In November 1981, the JVA requested reimbursement of the balance of the mortgage loans affecting another 169 beneficiaries of these 29 beneficiaries received home improvement loans, while the other 140 beneficiaries received mortgage loans to purchase new homes. All of the 169 beneficiaries were classified as low income and as valley residents. This request was approved by USAID and the mortgage loans were reimbursed in December 1981.

3) Village Streets

In December, 1980 the JVA awarded a contract to a local firm for grading and paving 30 Kms of village streets to serve villages, schools and other public buildings in the Jordan Valley. This work was completed in November, 1981.

4) Farm Roads

In August 1981 the JVA awarded a contract to a local firm to grade and pave about 43 kilometers of farm roads. This work was completed in April 1982.

5) Furniture and Equipment

In September, 1981, the JVA awarded a contract to a local firm to provide and deliver furniture to all schools, built under the VD II and VD III Projects. These deliveries were completed by June, 1982. In September, 1982 another contract was awarded to a local firm to provide and deliver furniture for the Government administration buildings constructed under the two Projects and deliveries were completed in October, 1982.

In December, 1982 the JVA awarded several contracts to local firms to provide and deliver furniture and medical equipment to all the health centers constructed under the VD II and VD III Projects. All deliveries were completed by August, 1983.

6) Disbursement Method

- a. Schools, Health Centers and Administration Buildings
As described in the interim evaluation, disbursement of the loan was set by the Loan Agreement to be made in foreign and local currencies. At the request of JVA, USAID issued two bank letters of commitment at the Chemical Bank of New York which opened two letters of credit in favor of the contractor, Shin Seung Corporation, one for a total value of US\$4,100,945 to cover the foreign exchange cost of VD II Project and the other for a total value of US\$1,272,889 to cover the

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foreign exchange cost of VD III Project components constructed in the Jordan Valley. Additionally, USAID issued a Direct Reimbursement Authority (DRA) in favor of JVA in total value of US\$2,206,166 to reimburse the construction costs of VD II contract in local currency, see Table 3.

b. Home Mortgage Loan

At the request of the JVA disbursement of the home mortgage loan funds were made to the Housing Bank in local currency. In July, 1980 and December, 1981 USAID reviewed and approved three separate requests made by the JVA to reimburse the Housing Bank a total sum of \$2.0 million in local currency.

7) Revisions to Original Plans

As described in the interim evaluation that was carried out in February, 1982, USAID approved a request from the JVA to delete the two schools to be built at El-Qarn from the Project description and to replace them with three schools to be constructed at Abu Habel, Maisara and Sleikat. Also, the JVA with its own funds, financed the construction costs of two schools and one health center constructed at Sweima village in the Jordan Valley.

The VD II Project Paper (PP) called for the construction of a type "A" health center at Muaddi village in the Jordan Valley. The JVA, in January 1981 requested USAID approval to postpone the construction of an operation theatre and bed service area at Muaddi health center. Justification submitted for this request was that, after consultation with the Ministry of Health, the size of the population at Muaddi could not justify such services at the time. Also the JVA agreed to build these sections in the future when there is need for such services. USAID reviewed and approved this request.

Under the VD III Project, eight schools and two Government administration buildings were planned to be built in the Jordan Valley. These units were added to the VD II Contract. In March, 1982, the JVA requested USAID approval to delete one Government administration building that was to have been built at El-Arda. The justification given for such action was that, the type "A" Government administration building constructed under the VD II Project at nearby Muaddi village, would adequately serve both the Muaddi and El-Arda communities. USAID reviewed and approved this revision.

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B. Village Development III

- 1) Schools, Health Centers, Housing and Administration Buildings
As described in the interim evaluation of February, 1982, the JVA awarded a construction contract in June 1979 to Shin Seung Corporation of Seoul, Korea to Construct the VD III Project facilities (schools, housing units and health centers) in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba. The contract period was 15 months and all work was scheduled to be completed by October, 1980.

At the time of contract awards, the contractor was engaged in two large housing projects in the Jordan Valley and Southern Ghors for the GOJ. During the first six months the contractor's progress rate was negligible. However, his progress improved rapidly after the housing projects were completed. During October and December 1981, representatives of the JVA and USAID inspected and accepted all the schools, housing units and health centers constructed in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba. The JVA, in turn, released all the school buildings, together with several housing units, to the Ministry of Education. MOE put these units into operation by moving old furniture from rented school buildings to all of the new schools with the exception of the two schools at Garandal and Beir Madkhour in Wadi Araba. Meanwhile, school teachers moved into the housing units. In June, 1982 the delivery of new furnishings and equipment to the new schools was completed.

In October, 1982 USAID staff members carried out an inspection visit to the VD III Project and found all of the schools, with the exception of Garandal and Beir Madkhour, were completed, equipped, staffed and in full operation. Also, potable water and electricity had been connected to all facilities in the Southern Ghors. Similar services were not provided for the facilities constructed in Wadi Araba because of the unavailability of utilities in that area. However, JVA water trucks provide these facilities with water twice a week. Staffing and operation of the health centers constructed in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba was not possible until furnishings and medical equipment were supplied and delivered in September, 1983. At the present time, the MOH is operating the type "A" health center in the Southern Ghors, that was originally designed to operate as a full hospital, as a type "B" outpatient clinic. Also, 40 out of the 50 housing units built under the VD III Project have been allocated for occupancy by the staff of the Ministries of Education and Health. This is in compliance with the covenant contained in Section 6.3 of the VD III Loan Agreement.

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In conclusion, all of the schools, housing units and health centers constructed under the VD III Project in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba are complete, furnished, equipped, staffed and in operation.

2) Water Supply Facilities

In September, 1981, using its own labor force, the JVA started installing water main transmission lines and distribution networks in the Southern Ghors. By December, 1982, 4 kilometers of main transmission pipelines and more than 50 kilometers of distribution networks were completed. All of the schools, housing units and health centers in the Southern Ghors area are connected to this water system. Water is supplied from three newly built concrete water reservoirs having a total capacity of 1,000 m³ and located at Mazra, Safi and Naqq'a. The JVA has executed about 400 house connections to supply residents of the Southern Ghors from this network system. The JVA has also installed 4 steel water tanks of 30 m³ capacity each to provide water to the population of Fedan, Garandal, Kanzara and Natel in Wadi Araba. Additionally, a concrete water reservoir of 200 m³ capacity together with a water distribution network and about 80 house connections were built in Rahma, in Wadi Araba.

3) Village Streets

In January, 1983 the JVA, using its own funds, awarded a contract to a local firm to construct 20 kilometers of village streets and access roads in the Southern Ghors. Work was completed in October, 1983. All the buildings constructed under the VD III Project in the Southern Ghors area have access roads connecting them to the main highway.

4) Furniture and Equipment

Furnishing and equipping the schools and health centers built under this project was completed simultaneously with the schools and health centers constructed in the Jordan Valley. The JVA awarded contracts to furnish and equip VD II and VD III Project components in one package. For details see section 2.A.(5) of this evaluation.

5) Disbursement Method

As described in the interim evaluation, USAID agreed to finance 90 percent of the cost of the facilities constructed under VD III Project in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba using the Fixed Amount Reimbursement (FAR) procedure. USAID issued a DRA in favor of the JVA for a total value of US\$5,420,000 to reimburse JVA, the local currency construction costs of the schools, health centers and housing units built in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba.

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6) Revisions to Original Plans

As described in the interim evaluation report of February, 1982, USAID approved the JVA's request to revise the design of 50 family housing units, changing it to 20 family houses and 30 single units (15 duplexes). This change was based on the fact that most of the employees of the Ministries of Education and Health assigned to serve in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba would be on bachelor status.

There are 4 schools in Wadi Araba that are identified by name in the VD III Project description. All were constructed under the VD III Project contract. However, two of these schools, Beir Madkhour and Garandal, are located in future resettlement villages where GOJ low cost housing programs, to settle nomads in Wadi Araba, have not yet started. The VD III Loan Agreement called for these schools to be furnished and staffed before the final (20%) of USAID's contribution toward construction costs under FAR from VD III Loan funds could be made. On April 1, 1983, the JVA informed USAID that it would be sometime before development around the schools at Beir Madkhour and Garandal would permit their utilization, and that GOJ funding for the construction of low cost village housing units would not be immediately forthcoming. The JVA requested that these two schools be deleted from the VD III Project description and be substituted by two schools built at Sweima village in the Jordan Valley. Originally the two schools at Sweima had been financed completely from JVA's own funds.

As described in the interim evaluation, conducted in February, 1982, the JVA, using its own funds, had awarded a contract to Shing Seung Corporation to build two schools and one health center at Sweima village in the Jordan Valley prior to awarding the VD II contract.

Since all of these schools serve the same purpose, that is educational facilities for the residents of the Jordan Valley and Southern Ghors under the Village Development program, USAID approved the JVA request and deleted the two schools at Beir Madkhour and Garandal from the VD III Project description, replacing them with the two schools built at Sweima. The two schools built at Sweima were deleted from the VD II Project description and replaced with the two schools at Beir Madkhour and Garandal.

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3. Project Evaluation

A. Village Development II

1) Planned Versus Actual

- a. The Project Paper anticipated the construction of all project components (schools, health centers, administration buildings, farm roads, village streets, including furnishings and equipment) would be complete by December 1980. The actual completion date for these activities, with the exception of furnishings and equipment was April, 1982 or 16 months behind the implementation schedule. The supply and delivery of furniture and equipment was finally completed in August, 1983, thirty-three months behind the PP implementation schedule.

The primary reason for delays in meeting the implementation schedule were:

- a) one year delay in preparation of contract documents, b) delay in the prequalification of contractors, and c) delay in supplying furniture and equipment. The JVA awarded bids to furnish the schools in September, 1981, on schedule and 7 months before the completion of construction. However contracts to furnish and equip the administration buildings and the health centers were not awarded until September/November 1982, i.e., 7-9 months after construction was completed.
- b. The Project Paper called for grading and paving of 9 kilometers of village streets and 43 kilometers of farm roads. JVA awarded contracts for about 150 kilometers of village streets and 850 kilometers of farm roads.
- c. The Project Paper called for the construction of 23 schools to serve 13 communities, four health centers, two regional and one local Government administration building in the Jordan Valley. Actually 25 schools were constructed under the project to serve 15 communities. Also, three type "B" health centers, one modified (half) type "A" health center plus two regional and two local Government administration buildings were constructed in the Valley.

2) Problems Identified

As described in the interim evaluation of February, 1982, three major problems were identified. They were:

- 1) Bid documents required by the GOJ called on the contractor to submit an excessive amount of performance guarantee of up to 30% of his contract price,
- 2) Early ordering of furniture and equipment for the VD I Project resulted in several items being lost and/or broken while in storage, and
- 3) Ineffective construction management efforts of the contractor caused a measurable delay in completion of the project components. Additionally, the following problems also contributed to the delay of the project:
 - a) Delay in awarding contracts to equip and furnish the Government administration buildings and health centers resulted in additional delays in occupying and operating these buildings until December, 1982 and September, 1983 respectively.
 - b) At the time, a shortage of trained medical assistants in the Ministry of Health such as midwives and female nurses caused some delays in start-up. Also, the maternity sections at the health centers are not yet operational due to financial constraints and a shortage of staff. At the present time, these clinics are staffed by one medical doctor, one nurse, one assistant pharmacist and two janitors.

B. Village Development III

1) Planned Versus Actual

- a. The Project Paper anticipated the completion of construction activities for all project components by October 1981. The facilities constructed under this project in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba met this date, but the facilities built in the Jordan Valley were not completed until April, 1982, i.e., 6 months after the anticipated completion date shown in the implementation schedule for the VD III Project. The PP anticipated that the access roads and water supply system to be constructed under the Project in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba would be complete by June, 1981. The actual completion date of these services occurred in October, 1982, i.e., 16 months after the anticipated date.
- b. The PP called for the construction of 2 Government administration buildings at Wadi El-Yabis and El-Arda in the Jordan Valley. However, it was decided that the Arda building was not needed and a regional administration building was constructed under the VD II Project at Muaddi to serve both Muaddi and El-Arda.
- c. The four schools contained in the Project description were constructed in the Wadi Araba. However, as explained previously, two of these schools, at Beir Madkhour and

Garandal, were located in future settlement villages in Wadi Araba. Utilization of these two schools at the present time is not possible. Therefore, both were deleted from the project description (for funding purpose) and were replaced by another two schools built under the VD II Project at Sweima in the Jordan Valley.

- d. As described in the interim evaluation of February 1982, twenty single family housing units and 15 duplex bachelor units were constructed instead of the 50 family housing units planned in the VD II Project Paper to be built in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba.

2) Problems Identified

- a) The two schools built at Beir Madkhour and Garandal in Wadi Araba were physically completed and provided with furniture. However, these schools could not be used until the low cost housing projects planned for the Wadi Araba area were complete. Due to changes in development priorities, the GOJ has postponed plans to finance and build these housing projects. However, USAID could not reimburse the JVA its full FAR contribution for the construction of these two schools until they were staffed and in operation.
- b) Condition Precedent, Section 5.5 of the VD III Project Loan Agreement specifies that before USAID can disburse its contribution towards the construction costs of health centers built under the Project to the JVA, all the health centers constructed under the VD I and VD II projects must be completed, furnished, equipped and staffed for operational use.

The VD II contract was awarded after the VD III contract, including the health centers in the VD II contract. The health centers built under the VD III Project were completed by December, 1981 while the health centers constructed under the VD II Project were completed in April, 1982. Meanwhile, contracts to furnish and equip these health centers were not awarded until November, 1982 and delivery was finally completed in September, 1983, some 16 months after completion of construction. Staffing and operating the centers was not possible until all equipment and furnishings were delivered. Through the years 1982 and 1983 several meetings and site visits by JVA/MOH and USAID representatives took place.. These meetings were to solve the issues of awarding tenders to equip the health centers and to persuade the MOH to train needed, skilled medical assistants to operate them.

- c) The Project Paper and CP 5.5 of the Loan Agreement did not contain any language on quantitative standards as to

levels of equipment and staffing expected to be provided to the VD I and VD II Project health centers. The Ministry of Health (MOH) is operating all type "B" and type "C" clinics constructed under the VD I, VD II and VD III Projects by providing these centers with medical doctors, nurses, assistant pharmacists and custodial staff.

4. Summary of Project Status

A. Village Development II

Construction of all VD II Project facilities (schools, administration buildings and health centers) has been completed and all facilities are furnished, equipped and fully utilized. Each building is connected to potable water, electricity and has paved road access to main highways. Wire fences have been built at the property line of each building. The construction of farm roads and village streets has been completed and all mortgage housing loans have been fully disbursed.

B. Village Development III

The construction of all VD III project facilities (schools, housing units and health centers) in the Jordan Valley, Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba is complete and these facilities are furnished, equipped and fully utilized. Each building is connected to potable water, electricity and paved access roads have been built. Wire fences have been built at the property line of each building. Most of the housing units have been allocated to Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education employees serving in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba. The JVA has completed installation of potable water systems and has constructed water tanks to serve the communities in the Southern Ghors. Also, about 20 kilometer of paved access roads have been built in the Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba to connect project facilities with main highways.

TABLE 1
VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT II
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES
(AS ACTUALLY CONSTRUCTED)

LOCATION	ROOMS	CL ROOMS	LIBRARY	CHEM LAB.	PHYSICS LAB	HAND CRAFT	HOME ECON	STORE	ADM	W.C.
Adasiya G, E/P	4	4		63	76				1	1
Adasiya B, E/P	12	8	1	1		1		1	1	1
Manshiya B, E/P	12	8	1	1		1		1	2	1
Zemaliya B, E/P	12	8	1	1		1		1	2	1
Zemaliya G, E/P	12	8	1	1			1	1	2	1
Mashare B, E	16	16								
Mashare G, S	4	4								
Balawneh B, P/S	24	19	1	1	1	1		1	2	2
Balawneh G, E/P	24	20	1	1			1	1	2	2
Dirar G, E/P	8	8							1	1
Abu Zegen G, E/P	8	4	1	1			1	1	1	1
Muaddi B, S	16	11	1	1	1	1		1	2	1
Muaddi G, E/P	16	12	1	1			1	1	2	1
Arda B, E/P	8	8							1	1
Arda G, E/P	16	12	1	1			1	1	2	1
Kafrein G, E/P	12	8	1	1		1		1	2	1
South Shuna G, E-P-S	24	19	1	1	1		1	1	2	1
South Shuna B, S	16	12		1	1	1		1	2	1
South Shuna B, P	16	12	1	1		1		1	2	2
Beir Madhour B, G, E/P	8	8							1	2
Grandal B, G, E/P	8	8							1	2
Sleikhat B/G	8	8		1		1			1	2
Abu Habel B/G	8	8							1	2
Maisara B/G	8	8							1	2
	300	241	13	15	4	9	6	14	36	32

B - OTHER FACILITY

1/2 Type A Health Facility built at Muaddi and Type B Health Facilities built at Manshiya, Karama and Sweima, Government Buildings built at Dirar, North Shuna, Karama and Dirar.

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TABLE 2

Village Development III Project
Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba Components

LOCATION	CLASSIFICATION	ROOMS	EDUCATIONAL FACILITY					HOUSING					
			CLASS ROOMS	LIBRARY	STORE	CHEM LAB	PHYSICS LAB	HAND CREFT	HOME ECON	ADM UNIT	WC UNIT	SINGLE UNIT	DOUBLE UNITE
Haditha	B E/P	16	12	1	1	1		1		2	1	2	1
Haditha	G E/P	16	12	1	1	1		1	1	2	1		
Mazra's	B S	24	19	1	1	1	1	1		2	1	4	5
Mazra's	G S	16	11	1	1	1	1		1	2	1		
Ramleh	B S	24	19	1	1	1	1	1		2	1	8	4
Ramleh	G E-P-S	24	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		
Naqa'a	B E-P	16	12	1	1	1		1		2	1	2	2
Naqa'a	G E/P	16	12	1	1	1			1	2	1		
Feifa	B E/P	8	6			1		1		1	1	2	1
Feifa	G E/P	8	6			1			1	1	1		
Feidan	B, G E/P	16	16							2	2	2	1
Sweima	B, E/P	12	8	1	1	1		1		1	1		
Sweima	B, G E/P	4	4							1	1		
Rahma	B, G E/P	8	8							1	2		
Beir													1
Madkhour													
		208	164	9	9	11	4	6	5	23	16	20	15

Type "A" Health Facility built at Ramleh, and Type "C" Health facility built at Rahmal

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TABLE 2-A

Village Development III Project

Jordan Valley Components
(as actually constructed)

Educational Facility										
LOCATION	CLASSIFICATION	ROOMS	CLASS ROOMS	LIBRARY	STORE	CHEM. LAB.	PHYSICS LAB.	HAND CRAFT	HOME ECON.	ADM UNIT
Dhrat Eralmil	B E	8	8							1
Dhrat Elramil	G E	8	8							1
Karama	B P/S	16	11	1	1	1	1	1		2
Karama	G P/S	16	11	1	1	1	1	1		2
Rama	B E-P S	16	11	1	1	1	1	1		2
Rama	G E-P-S	16	11	1	1	1	1		1	2
Ruweiha	B, G E	8	8							1
Kafrein	B P/S	16	11	1	1	1	1			2
		104	79	5	5	5	5	3	2	13

Government Building Type "B" built at Wadi El-Yabis

G - Girls

E - Elementary

S - Secondary

B - Boys

P - Prepar

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TABLE 3

Projects Expenditures

	<u>AID EXPENDITURE</u>		
	<u>Local Currency</u>	<u>Foreign Currency</u>	<u>Total</u>
a. Facilities constructed under VD II Project in the Jordan Valley	\$1,899,054.90	\$ 4,100,945.10	\$6,000,000.00
b. Facilities constructed under VD III Project in Jordan Valley	\$ 307,111.00	\$ 1,272,889.00	\$1,580,000.00
c. Facilities constructed under VD III Project in Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba	\$ 5,420,000.00	---	\$5,420,000.00
d. Housing Mortgage Loan Funds	\$ 2,000,000.00	---	\$2,000,000.00
Total	\$ 9,626,165.90	\$ 5,373,834.10	\$15,000,000.00

	<u>GOJ EXPENDITURE</u>	
	<u>Jordanian Dinars</u>	<u>Equivalent to Dols^{1/}</u>
a. Facilities constructed under VD II and VD III Project in the Jordan Valley	915,574.000	\$ 2,861,168.75
b. Facilities constructed under VD III Project in Southern Ghors and Wadi Araba.	200,000.000	625,000.00
c. Sweima site contract	202,040.000	631,375.00
d. Schools furniture	259,863.000	812,072.00
e. Equipment and furniture for Health Centers	197,802.000	618,131.00

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GOJ EXPENDITURE

	<u>Jordanian Dinars</u>	<u>Equivalent to Dols^{1/}</u>
f. Furniture for Administration Buildings	17,758.000	55,493.75
g. Village Streets and Farm Roads	4,000,000.000	12,500,000.00
h. Engineering Supervision Fee	150,000.000	468,750.00
Total	5,943,037.000	18,571,990.50
=====		

1/ Average Rate Exchange: \$ 1.00 = JD 0. 32

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