AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1980

ANNEX I
Africa

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USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse

AFRICA

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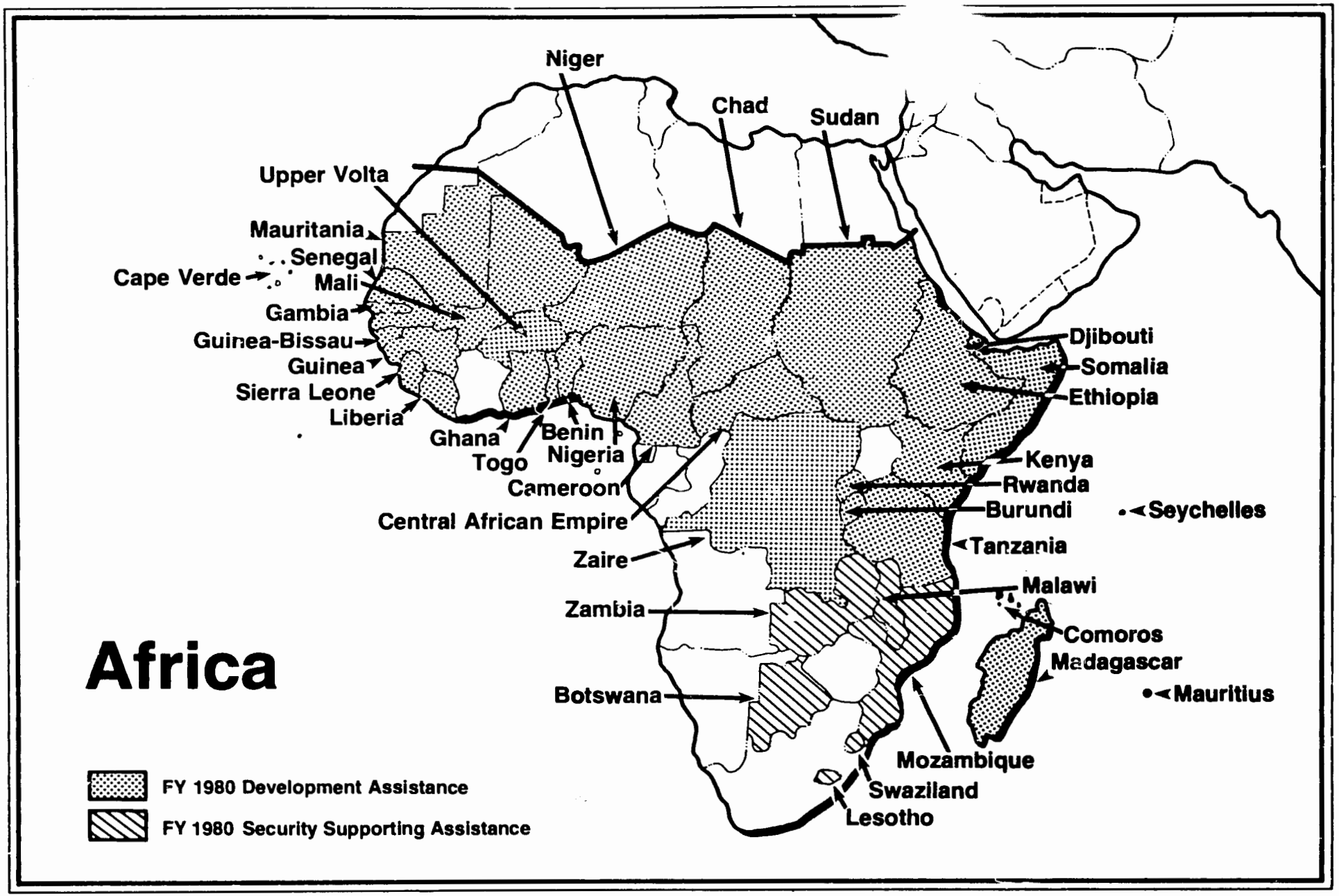
Africa
Niger
Chad
Sudan
Upper Volta
Mauritania
Senegal
Cape Verde
Mali
Gambia
Guinea-Bissau
Guinea
Sierra Leone
Liberia
Ghana
Togo
Benin
Nigeria
Cameroon
Central African Empire
Zaire
Zambia
Botswana
Djibouti
Somalia
Ethiopia
Kenya
Rwanda
Burundi
Tanzania
Seychelles
Malawi
Comoros
Madagascar
Mauritius
Mozambique
Swaziland
Lesotho
FY 1980 Development Assistance
FY 1980 Security Supporting Assistance

ANNEX I

Annex I presents to the Congress all Development Assistance and Security Supporting Assistance programs proposed for Africa for which A.I.D. is requesting funds for FY 1980.

This Annex is introduced by an overview which describes A.I.D.'s programs in Africa. Thereafter, the reader will find a statement on the Sahel Development Program followed by statements and Activity Data Sheets for the Sahelian Regional and the nine country programs. After the Sahelian section the other countries which comprise the remainder of the African development assistance program are described.

The next section of Annex I presents an overview of the Security Supporting Assistance (SSA) program in Southern Africa followed by statements and Activity Data Sheets for the six SSA countries and the regional program. It should be noted that regional projects are different from centrally funded activities which are described in Annex V. Annex I concludes with the tables on Terminating Programs and Additional Program Requirements.

Additional Program Requirements ("shelf projects") include projects and activities not noted in the proposal to the Congress but which represent valid development requirements. To the extent that additional funds become available from program attrition or for other reasons, such projects are candidates for funding in FY 80.

A.I.D. recognizes that inclusion of "shelf projects" does not constitute justification to the Congress for purposes of notification or program changes as required under the current Appropriation Act.

AFRICA - TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Overview of Africa	i
Development Assistance Program	
Overview of the Sahel Development Program	13
Sahel Regional Program	17
Cape Verde	39
Chad	49
Gambia	69
Mali	81
Mauritania	101
Niger	117
Senegal	135
Upper Volta	155
Africa-wide Development Assistance Programs	173
Benin	175
Burundi	185
Cameroon	197
Central African Empire	221
Djibouti	229
Ethiopia	239
Ghana	259
Guinea	279
Guinea-Bissau	287
Indian Ocean Programs (Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Comoros)	299
Kenya	319
Liberia	337
Nigeria	355
Rwanda	363
Sierra Leone	375
Somalia	385
Sudan	399
Tanzania	417
Togo	437
Zaire	447
Africa Regional Program	467
Overview of Security Supporting Assistance for Southern Africa	505
Botswana	509
Lesotho	529
Malawi	551
Mozambique	563
Swaziland	571
Zambia	589
Southern Africa Regional Program	599
Terminating Programs	None
Additional Program Requirements	609

REGION: AFRICA

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA
REGIONAL SUMMARY[1]

CP 80-19(10-78)

COUNTRY	ECONOMY	EDUCATION	POPULATION							HEALTH		
	GNP per capita (dollars, 1976)	Literacy Rate (Percent)	Total (thousands, mid 1978)	Annual Growth Rate (Percent)	Density (Persons per square mile)		Percent in Urban Areas		Percent Labor Force in Agriculture	Number of People per Doctor	Life Expectancy (Years)	Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births
					Pop/Agr Land	Pop/Total Land	1960's	1970's				
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
Cape Verde	260	27	315	2.3	n.a.	202	n.a.	n.a.	59	n.a.	50.0	79
Chad	120	14	4,285	2.1	88	9	7	14	91	48,000	38.5	190
Gambia	180	10	566	2.0	170	141	9	16	84	24,100	40.0	168
Mali	100	2	6,266	2.2	36	13	10	13	91	38,900	38.0	141
Mauritania	340	11	1,529	2.0	8	4	6	23	85	16,800	38.5	185
Niger	160	6	4,978	2.7	62	10	7	9	91	43,000	38.5	175
Senegal	390	6	5,399	2.8	100	71	23	32	76	16,400	40.0	170
Upper Volta	110	11	6,498	2.2	73	61	4	8	89	60,000	38.0	260
AFRICA-WIDE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM												
Benin	130	5	3,377	2.7	300	78	13	14	52	36,000	41.0	185
Burundi	120	10	4,050	1.5	580	368	2	2	86	46,900	39.0	170
Cameroon	290	12	8,018	1.8	110	44	16	20	82	26,400	41.0	156
Cen.Afr.Emp.	230	15	2,314	2.1	78	10	22	27	87	29,100	41.0	190
Comoros	200	58	316	2.5	770	376	n.a.	n.a.	65	13,700	42.5	52
Djibouti	1,940	n.a.	285	7.8*	n.a.	34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ethiopia	100	10	30,165	2.6	85	64	7	12	85	74,000	38.0	170
Ghana	580	43	10,695	2.7	170	116	23	31	55	11,200	43.5	133
Guinea	150	10	4,696	2.2	210	49	n.a.	19	84	22,300	41.0	172
G.-Bissau	120	5	619	0.8	n.a.	57	n.a.	2	86	n.a.	38.5	n.a.
Ivory Coast	610	20	7,379	3.6	100	59	n.a.	24	81	20,700	43.5	158
Kenya	240	60	14,846	3.3	350	66	8	11	80	16,500	50.0	51
Liberia	450	24	1,717	3.1	630	40	26	28	74	11,200	43.5	159
Madagascar	200	39	8,252	2.1	54	36	12	14	86	10,500	43.5	169
Mauritius	680	62	926	1.3	2,000	926	44	44	32	3,700	65.5	40
Nigeria	380	25	68,383	2.7	410	191	16	18	64	25,400	41.0	163
Rwanda	110	10	4,612	2.8	640	461	3	4	91	52,700	41.0	133

[1] Unless otherwise indicated data are for latest year available as noted in form number CP 80-16.

*Including high immigration.

REGION: AFRICA

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA
REGIONAL SUMMARY[1]

CP 80-19(10-78)

COUNTRY	ECONOMY	EDUCATION	POPULATION							HEALTH		
	GNP per capita (dollars, 1976)	Literacy Rate (Percent)	Total (thousands, mid 1978)	Annual Growth Rate (Percent)	Density (Persons per square mile)		Percent in Urban Areas		Percent Labor Force in Agriculture	Number of People per Doctor	Life Expectancy (Years)	Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births
					Pop/Agr Land	Pop/Total Land	1960's	1970's				
AFRICA-WIDE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (Continued)												
Seychelles	580	58	61	2.0	n.a.	610	25	26	26	3,400	n.a.	39
Sierra Leone	200	7	3,274	2.4	130	117	13	15	75	18,100	43.5	147
Somalia Rep.	110	15	3,403	2.4	26	14	n.a.	3	82	15,600	41.0	n.a.
Sudan	290	19	17,306	2.2	130	17	11	20	80	11,100	48.6	136
Tanzania	180	15	16,435	2.6	73	45	6	7	86	26,800	44.5	160
Togo	260	16	2,414	2.5	230	110	15	15	75	21,200	41.0	170
Zaire	140	15	26,354	2.4	220	29	21	29	78	24,700	43.5	160
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA												
Botswana	410	33	729	2.5	4	3	3	12	87	14,800	43.5	126
Lesotho	170	59	1,276	2.1	110	105	2	3	75	20,300	46.0	114
Malawi	140	22	5,677	2.5	260	123	5	10	88	38,900	41.0	176
Mozambique	170	7	9,751	2.2	41	32	n.a.	6	73	16,300	43.5	93
Swaziland	470	29	522	2.8	83	75	7	8	82	8,900	43.5	160
Zambia	440	47	5,415	3.1	36	19	20	36	69	13,400	44.5	160

[1] Unless otherwise indicated data are for latest year available as noted in form number CP 80-16.

REGION: AFRICA

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA
REGIONAL SUMMARY[1]

CP 80-19(10-78)

COUNTRY	ECONOMY	EDUCATION	POPULATION							HEALTH		
	GNP per capita (dollars, 1976)	Literacy Rate (Percent)	Total (thousands, mid 1978)	Annual Growth Rate (Percent)	Density (Persons per square mile)		Percent in Urban Areas		Percent Labor Force in Agriculture	Number of People per Doctor	Life Expectancy (Years)	Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births
					Pop/Agr Land	Pop/Total Land	1960's	1970's				
Sahel Summary[2]	183	8	29,836	2.4	69	37	10	15	87	40,000	38.7	187
African Development Assistance Summary[2]	273	22	239,897	2.6	250	109	14	17	75	29,100	42.6	150
Security Supporting Assistance Summary[2]	240	24	23,370	2.5	100	55	11	14	76	21,100	43.3	132
AID RECIPIENT REGIONAL SUMMARY[2]	261	21	293,103	2.6	220	97	13	16	76	37,800	42	152

[1] Unless otherwise indicated data are for latest year available as noted in form number CP 80-16.
[2] Total population is sum of all AID recipient countries. All other values are averages weighted by country populations.

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	70,500	22,200	-	-	-	7,500	a/ 40,800
Grants ...	258,789	73,644	4,481	21,865	23,261	14,545	120,993
Total ..	329,289	95,844	4,481	21,865	23,261	22,045	161,793
1979							
Loans	39,000	15,000	-	4,000	-	-	b/ 20,000
Grants ...	282,566	89,800	8,870	30,185	26,000	10,930	116,781
Total ..	321,566	104,800	8,870	34,185	26,000	10,930	136,781
1980							
Loans	35,250	8,000	-	2,250	-	-	c/ 25,000
Grants ...	386,750	105,300	7,376	39,650	24,400	30,024	180,000
Total ..	422,000	113,300	7,376	41,900	24,400	30,024	205,000

a/ Includes $110.7 mil. Security Supporting Assistance (SSA): $49.8 mil. Sahel Development Program (SDP), and $1.3 mil. Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974 (FDAA).
b/Includes $75.2 mil. for SDP; $45 mil. for SSA; $15.0 mil. for Africa Refugee Assistance; and $1.6 mil. FDAA.
c/Includes $105 mil. for SDP and $100 mil. for SSA.

Africa Overview

The U.S. economic assistance program is committed to helping alleviate poverty in Africa. A.I.D.'s program addresses the basic problems affecting the rural population which is the vast majority of Africa's poor. It concentrates on assistance to increase agricultural production and rural incomes and the satisfaction of basic human needs.

As a condition of life, poverty is dominant through Africa which contains 20 of the world's 30 least developed countries. The quality of life in sub-Saharan Africa remains among the lowest in the world.

- Life expectancy averages about 45 years compared with 53 years in the entire developing world and 71 years in the United States.

- Out of every 100 infants born, 15 die before their first year, 33 within their first five years.

- 70% to 80% of the people are without health services and medical facilities.

- Over 80% of the population is illiterate.

- Endemic disease bars valuable agricultural areas from production.

- 76% of Africa's labor force is engaged in agriculture but food production lags behind the 2.7% average annual population growth rate. As a result serious food shortages are foreseen.

- Inadequate transportation systems prevent agricultural and social services from reaching isolated rural people; prevent food from reaching markets and areas in need.

Even though the U.S. is a minor donor in Africa -- A.I.D. programs comprise 5-10% of total donor assistance -- the United States has a strong interest in African development.

- Widespread African poverty and halting economic progress provide a basis for political confrontation and disruption.

- Africa provides an important source of raw materials for U.S. industry.

- U.S. trade and investment in majority-ruled Africa is growing substantially.

- Many Americans have historic ties to Africa.

- The potential for economic and social development in Africa is substantial and realizable.

U.S. Program and Objectives

A.I.D.'s programs in Africa are directed to help meet the critical needs of the rural poor majority.

Agricultural and Rural Development

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Food Policy Research Institute have projected a sharp increase in food deficits unless agricultural development efforts are expanded. Therefore, major agricultural programs include:

- Integrating rural development projects designed to increase food production as well as to provide health, nutrition, and other priority rural services.

- Training at all levels in agricultural skills.

- Strengthening institutional capabilities for agricultural research, planning, and dissemination of information through extension services.

- Developing self-sustaining distribution systems for such basics as new seeds, fertilizer, simple equipment, and the credit to buy them. Marketing services -- including needed transportation and storage -- are planned.

- Recent studies indicate that by 1990, Africa will require substantial amounts of imported food of which Nigeria will require 50%. A.I.D. intends to foster ties between U.S. and Nigerian agricultural institutions in order to accelerate Nigeria's agricultural production.

Education and Human Resources

A.I.D. assistance emphasizes practical education and training through formal and non-formal programs. The projects are primarily aimed at rural people to encourage their participation in education. Technical training for middle-to-low level personnel engaged in rural development activities is included. Programs for African professional and managerial leadership are being expanded.

Health and Family Planning

Community-based health services for rural people will receive an increased proportion of A.I.D. assistance. Particular attention will be paid to mothers and children.

In combination, the effects of malnutrition, infections, communicable diseases, lack of safe water supplies and lack of environmental sanitation pose critical development problems for the African continent. Women and children are particularly affected.

A.I.D. will devote its efforts to such activities as an Africa-wide, expanded immunization program and communicable disease control program for children; an integrated and affordable rural health delivery system; the provision of safe water supplies and sanitation programs; and controlling major endemic tropical diseases which are major health constraints on agricultural production.

African concern about excessive population growth rates and their impact on fragile economies and development programs is growing. U.S. programs help to inform the African people and their government leaders about these effects of over-population on people's lives and on their national life as well.

Special Initiatives

As African development proceeds, the inadequacy of energy resources and transportation services is increasingly evident as a major block to growth and equity.

Energy

The need for alternative energy sources in Africa has become starkly apparent in recent years with increased petroleum prices off-setting scarce foreign exchange. The ever-increasing demand for firewood is causing massive deforestation. A.I.D. is working in several African countries, on the development of alternative energy systems and also assisting in reforestation programs, particularly in the Sahel.

Transportation

Large numbers of Africa's rural people are isolated because transportation networks have not been constructed and maintenance systems are poorly developed. The lack of transportation systems between small farmers, markets and services is a key impediment to economic development progress. A.I.D. plans to assist in initiating and maintaining maintenance transportation services.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION

(In thousands of dollars)

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	OTHER PROGRAMS
AFRICA REGIONAL							
1978	42,204	15,211	416	6,988	13,064	6,525	---
1979	66,347	16,276	5,061	11,014	14,626	4,370	15,000
1980	66,905	16,695	2,209	18,459	14,729	14,613	---
BENIN (DAHOMEY)							
1978	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1979	1,185	195	---	990	---	---	---
1980	1,890	300	---	1,590	---	---	---
SSA BOTSWANA							
1978	15,070	---	---	---	---	---	SSA 15,070
1979	13,853	1,800	---	473	---	580	11,000
1980	16,000	---	---	---	---	---	16,000
BURUNDI							
1978	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1979	1,765	1,765	---	---	---	---	---
1980	4,970	1,710	---	---	---	3,260	---
CAMEROON							
1978	11,421	1,429	430	1,672	290	7,600	---
1979	7,514	3,634	800	2,300	380	200	---
1980	8,018	4,492	200	2,901	230	195	---
CAPE VERDE							
1978	7,983	900	---	525	---	5,765	793
1979	2,057	---	---	---	---	---	2,057
1980	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	3,000
CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA REGIONAL (Sahel Regional)							
1978	18,992	1,400	---	---	---	950	16,642
1979	17,775	---	---	---	---	---	17,775
1980	24,750	---	---	---	---	---	24,750
CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE							
1978	475	40	215	220	---	---	---
1979	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1980	658	---	---	658	---	---	---
CHAD							
1978	10,973	1,084	---	411	1,315	---	8,163
1979	7,090	---	---	---	---	---	7,090
1980	9,833	---	---	---	---	---	9,833

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(In thousands of dollars)

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	OTHER PROGRAMS
DJIBOUTI, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF							
1978	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1979	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---
1980	1,100	1,100	---	---	---	---	---
ETHIOPIA							
1978	3,448	2,924	---	---	274	---	250
1979	10,513	9,950	---	---	563	---	---
1980	8,780	7,492	---	---	1,268	---	---
GAMBIA, THE							
1978	952	---	---	---	---	---	952
1979	1,900	---	---	---	---	---	1,900
1980	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	3,000
GHANA							
1978	6,859	3,510	790	1,401	1,097	---	61
1979	7,130	5,141	844	250	620	275	---
1980	7,296	3,905	866	1,230	810	485	---
GUINEA							
1978	1,810	1,810	---	---	---	---	---
1979	2,500	2,500	---	---	---	---	---
1980	2,200	2,200	---	---	---	---	---
GUINEA-BISSAU							
1978	1,260	650	---	---	610	---	---
1979	2,440	1,590	---	---	850	---	---
1980	1,525	1,115	---	---	410	---	---
KENYA							
1978	30,602	29,108	1,004	390	---	---	100
1979	19,847	14,553	594	4,700	---	---	---
1980	20,584	16,384	450	3,750	---	---	---
SA LESOTHO							
1978	5,345	---	---	---	---	---	5,345
1979	5,064	1,940	200	1,600	750	574	---
1980	17,500	---	---	---	---	---	17,500
LIBERIA							
1978	5,267	894	75	1,007	2,595	696	---
1979	6,615	1,270	---	694	3,311	1,340	---
1980	5,030	1,412	---	220	2,848	550	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION

(In thousands of dollars)

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	OTHER PROGRAMS
MALAWI							
1978	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1979	3,305	3,305	---	---	---	---	---
1980	5,500	---	---	---	---	---	5,500
MALI							
1978	9,660	2,550	200	535	---	---	6,375
1979	13,022	---	---	---	---	---	13,022
1980	19,080	---	---	---	---	---	19,080
MAURITANIA							
1978	5,289	800	---	---	---	---	4,489
1979	6,690	---	---	---	---	---	6,690
1980	6,837	---	---	---	---	---	6,837
MAURITIUS							
1978	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1979	250	---	---	---	---	250	---
1980	250	---	---	---	---	250	---
MOZAMBIQUE							
1978	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1979	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1980	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	3,000
NIGER							
1978	10,324	1,975	---	2,800	---	84	5,465
1979	9,556	---	---	---	---	---	9,556
1980	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	13,000
NIGERIA							
1978	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1979	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1980	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	---	---
RWANDA							
1978	1,567	1,567	---	---	---	---	---
1979	4,136	4,136	---	---	---	---	---
1980	6,537	3,897	2,640	---	---	---	---
SENEGAL							
1978	7,825	1,500	---	1,000	---	---	5,325
1979	9,700	---	---	---	---	1,300	8,400
1980	13,500	---	---	---	---	---	13,500

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-01(10-78)

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	OTHER PROGRAMS
SEYCHELLES							
1978	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1979	200	200	---	---	---	---	---
1980	200	200	---	---	---	---	---
SIERRA LEONE							
1978	2,900	2,700	---	---	---	200	---
1979	3,151	2,911	---	---	---	240	---
1980	2,441	2,270	---	---	---	171	---
SOMALI REPUBLIC							
1978	3,253	3,253	---	---	---	---	---
1979	4,000	1,000	---	2,000	---	1,000	---
1980	11,700	7,300	---	3,900	---	500	---
SOUTHERN AFRICA REGION							
1978	39,245	---	---	---	1,647	---	SSA 37,598
1979	15,500	---	---	---	1,500	---	14,000
1980	18,000	---	---	---	---	---	18,000
SUDAN							
1978	7,616	4,010	---	3,400	206	---	---
1979	15,960	9,450	---	6,130	400	---	---
1980	30,163	14,800	---	4,663	700	10,000	---
SSP SWAZILAND							
1978	12,666	---	---	---	---	---	12,666
1979	4,161	1,195	200	1,640	700	446	---
1980	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	9,000
TANZANIA							
1978	17,136	15,053	1,151	838	96	---	---
1979	15,457	11,892	1,171	1,094	1,300	---	---
1980	20,253	14,678	1,011	1,579	2,985	---	---
TOGO							
1978	1,103	---	200	678	---	225	---
1979	1,355	---	---	1,000	---	355	---
1980	1,300	300	---	1,000	---	---	---
UPPER VOLTA							
1978	8,045	3,476	---	---	2,067	---	2,500
1979	8,664	---	---	---	---	---	8,664
1980	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	12,000

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(In thousands of dollars)

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

		TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	OTHER PROGRAMS
ZAIRE								
	1978	9,999	---	---	---	---	---	9,999
	1979	9,897	9,097	---	300	500	---	---
	1980	12,200	9,850	---	1,950	400	---	---
ZAMBIA								
	1978	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	30,000
	1979	20,500	---	---	---	500	---	20,000
	1980	31,000	---	---	---	---	---	31,000
TOTAL			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23,351	[illegible]	
	1978	329,289 a/	95,644	4,481	21,865	23,261	22,045	161,793
	1979	319,939	104,800	8,870	34,185	26,000	10,930	135,154
	1980	422,000	113,300	7,376	41,900	24,400	30,024	205,000

a/ Bilateral country figures exclude funds for Self-Help. African Manpower Development, and Accelerated Impact projects which are included within totals for African Regional program.

1979 ADD TO AFR. REG. 143 45 43 90 23

SSA 115,677
SAHEL 49,846
DA 1,269
165,792

AFRICA

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

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PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-77)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							a/
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	80,041	13,685	200	5,271	3,382	6,799	50,704
Total ..	80,041	13,685	200	5,271	3,382	6,799	50,704
1979							b/
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	78,081	–	–	–	–	1,300	76,781
Total ..	78,081	–	–	–	–	1,300	76,781
1980							c/
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	105,000	–	–	–	–	–	105,000
Total ..	105,000	–	–	–	–	–	105,000

a/ Includes $49.8 million Sahel Development Program (SDP) and $1.3 million Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974 (FDAA).
b/ Includes $75.2 million SDP and $1.6 million FDAA.
c/ SDP Funds.

Sahel Development Program

One of the world's poorest regions is the Sahel, encompassing the eight African countries of Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger, Chad, Senegal, The Gambia and Cape Verde. Since 1965, per capita agricultural productivity and income have declined in the region as a whole. The physical quality of life index based upon literacy, life expectancy and other social indicators averages 18 for the Sahel as compared to an average index value of 39 for the lowest income countries in the world. By whatever measure, the 85% of the people who reside in the rural areas of the Sahel endure an extraordinarily low standard of living and stark existance.

Subject to normally low rainfall, increases of both people and livestock over the years have hastened deterioration of the land and lessened the abilities of the fragile economies of the region to withstand recurrent drought. The region's vulnerability became apparent to the world in 1973-75 when a major drought led to crop failure and the death of thousands of people and their animal herds, with the uprooting and destitution of even more people.

The international community responded with a major relief effort, to which the U.S. contributed $230 million. An organization composed of all Sahelian states, the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), was formed during that period to mobilize and coordinate drougt relief. Even while this massive relief program was underway, there was a recognition by Sahelians and donors alike that they were dealing with symptoms rather than causes and that a new focus on the region's productive capacities was required if the disastrous effects of another drought were to be avoided. Consequently, a new Sahelian and donor organization, the Club du Sahel, began to plan comprehensive, long-term development of the Sahel. This approach was endorsed at the first meeting of the Club in March, 1976.

International technical groups were formed in rainfed and irrigated agriculture, livestock and fisheries, ecology and forestry, human resources and health, and transportation to develop strategies and to identify projects dealing with the problems and constraints of the region. At the second meeting of the Club in May 1977, an overall strategy was adopted along with the long-term goals of regional food self-sufficiency and self-sustaining economic growth. A.I.D. participated in this planning work with the express support of the Congress which in FY 1978 authorized $200 million to help launch the Sahel Development Program. Of the $200 million, $50 million was appropriated in FY 1978 (supplementing $29 million of previous, ongoing activities) and $75 million was appropriated in FY 1979.

FY 1980 Program

For FY 1980, A.I.D. requests $105 million for the third year of the Sahel Development Program. This amount includes all A.I.D. bilateral and regional projects for the Sahelian countries.

Agricultural improvement is necessary to achieve food self-sufficiency. A.I.D. is assisting with rainfed agricultural projects in Mali (Operation Mils), Senegal (Cereals Production II). Niger (Niger Cereals) and Upper Volta (Eastern ORD) and with irrigated agricultural projects in Mali (Action Riz-Sorgho) and Senegal (Small Irrigated Perimeters). In these projects, improved seed varieties are being disseminated. Mechanical, animal and manual cropping techniques are introduced and pest and disease control provided as well as farm credit for both food staples and cash crops. Looking beyond lands presently under cultivation, the five river basins of the Sahel account for most of the region's two million hectares of untapped agricultural soils. Efforts will begin on a multilateral basis to develop the Senegal River Basin for Senegal, Mauritania, Mali and other basins.

Twenty-five percent of the Sahelians population, with a family income of between $70 and $150 per person, are dependent upon livestock. The quality of herds must be improved for farm use, consumption and meat export. A.I.D. is assisting major projects in livestock or mixed farming in Mali, Chad and The Gambia. These involve the training of livestock extension officers, cattle feeding, animal health measures and marketing assistance.

A.I.D. is helping to develop village-based health systems in Niger, Mali and Senegal through training paramedical personnel and strengthening health delivery in these countries. A regional Demographic Data Collection and Analysis project, administered by the Sahel Institute, will provide the basis for improved economic and social development planning at the country level. A.I.D. has also begun human resources projects to strengthen the capability of Sahelian institutions in formal and non-formal education. Such projects are presently underway or planned in Chad, Niger, Upper Volta, Mali, Cape Verde and Senegal. In several projects, A.I.D. is helping to expand the economic opportunities for women in the countryside.

The total Sahelian road network consists of only 48,000 miles of mostly secondary and feeder roads, of which about 90% are in poor or partially seviceable condition. As a consequence, rural areas are isolated and agricultural development and marketing impeded. A.I.D. is assisting with the improvement and maintenance of rural roads in Chad and Upper Volta. These projects provide construction and training of road construction and maintenance brigades.

The Sahel countries have a very high interest in reforestation. CILSS has proposed a dramatic increase in the reforestation effort. To deal with the problem of deteriorating soils and woodlands, A.I.D. has projects underway or planned in Niger, Upper Volta, Chad, Senegal, Mali, Mauritania and The Gambia to provide for the rehabilitation of soils, water and natural vegetation. Activities include development of comprehensive plans and resource surveys, establishment of forestry schools and training of forestry agents, implementation of pilot projects for sand dune stabilization, reforestation and pasturage, and establishment of forest plantations to insure sustained production of fuel wood.

Finally, the development and application of renewable energy techniques is being given increasing importance by The Sahelians. A.I.D. is assisting Mali, Niger and Senegal in the development of alternative energy sources. Projects include the use of solar-powered driers, grinders, cookers, water pumps and water heaters to take advantage of the existing solar and river energy resources.

The CILSS and Club du Sahel have established effective planning arrangements to address Sahel-wide development. Through various working groups, a framework now exists for bringing Sahelians and donor countries together to review development strategies and priorities, to analyze problems common to the region, to coordinate action plans and to

marshall the necessary resources. Initial strategies on key development activities have been formulated and a preliminary "first generation" of projects totaling $3 billion has been identified.

Specific donors design and agree to undertake projects generally at the national level. Some projects also receive multi-donor financing. As a result of the joint planning and focus, development dollars to the Sahel increased by 28% since 1974 to approximately $1.2 billion. The OPEC states, as new donors, now participate directly in the Sahel Development Program along with ten European countries plus Canada and the United States and forty international organizations, including fourteen African regional groups.

Over the next year, the CILSS and Club with U.S. involvement will be undertaking a major effort to refine and improve the development strategy for the Sahel as a region as well as to devise a system to monitor the implementation of the CILSS first generation projects for evaluating progress. Efforts will be initiated to strengthen the project planning capability of the eight Sahelian governments. In addition, the CILSS and Club Secretariats and the Sahel governments will streamline and strengthen their evolving relationships.

A.I.D. strengthened its role in the Sahel early last year by upgrading five of its eight field offices to full mission status. These new field structures will help relate country programs more directly to the region-wide planning and programming now underway within the framework of the CILSS and the Club. A.I.D. country directors in the Sahel will convene periodically in a Sahel Mission Directors Council to coordinate A.I.D. strategy in their individual countries. In addition, an A.I.D. interdisciplinary technical planning unit in the Sahel will provide day-to-day contact with the working groups of CILSS and help evolve a detailed U.S. strategy for the region.

In the coming months, special attention will be given to specific Sahelian problems, such as the relationship between rainfed crop production, irrigation and new lands development; the means of expanding cereals production and farmer income through improvements in marketing, storage and price incentives. Reforestation and energy conservation and alternative energy production will be considered. A road construction strategy will be required within the Sahel as a region and between Sahelian countries and the coast to facilitate agricultural production and marketing. The financing of recurrent costs of the expanding development programs of the Sahelian states is also to be studied.

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	19,504	2,170	–	–	–	950	16,384a/b/
Total ..	19,504	2,170	–	–	–	950	16,384a/b/
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	17,775	–	–	–	–	–	17,775a/c/
Total ..	17,775	–	–	–	–	–	17,775a/c/
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	24,750	–	–	–	–	–	24,750a/
Total ..	24,750	–	–	–	–	–	24,750a/

a/ Funding from Sahel Development Program
b/ Funding from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974
c/ Includes $154,000 carryover from FY 78 SDP appropriation

U.S. Interests

The eight states of the Sahel (Cape Verde, Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Mali, Niger, Upper Volta and Chad) are among the world's poorest countries. They all share the effects of continued vulnerability to drought, unreliable agricultural production, progressive deforestation and debilitating disease and health-related problems.

As a result of the great drought, from 1968-74, the Sahelian states organized into the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) as a means to bring world-wide attention to their economic development programs. The CILSS/donor Club du Sahel was formed in 1976 to coordinate donor aid programs and provide a framework for donors and recipients to develop an overall aid strategy for the Sahel.

United States interests in the Sahel are humanitarian and arise from our concern to help improve the quality of life of the people living in that difficult and harsh environment. A.I.D.'s program is defined within the framework of the Club du Sahel/CILSS strategy for drought control and development. Through the Club/CILSS, this evolving strategy provides the context for both donors and Sahelians to work together to achieve regional food self-sufficiency and self-sustaining socio-economic growth. Since low and often declining agricultural production is a major constraint to development of the region, A.I.D.'s major goal in FY 1980, as in recent years, is to continue to assist in improving agricultural productivity in the Sahel.

Regional Projects

Some development problems are better addressed in a regional context, not as country-specific, bilateral development problems. A.I.D. supports regional programs in the Sahel for several reasons: (1) to address core problems which are endemic to the whole region; (2) to achieve maximum impact and strengthen regional organizations; (3) to direct development assistance toward specific regional interests; and (4) to avoid unnecessary and costly duplication. In some cases, such as regional transport planning and water and lake basin development, regional projects are the most effective way to allocate resources for both the Sahelians and A.I.D.

Water Basin Development

Water is critical to the survival of the Sahel and the development of the water basins is a significant way to reduce the region's endemic vulnerability to recurrent drought. In order to prevent the disastrous consequences of mismanagement of this one great natural resource, as well as maximize the agricultural potential of the Sahel, A.I.D. encourages comprehensive and integrated planning for the water basins. In order to achieve this goal, the U.S. provides assistance to the five water basin organizations in the region.

-- The Organization of Senegal River Basin States (OMVS) has defined a comprehensive development program. In FY 80, A.I.D. will continue to support crop development, agricultural research and institutional development of

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the OMVS headquarters.

-- A.I.D. is working with other members of the Club du Sahel/CILSS to develop alternative development strategies for the Niger River Commission, the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the Gambia River Basin Commission. The Volta Valley Authority receives financing from the U.S. through our bilateral program in Upper Volta.

Health

During the last year, the U.S. has successfully promoted the concept of village-based health care as the basic tenet of the Sahel development strategy for the health sector. Through the Club/CILSS forum, the U.S. has encouraged several Sahelian governments to initiate child-spacing components into community health programs. In FY 80, A.I.D. will use the Club mechanism as a means to identify and implement acceptable solutions to problems arising from the relationships between population growth and development. Specifically, A.I.D. will work with the Sahel Institute to prepare a region-wide program for demographic data collection and analysis.

Transportation

Infrastructure in the Sahel is generally primitive outside of capital cities. The need for transport planning is critical if development is to proceed. Through a regional transport planning unit in the CILSS, the U.S. will support a Sahel-wide effort to improve the ability of each Sahelian country to plan its transport development. A.I.D. will also continue to finance the planning and design of road networks as well as assist in the rehabilitation and limited construction of secondary roads serving rural areas.

Other regional projects address additional region-wide development problems:

The Regional Food Crop Protection project is part of a more than $70 million multidonor comprehensive Crop Protection Program coordinated by the CILSS. As part of the 15 year CILSS program, this project will establish an effective region-wide system for pest surveillance and undertake research to develop integrated pest control techniques for major food crops in the Sahel.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

-- FY 80 Sahel Regional Programs will continue to provide support for regional initiatives to improve and increase Agricultural Production ($14.9 million)

-- Programs providing support to the Club du Sahel/CILSS Sahel Development Program secretariats, working groups and institutions will be continued ($2.4 million)

-- Small scale high impact local development activities will be continued in the eight Sahelian countries ($3.5 million)

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	4	6	6
PASA[c]	5	6	6
Contract	36	54	62
Total	45	66	74
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	34	127	141
Contract	-	-	-
Total	34	127	141

[a]U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
[b]FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
[c]Participating agency technicians.
[d]Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	4,894 a/	6,120 a/	6,044 a/
Grants	9,635	22,602	23,323
Total AID	14,579	28,722	29,367
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	–	–	–
Total P.L. 480	–	–	–
Total AID and P.L. 480	14,529	28,722	29,367

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		–		–		–
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		–		–		–
World Food Programs		–		–		–
Gov't.-to-Gov't		–		–		–
Title II Total		–		–		–
Total P.L. 480		–		–		–

Through the Sahel Water Data project, the U.S. contributes to a multidonor region-wide program, under CILSS auspices, to improve the meteorological and hydrological services of the CILSS member states.

The Sahel Regional Aid and Coordination project helps to support the CILSS and Club du Sahel Secretariats and the Sahel Institute as one way to improve the planning and management of region-wide development activities in the Sahel.

The Planning, Management and Research project permits A.I.D. to carry out project design and studies consistent with the Club/CILSS strategy for development of the Sahel.

In FY 80, the Sahel Local Development project will make $3 million available to the A.I.D. Missions in the Sahel for financing small-scale village activities in each country.

The regional Self-Help project permits U.S. Embassies in the Sahelian countries to make low cost/high impact interventions at the local level in response to initiatives by Sahelian groups. Examples of this type of activity are construction of small grain warehouses, school buildings, cooperative centers and marketing stalls.

OFFICE OF SAHEL AND FRANCOPHONE WEST AFRICA AFFAIRS:
Jim Kelly

a/ Includes funding from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SAHEL REGIONAL

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
GRAIN PRODUCTION AND MARKETING		G	625-0161	71	1,681	1,261	---	420	---	---	---
WEST AFRICA MAJOR CEREALS		G	625-0305	70	3,516	3,171	---	345	---	---	---
CENTRAL VETERINARY LAB		G	625-0610	72	1,737	1,251	---	400	---	86	---
OMVS DATA AND INSTITUTIONAL DEV.		G	625-0620	76 a/	4,700	---	---	1,500	---	2,800	---
INVESTMENT AND CREDIT FACILITY		L	625-0715	73	2,000	274	---	473	---	515	---
CA LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MKTG.		G	625-0803	70	1,463	1,188	---	275	---	---	---
SAHEL CROP PROTECTION		G	625-0916	75 a/	1,195	870	---	325	---	---	---
SAHEL WATER DATA NETWORK AND DEV.		G	625-0917	76	2,290	1,113	---	1,129	---	48	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		G	625-0926	76 a/	1,613	1,406	---	207	---	---	---
INSTIT BUILDING SOCIO-ECON DEV (PVO)		G	625-0930	78	1,000	---	---	600	---	400	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					21,195	10,534	---	5,674	---	3,849	
GRANTS					19,195	10,260	---	5,201	---	3,334	
LOANS					2,000	274	---	473	---	515	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
LAKE CHAD BASIN TELECOMMUNICATIONS		G	625-0501	78	1,827	957	---	750	---	120	---
LAKE CHAD TWO ROADS LINK		G	625-0534	78	1,550	819	---	525	---	206	---
MALI HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT		L	625-0614	73	3,250	1,274	---	1,115	---	861	---
OMVS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT		G	625-0617	75 a/	446	---	---	200	---	246	---
PARAKOU-MALANVILLE ROAD		L	625-0714	72	12,000	11,284	---	600	---	116	---
INVESTMENT AND CREDIT FACILITY		L	625-0715	73	15,495	10,617	---	1,860	---	2,100	---
NIGER RIVER BRIDGE AND PORT CONSTRUCTION		L	625-0716	73	525	356	---	77	---	89	---
COTONOU BRIDGE AND DAM		L	625-0888	74	10,900	5,895	---	1,995	---	2,363	---
SAHEL REG. AID COORDINATION AND PLANNING		G	625-0911	76	1,817	1,732	---	85	---	---	---
NIGER RIVER BASIN DEV. AND PLANNING		G	625-0915	76	1,411	21	---	600	---	500	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		G	625-0926	76 a/	1,208	1,090	---	118	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					50,429	34,045	---	7,925	---	6,601	
GRANTS					8,259	4,619	---	2,278	---	1,072	
LOANS					42,170	29,426	---	5,647	---	5,529	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM											
LCBC INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	*	G	625-0005	80	---	---	---	---	250	---	4,250
SAHEL REG TRAINING FOR INLAND FISHERIES	*	G	625-0009	80	---	---	---	---	250	50	1,950
LCBC LIVESTOCK AND MIXED AGRICULTURE	*	G	625-0010	79	---	---	900	150	1,100	650	3,558
GAMBIA RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT	*	G	625-0012	80	---	---	---	---	200	---	4,800
SAHEL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT	*	G	625-0013	80	---	---	---	---	535	---	5,715
OMVS AGRONOMIC RESEARCH II	*	G	625-0605	78	500	---	373	483	900	717	4,417
OMVS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT		G	625-0617	75	b/	---	500	200	---	300	---
OMVS DATA AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	*	G	625-0620	76	b/	---	---	---	1,500	---	11,500
SAHEL REG. AID COORDINATION & PLANNING	*	G	625-0911	76	1,907 b/	162	2,068	1,400	2,102	---	---

* *Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SAHEL REGIONAL

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
SAHEL CROP PROTECTION		G	625-0916	75	1,600 b/	51	---	675	---	800	---
SAHEL WATER DATA NETWORK AND MGT.	*	G	625-0917	78	1,711 b/	---	954	875	1,313	1,550	---
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS	*	G	625-0927	79	---	---	400	100	500	600	2,600
REGIONAL FOOD CROP PROTECTION	*	G	625-0928	78	3,400	---	4,500 b/	3,200	6,500	5,300	20,350
PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH	*	G	625-0929	78	7,266	2,133	3,980	5,500	4,100	3,700	---
INSTIT BUILDING SOCIO-ECON DEV (PVO).	*	G	625-0930	79	b/	---	1,000	250	2,000	1,500	---
SPECIAL SELF HELP PROGRAM(SDP)	*	G	625-0932	79	b/	---	500	250	500	500	---
SAHEL LOCAL DEVELOPMENT	*	G	625-0933	79	---	---	2,600	650	3,000	2,250	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					16,384	2,346	17,775	13,733	24,750	17,917	
GRANTS					16,384	2,346	17,775	13,733	24,750	17,917	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					88,008	46,925	17,775	27,332	24,750	28,367	
GRANTS					43,838	17,225	17,775	21,212	24,750	22,323	
LOANS					44,170	29,700	---	6,120	---	6,044	

a/ Includes funding under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974
b/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: SAHEL REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) Institutional Development	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 250		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,500
NUMBER 625-0005 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 55	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To establish a planning unit for water resource utilization and to augment the LCBC's staff to permit more effective implementation of development projects.

Background: Four countries (Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon) share the waters and immediate land surrounding Lake Chad. The Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) was established in 1964 by the four countries for the purpose of promoting the systematic and integrated development of the land, water and human resources potential of the Lake Chad Basin. In 1972, the Lake Chad Basin Development Fund was established for the purpose of planning, implementing and maintaining specific development projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: In 1976 the Executive Secretary of the LCBC requested the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to coordinate the design and execution of a multidonor assistance program in support of the integrated regional development of the Lake Chad Basin. To this end, two parallel multidonor assistance efforts were initiated: (1) a multidonor multidisciplinary project appraisal mission consisting of technicians provided by the United States, France, Italy, the Netherlands, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the FAO and UNDP went to the LCBC area to assess and develop an appropriate mix of short-term development projects and (2) an alternative development strategies study mission consisting of experts supplied through contributions from the U.S., UNDP, France, Italy and the Netherlands. The U.S. contribution to the alternative development strategy mission was $400,000 in FY 79. On completion of the two-phased multidonor assistance program, the U.S. will be in a position to enter into a multidonor effort to expand the present planning, implementation and management capabilities of the LCBC. The project will permit the LCBC to carry out the recommendations of the missions for the integrated development of the Lake Chad Basin.

FY 80 Program: A long-term consultant will provide technical assistance in planning; a short-term consultant will carry out studies to ssess different options for development; two participants will start long-term U.S. academic training in planning and management.

Beneficiaries: The LCBC will be the principal beneficiary at this time; the ultimate beneficiaries will be those people of the four LCBC member states who live in the Lake Chad Basin and will benefit from the improved development of the region.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Comprehensive development plan and investment program approved by the LCBC Commissioners	X
Technical and feasibility studies completed and investment made in priority sectors	X
LCBC improved and able to plan/implement/evaluate, using Africa staff	X
Participants trained	10
Information system established	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 1 U.S. long-term technician (12 P.M.)	100
1 U.S. short-term consultant (6 P.M.)	50
Training: 2 U.S. academic long-term (24 P.M.)	30
Other Costs: Studies, LCBC support costs	70
Total	250

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	250	4,250	4,500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: SAHEL REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Sahel Regional Training for Inland Fisheries	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 250		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,200
NUMBER 625-0009 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: This is a Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) project to establish a Sahelian Regional Training School for Inland Fisheries at Mopti, Mali.

Background and Progress to Date: The Club du Sahel/CILSS First Generation Program notes the economic importance of fish in the Sahel and the promise for increased fish production. The absence of qualified manpower and applied multidisciplinary research is a major constraint to the long-term development of the fisheries sector. A comprehensive strategy for fisheries was approved at the second meeting of the Club du Sahel in May/June 1977. Several plans for specific projects were later approved by the individual CILSS states in early 1978. In April 1978, the CILSS-Donors meeting in fisheries gave top priority to the regional training project. CILSS and FAO will submit a detailed project discussion for review at a meeting of interested donors in January 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: Several donors including Canada, Norway, the European Development Fund, and the UNDP and FAO have expressed support for the regional training proposal and agreed to participate in additional project design activities.

Beneficiaries: By training technicians who will be qualified to plan and implement programs to improve fish production, the project will ultimately benefit the approximately 80,000 people who depend upon fishing as one source of family income. Secondary beneficiaries will be those Sahelians who will be able to buy more fish and thereby increase the protein in their diets.

FY 80 Program: Project design is ongoing. Following the donor review of the CILSS-FAO proposal in early 1979 and final project design during 1979, a detailed work plan for implementation will be prepared in consultation with CILSS.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Classrooms and research facilities constructed	X
Senior and mid-level technicians trained	75
Teachers trained	6

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Technical Assistance: 1 long-term (12 P.M.)	100
Training: 20 local training (120 P.M.)	60
Other Costs: Construction, operations, local personnel	90
Total	250

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	250	1,950	2,200

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: SAHEL REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) Livestock and Mixed Agriculture	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 1,100		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,558
NUMBER 625-0010 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A; Africa Program, p. 66	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To raise rural living standards in three of the four LCBC member countries (Cameroon, Chad, and Nigeria) by promoting efficient practices to restore the agricultural resource base and to increase livestock and farm production.

Background and Progress to Date: This project is a follow-on project to the Central African Livestock and Marketing Project (625-0803) for the Assale and Serbewel regions of Chad and Cameroon respectively. It is designed as the second-phase, five-year element of a 15-20 year program. The initial project established five viable livestock associations consisting of a majority of sedentary farmers/herders in the project areas. The associations helped members obtain vaccines and technical assistance to improve their herds. This project seeks to identify and develop a long-term adaptable plan by which land usage patterns (both grazing and agricultural crop) can be improved in village and corresponding association areas of responsibility. Initial funding in FY 79 provided for technical assistance, equipment, construction of housing and experimental feedlots and the development of an initial workplan.

Host Country and Other Donors: This project is a regional project of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), which is providing 20% of total project costs. FAO/UNDP and France (FAC) are providing approximately 30% of total project costs, including technical assistance, animal health supplies and services, and operational expenses for the Assale sector (Chad) of the project. Nigeria provides facilities and operational expenses for the Borno sector (Nigeria). Each cooperating country will provide land and infrastructure already in place.

Beneficiaries: The project is designed to develop a flexible, long-term resource usage and management program. Benefits to the people in the Lake Chad Basin are dependent on sociological acceptance and adaptability to the future plan. Normal benefits will not be realized until the developed plan is implemented in a third five-year project. During the fourth year of this project and at the end of the development phase of the plan for resource usage, the costs, benefits and beneficiaries will be appraised in detail.

FY 80 Program: Experimental plots and trials will be established in selected locations and multiplication of forestry and grass species will be started. Participants will be selected and enrolled in applicable fields of study. Construction of facilities (feedlots, technician housing and research plots) will be completed and implementation of the workplan, developed in FY 79, will be initiated.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Long-term resource usage and management plan	X
Participants trained in range management	6
Pilot Range Management Areas established	4

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 6 long-term (72 P.M.)	600
4 short-term (6 P.M.)	30
Training: 2 U.S. academic long-term (24 P.M.)	30
Commodities: Materials, equipment and supplies for feedlots and research plots	200
Other Costs: Operational expenses and construction of technician housing, feedlots and research plots	240
Total	1,100

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	900	150	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	900	150	750
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,100	3,558	5,558

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: SAHEL REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Gambia River Basin Development	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 200		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
NUMBER 625-0012 NEW ☒ GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ CONTINUING ☐	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 56	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To expand the planning and implementation capabilities of the Organization for the Development of the Gambia River Basin (OMVG) so that the OMVG can implement effectively a long range integrated development program for the Gambia River Basin.

Background: The Gambia and Senegal are located in the Gambia River Basin. The governments of the two countries established the Sene-Gambia Coordinating Committee to plan and coordinate the integrated development of the land, water and human resources potential of the portion of the basin within their countries. By mid-1976 the Committee was dissolved and replaced by the OMVG which has broader powers for achieving the countries' planning and development objectives. In 1977, at the request of the OMVG, a multidonor effort was organized to assist in the planning and development of the Gambia Basin.

Host Country and Other Donors: A.I.D. assistance to the OMVG will be provided as part of this multidonor assistance program. Two simultaneous programs of action have been identified by the OMVG in conjunction with the donor community: (1) identify and articulate a comprehensive strategy for the integrated development of the Basin and (2) strengthen the planning, management and implementing capabilities of the OMVG. With respect to the comprehensive development program for the Basin, an alternative development strategies study is currently being undertaken by a multidonor multidisciplinary mission (MDM) consisting of technicians provided by the U.S., U.K., France and the UNDP. The MDM Report expected in early 1979 will present to the OMVG several alternative development strategies for the Basin and an assessment of Commission's institutional requirements to carry out the integrated development of the Basin.

FY 80 Program: The FY 80 program will be the outcome of the MDM Report, and the alternative development strategy for the Gambia River Basin selected by the OMVG. Based on this selection, A.I.D. and the other donors will share the early technical and capital needs requiring external finance. In FY 80 one or more studies will be undertaken to complement the MDM Report and project specific reports of other donors, such as a detailed examination of the environmental and health consequences of the proposed anti-salinity dam at mid-river. Up to four participants will be sent on long-term academic training, a detailed groundwater survey is expected to begin and topographical mapping will be initiated eventually to cover the 400,000 acres estimated as potential irrigation source area.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of the project will be the OMVG as an institution but it is anticipated that the ultimate beneficiaries will be the 1.5 million people who live in the Gambia River Basin. These people will benefit from the increased capacity of the OMVG to effectively manage and coordinate the resource flows from the donor community to the Commission for the comprehensive development of the Basin.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Training of OMVG employees	15
Collection and analysis of data for planning and project proposals	X
Completion of analyses for selection of development strategy	X
Institutionalization of the planning process in the OMVG	X
Basic development plan	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: short-term consultant (12 P.M.)	100
Training: 4 long-term participant (32 P.M.)	50
Data collection and planning studies	50
Total	200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	200	4,800	5,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: SAHEL REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Sahel Fertilizer Development	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 535		LIFE OF PROJECT 6,250
NUMBER 625-0013 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: The purpose of the project is to improve soil fertility and increase agricultural production in the Sahel. The project will assist in defining indigenous raw materials for fertilizers; determining efficient methods of use; improving delivery systems; determining nutrient needs of crops and promoting, at national, village and farm levels, the appropriate use of fertilizer.

Background: The use of chemical fertilizer in the region is quite limited due to the high cost of imported fertilizer and subsequent marginal economic returns in its use. However, the region contains generous phosphate deposits which could be exploited and used in improving cropping systems using legumes for fixing of free nitrogen. Although practically every country in the Sahel has identified phosphate deposits, only Senegal mines the rock on a large scale. Deposits in the Tilemsi Valley of Mali appear to be suitable for direct application as well as production of single super-phosphate. Phosphate ores in the rest of the region require further study and classification prior to exploitation. Bulk blending of imported high analysis fertilizer appears to offer considerable hope for reducing fertilizer costs to farmers. Over the first phase of the project, covering five years, the project is expected to generate other project ideas as development efforts and feasibility studies are made.

Beneficiaries: Each Sahelian country has a different policy on agricultural inputs such as fertilizer. Some countries subsidize fertilizer use heavily, others hardly at all. Each country will decide how to best disseminate the knowledge, information and inputs to its farmers. The ultimate beneficiary of the project is the farm family, particularly those having had neither the access nor the means of utilizing fertilizer to increase productivity in the past. Indirectly, the entire populace will benefit from increased production of food and fiber and increased economic activity.

FY 80 Program: Resource surveys and feasibility studies on phosphate rock mining and grinding and bulk blending will be conducted. Field trials of raw and treated phosphate rock will be established on farms and research stations. Sahelians will be selected for training.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Resource surveys: phosphate deposits	3
Economic feasibility studies and pre-investment studies	4
Establishment of a phosphate grinding facility	X
Establishment of a pilot fertilizer bulk blending plant	X
Farm level trials: phosphate rock application	X
Professionals trained at M.S. level	10

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: long-term (12 P.M.)	100
short-term (4 P.M.)	40
Training: 2 long-term (36 M.P.)	55
Contracts, feasibility studies, surveys, field trials	255
Other Costs: Operating costs, local personnel	85
Total	535

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	535	5,715	6,250

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: SAHEL REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
OMVS Agronomic Research II	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 900		LIFE OF PROJECT 6,190
NUMBER 625-0605 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 67	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist the Senegal River Basin Development Organization (OMVS) develop a continuing capacity for carrying out adaptive agricultural research.

Background and Progress to Date: Improvements in agricultural production and productivity depend on continued research in seed varieties, cultural practices and furtherance of the Basin community's ability to understand and control the environment. A.I.D. assistance in this field began with the Agronomic Research I Project in which A.I.D., in coordination with the UNDP, supplied equipment, materials and local salaries to the three OMVS agricultural research centers. The project assisted with varietal trials in irrigated rice and cereals and also explored possibilities for diversification of crop production. With the help of France, research is now being carried out at Kaedi on forage techniques and on crop rotation practices. The follow-on Agronomic Research II Project includes continuation of research activities begun under the Agronomic Research I Project, a crop development element that will identify more-productive plant species and farming practices principally for flood recession sorghum and forage crops, a research component on adapting small farm machinery and implements to local conditions, and in Phase II, construction of additions to existing research stations and provision of technical assistance.

Host Country and Other Donors: UNDP, the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Canada will provide over $800,000 for experts and research personnel. OMVS will provide support costs, local salaries, nationals for training and land for construction.

Beneficiaries: The direct benefits for this project are intended for the research programs in the member states. Over one million of the estimated 1.6 million basin residents could benefit from the project.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will continue the relationship between OMVS and the Consortium for International Development by funding agronomists and specialists to complete plans for a five-year research program; send participants for graduate-level training in the United States, procure equipment and vehicles; and fund other costs, including operational costs, some construction and improvement of research facilities.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Improved forage species identified	15
Improved food crops species identified	6
Qualified personnel returned from training	33
Field trials completed	40

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 5 long-term agriculture technicians (60 P.M.)	400
Training: 7 long-term U.S. participants (84 P.M.)	110
Commodities: Vehicles, laboratory and field equipment	25
Construction: Construction and improvement of technician housing and OMVS research facilities	300
Other Costs: Fuel, oil, local salaries for day labor	65
Total	900

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	500	–	500
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	373	483	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	873	483	390
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	900	4,417	6,190

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Consortium for International Development (U.S. universities)

PROGRAM: SAHEL REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
OMVS Data and Institutional Development	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 1,500	LIFE OF PROJECT 13,000

NUMBER		PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
625-0620 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	FY 79 Annex A; Africa Program, p. 63	FY 80 a/ b/	FY 82	FY 83

Purpose: To assist the Senegal River Basin Development Organization (OMVS) with technical assistance, staff development and data collection in order that the organization can better plan and manage the development activities occurring in the Senegal River Basin.

Background and Progress to Date: This project will improve OMVS capability to collect, analyze and use data needed to plan and execute development programs in the Senegal River Basin. It will help OMVS establish a unit within the OMVS capable of managing hydro-meteorological data. It will enable the OMVS to collect and analyze data needed to plan water improvement programs and forecast flood and drought conditions. The project will train personnel and supports OMVS in undertaking a geodetic survey to establish topographic and geographic coordinates of the Senegal Basin. Maps needed to plan and coordinate Basin development activities will be produced. OMVS is negotiating a contract with Teledyne Corporation for the mapping activity. The first year's work encompasses aerial photography of special areas to be developed in the river basin and establishment of a network of control points, based on ground surveys, for the mapping. Initial work on the hydrological investigations and the design work on the institutional development aspect of this project is expected to begin in 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: France, the World Bank and the UNDP are assisting OMVS by means of staff support and provision of special studies and material. OMVS will provide support costs and personnel for training.

Beneficiaries: OMVS and the member states of Mali, Mauritania and Senegal will receive initial benefits of the project but the ultimate beneficiaries of an improved and strengthened OMVS will include small farmers of the Senegal River Basin who are among the poorest in West Africa.

FY 80 Program: The mapping activity will include selection of vertical and horizontal picture points (aerotriangulation), a survey on the ground to control these points, and stereo compilation leading to the final stage of map production. Studies related to water data collection and hydrogeological investigation will be carried out so the dimensions of all the basin aquifers are known.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Number of staff trained	56
Photomaps of entire Basin	X
Geographic coordinates	X
Hydrogeological studies	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	3 long-term U.S. technicians (36 P.M.)	260
	3 short-term technicans (15 P.M.)	140
Training:	3 long-term U.S. academic (72 P.M.)	100
Commodities:	Soils and water laboratory equipment, vehicles	60
Other Costs:	Operating costs for aerial photography, including rental of planes, film, local personnel, operating costs	940
	Total	1,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	4,700	-	4,700
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	- a/ b/	1,600	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,700	1,600	3,100
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,500	6,800	13,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Defense Mapping Agency (PASA)
Teledyne Corporation

a/ Prior funding under functional appropriation

b/ Prior funding under Sec. 496, African Development Program

PROGRAM: SAHEL REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Sahel Regional Aid Coordination and Planning	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 2,102		LIFE OF PROJECT 7,901
NUMBER 625-0911 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 59	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To improve the planning, management and implementation of region-wide development activities in the Sahel.

Background and Progress to Date: This project helps to develop an indigenous Sahelian capacity to plan and manage region-wide development programs by supporting two key Sahelian institutions - The Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control (CILSS) and the Sahel Institute. Assistance is also provided to the Club du Sahel Secretariat to help mobilize and coordinate donor support for Sahel-wide development, and to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to support its contribution to project planning and design in the region. Since the second meeting of the Club in mid-1977, the CILSS and Club Secretariats have mobilized substantial support for many projects within the CILSS first generation program. Some of these projects are still being designed, while others are in the early stages of implementation. Work is continuing to refine the long-term Sahel Development Program and strengthen the capacities of the CILSS Member States to plan, manage and evaluate development programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: The eight Sahelian states contribute administrative and technical personnel to the CILSS. France, Canada, The Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the United Nations and the World Bank contribute technical assistance, administrative management and operation costs to these organizations.

Beneficiaries: The generation of a reliable food surplus and a higher standard of living for Sahelians will be the major output of improved planning in the Sahel. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the Sahelian society overall.

FY 80 Program: Previous activities will be continued and expanded. Funds will be provided to continue long- and short-term training, technical assistance and local operating costs. Support will also continue to improve the capacities of the Sahelian states in the programming, management and evaluation of development projects.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Participants (technical specialists) trained	150
Strengthened Sahelian capacities for program planning, management and evaluation	X
Refined long-term development strategy for the region	X
Region-wide communication and research network established	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: long-term contract (110 M.P.)	890
short-term contract (80 P.M.)	642
Training: long-term U.S. (120 P.M.)	154
short-term U.S. (32 P.M.)	41
Commodities	90
Other Costs: Local personnel, annual meetings travel	285
Total	2,102

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	3,731 a/	1,900	1,831
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,068	1,400	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	5,799	3,300	2,499
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,102	-	7,901

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Individual Personal Services Contracts with the CILSS, Sahel Institute, Club du Sahel and FAO

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriations

PROGRAM: SAHEL REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Sahel Water Data Network and Management	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 1,313	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,268

NUMBER 625-0917	NEW ☐	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐	CONTINUING ☒	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 61	FY 78 a/	FY 80	FY 81

Purpose: To help the drought-prone states of the Sahel develop an operational agrometeorological and hydrological forecasting capability as the next step in planning and establishing a water resources data collection and processing network.

Background and Progress to Date: This project represents the U.S. contribution to a regional, multidonor program under the executing authority of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Through FY 78 A.I.D. has provided $5.19 million for the purchase of 70 solar radiation measuring units, training for nine technicians in their technical operation and maintenance, 35 single side-band transceivers for instant communication between observation stations located in the participating Sahelian countries and the regional center in Niamey, a share of the construction costs at the Niamey Center and for buildings in the Republic of Cape Verde, and training of ten Sahelian hydrologists and agrometeorologists. The FY 79 contribution of $954,000 will finance the procurement of telecommunications equipment for 25 additional observation stations, air conditioning equipment for the computer room at the Niamey regional center, training for 23 additional participants in computer and telecommunications operations. Information supplied by the project was of great value to the Sahelian nations in assessing the impact of rainfall in the region in 1977 and 1978. As a result, donors were alerted to the impact of drought well in advance of previous years.

Host Countries and Other Donors: Over the project life, the Sahelian member states are expected to contribute an estimated $24 million in personnel, operating costs, salaries and fellowships. Over $11 million has been pledged by UNDP, $3.5 million by the Netherlands, $425,000 by Belgium and $275,000 by Switzerland.

FY 80 Program: Final year funding will carry forward the same program activities. The network for the observation of soil humidity and the telecommunications network will be fully functional throughout the eight countries. The radiation management network will be installed in seven countries. Links of cooperation will continue to be strengthened between this network and complementary regional and international organizations.

Beneficiaries: The Sahelian states and their entire rural populations will benefit from the ultimate product of this project through the dissemination of hydrological and weather data which will assist in making critical decisions related to field preparation and planting, and through an "early warning system" which will provide lead time in preparing for predictable droughts or floods.

Major Inputs:	All Years
Provide a capacity to develop, process and interpret Sahelian weather/water	X
Develop longer-range forecasting methods for early warning system	X
Construction of Regional Center	X
Establishment of national programs for the dissemination of data to users	8
Trained computer operators	24

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	3 U.S. long-term contract technicians (54 P.M.)	425
	3 U.S. short-term consultants (12 P.M.)	90
Training:	8 U.S. long-term academic (120 P.M.)	150
	16 U.S. short-term (64 P.M.)	85
	24 local short-term (76 P.M.)	36
Commodities:	Weather surveillance and Automatic Picture Transmission (APT) stations, computers	527
	Total	1,313

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	4,001 a/	1,113	2,888
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	954	880	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,955	1,993	2,962
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,313	-	6,268

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) (PASA)

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

PROGRAM: SAHEL REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Demographic Data Collection and Analysis		FUNDS Sahel Development Program	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,500
NUMBER 625-0927 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 69	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To build an indigenous capacity in demographic data collection, analysis and use in individual countries in the Sahel in cooperation with Sahel Institute of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).

Background and Progress to Date: A demographic unit has been established through joint support of the U.S. and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) in the Sahel Institute. A full time coordinator with responsibilities for demographic activities has begun work at the Sahel Institute. A conference of Sahelian demographers and policy makers was held October 12-14, 1978 to establish the overall orientation of the program for demographic research in the Sahel. The identification of country projects, experts, and work in process is being advanced through earlier activities which provide support for the Sahel Institute to coordinate and integrate the collection, analysis and application of demographic data housed in the Sahel Institute. It will also assist individual countries to collect and use population data. The data will provide the basis for incorporating sound demographic policy in design, implementation and evaluation of projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will be designed and undertaken in collaboration with the UNFPA which is funding census data collection and analysis and technical assistance, and the University of Montreal which will assist the Sahel Institute in the development of a socio-economic data unit to supplement demographic data. The agencies of France, Canada and the World Bank are expected to provide inputs to the demographic data program as well.

FY 80 Program: Assistance will be provided to develop a regional demographic unit in the Sahel Institute, demographic studies will be selected and funded, government planning institutions will receive technical support, and manpower needs will be assessed with appropriate training provided.

Beneficiaries: This project will benefit the peoples of the Sahel, the national and regional planning institutions, statistical bureaus, and Sahelian donor agencies working in the Sahel. More accurate and current data will help form sound development policy and provide information on regional trends, such as migration and population pressures.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Demographic studies	X
Dissemination of information	X
Application of data to project design and implementation	X
Regional institutional capacity for demographic program	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	25 P.M. of U.S. short-term demographic planning, data collection and analysis consultants	250
	48 P.M. of local personnel	50
Commodities:	Audio visual supplies and research equipment	40
Other Costs:	Computer time; Sahelian data collection and analysis, local costs, transportation	160
	Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	100	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	400	100	300
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	2,600	3,500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: SAHEL REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Regional Food Crop Protection	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 6,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 34,750
NUMBER 625-0928 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 62	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78 a/ b/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To develop through research, technically and environmentally sound plant protection practices which maximize non-chemical control methods for enabling the small farmers of the Sahel to reduce food crop losses caused by pests.

Background and Progress to Date: The economies of the Sahelian countries are agriculture based with about 85% of their populations engaged in agriculture. The problem of increased food production has been addressed through research since the 1960s. But comparable effort has not been made in the area of plan protection, despite the fact that estimates of crop losses as a result of pests range from 25% to 40% of production. This project builds on the experience of countries in identifying environmentally sound plant protection practices suitable for use in the Sahel. The project is being implemented by the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), which has executed an agreement with FAO for the provision of technical services. Recruitment of technicians is underway. The procurement plan is complete and equipment will be ordered in the first quarter of FY 79. Project operations plans are complete and being reviewed by A.I.D., and a Project Management Unit is functioning in the CILSS Secretariat in Ouagadougou.

Host Country and Other Donors: There are contributions in support of the project from the United Kingdom, France (FAC), UNDP and FAO, mainly in the form of advisory personnel. There will also be counterpart contributions from each of the eight CILSS member states. Other donors and CILSS members will provide more than $50 million to the project.

Beneficiaries: Cereals form the basis of food supply in the Sahel and furnish an average of 60-70% of the food of the population. Thus, the principal beneficiaries of the project are the small farmers in the Sahel who will be able to draw upon tested pest control techniques to protect their food crops, cut their losses, and make more food available for general distribution. Secondary beneficiaries are those people in the Sahel who eat cereal grains. They will benefit from the availability of more food as the impact of pests on food harvested is reduced. There is no practical method for quanitfying the direct beneficiaries of this project at this time.

FY 80 Program: Activities begun in previous years will be continued, refined and expanded. They include: training, documentation of research results, crop surveillance and monitoring, crop loss assessments, demonstration activities, and laboratory construction. Procurement begun in FY 79 will be completed in FY 80.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Research laboratories for plant protection	7
Professionals trained to the M.S. level	40
Local technicians trained	400
Methodology developed for making crop loss assessments	X
Pest surveillance/loss assessment stations	X
Demonstration study areas established	70
Field agents trained to conduct demonstrations	130
Operational information system on major diseases and pests	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 47 long-term (564 P.M.)	2,800
45 short-term (45 P.M.)	400
Commodities: vehicles, field equipment	700
Training: 20 long-term, U.S. academic (240 P.M.)	315
60 short-term, U.S. and Africa (60 P.M.)	65
Other Costs: Local Personnel/Operating Costs	2,220
Total	6,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	3,400 a/ b/	1	3,399
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	4,500	2,200	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	7,900	2,201	5,699
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	6,500	20,350	34,750

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS)
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

b/ Prior funding provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

PROGRAM: SAHEL REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Planning, Management and Research	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 4,100	LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing	
NUMBER 625-0929 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 70	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To insure continuity in the planning, management and research activities of the various working teams and commissions of the Club du Sahel and the design of U.S. program and projects relating to the Sahel Development Program (SDP).

Background and Progress to Date: The Club du Sahel and the Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) have assumed responsibility for coordinating the comprehensive planning necessary to develop the Sahel. At recent meetings of the Club, including the November 1978 Amsterdam meeting the decision that planning for development in the Sahel is a dynamic and evolving process dependent upon research and analysis was reaffirmed. This project was begun in 1978 and has two major goals: to support the research and analysis necessary for long-term planning in crop production, water resource development, livestock and fish production, economic analysis, health, demography and education; and to design all Sahel projects financed by the Sahel Development Program. Activities funded under this project include the design of more than 40 Sahel Development Program projects and development of a long-range strategy for the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), compilation of notes on the transport infrastructure in each Sahelian country and a survey of what each Sahelian government perceives as its middle and higher-level manpower needs for development over the next five years.

Host Country and Other Donor; the eight Sahelian states (Cape Verde, Mauritania, Senegal, the Gambia, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad) are providing their own technicians as well as local support for many activities within this project. A number of the activities undertaken are also done in conjunction with other donors such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank (IBRD), and the aid organizations of other donor countries such as the Netherlands, France and Canada.

FY 80 Program: Approximately 15 new projects will be designed, including the Niger Agriculture Sector Production support, the Southeast Mauritania Rural Development and the Upper Volta Rural Roads Rehabilitation projects. In addition, new studies and research activities are planned in the Sahel in a number of areas including pricing, marketing and storage of food crops, recurrent cost financing, mixed farming alternatives, agriculture diversification and Sahel transport options.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this project are the Sahelian organizations who will work on the studies, surveys, design activities and other programs undertaken. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the 20 million rural Sahelians, who will benefit most from the development activities undertaken as a result of this project.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Design of 15 to 20 new projects per year	X
Data to permit more effective program planning and to enable revision of ongoing activities	X
Studies, surveys and research activities in support of the Sahel Development Program	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Crop Production	1,600
Livestock	200
Fisheries	50
Human Resources	600
Transport and Infrastructure	1,150
Forestry/Ecology	500
TOTALS	4,100

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	7,261	2,133	5,128
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	3,980 a/	5,500	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	11,241	7,633	3,608
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	4,100	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES: Various

a/ Includes $154,000 carryover of FY 78 SDP appropriation

PROGRAM: SAHEL REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Institution Building & Socio-Economic Development, Sahel	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 2,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000
NUMBER 625-0930 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change Submitted August 14, 1978	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To provide support to Catholic Relief Service's (CRS) ongoing program of socio-economic development and institution building in the Sahelian countries of Mauritania, The Gambia, Senegal and Upper Volta. The grant will provide partial financing for such discrete CRS activities as construction of local storage facilities, deepening or refurbishing existing wells and training of agricultural workers at the village level.

Background and Progress to Date: Catholic Relief Services has already undertaken a series of similar development activities in the Sahel and has provided funding from their own resources for these ongoing efforts. The A.I.D.-financed program includes small-scale development activities relating to health and nutrition, water resource development, conservation of national resources, agricultural and rural development, training and development of institutions. All of the activities will benefit rural populations in the four Sahelian countries.

Activities will be selected according to the A.I.D.-approved CRS program management manual which contains procedures for project development as well as criteria for project selection and evaluation. CRS projects to be selected and implemented will be consistent with the goals and objectives of the Sahel Development Program.

Host Country and Other Donors: The A.I.D. grant will finance no more than 50% of the costs of the program. Funds from CRS/USA, other Catholic and voluntary organizations in conjucntion with CRS and funds contributed by Sahelian people, organizations and governments will finance the remainder.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries will depend upon the type of subproject selected. In every case the beneficiaries will be among the least advantaged people in the country.

FY 80 Program: CRS has already identified fifteen subprojects in the four countries. As additional subprojects are identified they will be reviewed with A.I.D. field offices prior to implementation.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Local, small-scale development projects undertaken in Senegal, The Gambia, Mauritania and Upper Volta	X

A.I.D. Financed Outputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	8 U.S. long-term contract technicians (96 P.M.)	542
Training Costs:	3 U.S. short-term academic (36 P.M.)	48
	200 short-term local non-academic (200 P.M.)	126
Commodities:	in four countries for well refurbishing equipment, concrete, other construction	920
Other Costs:	in four countries for local salaries, office rental, gasoline	364
	Total	2,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,000	–	1,000
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000 a/	895	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,000	895	1,105
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,000	–	4,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
Catholic Relief Service

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

PROGRAM: SAHEL REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Special Self-Help Program	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 625-0932 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 45	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: The Special Self-Help Program's purpose is to demonstrate U.S. interest and concern about the welfare and self-help efforts of local communities in Africa. Projects are designed to improve basic economic or social conditions at the local level.

Background and Progress to Date: The program, initiated in 1965, now operates in more than 35 African countries. Since FY 79, funds for the eight Sahelian countries (Cape Verde, Chad, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta) have been provided from the Sahel Development Program appropriation. Most of the funds for this program have been spent on projects ranging in cost from $100 to $10,000. Administrative and monitoring work has been handled by U.S. Embassy officers.

Projects in the Sahel have covered a broad range of activities. Self-help financing has supported village well-drilling, local gardens, and village production and marketing projects. The program has helped to finance poultry farms and rice cooperatives in several Sahelian countries. Other projects now in operation are one-room village schools, local handicraft schools and maternity clinics, and over 20 village dispensaries in the Sahel.

Special Self-Help funds enable U.S. Ambassadors to respond quickly to worthy requests for support, thereby demonstrating American interest in improvement in the quality of life at the local level. The projects generate goodwill for the U.S., even though Special Self-Help is a very small portion of overall development assistance to the Sahel.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host country's contribution has covered from a minimum of 25% to over 50% of each project's total cost. These host country contributions have for the most part come in the form of labor and locally produced materials.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries are those Sahelians upon whose life individual self-help projects impact. Because the program is composed of many small activities, it is difficult to quantify the number of Sahelians affected.

FY 80 Program: In FY 80 $500,000 is planned to administer Self-Help activities in the eight Sahel countries. Particular attention will be given to needs in rural areas.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Other Costs	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500 a/	250	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	250	250
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

PROGRAM: SAHEL REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Sahel Local Development	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 3,000	LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing	
NUMBER 625-0933 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of program change to be submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: This project provides funding for A.I.D. missions in the Sahel to undertake low cost/high impact activities aimed at improving the economic and social development of the recipient country. The maximum cost per activity in this program is $300,000, but most activities will be less expensive.

Background and Progress to Date: Begun in FY 79, this project permits the Sahelian missions to undertake programs in a number of critical development areas. The A.I.D. Missions in Mauritania, Mali and Niger designed non-academic training programs in the United States and Africa for middle-level management and technicians in the Ministries of Agriculture, Rural Development and Health. The training was designed to improve each person's ability to plan, design and monitor projects in rural areas. The A.I.D. missions in Chad and Senegal submitted low cost operational program grants with voluntary agencies to permit expansion of an Acacia Albida project to promote managed firewood production and respect for the environment, and to permit two voluntary agencies to undertake an agricultural training program for village youth.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries continue to pay the participant's salaries and/or family support, guarantee employment upon return and provide international travel costs as appropriate. Each host country provides local support to projects with voluntary agencies and other small scale projects, of local personnel, most operating costs, and local offices as required.

Beneficiaries: As training requests and other small projects are developed they are reviewed in Washington and approved on the basis of their relationship to each country's priority development goals, to the Club du Sahel and A.I.D. Sahel Development Program strategy. The initial beneficiaries are the people selected for training or to work on each project. The ultimate beneficiaries, however, are all rural Sahelians.

FY 80 Program: Participant training in the United States and in Africa will continue to be supported with the emphasis on non-Academic training. As voluntary agency and other low cost/high impact projects are approved, A.I.D. will allot funds to the appropriate country or regional program.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Sahelians trained in priority areas	X
Low cost/high impact programs undertaken	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	
Long-term U.S. (60 P.M.)	400
Short-term U.S. (18 P.M.)	130
Training: Long-term academic and non-academic, U.S. plus Africa (960 P.M.)	1,025
Short-term U.S. plus Africa (480 P.M.)	395
Commodities: in eight countries for farm and laboratory equipment, tools, vehicles, construction items	750
Other Costs: in eight countries for gasoline, some local operating costs	300
TOTAL	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,600	650	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,600	650	1,950
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Various

COUNTRY: CAPE VERDE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population . . . . . (thousands, mid 1978) 315

*Per capita GNP . . . . . (dollars, 1975) 260

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate . . (1970–75) -4.0%

Average annual rate of inflation . . . . . (1960-1970) n.a. (1970-1976) n.a.

% national income received by low 20% of population . ( ) n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 50.0 male 48.3 female 51.7
(1965-1970) total 46.0 male 44.4 female 47.6

Literacy rate . . . . . (1972) total 27% male n.a. female n.a.
(1960) total 27% male 39% female 17%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . ( ) n.a.

Agricultural production as % of GDP . . . . . ( ) n.a.

Population density per square mile of agricultural land . . . . . ( ) n.a.

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	corn	n.a.	( )
Cash	bananas	n.a.	( )

Major agricultural exports . . (1977) bananas

Major agricultural imports . . (1977) corn, foodstuffs

Proportion of labor force in agriculture . . . . . (1976) 59%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 10 (75) 12 (76) 14

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974) 30 (75) 28 (76) 29

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) . . . (1974) -20 (75) -16 (76) -15

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures . . . . . (1974) 4.7 (75) 5.9 (76) 8.6
as % of GNP . . . . . (1974) n.a. (75) n.a. (76) n.a.

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) . . . . . ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.
Equivalent to n.a. months of imports ( )

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports . . . (1973) fish, bananas, salt

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1971) n.a. (72) n.a. (73) 1
as % of total exports . . . . . (1971) n.a. (72) n.a. (73) n.a.

Major imports . . . (1973) machinery, textiles

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) . . . . . (1971) 1 (72) 1 (73) 1
as % of total imports . . . . . (1971) n.a. (72) n.a. (73) n.a.

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) . . . . . ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Main trading partners . . . . . Portugal, U.K., Japan

External public debt as % of GNP. ( ) n.a.

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) . . . . . ( ) n.a.
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) . . . . . ( ) n.a.

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate . . . . . (1967–77) 2.3%

% population in urban areas . . . . . ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Total births per 1,000 population . . . . . (1975) 28

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception . . . . . ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 44.0 (15-64 yrs.) 53.7 (65+ yrs.) 2.3

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants . . . . . (1974) 79

People per physician . . . . . ( ) n.a.

Major causes of death (1975) causes of perinatal mortality

Major disease(s) . . . (1974) cholera

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements . . . . . ( ) n.a.

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply . . ( ) n.a.

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:

Primary . . . (ages 5-14)	(1972)	total 83.4	male 93.1	female 74.3
Secondary . . (15-19)	(1971)	total 13.6	male 15.0	female 12.5
Post Secondary (20-24)	( )	total n.a.	male n.a.	female n.a.

Energy production as % of consumption . . . . . ( ) n.a.

*Estimate in World Bank Atlas, 1977. Other sources indicate a current per capita GNP level of about $120.

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY CAPE VERDE

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	4.1	3.1	-	5.5	10.2			
Loans	3.0	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.1	3.1	-	5.5	10.2			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	4.0	1.0	-	2.3	8.0			
Loans	3.0	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.0	1.0	-	2.3	8.0			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	1.0	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (P.L. 480)	0.1	2.1	-	3.2	2.2			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.1	2.1	-	3.2	2.2			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	0.1	2.1	-	3.2	2.2			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.1	2.1	-	3.2	2.2			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	0.6	1.1	2.7
UNDP	-	0.4	1.1	2.4
Other UN	-	0.2	-	0.3

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	3.8	11.8	17.7
Netherlands	1.1	1.4	3.1
Sweden	1.2	5.7	7.4
Germany	0.6	2.1	3.1
France	0.1	0.8	1.5
Other	0.8	1.8	2.6

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977.	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	1.3	NA	1.4
Nigeria	0.8	NA	0.9
Qatar	0.5	NA	0.5

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	a	a	a
USSR	a	-	a
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	a	a

NA - Not available

[a] An economic cooperation agreement has been signed, but information on the amount extended, if any, is not available.

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	7,983	900	–	525	–	5,765	793a/b/
Total ..	7,983	900	–	525	–	5,765	793a/b/
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	2,057	–	–	–	–	–	2,057a/
Total ..	2,057	–	–	–	–	–	2,057a/
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	3,000	–	–	–	–	–	3,000a/
Total ..	3,000	–	–	–	–	–	3,000a/

a/ Funding from the Sahel Development Program.
b/ $93,000 funding from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

U.S. Interest

Two important factors influence the United States' interest in assisting the Government of the Republic of Cape Verde (GOCV). First, there are historical and family ties; that more than 300,000 people living in the United States are of Cape Verdean descent. Second, Cape Verde was recently placed on the United Nations list of the Least Developed Countries (per capita income is currently less than $260*). Cape Verde is a member of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought control in the Sahel (CILSS) and the Club du Sahel. The United States will continue to provide assistance to Cape Verde within the context of the Club du Sahel/CILSS Sahel Development Program.

* Per Capita GNP of $260 is shown on CP Economic and Social Data page for Cape Verde for 1975. Source World Bank Atlas 1977.

Development Overview

Drought is persistent in Cape Verde. The famines from four droughts since 1900 caused the deaths of approximately 15% of Cape Verde's people during each catastrophe and caused dire economic consequences. The most recent 1967 drought caused the unemployment rate to increase nearly 75% by 1978.

There are no available national accounts for Cape Verde. However, a recently completed assessment of its agriculture sector estimated the 1976 GNP at $64 million. Agriculture and fisheries were the most important economic sectors, also accounting for 52.5% and 3.5% respectively. The assessment also indicates that agriculture's share of the GNP declined in 1978 because emergency drought expenditures increased by $37 million.

Also, production in the 1976-1978 crop year dropped to practically nothing on rainfed lands. Exports barely cover 8% of Cape Verde's imports which are primarily foodstuffs. At the same time, manufacturing and industrial development represent only about 7% of the GNP. Economic development is, thereby, limited by Cape Verde's sparse natural resources and unpredictable climate.

The Agriculture Sector Assessment was conducted in mid-1978 so that the GOCV can formulate appropriate rural development projects. The assessment indicates that ground and surface water exist and, with proper use, can be used for irrigation. Underground water exploration and its use for irrigation is a long-range plan. A.I.D. supports several programs for better water control, improvements for dry land farming, better soil protection, and development of medium and small scale irrigation projects.

Water resource development is not confined to exploration and exploitation of ground and surface water to improve agriculture production. A.I.D. is helping the GOCV renovate one desalination plant in Mindelo and construct a new one on Sal Island. The latter will include (1) an electrical

generator run by steam produced in the desalination process and, (2) a sewage disposal system to improve the health and sanitation for rural and urban people.

Technical and capital assistance, financed by A.I.D., provides in-country training for over 200 educators and the construction of new elementary schools in 60 remote rural communities. This project is integrated into the GOCV's National Education and School Construction Program.

In other regional and bilateral projects, A.I.D. assists the GOCV to upgrade the workforce's productivity and to develop institutions and services that will help improve the well-being of the country's rural poor.

Socio-Economic Performance

Since gaining independence in 1975, a priority of the GOCV has been to employ and feed the country's people. To do so, the GOCV has committed an increasing amount of the country's financial resources to development expenditures. In its FY 1978 budget, the GOCV increased its allocation of funds for rural development from 22% in 1977 to 36% in 1978. Already evident is the importance that the GOCV places on: (1) increased food production, (2) providing employment for rural poor people, and (3) increasing basic services for rural communities.

Total Resources

Bilateral assistance to Cape Verde has been project-oriented and, in general, individual donor nations are concentrating on agricultural development on one or two specific islands. France has a $464,360 drilling program to survey groundwater. The Federal Republic of Germany has supplied $10 million in aid to Cape Verde since 1976 and has concentrated its assistance on the islands of Fogo and Santiago. Belgium is financing $3.9 million to cover foreign exchange costs of a five-year $6.5 million reforestation project. Dutch aid amounted to $4.9 million in 1975-76, $4.4 million in 1977 and $8.1 million in 1978-79. The People's Republic of China is providing $240,000 for agricultural and irrigation technical assistance.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

* Since drought continues, A.I.D. will support:

  - Soil and water conservation and watershed management.

  - Wind and solar energy-related programs.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	1	3	3
PASA[c]	–	1	1
Contract	1	2	2
Total	2	6	6
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	–	–	1
Contract	2	6	9
Total	2	6	10

[a] *U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.*
[b] *FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.*
[c] *Participating agency technicians.*
[d] *Programmed during the fiscal year.*

RESOURCE FLOWS
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-08(10-78)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	911	-	-
Grants	899	5,471	4,774
Total AID	1,810a/	5,471a/	4,774
P.L. 480**			
Title I	-	-	
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	
Title II	1,805	1,510	6
Total P.L. 480	1,805	1,510	6
Total AID and P.L. 480	3,615	6,981	4,780

*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY
(In 000MT/$000)

CP 80-14(10-78)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total						-
(of which Title III is)		(-)		(-)		-
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		-		-		-
World Food Programs		313		9		6
Gov't.-to-Gov't		1,837		1,439		-
Title II Total		2,150		1,448		6
Total P.L. 480		2,150		1,448		6

a/ Includes Resource Flows from Section 496(a) funds of the Foreign Assistance Act, 1974 as follows: In FY 1978, $705,000 and in FY 1979 $1,079,000 for the Rural Works Project.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D. programs in Cape Verde initially were relief-oriented feeding and employment generating programs. During FY 78, the United States Government delivered 15,000 metric tons (MT) of corn to the GOCV (other donors contributed approximately 27,000 MT). Despite the rains during FY 78, it is expected that an additional 15,000 MT of corn will be required in FYs 79-80 as maximum local corn harvests probably will not exceed 9/10,000 MT. Under PL-480 Title II, the proceeds of emergency-related sales of commodities have been applied to public works projects. These projects have provided essential employment in water and soil conservation. The Rural Works project furnished funds for similar labor intensive activities.

Starting in FY 78, all new A.I.D.-sponsored development, excepting PL-480 assistance, is funded under the Sahel Development Program (SDP). As the GOCV's program matured, A.I.D. has shifted its priorities to more permanent, longer-term development. The Watershed Management project and the Tarrafal Water Resources project contribute directly to improving controls of limited water supplies and increasing local crop production at the same time. New farming techniques and crops will be introduced to increase local food production. Close to 40,000 farmers will benefit directly from these two projects. Cape Verde will continue to participate in the Regional Crop Protection Program and begin to benefit from the Sahel Water Data Network project.

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER: James O'D. Maher

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM CAPE VERDE

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
RURAL WORKS		G	655-0001	75a/	400	206	---	194	---	---	---
TARRAFAL WATER RESOURCES		G	655-0003	77	2,200	415	---	1,000	---	785	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,600	621	---	1,194	---	785	
GRANTS					2,600	621	---	1,194	---	785	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH											
MINDELO DESALINATION		G	655-0004	77	600	484	---	116	---	---	---
SAL DESALINATION/POWER		G	655-0005	78	525	---	---	325	---	200	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,125	484	---	441	---	200	
GRANTS					1,125	484	---	441	---	200	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
SAL DESALINATION/POWER		G	655-0005	78	5,765	---	---	1,702	---	2,000	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,765	---	---	1,702	---	2,000	
GRANTS					5,765	---	---	1,702	---	2,000	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM											
TARRAFAL WATER RESOURCES	*	G	655-0003	77	--b/	---	500	---	200	300	---
PRIMARY AND NONFORMAL EDUCATION	*	G	655-0008	78	700	---	557	768	1,243	489	---
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	*	G	655-0009	79	---	---	1,000	287	1,557	1,000	2,443
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					700	---	2,057	1,055	3,000	1,789	
GRANTS					700	---	2,057	1,055	3,000	1,789	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					10,190	1,105	2,057	4,392	3,000	4,774	
GRANTS					10,190	1,105	2,057	4,392	3,000	4,774	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

a/ Includes funding under Section 496(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act

b/ Prior funding under functional appropriation

* *Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: CAPE VERDE

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Tarrafal Water Resources	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 200		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,900
NUMBER 655-0003 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.76	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To carry out a water exploration program on 600 hectares of land in the Tarrafal region of Sao Tiago Island and establish a regional irrigation program.

Background and Progress to Date: The Tarrafal region where some 20,000 people live is characterized by subsistence agriculture and fishing. There is basically no industry and virtually no consumer goods manufactured. A majority of the people must work in farming and fishing to feed themselves. The most promising areas for industrial growth probable lie in processing and selling excess agricultural products.

The annual rainfall in the Tarrafal region is approximately 24 mm per year. Recent studies indicate that Cape Verde has considerable underwater resources even though as much as 50% of the rainfall runs directly into the sea. To this end, the project will continue ground and surface water exploration and exploitation in the Tarrafal region. A system must be developed to harness these ground and underground water resources which is essential to attaining the agricultural production potential.

At this stage, a technical assistant contract for $600,000 has been awarded to the Consortium for International Development (CID). The project manager has been appointed by CID. Drilling equipment valued at $1,100,000 has been purchased and now is being assembled on Cape Verde. An American manufacturing team is supervising the installation and training Cape Verdeans to operate and maintain the equipment. Also, participant training has begun in the United States and one Cape Verdean has been trained in hydrology at a U.S. University.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government is providing land, personnel and local training facilities, a contribution estimated at $1.0 million. No other donors are assisting in this remote area.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate direct beneficiaries of the project will be the 20,000 residents of the Tarrafal region, most of whom are small farmers who will enjoy improved agricultural land.

FY 1980 Program: A.I.D. grant funds will be used to continue technical assistance, finance irrigation systems and trial farms.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Test wells drilled (100 meter depth)	50
Dam designs completed	2
Trained participants (long-term)	9
Irrigation system established	X
Plan for agricultural development of Tarrafal	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Short-term technicians (12 P.M.)	100
Other Costs: Commodities related to well drilling and irrigation system	100
Total	200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,200	415	1,785
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500 a/	1,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,700	1,415	1,285
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	200	–	2,900

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Consortium for International Development (CID)

a/ Prior year funding from functional appropriation

PROGRAM: CAPE VERDE

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Primary and Non-Formal Education	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 1,243		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,500
NUMBER 655-0008 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 79	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To provide school facilities to 60 remote communities and to upgrade the professional skills of 200 teachers and 15 school administrators.

Background: The European Educational System in Cape Verde was limited to a few prior to 1975. As a result, illiteracy remains between 65-70% in urban areas; and, 90% in rural areas. The Government of Cape Verde (GOCV) has given priority to a universal primary and secondary education system adapted to the needs of Cape Verdeans.

At present, Cape Verde maintains 650 schools of which 320 (or 49%) are rented. Students number over 90 per class. Three and four daily sessions are not uncommon in schools suffering from inadequate space. Most teachers in the remote regions do not have housing and receive little or no training.

To alleviate such conditions, the GOCV has developed a National School Construction and Education Program. To meet the critical need for additional classrooms, the GOCV has constructed 51 new classrooms for grades one through four and 36 classrooms for grades five and six. A.I.D. assistance will help construct 100 new classrooms (60 schools) and two industrial arts shops. In 15 outlying areas, teacher housing will be constructed and teacher in-service training will be undertaken during the summer of 1979 and 1980.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOCV's contribution amounts to about $886,000 to cover costs of personnel, facilities for training, equipment and maintenance. UNICEF is supplying rural schools with basic instruction equipment and in-country training for teachers working also as community development agents. Holland and France are supporting smaller-scale construction and training programs. Portugal provides teachers and offers a number of scholarships for study in Portugal.

Beneficiaries: The project provides classrooms and upgraded instruction to approximately 10,000 students in over 60 remote communities. Moreover, 200 trained teachers and 15 school administrators will help improve the human resource base of those communities they serve.

FY 1980 Program: A.I.D. will continue the construction of 100 classrooms, 15 houses and two industrial arts workshops. Technical assistance will provide the second in-country summer training program for 200 teachers and 15 school administrators. An evaluation of the training component will be completed.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Elementary classrooms	100
Industrial Arts Workshops	2
Teacher Housing Units	15
Trained Teachers	200
Trained School Administrators	15

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Long-term technicians (26 P.M.)	200
Commodities: Instructional and construction materials	531
Local costs and training	512
Total	1,243

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	700	-	700
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	557	768	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,257	768	489
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,243	-	2,500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

ROGRAM: CAPE VERDE

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Watershed Management	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 1,557		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
NUMBER 655-0009 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To Assist the Government of Cape Verde (GOCV) in adopting a national watershed management plan to permit increased food production.

Background: Ten years of drought and accompanying deterioration of vegetation and soil have caused Cape Verdean farmers to plant their crops on increasingly marginal lands with uncontrolled water runoff and erosion. Therefore, the GOCV is building water and soil conserving structures based on an A.I.D.-assisted Rural Works Project.

Beginning in FY 79, the first phase of the project will provide technical assistance, equipment, complementary local costs, and training to control erosion and develop existing water resources. Moreover, emphasis will be placed on training extension agents in crop management, diversification and plant protection.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOCV will contribute the land, supervisory personnel, logistic support, equipment maintenance and nursery stocks for re-vegetation activities for an estimated $1,526,000. The Swiss Government is financing a complementary horticulture project. UNDP and FAO are undertaking complementary reforestation and integrated rural health projects.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will include 3,500 small farm families who will be employed in construction; approximately 2,000 farmers who will be trained in crop diversification, ground cover use, improved agricultural land, and better agricultural practices for their local needs.

FY 1980 Program: The construction of check dams, terraces, water resources and similar land development will continue. Agricultural extension agents will have completed training and will begin pilot extension activities. A preliminary evaluation will be completed using aerial photography and field observations.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Dry Masonry Check Dams	1,794
Subterranean Dams	8
Torrential Check Dams	8
Hectares of Improved Land	2,232
Agricultural Extension Program	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Short-term technicians (6 P.M.)	45
Commodities: Land clearing and construction equipment	805
Construction: Labor and material, costs for construction of dams, terraces, reservoirs	707
Total	1,557

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	287	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,000	287	713
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,557	2,443	5,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: CHAD

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 4,285

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 120

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) -2.0%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 4.6% (1970-1976) 6.6%

% national income received by low 20% of population . (1960) 7.7

Life expectancy at birth, in years	(1970-1975)	total 38.5	male 37.0	female 40.1
	(1965-1970)	total 38.0	male 36.5	female 39.6
Literacy rate	(1972)	total 14%	male n.a.	female n.a.
	(1963)	total 6%	male 12%	female 1%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . ( ) n.a.

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 52

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1974) 88

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	millet	13	(1976)
Cash	cotton	4	(1976)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) cotton

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) cereals, sugar

Proportion of labor force in agriculture ..... (1970) 91%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 58 (75) 60 (76) 63

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 81 (75) 85 (76) 97

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) -23 (75) -25 (76) -34

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 19 (75) 20 (76) 26
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 4.2 (75) 3.9 (76) 5.2

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) 3 (76) 23 (77) 19
Equivalent to 2.3 months of imports (1976)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1975) cotton

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1974) 3 (76) 1 (77) 1
as % of total exports ..... (1974) 8 (76) 2 (77) n.a.

Major imports ... (1974) cement, petroleum, foodstuffs

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 8 (76) 4 (77) 9
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 6 (76) 3 (77) n.a.

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) -85 (76) -60 (77) n.a.

Main trading partners ..... France

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 19.7

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 7
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 4.1

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.1%

% population in urban areas ..... (1964) 7 (1974) 14

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 44

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 40.4 (15-64 yrs.) 57.0 (65+ yrs.) 2.6

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 190

People per physician ..... (1975) 48,000

Major causes of death ( ) n.a.

Major disease(s) ... (1975) malaria, amebiasis, syphilis

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1974) 75

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 26

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:

Primary ... (ages 5-14)	(1973)	total 21.3	male 32.6	female 10.5
Secondary .. (15-19)	(1974)	total 3.1	male n.a.	female n.a.
* Post Secondary (20-24)	(1973)	total 0.1	male n.a.	female n.a.

Energy production as % of consumption ..... ( ) n.a.

*Does not include students studying in foreign institutions.

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY CHAD

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	4.8	1.2	2.7	12.8	16.8			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	4.8	1.2	2.7	12.8	16.8			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	3.9	0.1	2.1	6.6	11.2			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	3.9	0.1	2.1	6.6	11.2			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.3	0.5	0.4	5.3	4.7			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.3	0.5	0.4	5.3	4.7			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	0.3	0.5	0.4	5.3	4.7			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.3	0.2	0.3	4.7	4.0			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.7			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.9			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.9			
Peace Corps	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.9			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

• LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	33.8	40.8	234.7
IDA	-	21.9	27.4	78.5
AFDB	-	8.3	5.8	27.6
UNDP	-	3.3	7.6	17.8
Other UN	-	0.3	-	4.0
EEC	-	-	-	106.8

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	39.9	41.7	253.2
France	34.7	32.0	216.7
Germany	0.6	0.5	11.7
Canada	0.2	3.9	9.6
Switzerland	1.0	0.9	4.2
Denmark	0.1	0.1	1.5
Other	3.3	4.3	9.5

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977.	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	1.4	NA	16.6
Libya	1.3	NA	13.7
Saudi Arabia	0.1	NA	1.8
Kuwait	-	NA	0.8
Algeria	-	NA	0.3

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1964-77
TOTAL	-	-	52.0
USSR	-	-	2.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	50.0

NA - Not available

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans		–	–	–	–		–
Grants ...	10,973	1,084	–	411	1,000	315	8,163 a/ b/
Total ..	10,973	1,084	–	411	1,000	315	8,163 a/ b/
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	7,090	–	–	–	–	–	7,090 a/
Total ..	7,090	–	–	–	–	–	7,090 a/
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	9,833	–	–	–	–	–	9,833 a/
Total ..	9,833	–	–	–	–	–	9,833 a/

a/ Funding from the Sahel Development Program
b/ Funding from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

U.S. Interest

The United States has a continuing concern for the health and welfare of the people of Chad and for their social, political and economic development. Chad is a member of the Club du Sahel and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). The United States will continue to provide assistance to Chad within the context of the Club du Sahel/CILSS Sahel Development Program.

Development Overview

Chad ranks 139th out of 145 countries in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita. Its per capita income, about $120 per year, has declined about one percent per year for the last decade due mainly to lower world prices for cotton --Chad's only export of any importance. The adult literacy rate is 14 percent; infant mortality is 190 per 1,000 live births; and life expectancy is 39 years. The average diet supplies 75 percent of minimum requirements for calories.

Chad's potential for economic growth is in agriculture if it can effectively utilize its land and its considerable untapped water resources. Its potential has been limited by the country's geographic isolation, lack of domestic resources and inadequate internal transport system. Development activities in Chad have also been impeded by lack of trained personnel. technical expertise, and financial resources.

Socio-Economic Performance

Under previous development plans, expenditures have fallen far short of goals, and production targets have seldom been reached. A more realistic Four-Year Plan (1978-81) is being drafted which emphasizes the development of three major sectors: agriculture and livestock; crafts and industry; and transportation and commerce. The present Chadian leadership has indicated a commitment to improving the lives of the rural majority.

Chad has not been able to generate sufficient tax revenues under the current tax system to raise domestic resources for development. As a result, implementation of the new four-year plan will be heavily dependent on foreign financing. Chad's economic situation could change significantly if recent petroleum discoveries prove commercially exploitable. Plans for the construction of a mini-refinery are being drafted by the World Bank.

Total Resources

In 1977, Chad received $71 million in economic and social assistance from such sources as France, Norway, Netherlands, the African Development Bank, World Bank, and the European Community--an amount equivalent to Chad's national budget for the same year. Assistance was primarily (in the form of) food, but also to promote agricultural production, education, transport and communications. Chad is an active participant in the Club du Sahel (CILSS).

Significant additional resources are expected to be made available and, hopefully, major programs will be coordinated through that body.

A.I.D Strategy

The overall goal of the A.I.D. program in Chad is to help Chad achieve national food self-sufficiency and improve the quality of the life of the rural population. Major assistance will go to the food crop sector with lesser inputs for the livestock sector where other donors are active. Major efforts will be made to improve Chad's rural health delivery system and to initiate educational reform. To achieve this will require improvement of transportation. The government's inability to maintain its roads adequately, has discouraged donors investing in road building programs. Therefore, A.I.D. will finance a program to create mobile maintenance brigades.

P.L. 480 assistance will be utilized in a multidonor context to combat drought, for village-level food-for-work programs supervised by Private Voluntary Organizations (PVO), and to support farmer associations to improve production incentives to small farmers.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

* Given Chad's low level of socio-economic development, the thrust of the A.I.D. program is directed to:
  --increasing the country's capacity for achieving food self-sufficiency, and
  --improving the quality of life of the rural population.
* $6.4 million of A.I.D.'s assistance program is devoted to agriculture and rural development. $3.4 million is directed to improving health and sanitation conditions in rural areas, developing basic human resources, and restoring a badly degraded road network.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	15	24	24
PASA[c]	1	1	2
Contract	27	51	38
Total	44	77	65
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	16	109	96
Contract	–	–	–
Total	16	109	96

[a]*U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.*
[b]*FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.*
[c]*Participating agency technicians.*
[d]*Programmed during the fiscal year.*

CP 80-08(10-78)

RESOURCE FLOWS

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	3,455 a/	11,112 a/	11,281 a/
Total AID	3,455	11,112	11,281
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	4,446	1,934	1,700
Total P.L. 480	4,446	1,934	1,700
Total AID and P.L. 480	7,901	13,046	12,981

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

CP 80-14(10-78)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		–		–		–
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		732		1,005		989
World Food Programs		1,284		929		711
Gov't.-to-Gov't		2,430		–		–
Title II Total		4,446		1,934		1,700
Total P.L. 480		4,446		1,934		1,700

a/ includes disbursements under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

CHAD MISSION DIRECTOR: David Wilson

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM CHAD

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
CARE ACACIA ALBIDA EXPANSION (PVO)		G	677-0008	76	819	804	---	15	---	---	---
IRRIGATED CROP PRODUCTION		G	677-0009	76	292	224	---	68	---	---	---
CARE RURAL FAMILY GRAIN STORAGE (PVO)		G	677-0020	77	192	93	---	99	---	---	---
CARE FOOD DELIVERY AND RURAL WORKS (PVO)		G	677-0023	78	124	26	---	98	---	---	---
CHAD RANGE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT		G	677-0201	74 a/	1,492	481	---	850	---	161	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,919	1,628	---	1,130	---	161	
GRANTS					2,919	1,628	---	1,130	---	161	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH											
RURAL HEALTH PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT		G	677-0004	77	1,179	264	---	395	---	428	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,179	264	---	395	---	428	
GRANTS					1,179	264	---	395	---	428	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
COMPREHENSIVE HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.		G	677-0005	77	2,400	436	---	1,587	---	378	---
CARE RURAL SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION (PVO)		G	677-0021	78	315	---	---	315	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,715	436	---	1,902	---	378	
GRANTS					2,715	436	---	1,902	---	378	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM											
AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	*	G	677-0002	78	1,726	---	1,391	800	2,167	1,386	---
RURAL HEALTH PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	*	G	677-0004	77	b/	---	---	---	231	60	372
COMPREHENSIVE HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	*	G	677-0005	77	b/	---	317	---	800	1,000	1,214
CARE ACACIA ALBIDA EXPANSION (PVO)		G	677-0008	76	b/	---	291	291	---	---	---
CROP/PROD/RES/SEED/ MULTI/GRAIN MARKET	*	G	677-0014	78	1,474	---	1,800	500	2,770	2,424	4,298
CARE RURAL FAMILY GRAIN STORAGE (PVO)		G	677-0020	77	b/	---	234	132	---	102	---
RURAL SANITARY WATER	*	G	677-0022	78	1,000	24	669	1,262	594	674	746
CARE FOOD DELIVERY AND RURAL WORKS(PVO)	*	G	677-0023	78	b/	---	156	137	163	62	---
CHAD ROAD MAINTENANCE	*	G	677-0032	78	3,500	---	1,000	3,947	882	2,340	3,618
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES	*	G	677-0034	79	---	---	465	150	800	650	2,555
PILOT FARM SYSTEMS		G	677-0035	79	---	---	497	100	---	250	3
CARE MATERNAL/CHILD NUTRITION ED. (PVO)	*	G	677-0037	80	---	---	---	---	145	110	345
CARE NURSERY EXPANSION (PVO)	*	G	677-0038	79	---	---	170	85	301	350	---
SAWS IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE NO.2 (PVO)	*	G	677-0039	79	---	---	100	60	195	160	---

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM CHAD

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
CHAD RANGE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	*	G	677-0201	77	b/	---	---	---	785	372	478
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,700	24	7,090	7,464	9,833	9,940	
GRANTS					7,700	24	7,090	7,464	9,833	9,940	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					14,513	2,352	7,090	10,891	9,833	10,907	
GRANTS					14,513	2,352	7,090	10,891	9,833	10,907	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

a/ Prior funding under Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974
b/ Prior funding under functional appropriation

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: CHAD

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Agricultural Institutional Development	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 2,167		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,284
NUMBER 677-0002 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 86	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To increase the capability and effectivenss of the Government of Chad's (GOC) Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) to establish policies and formulate and execute rural development programs for small farmers.

Background and Progress to Date: Chad's weak institutional infrastructure is a major constraint to development of the agricultural sector. It is a specific impediment to the formulation and implementation of programs designed to increase food crop production and to improve social and economic conditions of the country's small farm families. MOA capabilities will be strengthened in: a) agricultural planning, statistical collection and analysis and the monitoring of agricultural development; b) agricultural staff training and manpower development, and c) implementation of extension and agricultural input delivery systems. FY 78 and FY 79 will provide five agricultural consultants, training for 34 participants, vehicles and equipment for GOC agricultural agencies and assistance with operational expenses.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOC will provide staff, office space, land, and existing facilities for the project. France has assigned two experts to the MOA planning office, and Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) will provide one expert. FAO is staffing half of the teacher positions in agricultural schools and provides funds for student stipends. The European Development Fund (FED) will provide $352,000 for agricultural school buildings.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be the divisions of the MOA, which will play a more effective role in small farmer programs. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the country's small producers. The agricultural extension component will train approximately 575 existing and 180 newly hired extension workers. Over the life of the project, the extension workers will reach about 225,000 small farmer families at a cost to A.I.D. of $23 per family. In FY 80 150 trained workers will reach 45,000 families.

FY 80 Programs: The agricultural planning and statistics offices will be functioning in support of extension operations. Sixty new extension agents will be at work and ninety others will start training at two schools. Thirty seven Chadians will be in formal academic training in the U.S. and third countries.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Extension agents retrained	575
Personnel trained in planning and statistics	19
Middle- and low-level agricultural school teachers trained	16

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	4 long-term technicians (72 P.M.)	570
Participants:	35 academic (780 P.M.)	670
	2 short-term (7 P.M.)	14
Commodities:	Bicycles	25
	Office equipment and supplies	15
Other Costs:	Operational expenses	365
	land and development of farm schools	155
	Building renovation and maintenance	353
	Total	2,167

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,726	–	1,726
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,391	800	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,117	800	2,317
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,167	–	5,284

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: CHAD

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Rural Health Planning and Management	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 231		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,782
NUMBER 677-0004 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 90	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To establish a planning unit in the Government of Chad's (GOC) Ministry of Health (MOH), staffed by Chadian planners, which will be able to analyze health needs and resources, develop health strategies and programs and provide a more effective Ministry of Health contribution to national planning efforts.

Background and Progress to Date: Chad's health services are understaffed, chronically short of medicines and supplies, and inaccessible to the majority of the rural, subsistence-farming population. The government is committed to directing more national resources and foreign assistance to the improvement of health services and to their extension to underserved rural areas. Because of the lack of capability to analyze and gather data, and the absence of health planning capability, the GOC requested A.I.D. to help establish a permanent planning office in the Ministry of Health. One of the main goals of the Club du Sahel/ Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) sector strategy is building national health planning capacity. This project is directly focused on the implementation of that strategy in Chad. Plans have been developed for the improvement of the Ministry of Health data system, as well as for a village health worker project. Analysis was made of the existing drug supply system and plans were made for counterpart training. In FY 79 counterpart and participant training will begin, and the new data system will be activated.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOC is contributing six Chadian counterparts and office space to the project. The UNDP is assisting the Ministry of Plan in the preparation of a national four-year plan. These activities will complement the A.I.D.-financed project.

Beneficiaries: Primary project beneficiaries are the six counterparts trained under the project and the Ministry of Health decision makers. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the Chadian rural population who will receive better health care as the result of better planning and management of the scarce material and personnel resources of the MOH.

FY 80 Program: Training and development of health projects will be the major activities of FY 80. Special emphasis will be placed on the detailed planning of improvements in rural health facilities and the establishment of the village health worker system. Efforts made in improving the statistical collection system will be evaluated and continued.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Academic counterparts	6
Short-term training for MOH personnel	20
Improved statistical collection and analysis	X
Sector plan and annual updates	X
Functional planning office	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 2 contract technicians (24 P.M.)	200
Participants: 3 long-term (30 P.M.)	22
2 short-term (4 P.M.)	9
Total	231

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,179	264	915
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	395	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,179	659	520
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	231a/	372	1,782

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

New Transcentury Foundation
Personal Services Contract

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

PROGRAM: CHAD

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Comprehensive Human Resources Development	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 800		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,731
NUMBER 677-0005 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 84	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To establish a Chadian capability to: a) develop an effective education system for the Government of Chad (GOC) education reform program; b) project national manpower requirements; and c) train project managers.

Background and Progress to Date: The GOC continues to accord high priority to human resources development goals. Among the most important are: the establishment of an elementary and adult education system which will more effectively enable rural students and adults to improve their social and economic conditions; to ensure the availability of adequately trained manpower for the country's development; and to improve Chadian development administration. The first project agreement was signed in August 1977. Project technicians began arriving in March 1978. By the end of FY 79 ten rural workshops will be completed and work will have begun on another five. Thirty rural adults will be trained to enable them to teach at the completed workshops, which will be managed by functioning village organizations. New manpower planning policies will be proposed. Approximately 50 Chadians will be engaged in different phases of management skills development.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOC is providing counterpart personnel and staff and central training facilities. UNDP/UNESCO is providing three experts in curriculum development. France is providing four technicians in curriculum development and teacher training. A private Swiss organization is engaged in rural development activities centered in village schools. UNDP/ILO is contributing the services of one manpower planning advisor.

Beneficiaries: By the end of the project approximately 5,400 rural Chadian families who will be using the workshops will be the direct beneficiaries at a cost of $404 per family. FY 80 cost per family directly benefited by access to workshops amounts to $68. Approximately 350 Chadian civil servants and businessmen will undergo project management training.

FY 80 Program: An additional 10 workshops will be completed for a total of 20, work will begin on the final seven. Evaluation of the results of the first phase of the project will be complete. Primary education staff, including teachers and administrators, will be engaged in on-the-job training and activities to implement the reform program. Manpower training programs will be determined. Approximately 150 Chadians will be engaged in different phases of management skill development.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Rural workshops	27
Rural Chadians trained	960
Village teachers trained	48
Project managers trained	350

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 5 long-term technicians (60 P.M.)	412
Participants: 5 academic (64 P.M.)	81
Commodities: workshops equipment	52
Other Costs: local hire laborers, in-country training	255
Total	800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,400	436	1,964
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	317 a/	1,587	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,717	2,023	694
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	800	1,214	4,731

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Action Programs International
Pan-African Institute for Development
U.S. Department of Agriculture (PASA)
CARE/Chad

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

PROGRAM: CHAD

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Crop Production Research, Seed Multiplication and Grain Marketing	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 2,770		LIFE OF PROJECT 10,342
NUMBER 677-0014 NEW ☐ GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.87	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: (1) Strengthen Chad's capability to develop and design improved food crop and forage production techniques for small farmers; (2) increase small farmer productivity by providing improved seeds; and (3) improve marketing and storage systems for small farmers.

Background and Progress to Date: Chad seeks to increase food production to minimize the effects of drought and to improve the economic position of small agricultural producers who account for the total national production of food staples. These objectives can be met by improving the productivity of the small farmer and by improving marketing and storage systems. This project will assist Chadian research agencies to improve production technology and develop, multiply and distribute improved seeds to small farmers. The GOC will be given a capacity for soils analysis. The GOC will be helped in grain marketing and storage. FY 78 and FY 79 funding will provide seven consultants, construction of one seed multiplication site, project commodities, and a soils laboratory. Seventeen technicians will be receiving training.

Host Country and Other Donors: Chad will provide land, existing equipment and supporting staff at an estimated cost of $384,000. The European Development Fund (FED) will support construction of a research station. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) is providing a technician and other support for the station ($940,000). The World Bank is proposing to construct 40 community warehouses ($655,000) and France has donated $68,000 worth of soils laboratory equipment.

Beneficiaries: It is planned that at the end of the project up to 93,000 farmers will have increased yields of 15-30% at a per family total cost of roughly $96.

FY 80 Program: By the end of FY 80 one additional research station will be operational. The soils and seed laboratories will be functioning and producing 150 metric tons of improved seeds.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Technicians trained	28
Crop varieties screened	298
Technology packages developed and adopted to target areas	5
Soils and seed laboratory established	2
Seed Multiplication sites operational	3

A.I.D. Financed Inputs		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	6 long-term technicians (72 P.M.)	600
Participants:	22 academic (264 P.M.)	230
	2 short-term (6 P.M.)	10
Commodities:	Vehicles (5) and spare parts	92
	Generator (1)	15
	Seed testing and processing equipment	180
	Soils laboratory equipment	113
Other Costs:	Construction of seed testing laboratory	709
	Operational Support - laboratory supplies and equipment	821
	Total	2,770

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,474	-	1,474
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,800	500	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,274	500	2,774
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,770	4,298	10,342

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected.

PROGRAM: CHAD

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Rural Sanitary Water	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 594		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,009
NUMBER 677-0022 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.88	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist the Government of Chad (GOC) in providing potable water to rural populations through the installation of 500 small-bore tube wells.

Background and Progress to Date: The most prevalent malady in Chad is diarrhea/dysentery. Twenty-five percent of the children have diarrhea on any one day. The principal cause of diarrhea is contaminated water. All open wells tested by several research teams in recent years were polluted. To reduce the incidence of dysentery, Peace Corps volunteers, as early as 1967, began to install small-bore tube wells designed by an A.I.D. engineer. In 1974 and 1975, A.I.D. provided funds for the purchase of drilling rigs, trucks and commodities. Under that project, which will terminate in December 1978, some 250 wells will have been installed, mostly in the Sahelian zone. The new project will cover the more populated villages in the central and southern prefectures in order to benefit the maximum number of persons. Nine Peace Corps volunteers are engaged in the installation of maintenance of the wells and in training nineteen Chadian counterparts. At the end of the project, these trained Chadians will continue to maintain the wells with funds ($75 per year per well) provided by the villagers.

Two storage workshops are being repaired or constructed. In 1979, all Chadian counterparts will receive on-the-job training and 105 wells will be installed at a cost of $6,000 each.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOC is contributing 2 warehouse/workshops, other facilities and funds for maintenance.

Beneficiaries: Since each well provides adequate water for 800 persons and 500 wells will be installed under the project, the direct beneficiaries will be approximately 400,000 individuals.

Including capital equipment and operating costs, the cost per family is $38 over the life of the project, and $35 per family for FY 80.

FY 80 Program: Construction and repair of workshop/garages will be completed, and an additional 105 wells will be installed. Regular maintenance activities will begin on existing wells.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Wells installed	500
Chadians trained	19

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	1 long-term (12 P.M.)	90
Commodities:	pick up trucks	40
	spare parts and repair of trucks	90
	well material	200
	tool and shop equipment	20
Other Costs:	Construction, operational costs	154
	Total	594

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,000	24	976
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	669	1,262	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,669	1,286	383
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	594	746	3,009

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Peace Corps
Personal Services Contract

PROGRAM: CHAD

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
CARE - Food Delivery and Rural Works (OPG)	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 163		LIFE OF PROJECT 443
NUMBER 677-0023 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change Transmitted July 6, 1978	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To improve the welfare and quality of life of rural Chadians through the implementation of self-help projects in rural areas.

Background and Progress to Date: Because of Chad's limited resources, the government is not in a position to help the rural population with small development projects and the villagers have limited means to help themselves. Faced with under-and unemployment during a substantial portion of the year and with limited opportunities to participate in the cash economy, villagers for the most part are unable to establish savings and invest in the improvement of their future. This project addresses this problem not only by providing PL 480 Title II food, as well as funds, for rural investment activities but also by providing the management to oversee them. This project places the responsibility for development with the participants themselves. By exchanging food for work, this project will have, by the end of FY 79 aided in the nutrition of thousands of rural Chadians and undertaken a number of rural development projects, including: repair of village schools and bridges, construction of family latrines, planting of village woodstands, creation of school gardens, and construction of animal watering troughs and small irrigation canal around village wells.

Host Country and Other Donors: All the work will be performed by villagers themselves. Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE) will provide a total of $307,000 to the project.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be about 500,000 rural Chadians, 30,000 of whom will directly benefit from the food distributed. All 500,000 will benefit from the community development projects carried out. The cost per family directly benefiting from the project will be $4.00 for the life of the projec .

FY 80 Program: FY 79 projects will be continued and new projects of the same type will be carried out.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Self-help projects including the following:	
Creation of school vegetable gardens	5
Repair of dikes	2
Construction of animal watering troughs	10
Repair of community grain storage facilities	3
Repair of schools	5
Repair of bridges	6
Improvement of 200 kilometers of farm to market roads	X
Construction of 50 hectares of irrigation systems for riverfront gardening	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Commodities:	Materials and equipment, shovels wheelbarrows, etc.	75
Other Costs:	Operations, maintenance and repair of storage facilities and schools	88
	Total	163

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	124	26	98
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	156a/	235	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	280	261	19
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	163	–	443

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE)

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

PROGRAM: CHAD

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Chad Road Maintenance	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 882		LIFE OF PROJECT 9,000
NUMBER 677-0032 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☐	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change transmitted June 28, 1978	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To facilitate access to Chad's productive southern and eastern regions.

Background and Progress to Date: Reduced road maintenance during past years has had serious impact on the condition of the Chadian road network. Running surfaces of gravel roads, which have received only spot regravelling at critical locations, are worn out, and most earth roads and tracks are virtually impassable. Without outside aid, road maintenance is expected to be further reduced and practically cease with time, as the existing equipment is in run-down condition and the Government of Chad (GOC) lacks funds for equipment renewal. This multidonor project will ensure maintenance of about 5,300 kilometers(km) of roads and tracks, including about 1,300 km in the Sahelian zone. To improve internal communications and facilitate exports, four river crossings on major arteries or at economically important locations will be improved by providing new locally-built ferry-boats. The project will support the strengthening and creation of institutions aimed at increasing road maintenance efficiency, establishing a systematic basis for transport planning, and improving the efficiency of the trucking industry. The project will provide funds to complete a five-year program for maintenance of feeder roads initiated under the World Bank's Second Highway Project. The project was approved in July 1978. The major contractor under the World Bank project will continue under the new project. Equipment will start arriving in 1979, and training and maintenance operations should begin toward the end of the year.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOC will provide $6.3 million for this activity; the World Bank $7.6 million for ferryboats, technical assistance and commodities; and the African Development Bank $5.1 million for maintenance equipment.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be the transporters. However, virtually all of the people living in the project area will benefit from an improved transportation network. The most important group of beneficiaries will be small farmers. Since local transport is unregulated, transport costs should decline as user costs decline. Benefits will thus take the form of greater income flowing from reduced transport costs for both outputs and inputs of farmers. The improvements brought about by this project will permit more effective marketing of food in Chad and thereby decrease some of the need for food imports.

FY 80 Program: Training activities will be continued. Four regional maintenance offices will be opened, fully staffed, and will begin the program to regularly maintain 5,300 km of dirt roads. The various offices will be reorganized and a new ferry will be placed in service.

Major Outputs:	All Years
- Roads being regularly maintained	5,300 km
- Maintenance personnel trained locally	247
- Participants trained in Africa & abroad	18

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 8 long-term technicians (99 P.M.)	558
Participants: 10 academic (90 P.M.)	100
Other costs: Operating Costs, supplies	224
Total	882

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	3,500	–	3,500
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	3,947	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,500	3,947	553
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	882	3,618	9,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

American Organization for Rehabilitation and Training (ORT)

PROGRAM: CHAD

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Rural Health Services	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 800	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,820	
NUMBER 677-0034 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To institute the basic elements of a low-cost rural health delivery system as part of the Government of Chad's (GOC) Ministry of Health and to establish a complete working system in the southwest region of the country.

Background and Progress to Date: Chad shares with its fellow Sahelian countries the development-defeating patterns of malnutrition, malaria, parasitic diseases, and infant mortality. The rural health system is burdened by the prevalence of inadequately trained nurses, dilapidated buildings and equipment, chronic shortages of medicines, a low level of supervisory capacity and overall lack of funds. Preventive practices promoted by fellow villagers--the village health worker, the village midwife, the town elders of the village health committee--have the greatest chance of making the biggest change in the health of the community. During the project, nurses in medical centers and dispensaries will be retrained to act as trainers and supervisors of village health workers and midwives, and medical units will be repaired and re-equipped. Health workers will be trained to offer simple primary care, promote environmental health projects in the village and operate a small village pharmacy. Midwives will employ more sanitary delivery technniques and expand their roles to include parental and child health services. Village pharmacies will be established and stocked with simple medicines. Village health committees will be organized to provide local control of village health programs. In FY 79 project technicians will be selected.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOC will provide counterpart personnel to assist in village training program supervision and nurse recycling courses. The GOC will also provide the assistance of nursing personnel, physicians, and social aides to formulate curriculum, and train and supervise village agents. Training facilities will also be provided by the GOC.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be the village agents and rural nurses, who, in turn, with increased capabilities will be able to offer more effective services to the rural population. The indirect beneficiaries will be the 1.5 million people who will receive health services. The total cost per family is $13.

FY 80 Program: The technicians will plan and coordinate training programs and logistical needs. Medical facilities will be repaired and re-equipped. The construction of regional pharmaceutical warehouses and the training of nurses will begin.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Nurses retrained	85
Medical facilities repaired and re-equipped	85
Volunteer village health workers trained	400
Volunteer village midwives retrained	400
Village pharmacies stocked	400
Village health committees created	400

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 2 long-term (24 P.M.)	200
local hire (24 P.M.)	16
Commodities: Vehicles and Medical supplies	192
Other Costs, Construction of village health units	392
Total	800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	465	150	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	465	150	315
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	800	2,555	3,820

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: CHAD

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Maternal and Child Nutrition Education (OPG)	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 145		LIFE OF PROJECT 490
NUMBER 677-0037 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To develop and establish a nutrition education program which will address the nutrition problems of expectant mothers and children under the age of four.

Background: The population of Chad suffers from poor nutrition and this is particularly true of children under the age four. Between the ages of six months and four years children generally lose weight and experience an increased vulnerability to illness and disease. Hygiene is also poor. For instance, although mothers generally boil water for infants until they are one year old, beyond that age they give the children contaminated water which the rest of the family drinks. Local butter, which is feed to infants, is poorly stored and subject to contamination. Pregnant women present another major nutrition problem for Chad. As a result of a diet which is poor in protein and which often falls below the general caloric requirements, many infants are born with low birth weight, which in turn, increases the chances of retardation and morbidity. Nutritional anemia which is common among Chadian women is a major cause of illness and death during pregnancy. This project, by establishing nutrition education programs, seeks to improve the nutrition of thousands of children under four years of age, improve family hygiene, and improve the health of thousands of expectant mothers and newborns.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Chad (GOC) Ministry of Social Affairs will provide counterparts and some office space. The Peace Corps will provide twelve volunteers. Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE) will provide approximately $140,000 in personnel and operating expenses.

Beneficiaries: 300,000 rural Chadians will directly benefit from this program, including 50,000 expectant mothers and their newborn. The cost of this project per family benefited will be $8.00 over the life of the project.

FY 80 Program: A nutrition survey will be designed and carried out in 10 rural centers. Ten Peace Corps volunteers and village assistants will be trained to conduct the survey. The curriculum for student aides will be designed and written and educational materials developed. Centers will be identified and aides from the six centers will be trained. Each center will organize a program of maternal and child health care and nutrition education.

Major Outputs	All Years
The establishment of maternal and child care, health and nutrition education centers	12
Trained counterparts and personnel to run the centers	13
Training sessions and workshops in maternal child care and nutrition education	12
Improved hygiene and nutrition for 300,000 family members including 50,000 pregnant women, their infants and children	

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	($ thousands) FY 80
Commodities: training aids, cooking utensils	48
Other costs: Operations, village assistants	97
Total	145

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	145	345	490

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE)

PROGRAM: CHAD

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
CARE - Tree Crops Nursery Expansion (OPG)	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 301		LIFE OF PROJECT 471
NUMBER 677-0038 NEW ☐ GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To improve the nutritional status, increase the income, and improve the village environment of approximately 75,000 rural Chadians in 15 population centers by planting fruit and construction/firewood trees. This project will be implemented by Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE).

Background and Progress to Date: Chad suffers the most basic problems of insufficient nutrition and inadequate sanitation. Villagers are often unable to boil their water and cook their food properly because fuel, primarily wood and charcoal, is so expensive. During the past few years, Chadian farmers have shown considerable enthusiasm for CARE projects involving the planting of fruit and fuel/construction trees. This project seeks to ameliorate rural conditions by building on this enthusiasm for tree planting. The amount of avialable food, construction wood, and fuel will be increased for 75,000 rural Chadians.

Rural incomes from the sale of these products will be increased. In FY 79 sites for nurseries will be selected, supplies and equipment will be ordered and put in place, and the distribution of trees and training of farmers will begin.

Host Country and Other Donors: All work will be done by the villagers themselves. CARE will provide a total of $300,000 in personnel and operational costs.

Beneficiaries: 75,000 rural Chadians in 15 population centers will be directly benefited by this project at a cost per family of $31.00 over the life of the project. For Fy 80, the cost per family will be approximately the same.

FY 80 Program: Additional nursery sites will be constructed, remaining trees will be distributed and farmers trained in their planting and care.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Establishment of nursery sites	15
Trees planted	150,000
Farmers directly affected	75,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Commodities:	Materials and equipment, shovels, wheelbarrows, etc.	127
Other Costs:	On-the-job training	10
	Operations	97
	Overhead	31
	Local administrative personnel	36
	Total	301

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	170	85	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	170	85	85
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	301	–	471

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE)

PROGRAM:

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
SAWS Irrigated Crop Production for Village Farmers - No. 2 (OPG)	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 195		LIFE OF PROJECT 295
NUMBER 677-0039 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: Increase food production and farmer income in the project area through development of a crop production system which is not vulnerable to the erratic rainfall patterns which prevail throughout the Sudan-Sahel region in Africa.

Background and Progress to Date: One of the primary reasons for Chad's extreme poverty is poor and uncertain agricultural production based on uncertain and maldistributed rainfall. If water supply, the most essential input in the Sahel, is assured, farming becomes a more secure occupation. In 1977 the first Seventh Day Adventist World Service (SAWS) Irrigated Agriculture project was begun near Linia, a village on the Chari river. The project has proved to be very successful in terms of productivity, knowledge/technology transfer and farmer acceptance and organization. It is intended that this project be replicated with certain modifications. The project will assist small farmers to increase food production by the development of an irrigated crop production system. A dependable water supply will be assured by the use of polyvinyl chloride pipe to establish small irrigated perimeters. Instead of one potential crop per year of uncertain quality, participants will be able to count on at least two good crops per year. The on-site project manager will provide technical inputs and advice on proper farm management. The FY 79 program will result in the development of one complete irrigated perimeter of from 15 to 40 hectares. As the actual construction of the perimeters will only take eight months, the first crop will be harvested in FY 79. Farmer income is expected to triple.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Chad (GOC) is providing the land necessary for the implementation of the project as well as officials to work with SAWS. SAWS will provide $35,000 in personnel and operating expenses. The farmers themselves will provide labor.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries of the project are approximately 100 families (1,000 people) living in two farming villages along the Chari river. The indirect beneficiaries are the persons associated with the supply of inputs to the project and marketing outputs as well as the Chadians who are provided with more food at a lower cost. The cost per family directly benefited over the life of the project is estimated at $1,475 because of initial capital and research costs. However, the benefit stream will continue indefinitely against reduced operating costs. Replication costs will be a small fraction of the pilot project costs.

FY 80 Program: A second irrigated perimeter should be completed and the first crop harvested from this perimeter. There will also be an additional year of production (two crops) for the first perimeter.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Completed irrigated perimeters	2
Harvested crops (vegetables and millet)	4
Rural families with tripled income and assured food supply	100
Improved methodology for small-scale irrigated agriculture	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 1 long-term (12 P.M.)	34
Commodities: Hand tools, machinery, equipment and supplies	95
Other Costs, local salaries	66
TOTAL	195

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	100	60	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	100	60	40
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	195	-	295

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Seventh Day Adventist World Service, Inc. (SAWS)

PROGRAM: CHAD

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Chad Range and Livestock Development	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 785		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,755
NUMBER 677-0201 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 89	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80 a/ b/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To introduce concepts and practices of range management and animal husbandry to the Livestock Service of the Government of Chad (GOC) and to traditional herders.

Background and Progress to Date: This project is designed to minimize the degradation of the rangelands and to introduce better rangeland practices among herders. The project provides technical assistance in range management at the national level and a herder training center where herders and part-time extension agents will be trained in improved livestock production techniques. Changes in the herders' attitudes and traditions toward livestock raising will be effected at the herder training center and by mobile extension teams working with herder groups. By the end of FY 79 accomplishments will be as follows: the training center will be completed, staffed and involved in training 55 village agent/extension workers and herders; a socio-economic study will be completed; refresher training for 252 livestock agents will be offered on a recurring basis; 20 village demonstration sites will be established; and demonstration plots for grass-seed multiplication, tree production and livestock management will be established at the center.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOC provides staff salaries and monthly stipends for trainees. France provides budget support for the Ministry of Agriculture which assists this project. The World Bank funds a complementary livestock project.

Beneficiaries: The principal ultimate beneficiaries will be 52,000 transhumant herders and sedentary livestock producers. The average total life project cost per family directly influenced is estimated at $ 379.

FY 80 Programs: The curriculum for the center will be expanded to include greater in-depth training for village agents trained in FY 79. Training of 185 new agents and herders will be accomplished. A Range Management Office in the Ministry of Livestock will be established to employ 9 returning participants with B.S. degrees in Range Management. Technical assistance and continued educational development on site will be provided by U.S. range management advisors.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Part-time extension agents in place	55
Audiovisual teaching units operative	10
Five-Year GOC Livestock sector plan	X
Livestock dossiers designed for donor funding	3
Academically trained Chadians	14
Livestock Training Center	X
Mobile herder extension teams	20

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	3 long-term advisors (36 P.M.)	223
Participants:	3 long-term (72 P.M.), U.S.	75
	2 short-term (36 P.M.), third country	15
	5 short-term (8 P.M.), U.S.	25
Commodities:	Fencing, medicines, equipment vehicles	110
Other Costs:	Operational expenses and in-service training, maintenance and repairs on training center	337
	Total	785

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,492	481	1,011
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	850	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,492 a/ b/	1,331	161
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	785	478	2,755

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

U.S. Department of Agriculture (PASA)
Personal Services Contracts

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation
b/ Prior funding from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: GAMBIA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 566

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 180

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) 7.3%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) n.a. (1970-1976) n.a.

% national income received by low 20% of population . ( ) n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 40.0 male 38.5 female 41.6
(1965-1970) total 38.5 male 37.0 female 40.1

Literacy rate ..... (1972) total 10% male n.a. female n.a.
(1962) total 6% male 9% female 3%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . ( ) n.a.

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1968–73) 57

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1974) 170

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	rice	15	(1976)
Cash	peanuts	73	(1976)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) peanuts

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) cereals, sugar

Proportion of labor force in agriculture ..... (1970) 84%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 13 (75) 15 (76) 21

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 14 (75) 20 (76) 27

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) –1 (75) –5 (76) –6

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.
as % of GNP ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) 29 (76) 21 (77) 24
Equivalent to 3.8 months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977) peanuts and groundnut products

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) n.a. (76) n.a. (77) 1
as % of total exports ..... (1975) n.a. (76) n.a. (77) 2

Major imports ... (1975) textiles, foodstuffs, tobacco

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S.,
c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 2 (76) 3 (77) 5
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 3 (76) 4 (77) 6

Total trade balance ($ millions,
U.S.) ..... (1975) –13 (76) –40 (77) –30

Main trading partners ..... U.K., France, Japan

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 13.7

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... ( ) n.a.
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 0.7

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.0%

% population in urban areas ..... (1963) 9 (1973) 16

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1973) 49

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 40.7 (15-64 yrs.) 55.7 (65+ yrs.) 3.6

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 168

People per physician ..... (1973) 24,100

Major causes of death (1967) influenza, intestinal problems, malaria

Major disease(s) ... (1974) dysentery, measles, chicken pox

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1973) 96

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. ( ) n.a.

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1975) total 19.6 male 26.0 female 13.2
Secondary .. (15-19) (1975) total 13.4 male 20.0 female 7.2
Post Secondary (20-24) ( ) total n.a. male n.a. female n.a.

Energy production as % of consumption ..... ( ) n.a.

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS — OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years — Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY GAMBIA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	1.9	1.3	0.2	1.2	2.5			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.9	1.3	0.2	1.2	2.5			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.7	*	*	0.1	1.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.7	*	*	0.1	1.3			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.9			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.9			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.9			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.9	0.4	*	0.5	0.6			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3			
Peace Corps	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	4.1	0.1	10.6	32.2
IDA	4.1	-	8.5	22.4
AFDB	-	-	-	4.0
UNDP	-	0.1	2.1	4.8
Other UN	-	-	-	1.0

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	4.7	12.1	34.6
United Kingdom	3.1	6.0	25.2
Germany	1.2	3.4	6.1
Other	0.4	2.7	3.3

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	2.1	NA	3.2
Libya	-	NA	1.1
Qatar	1.1	NA	1.1
Kuwait	1.0	NA	1.0
Nigeria	-	NA	*

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	-	17.0
USSR	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	17.0

NA - Not available * Less than $50,000

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	952	–	–	–	–	–	952a/
Total ..	952	–	–	–	–	–	952a/
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	1,900	–	–	–	–	–	1,900a/
Total ..	1,900	–	–	–	–	–	1,900a/
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	3,000	–	–	–	–	–	3,000a/
Total ..	3,000	–	–	–	–	–	3,000a/

a/ Funding from the Sahel Development Program.

U.S. Interests

During the 15 years since independence, the United States and The Gambia have enjoyed good relations. U.S. interests are developmental and cultural. The country is a functioning parliamentary democracy and has an impressive record of respect for human rights. The U.S. seeks to encourage continuation of this excellent record through support of the country's development.

The Gambia is a member of the Club du Sahel and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). The United States will continue to provide assistance to The Gambia within the context of the Club du Sahel/CILSS Sahel Development Program.

Development Overview

The Gambia is in the Sahel zone. Virtually 95% of the country is in a river basin although The Gambia depends almost exclusively upon rainfall for crop production. Only about 50% of the land is tillable and soils, in general, are poor. Agriculture counts for 60% of The Gambia's Gross Domestic Production (GDP) and produces 90% of the country's export earnings from groundnuts or groundnut-related products. About one-third of The Gambia's annual cereals requirements are imported. The population is growing 2% a year which combined with a 0.8% rate of immigration is high for a country with significant disparities in the urban and rural populations and with a population density approximating 300 people per square mile of inhabitable land. Further, the population pressures on the land are accelerating depletion of soil and forest covers.

The Gambia is an active member of CILSS and has given an important role to the CILSS National Committee in domestic economic planning. The country has a National Development Plan. A basic tenet of the plan is that national economic development must be achieved with equitable income distribution and social harmony. The overriding national objective is the development of rural areas and within that context the development of water and other potential resources in The Gambia River Basin. The planned strategy for short and medium-term rural development gives priority to agricultural and educational development, rural communications, decentralization of administration and creation of alternative towns to Banjul, the capital. Over the longer-range, the Government of The Gambia's (GOTG) planning envisages irrigation and transportation schemes using the resources of the Gambia River Basin.

Socio-Economic Performance

In recent years Gambian agricultural productivity has stabilized at about 130,000 metric tons (MT) for groundnuts and about 58,000 for all cereals during a "normal" year. Poor rains in 1977 led to a shortfall as disastrous as the 1972-73 Sahel-wide drought, but 1978 should be normal or even better. The balance of payments has deteriorated

sharply from the decline in groundnut exports and the continuing boom in import demand. It is expected that the GOTG domestic financial position will continue to deteriorate. Government expenditures in development programs have risen, and deficit financing has had an inflationary impact. Development expenditures have leaped to 12% of GDP in 19/6/77, up from the early 1970's figure of 5%. The 1978/79 budget estimates provide for a further very substantial increase to about 40% of the GDP.

Total Resources

U.S. assistance is through several channels: bilateral assistance, Peace Corps, A.I.D. contributions via multilateral institutions and voluntary agencies. In FY 80, total assistance directly attributable to the U.S. is projected upwards of $5 million. There is virtually no private U.S. banking and investment exposure.

As most other donors make multi-year commitments, annual aid levels cannot be determined with precision. The United Kingdom's aid is about $2 million per year; UNDP and related agencies about $2 million, European Community about $5 million; aid from the People's Republic of China will total $14 million over several years; Arab aid is very substantial for high visibility capital projects, but there have been few disbursements to date. German and Scandanavian aid is increasing; World Bank aid approximates $5 million per year. Overall, the U.S. is a minor yet important donor, concentrating on areas where other donor interest has not been strong.

A.I.D. Strategy

The long-range goal of A.I.D.'s program in The Gambia is to maximize Gambia River Basin development activity beginning in 1985. A.I.D.'s program is, therefore, planned to assist the GOTG's development strategy in ways which move toward this target date and option. Thus, A.I.D. assistance is concentrated on halting the environmental deterioration and improving the renewable resources through soil and water management, reforestation and mixed farming and livestock activities. Another objective

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

* A.I.D. will assist in halting environmental deterioration and in improving the renewable base through soil and water management, reforestation and mixed farming activities.

* A.I.D. is promoting alternatives to current production methods, and improve access to rural areas.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	–	5	5
PASA[c]	-	10	15
Contract	–	12	14
Total	–	27	34
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	6	15	12
Contract	–	3	8
Total	6	18	20

[a] *U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.*
[b] *FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.*
[c] *Participating agency technicians.*
[d] *Programmed during the fiscal year.*

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			CP 80-08(10-78)
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	11	825	3,396
Total AID	11	825	3,396
P.L. 480**			
Title I			
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	839	593	915
Total P.L. 480	839	593	915
Total AID and P.L. 480	850	1,418	4,311

*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY (In 000MT/$000)							CP 80-14(10-78)
Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)		
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$	
Title I							
Wheat		–		–		–	
Rice		–		–		–	
Feedgrains		–		–		–	
Vegoil		–		–		–	
Non-food		–		–		–	
Title I Total							
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)	
Title II							
Voluntary Agencies		273		566		796	
World Food Programs		452		27		119	
Gov't.-to-Gov't		114		–		–	
Title II Total		839		593		915	
Total P.L. 480		839		593		915	

of A.I.D. is to assist The Gambian program to reduce rural-urban disparities by promoting alternatives to current production styles and by opening the rural areas. A.I.D. proposes to assist in improving rural road maintenance capability to consolidate the gains to be realized from other donors' sponsorship of road construction and reconstruction.

Additionally, A.I.D. supports the strategy of the CILSS and the Club du Sahel to develop the potential of the several great water basin networks in the Sahel. In The Gambia, A.I.D. is programming activities to support the improvement of the development planning and coordination of the Gambia River Basin Development Organization. Food assistance is channeled through the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to expand its ongoing PL 480 (Title II) program of pre-school feeding and to encompass an expanding mother-child feeding program.

AID Operations Officer: Douglas P. Broome

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM: GAMBIA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM											
SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT UNIT	*	G	635-0202	75	952	11	251	400	371	520	943
MIXED FARMING AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	*	G	635-0203	79	---	---	849	250	1,375	1,510	6,634
GAMBIA REFORESTATION	*	G	635-0205	79	---	---	400	75	754	660	346
RURAL ROADS MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS	*	G	635-0206	79	---	---	400	100	500	700	3,710
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					952	11	1,900	825	3,000	3,396	
GRANTS					952	11	1,900	825	3,000	3,396	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					952	11	1,900	825	3,000	3,396	
GRANTS					952	11	1,900	825	3,000	3,396	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: GAMBIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Soil and Water Resource Management Unit	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 371	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,517
NUMBER 635-0202 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 99	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78 / ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: (1) To establish a soil and water management unit within The Government of the Gambia's (GOTG) Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources; (2) to develop technology for improved agricultural/pastoral methods consistent with Gambian abilities and resources; and (3) to train Gambian soil and water management specialists and agricultural assistants to apply solutions to soil/water problems at national and village levels.

Background and Progress to Date: Increases in agricultural production will require substantial expansion and upgrading of the existing extension program, including land use management and soil/water conservation in its broadest resource-management context. A.I.D. will assist the GOTG in establishing a Soil and Water Management Unit (SWMU) within the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MANR). The unit will assist in development of national policies and programs for improving soil and water management practices; provide basic soil and water management expertise to all departments of the MANR; develop an operating procedure that is effective in providing field technical service to Gambian farmers; train a broad spectrum of GOTG agricultural assistants to recognize and advise farmers on the solution of simple soil and water management problems; and develop a technical guide appropriate to Gambian conditions. A.I.D. financed technicians should arrive during the fall of 1978 to begin implementation. Gambian technicians have already been selected.

Host Country and Other Donors: Although the project itself is funded wholly by A.I.D. and the GOTG, the United Kingdom (UK) provides complimentary technical assistance and training. The World Bank led rural development project provides technicians, training and physical plant.

Beneficiaries: Rural farmers stand to gain significantly from the standpoint of both increased crop productivity and income. The initial benefits from this activity will accrue to the rural population in the first 2-5 villages (from 2,000 to 5,000 people) participating in the project. Ultimately the entire population should benefit by improved management of the country's soil and water resources. An economic calculation indicates that the internal rate of return on the project is 14.8 %.

FY 1980 Program: The SWMU will be operational. Between two and five villages will be testing new methods or installing needed conservation practices. The number of villages willing to make commitments to cooperate with the SWMU program of action is expected to reach 10. It is expected that one or more farmers from each of these villages will have agreed to test new soil and water management practices.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Functioning Soil and Water Management Unit	X
Training Gambians (various levels)	125
Technical Manual	X
4-part resource inventory participating villages	15

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: long-term technical assistance (3 for 36 P.M.)	250
short-term technical assistance (3 for 15 P.M.)	83
Training: 2 long-term participant training (24 P.M.)	28
Commodities: Laboratory equipment, small hand tools, office materials and supplies	10
Total	371

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	952	11	941
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	251	400	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,203	411	792
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	371	943	2,517

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Soil Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture (PASA)

PROGRAM: GAMBIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Mixed Farming and Resource Management	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 1,375		LIFE OF PROJECT 10,858
NUMBER 635-0203 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 97	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To foster the intensification and integration of crop and livestock enterprises within Gambian farming systems for increasing rural family incomes on an ecologically sound and sustained yield basis.

Background and Progress to Date: The intensification of agricultural production is difficult for lack of proven adapted technologies and adequate resources. At the same time, the the management of fallow and non-crop land is becoming increasingly important. During FY 79, detailed, large-scale land classification maps for the MacCarthy Island and Upper River Divisions were completed. The socio-economic planning unit for the project was established within the Agriculture Ministry. Establishing boundaries of access routes and grazing areas have begun. Up to ten controlled grazing areas with the necessary stock access routes and watering points were started. Two of the seven pilot activities in the demonstration enterprise program were started. One pilot activity in improved crop and forage management was initiated. A production credit facility in the amount of $75,000 was funded. Five staff houses will be built. Two major pre-project studies were near completion. Four Gambians began degree training.

Host Country and Other Donors: A World Bank led consortium is currently funding a coordinated rural development project - largely crop oriented. A.I.D. will provide the framework for an integrated rural development program throughout the country. The Gambia will provide staff, buildings, and operating costs of $1,620,000 (about 15% of U.S. contributions).

Beneficiaries: The project will benefit the entire population of the country directly or indirectly. The direct beneficiaries will be the farmers belonging to the 42 farmers' associations. The indirect beneficiaries will include those farmers not yet members of the farmers' association who will benefit from improved services and higher incomes. At the end of the project, it is estimated that at least 200,000 people will have benefitted directly.

FY 1980 Program: Detailed land classification maps will be completed on all five administrative divisions in the Gambia. The second of the three pilot activities in improved crop and forage management will be initiated. The production credit facility will be started as well as four of the seven pilot activities in the demonstration enterprise program. Those Gambians who did not start in the first year will depart for training.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Strengthened multi-purpose farmers' associations	42
Land use classification maps (divisions)	5
Training Information Division functioning	X
Credit for purchase of farm carts (units)	2,000
Resource management and livestock training centers established	2

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Long-term technical assistance (60 P.M.)	500
	Short-term technical assistance (10 P.M.)	100
Training:	Long-term participant training (80 P.M.)	100
	Short-term participant training (20 P.M.)	25
Commodities:	Equipment	200
	Vehicles/transportation	20
Construction:	Grazing area infrastructure and construction	210
Other Costs:	Production credit	175
	Research studies	45
	Total	1,375

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	849	250	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	849	250	599
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,375	8,634	10,858

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: GAMBIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Gambia Reforestation	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 754		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,500
NUMBER 635-0205 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 98	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: (1) To study the possibility of large-scale exploitation of mangrove forests, including utilization and charcoal production technologies; (2) improved management of natural woodland with special reference to economically important local species; (3) and establishment of pilot village-level plantations of fuelwood, charcoal, and sawtimber production.

Background and Progress to Date: A population density of 280-300 per square mile of cultivated land coupled with the increased use of grazing requirements have led to virtually indiscriminate wood-cutting for agricultural purposes and production of fuelwood and charcoal. The project will involve coordination with other agriculturally related development activities sponsored by A.I.D.: Soil and Water Management, Mixed Farming, and Crop Protection. It will also link with activities of other donors in agricultural extension and crop production. The four basic elements of the A.I.D. component of the Gambia reforestation program will begin in 1979 to: (1) Investigate options and develop plans for exploitation of the mangroves; (2) train Gambian personnel in technical forestry and management specialties; (3) plant 125 hectares of mangroves Gmelina Arborea; and (4) provide the aerial photography required to conduct the forestry inventory.

Host Country and Other Donors: This is a coordinated program with West Germany. Germany plans to provide verification of aerial photography, establish the limits of 66 existing forest reserves, and conduct research into exotic species of trees suitable for The Gambia. The value of the West German inputs will be approximately $1 million.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries are the rural and urban populations in general. The latter will be assured of continuing supplies of fuelwood and charcoal at lower prices. Rural inhabitants will be assured of long-term renewable resources for succeeding generations and diversified sources of income. Eventual exploitation of mangrove wood will provide foreign exchange income.

FY 1980 Program: All identified components will be underway: (1) The study for the exploitation of the mangroves will have begun; (2) a village-level plantation program will be started; ( ) research trials and field sitings of improved varieties of local species will have started; (4) another 125 hectares of Gmelina will be planted; (5) and staff will be identified for in-country and overseas training and in-country training programs will be designed and implemented.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Ground truth survey completed	X
Research improved local species	10
Village plantation programs initiated	50
Plantation of proven species (hectares)	625
Gambians trained	45
Mangroves exploitation plan completed for 1 million cubic meters	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Long-term technical assistance (36 P.M.)	331
	Short-term technical assistance (6 P.M.)	50
Training:	Long-term participant training (50 P.M.)	100
	Short-term participant training (24 P.M.)	24
Commodities:	Supplies	189
	Vehicles/transportation	25
Other Costs:	Data collection studies	35
	Total	754

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	75	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	400	75	325
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	754	346	1,500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: GAMBIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Rural Roads Maintenance Systems	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,610
NUMBER 635-0206 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To improve the equipment, maintenance, and management systems of the Public Works Department in order to improve primary and secondary road maintenance.

Background and Progress to Date: There are very limited prospects for increasing agricultural productivity without major improvements in the longer-term rural resource base, including investments in physical resources. Access to the interior and to markets is a vital component of longer-term development of the rural sector. And access that is made must be maintained. Investment in rural infrastructure, especially roads and water supply, is part of the basic Government of The Gambia (GOTG) policy to reduce the existing urban-rural imbalance. Development in the rural infrastructure sector is concerned chiefly with communications support for productive activity and more generally for improving the quality of rural life. The project is designed as a five-year first phase in a long-term effort which will lead eventually to a self-sustaining road maintenance program. The project will result in 950 kilometers of rural roads being brought under regular maintenance. This activity complements national rural development projects now constrained by inadequate access to roads. The underlying theme is to improve the maintenance of the national road system in The Gambia and to improve road transport conditions throughout the country.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Bank (IBRD) has taken the lead in identifying project components: technical assistance, equipment, workshop expansion, backlog maintenance, and studies. IBRD contribution will be about $4 million and the GOTG will provide nearly $2 million. It will be a joint project under Club du Sahel auspices.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this project are the rural people who travel primarily to market crops, acquire agricultural necessities and household commodities. The rural poor will also benefit through easier and less expensive access to health and education facilities.

FY 1980 Program: Two divisional repair shops will be constructed or expanded. Vehicle maintenance capability will be improved at a rate of 200 additional units per year. Phase I of the experimental maintenance system study will be completed and Phase II will begin in 1980.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Equipment (pieces)	40
Workshop facilities constructed or expanded	5
Maintenance organization improved (units)	4
Road maintenance completed (kilometers)	950
Equipment maintenance system study implemented	X
Vehicle maintenance improved (yearly rate)	300

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Long-term technical assistance (12 P.M.)	100
Short-term technical assistance (3 P.M.)	30
Training: In-country training (24 P.M.)	25
Commodities: Road maintenance and workshop equipment	35
Construction:	210
Other Costs:	100
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	100	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	400	100	300
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	3,710	4,610

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: MALI

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 6,266

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 100

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) -0.1%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 5.0% (1970-1976) 7.1%

% national income received by low 20% of population . ( ) n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 38.0 male 36.5 female 39.6
(1965-1970) total 37.2 male 36.5 female 38.0

Literacy rate ..... (1970) total 2% male n.a. female n.a.
(1960) total 2% male 4% female 0.5%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954–77) -0.8%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 38

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1976) 36

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	millet	10	(1976)
Cash	cotton	1	(1976)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) cotton, livestock

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) cereals, sugar

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1970) 91%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 53 (75) 64 (76) 76

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 60 (75) 79 (76) 89

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) -7 (75) -15 (76) -13

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 19.5 (75) 21.4 (76) 22.7
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 2.6 (75) 2.9 (76) 3.5

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) 4 (76) 7 (77) 6
Equivalent to 0.5 months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977) cotton, groundnuts, livestock

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 1 (76) 1 (77) 1
as % of total exports ..... (1975) 1.9 (76) 1.2 (77) 1.5

Major imports ... (1975) textiles, vehicles, petroleum products

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S.,
c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 7 (76) 3 (77) 8
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 4.0 (76) 2.0 (77) 5.5

Total trade balance ($ millions,
U.S.) ..... (1975) -122 (76) -64 (77) -78

Main trading partners ..... Western Europe, U.S.S.R., China

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 49.5

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 12
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 3.2

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.2%

% population in urban areas ..... (1960) 10 (1976) 13

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 50

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 43.9 (15-64 yrs.) 53.4 (65+ yrs.) 2.7

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 141

People per physician ..... (1973) 38,900

Major causes of death ( ) n.a.

Major disease(s) ... (1974) malaria, measles, amebiasis

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1973) 74

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 3

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1974) total 19.7 male 25.5 female 13.8
Secondary .. (15-19) (1974) total 2.0 male 3.3 female 0.6
Post Secondary (20-24) ( ) total n.a. male n.a. female n.a.

Energy production as % of consumption ..... ( ) n.a.

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY MALI

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	22.7	3.3	1.3	10.6	13.5			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	22.7	3.3	1.3	10.6	13.5			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	13.3	2.7	1.1	10.0	10.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	13.3	2.7	1.1	10.0	10.1			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	8.9	0.2	*	*	2.9			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	8.9	0.2	-	-	2.9			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	8.9	0.2	*	*	2.9			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	8.9	0.2	*	*	2.9			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5			
Peace Corps	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	22.7	3.3	1.3	10.6	13.5			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	22.7	3.3	1.3	10.6	13.5			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	19.9	49.2	363.6
IFC	-	-	0.6	0.6
IDA	-	3.6	15.0	144.2
AFDB	-	14.7	15.5	46.2
UNDP	-	0.4	18.1	40.6
Other UN	-	1.2	-	5.9
EEC	-	-	-	126.1

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	49.7	56.0	297.9
France	24.3	25.9	174.9
Germany	18.0	16.4	77.8
Canada	2.1	3.6	20.6
United Kingdom	0.8	0.5	7.0
Netherlands	2.3	5.9	8.7
Belgium	0.4	1.8	3.9
Other	1.8	1.9	5.0

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977.	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	3.0	NA	39.0
Saudi Arabia	-	NA	17.0
Qatar	2.0	NA	6.5
Libya	-	NA	5.8
UAE	1.0	NA	5.0
Algeria	-	NA	3.1
Other	-	NA	1.6

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	-	185.0
USSR	-	-	89.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	23.0
China	-	-	73.0

NA - Not available UAE - United Arab Emirates

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	9,660	2,550	200	535	–	–	6,375 a/
Total ..	9,660	2,550	200	535	–	–	6,375 a/
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	13,022	–	–	–	–	–	13,022 a/
Total ..	13,022	–	–	–	–	–	13,022 a/
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	19,080	–	–	–	–	–	19,080 a/
Total ..	19,080	–	–	–	–	–	19,080 a/

a/ Funding from Sahel Development Program.

U.S. Interest

The United States helped ease human suffering during the recent Sahel drought and is now engaged in a long-range program planned to help Mali better withstand future droughts as well as meet the basic needs of her people. Mali is a member of the Club du Sahel and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). The United States will continue to provide assistance to Mali within the context of the Club du Sahel/ CILSS Development Program.

Development Overview

Serious problems of poverty and disease affect the people of Mali. Landlocked astride the Niger River in central West Africa, the country spans over a thousand miles from a bleak Sahara to lush savannah in the south. The latter is partly uninhabited because of the prevalence of disease. Because of its vast distances, Mali suffers high costs for transportation and communications. Mali's literacy rate is estimated at 5% per capita. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is $100 a year. Water and arable land are Mali's primary resources to better the lives of its people. Normal rainfall, along with the Niger River and its great inland delta provide enough moisture so that Mali's agriculture could provide surpluses to feed itself and some of its neighbors.

The country's principal needs are:

- increased livestock and cereals production. Current production is hampered by current pricing and marketing policies, organizational deficiencies and an ineffective extension system;
- a higher quality of life for its rural people many of whom lack the means to remain free of disease or to move out of the poverty cycle;
- funds for development projects. With a total budget of only $20 per citizen annually, Mali's Government can make only a meager financial contribution to its own development.

A.I.D.'s program in Mali was born from its 1973-75 drought relief assistance. It stresses smallholder food crop and livestock production along with an increasing range of economic and social services for rural people. The Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) has organized the program into 20 "operations" -- a decentralized rural development authority that operates in a particular area, cutting across other administrative boundaries with a mandate to encourage production of important crops and improve delivery of health, literacy, water and marketing services. Most of the 20 "operations" are currently financed by external donors.

Social and Economic Performance

The GRM is committed to food self-sufficiency and higher standards of living for its rural population. The "operations" are aimed directly at raising productivity per

unit of land through small-farmer agriculture. Although certain of the "operations" (especially in cash crops) tend to be capital-intensive, food crop "operations" are primarily labor-intensive. These same integrated rural development projects promote low-cost rural health measures that should bring about reductions of infant mortality and thereby make acceptable to villagers the family planning measures that the GRM is willing to introduce. In Mali, greater equality of income distribution is an issue mainly between the small urban population and the rural masses. Changes in marketing and price policies for food grains are the most important way of assuring better returns to the small farmer. Western donors are working with the government to encourage more flexible, realistic systems.

Total Resources

France, the European Community, the World Bank, West German and Canada are the main Western donors, with the United States and the UN following. China, the USSR, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait also contribute development aid. The Western flow has increased with the advent of the Club du Sahel, which joins the efforts of donors interested in Sahel development with the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), an organization of Sahelian states originally created to combat the drought. Total commitments from the West were some $119 million in 1976 and annual totals are expected to increase. There is practically no private U.S. investment in Mali, but the Peace Corps is active.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.'s strategy is to support the GRM's commitment to increasing food production and improving rural welfare. A.I.D.'s program is involved with three development "operations" and two smaller-scale "actions" to raise yields of millet, sorghum, rice and wheat as well as to introduce improved extension systems, and social and economic amenities like water, rural access tracks, marketing and credit systems, and functional literacy.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

* Increased food production through millet, wheat, sorghum, rice and livestock projects. ($11,253,000)
* Better quality of rural life through rural health services, rural works and renewable energy. ($2,827,000)
* Improvement of road links between western Mali and the rest of the country.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	22	31	31
PASA[c]	2	2	2
Contract	31	57	58
Total	55	90	91
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	126	612	400
Contract	–	–	–
Total	126	612	400

[a] U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
[b] FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
[c] Participating agency technicians.
[d] Programmed during the fiscal year.

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans		–	–
Grants	6,780 a/	19,035 a/	21,733 a/
Total AID	6,780	19,035	21,733
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	2,980	492	299
Total P.L. 480	2,980	492	299
Total AID and P.L. 480	9,760	19,527	22,032

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		–		–		–
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		–		–		–
World Food Programs		1,871		492		299
Gov't.-to-Gov't		1,109		–		–
Title II Total		2,980		492		299
Total P.L. 480		2,980		492		299

a/ Includes Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974, functional appropriation and Sahel Development Program.

In livestock, A.I.D. is developing an entire sector of related activities while other projects emphasize better rural health delivery systems, building village rural works, and providing renewable energy sources for village use.

MISSION DIRECTOR: Ronald Levin

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM MALI

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
OPERATION MILS (CROP PRODUCTION)		G	688-0202	76 a/	2,992	1,612	---	1,380	---	---	---
MALI LIVESTOCK SECTOR I		G	688-0203	75 a/	603	---	---	603	---	---	---
RURAL WORKS		G	688-0204	77	1,125	53	---	846	---	226	---
ACTION RIZ-SORGHO		G	688-0206	76	2,005	931	---	1,074	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,725	2,596	---	3,903	---	226	
GRANTS					6,725	2,596	---	3,903	---	226	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
POPULATION PLANNING											
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT		G	688-0208	77	200	---	---	200	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					200	---	---	200	---	---	
GRANTS					200	---	---	200	---	---	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH											
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT		G	688-0208	77	985	312	---	673	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					985	312	---	673	---	---	
GRANTS					985	312	---	673	---	---	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
COMMUNITY DEV. PROGRAM FOR WOMEN (PVO)		G	688-0209	76	250	199	---	51	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					250	199	---	51	---	---	
GRANTS					250	199	---	51	---	---	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM											
OPERATION MILS(CROP PRODUCTION)	*	G	688-0202	76	b/	---	1,500	100	1,470	1,200	1,413
RURAL WORKS	*	G	688-0204	77	b/	---	884	---	1,200	660	3,166
LAND USE CAPABILITY INVENTORY	*	G	688-0205	78	2,200	---	---	627	700	2,200	383
ACTION RIZ-SORGHO	*	G	688-0206	76	b/	---	972	542	551	657	---
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	*	G	688-0208	77	b/	---	700	353	1,127	1,354	878
COMMUNITY DEV. PROG. FOR WOMEN (PVO)		G	688-0209	76	b/	---	528	390	---	138	---
OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE	*	G	688-0210	78	500	---	3,000	1,875	3,150	3,450	11,745

* *Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM MALI

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	•	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
KAYES-NIORO ROAD	*	G	688-0212	80	---	---	---	---	5,000	500	---
ACTION BLE	*	G	688-0213	78	1,501	---	250	1,297	1,000	1,358	1,675
FIRST REGION DEVELOPMENT	*	G	688-0215	79	---	---	600	100	600	400	800
RENEWABLE ENERGY	*	G	688-0217	78	2,174	---	---	1,882	500	1,040	1,426
MALI LIVESTOCK SECTOR II	*	G	688-0218	79	---	---	4,588	3,121	3,782	3,049	37,861
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,375	---	13,022	10,287	19,080	16,026	
GRANTS					6,375	---	13,022	10,287	19,080	16,026	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					14,535	3,107	13,022	15,114	19,080	16,252	
GRANTS					14,535	3,107	13,022	15,114	19,080	16,252	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

a/ Includes funding under Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974
b/ Prior funding under functional appropriation

* *Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: MALI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Operation Mils	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 1,470		LIFE OF PROJECT 7,375
NUMBER 688-0202 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 106	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To increase agricultural productivity and grain marketing and improve living standards in Mali's semi-arid Fifth Region.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. provides assistance to Operation Mils in Mopti for agricultural production activities, including applied research in millet and sorghum; pilot farmer demonstration plots; training of extension agents; vegetable gardenging; providing agricultural inputs and implements; and the purchase, storage and shipment of grains. Assistance is also provided for rural road construction, repair and maintenance; well digging; training of blacksmiths; a functional literacy program; and rural health activities. Substantial progress has occurred in the project area since activities began in late 1976. Average cereal yields have increased from 500 to 634 kilograms/hectare and total production is 185,000 tons (an increase of 60,000 tons since the beginning of the project). Approximately 1,450 pilot farmers are using the new technology. Research on fertilizers and improved seeds continues at the field research station. Studies in credit and agricultural supply distribution and a socio-economic baseline survey have been completed. Forty-five new extension agents have received short-term in-country training and an additional ten blacksmiths will be trained locally in FY 79. Six more participants are receiving training in crop production extension in Nigeria. Construction of an additional 100 kilometers of rural roads is expected to be completed in FY 79.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Malian Government is providing 39% of the costs of the Operation's extension and administrative personnel.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 67,800 families will directly benefit from this project. By FY 81 the A.I.D. cost per family will be $131. In addition to the direct beneficiaries, many other inhabitants of the Fifth Region will benefit from the increased amount of food produced, the better roads and wells, and the higher level of health and literacy resulting from this project.

FY 80 Program: Funding of $1,470,000 will provide for continued technical assistance in well digging, community development, and agriculture supply distribution centers as well as on-the-job training for approximately 280 extension agents. Construction of approximately 100 kilometers of rural roads and the drilling of 15 wells will also be financed.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Pilot farmers trained	3,500
Farmers using improved practices	16,000
Farmers participating in credit programs	3,500
Roads improved (kilometers)	250
Wells dug or improved	34
Additional land under cultivation (hectares)	263,988
Additional grain produced (metric tons)	82,036
Participants trained (short-term)	33

A.I.D. Financed Inputs		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	2 long-term advisors (24 P.M.)	125
	4 short-term advisors (6 P.M.)	50
Training:	5 short-term participants (3rd country) (10 P.M.)	15
Commodities:	Fertilizer, agricultural supplies	220
	Vehicles, blacksmith equipment	130
Construction:	Road construction and maintenance, wells	600
Other Costs:	Local labor costs, fuel, maintenance, other support costs	330
	Total	1,470

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,992	1,612	1,380
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,500 a/	1,480	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,492	3,092	1,400
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,470	1,413	7,375

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)
Personal Services Contractors

a/ Prior funding from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974 and functional appropriation.

PROGRAM: MALI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Rural Works	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 1,200	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,375
NUMBER 688-0204 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.109	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81 / ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To encourage and assist villagers in the Sahelian regions of Mali to identify, plan and implement small, economically productive rural works and to assist the Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) to establish a decentralized rural community development support capacity which is effective and responsive at the local level.

Background and Progress to Date: The GRM is assisting Sahel communities to plan and develop simple rural works projects which will raise their standard of living. This program is experimental and decentralized and will emphasize village participation at all stages of project planning and implementation. Depending on villagers' needs and plans, these projects may include wells, small dams and dikes, irrigation systems, canals, land clearing and farm-to-market tracks. The project will eventually support up to 200 self-help activities in eight cercles (counties). A contract providing technical assistance for these projects has been signed by the GRM, and three members of the five-person advisory team are now assisting Malian project officials in preliminary implementation activities. Two Peace Corps volunteers are providing field assistance. Participants for U.S. training are being selected and 13 village projects are scheduled to begin in FY 79.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will furnish extension agents, national and regional coordinators, an engineer and administrative support. The U.S. Peace Corps will provide eight volunteers to assist GRM cadre at cercle and village levels.

Beneficiaries: Through a variety of rural works projects, villagers will benefit from increased agricultural, livestock and handicraft (small industry) production accompanied by increases in income and improvement in the quality of life. The communities will achieve greater confidence and self-reliance in their own efforts at community development and increase their capability in using intermediate technologies; designing, implementing and maintaining infrastructure facilities; developing community improvements; and obtaining appropriate resource assistance. Cost per extended family (averaging 10 people) for FY 80 is estimated at $631. Approximately 1,900 families in over 30 villages will benefit. Over the life of the project, 10,000 families will benefit at an average cost of $638 per family.

FY 80 Program: Funding of $1,200,000 will provide for continuation of technical assistance, U.S. graduate training of two regional coordinators, and commodity and operational support. The project will extend to two more cercles, bringing the total to four, where 29 new rural works projects will be initiated.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Rural Works projects ($15,000 average)	200
Villagers participating	100,000
Trained GRM technicians posted to field locations	25
Regional coordinators with U.S. degrees in Community Development	4

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 6 Community Development advisors (72 P.M.)	500
3 Short-term advisors (3 P.M.)	30
Training: participants (U.S. community development graduate studies) (48 P.M.)	62
In-country training (100 P.M.)	33
Commodities: vehicles, cement, materials, tools	100
Construction: 29 rural works (wells, roads, etc.)	350
Other Costs: Local operating costs	125
Total	1,200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,125	53	1,072
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	884 a/	846	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,009	899	1,110
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,200	3,166	6,375

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

American Organization for Rehabilitation through Training Foundation.

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriations.

PROGRAM: MALI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Land Use Capability Inventory	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 700		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,283
NUMBER 683-0205 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 110	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To assist the Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) in performing an inventory of land and water resources and to assist Mali in developing a capacity to plan for effective utilization of its resources.

Background and Progress to Date: The GRM is making a serious, coordinated effort to develop its agricultural and range resources as a means of exploiting food production potential. Identification, evaluation and quantification of Mali's resources are prerequisites to establishing planning priorities and strategies. The inventory and related training in this project will help improve the quality of the GRM's land use planning. The project was approved in 1977 but not implemented due to difficulties in arranging other donor participation. Agreement has now been reached between the Governments of Mali and France, and the A.I.D. grant agreement was signed with the GRM in September 1978.

U.S. technicians are being recruited. Malian Government personnel are being assembled by the Institute of Rural Economics which will carry out the project work. Arrival of U.S. and French technicians is expected in 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GRM is providing counterpart personnel and office space. France has agreed to contribute partial funding for technical assistance in geohydrological mapping and tropical agronomy.

Beneficiaries: The Government of Mali will be better able to plan its development programs; and the people of Mali, who are predominantly farmers, fishermen and herdsmen, will ultimately benefit from better land use planning. There are about 630,000 families in Mali. Cost per family will be about $5.15 over the life of the project.

FY 80 Program: FY 80 funding of $700,000 will provide for continued services of the U.S. technical personnel, local operating costs, and rental of helicopters needed to conduct the land use survey. An evaluation of project progress will take place in early FY 80.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Trained personnel:	
Malians receiving on-the-job training	12
Malians receiving M.S. degree or equivalent	4
Resource inventory:	
Land use maps	X
Detailed description of soil-vegetation characteristics	X
Estimates of crops and range potential	X
Institutional capability for land use data collection and use in project planning	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	4 Long-term advisors (48 P.M.)	400
	2 Short-term advisors (12 P.M.)	50
Other Costs:	Helicopter rental	150
	Local operating costs	100
	Total	700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,200	–	2,200
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	627	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,200	627	1,573
	–	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	700	383	3,283

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: MALI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Action Riz-Sorgho	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 551		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,528
NUMBER 688-0206 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 107	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To increase cereal production in the chronically gain-deficit Seventh Region of Mali through the introduction of improved technology to small farmers, under the direction of the Action Riz-Sorgho organization.

Background and Progress to Date: Crop cultivation in the near-desert region around Gao in eastern Mali is dependent upon flood irrigation from the Niger River. Flood control is achieved by means of a system of non-submersible dikes with appropriately located water control gates along the banks of the Niger. These dikes and gates permit improved water control over the flood plains adjacent to the river.

Since 1976, when World Bank emergency drought assistance ended, A.I.D. has assisted the Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) with a program to increase rice and sorghum prdouction near Gao. A.I.D.'s assistance finances the construction of additional non-submersible dikes, water flow gates and a regional research station which will develop a technical package for use by the area's small farmers. The training of extension agents to deliver the package is an integral part of the project. The project is now underway. Almost all of the project commodities are at site. A project coordinator has been working in the area since February 1978. Topographical studies and designs for the dike construction were completed in FY 1978. Construction is expected to begin in March 1979. Several studies are presently being conducted, including a baseline survey of agricultural production and yields and a study of the role of women in agricultural activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GRM is providing operational support for the administrative, research and extension personnel associated with the project. The African Development Fund of the African Development Bank is helping with the financing of the heavy equipment brigade working on dike construction.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries are the 25,000 participating families, 90% of the region's population, who should realize a 40% gain in income from projected increases in cereal production. Project cost per family is estimated at $22 in FY 80 and $141 for life of project.

FY 80 Program: Funding of $551,000 will continue the full-time services of a project coordinator and a short-term water management consultant. The principal activity will be the completion of construction of non-submersible dikes for the remaining nine flood plains. The research station work will be fully operational and the larger extension staff will begin farmer field trials. An evaluation of the project is planned.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Increased hectarage under cultivation	17,000
Increased average yield per hectare (kilograms)	350
Trained extension staff	50
Farmers participating	25,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	1 long-term advisor (12 P.M.)	40
	1 short-term advisor (2 P.M.)	10
Construction:	Non-submersible dike construction	281
Other Costs:	Credit Fund	70
	Operating expenses including an evaluation of the project	125
	Research Station Activities	25
	Total	551

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,005	931	1,074
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	972 a/	1,616	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,977	2,547	430
	–	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	551	–	3,528

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Personal Services Contractor

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation.

PROGRAM: MALI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Rural Health Services Development	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 1,127		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,890
NUMBER 688-0208 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.105	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To design, implement and evaluate a demonstration rural health system which the Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) can adopt as the basis for a national rural health service.

Background and Progress to Date: The GRM's health objective is to extend primary health care services to the rural population. However, the Ministry of Health's budget is inadequate: over half is spent on personnel costs and increasingly smaller proportions are available for medicines, equipment and logistical support expansion. With these constraints in mind, this project seeks to expand rural health services through the use of locally-supported village health workers as well as the establishment of a logistical support system under which basic medication will be sold rather than provided free. Both these aspects of the project are designed to make the health system less demanding of scarce national budget resources. They will be integrated with other rural development activities, and are designed for nationwide replication. Project activities are now underway. Two project sites (Yelimane and Koro) have been selected and six team members have begun work there. Along with seven Peace Corps volunteers, the team has conducted preliminary health needs assessments and has designed training programs, scheduled to begin in late 1978, for existing rural health personnel. These programs will introduce such personnel to their new roles in the primary health care system. Needed vehicles and training materials have arrived and are being utilized in the regions. A logistical support system for the sale and distribution of medicines is being developed. These activities will enable the GRM to expand primary health care services, including family planning, to the people of the two areas, beginning by the spring of 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Malian Government is financing project costs, including local personnel, facilities, operating costs, supplies and equipment. The Peace Corps is providing seven volunteers to assist in project implementation.

Beneficiaries: In FY 80, an estimated 10,000 families in 40 selected villages will have regular access to primary health care services, at a cost of $113 a family. By the end of the project, an estimated 35,000 families will have, for the first time, regular access to primary health care services, including family planning. Cost is estimated at about $111 per family. An evaluation of the project is planned to determine if it should expand to another region.

FY 80 Program: Funding of $1,127,000 will provide for continuation of advisory services, participant training, vehicles, medications, medical equipment, training materials, and project support costs in two regions and a third to be selected. Staff of the Ministry of Health, with assistance from project personnel, will train 25 health personnel and 60 village health workers to provide primary health care services to villagers of the demonstration sites.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Village health workers trained	180
Dispensary nurses trained	36
Health Center personnel trained	24
Regional health personnel trained	12

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	4 public health advisors (48 P.M.)	400
	1 short-term consultant (9 P.M.)	80
Training:	3 short-term U.S. participants (18 P.M.)	33
	2 participants (6 P.M.)	12
Commodities:	Medicines	374
	Medical equipment and training material	53
Other Costs:	Local salaries and operating costs	175
	Total	1,127

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,185	312	873
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	700 a/	1,226	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,885	1,538	347
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,127	878	3,890

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Harvard Institute for International Development

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

PROGRAM: MALI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Operation Haute Vallée	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 3,150		LIFE OF PROJECT 18,395
NUMBER 688-0210 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.111	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist Operation Haute Vallee (OHV) to plan and manage an integrated rural development program to benefit the people of the Haute Vallee Region.

Background and Progress to Date: The Haute Vallee, situated near Bamako in a relatively high rainfall zone, has been a traditional source of food for Mali's urban population. Its potential for extended irrigated agriculture will be enhanced by completion of the Selingue Dam in 1980. However, the development of the region has been hampered by poor roads, inadequate agricultural technology and credit, as well as poor health and education facilities. A.I.D. will assist OHV's efforts to expand food crop production with an improved irrigation system, animal traction training, expanded farmer credit, agricultural research, and market roads construction. Health and functional literacy programs will be devised to directly improve villager well-being. The ordering of commodities and the selection of a technical assistance contractor is in process. Planning has begun for construction of OHV headquarters and field facilities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) will contribute about 27% of project costs.

Beneficiaries: By completion of the first phase of the project in FY 1983, it is estimated that at least 6,000 families will have benefited directly from this project. Total cost per family is estimated at about $335. Indirect beneficiaries will be most of the 21,000 families of the Haute Vallee benefiting from the increased agricultural development and better living conditions.

FY 80 Program: Funding of $3,150,000 will provide for continued services of five full-time agronomy, rice production, animal traction, credit and management advisors, as well as several short-term advisors. Training of Malians in subjects such as agronomy, rice production, animal traction, credit and management will continue. Funding will be provided for initial polder rehabilitation, major acceleration of the credit program, road building and maintenance, a base line sociological survey, and initiation of a health program.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Polder rehabilitation ($4,289 per hectare)	640 ha.
Roads/trails constructed ($17,588 per km)	390 km.
Animal traction centers constructed	8
Local blacksmiths trained	90
Extension agents trained	100
Functional literacy centers in operation	100

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	5 long-term advisors (60 P.M.)	500
	4 short-term consultants (16 P.M.)	138
Training:	6 long-term participants (US 72 P.M.)	92
	12 short-term participants (3rd country 24 P.M., plus U.S. 24 P.M.)	80
Commodities:	Vehicles and parts	180
	Agricultural and health and field office supplies	340
Construction:	Road construction	400
	Polder rehabilitation	100
	Warehouses, field offices, and animal traction centers	90
Other Costs:	Credit Fund	200
	Administrative support to OHV	1,000
	Local operating costs	30
	Total	3,150

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	500	–	500
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	3,000	1,875	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,500	1,875	1,625
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,150	11,745	18,395

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: MALI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Kayes-Nioro Road	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 5,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
NUMBER 688-0212 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To facilitate rural development in Mali's First Region by constructing a road from Kayes to Nioro du Sahel.

Background: Development in Mali's First Region has been seriously neglected. Some modern development has taken place along the railway which connects Kayes (the capital of the region) with Bamako. The interior of the First Region, however, has been largely ignored. As a result, agricultural production has lagged far behind the area's potential. The inhabitants of the First Region remain among the poorest in the Sahel. Health conditions are primitive and literacy rates very low. Farmers wage a subsistence level struggle partly due to their inability to reach larger markets.

In order to help raise agricultural production and meet the basic needs of the people in the First Region, the Government of Mali has identified the construction of a road from Kayes to Nioro du Sahel as the priority project in the region. Development of this road will complement project development activities by the United States and other donors in livestock improvement, integrated rural development and rural health services delivery. The proposed road will be 247 kilometers long, five meters wide and include several critical bridges. The design specifications provide for an unpaved, all-weather road with minimum maintenance requirements.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Mali will provide administrative support and finance road maintenance. Financial participation by other CILSS donors in construction of the road is anticipated. Several other donors, including Canada, Saudi Arabia and the World Bank will have projects in the area which will benefit from the road.

Beneficiaries: An estimated 30,000 families of small farmers and herders will benefit from better access to market and Government services. The cost per family over the life of the project is estimated at $500 (based on total cost of the project).

FY 80 Program: Funding will provide for construction and supervision contracts, road equipment and start-up construction costs. Two short-term participants will begin training in road maintenance.

Major Outputs:	All Years
A 247 kilometer road from Kayes to Nioro including bridges	X
Design of a maintenance program for the road	X
Malians trained to run the maintenance program	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	3 short-term advisers (12 P.M.)	120
Training:	2 short-term participants (8 P.M.)	20
Commodities:	road building equipment	1,720
Construction:	road and bridge construction	3,000
Other Costs:	local travel, supplies	140
	Total	5,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	5,000	–	5,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: MALI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Action Blé	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,426
NUMBER 688-0213 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change Transmitted June 16, 1978	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To produce more cereals, especially wheat, through farmer-managed cooperative irrigation systems in Dire, near Timbuctu.

Background and Progress to Date: Grain production deficits in most of northern Mali have been a long standing problem. The area around Dire, however, has significant potential for irrigation from the Niger River. The "Cooperative of Dire" has farmed 150 hectares successfully for 13 years. The Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) is attempting to increase irrigated grain production locally. A.I.D. assistance to this project is based upon the introduction of small, farmer-owned and managed irrigation systems, successfully tested in several Niger River villages. A Malian wheat agronomist has finished training at the International Center for Wheat and Corn Improvement (CIMMYT) in Mexico. U.S. personnel are being recruited. Selection of the first set of small diesel pumps appropriate to the project site is in process.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GRM is providing operational support for the administrative and extension personnel of Action Ble. The French Government is assisting in construction of dikes and canals for an experimental perimeter. A French-financed irrigation/extension advisor will be stationed in Dire for two years.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries are 2,400 small farmers and their families who will gain access to production credit and will benefit from an improved extension staff. Increased irrigated wheat production should almost double farm income. The local life of project cost per family is estimated at $1,844. FY 80 estimated cost is $416 per family.

FY 80 Program: Funding of $1,000,000 will provide for the installation of the remaining 30% of the small diesel pumps, and the testing of the 50 animal driven flow pumps and five manually operated pumps. Local diesel mechanics (village youths) will begin their last year of in-country training, two participants in agricultural economics and marketing will complete their U.S. studies, U.S. short-term training in water-management and third-country observational tours will begin. Two full-time advisors will be providing site coordination, and short-term advisory assistance will continue. Evaluations of seed varieties and fertilizer levels tested at the research station and in farmers' fields will provide valuable guidance for accelerating the pace of improved technology introduction. Irrigated sorghum will be tested for the second year and 150 hectares of land will be targeted for triple cropping with grain legumes. Construction of supplemental storage facilities, if needed, will begin. There will be semi-annual project reviews.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Hectares under irrigated wheat production	2,420
Hectares under irrigated sorghum production	2,220
Increased annual wheat harvest beginning 1980 (metric tons)	5,650
Increased annual sorghum harvest beginning 1980 (metric tons)	3,630
Participants trained	51

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 2 long-term advisors (24 P.M.)	100
3 short-term advisors (8 P.M.)	40
Training: 2 long-term participants (U.S.)(24 P.M.)	40
2 short-term participants (U.S.)(4 P.M.)	10
3 short-term participants (third country) (16 P.M.)	15
In-country training (200 P.M.)	45
Commodities: diesel pumps, animal driven pumps	350
Other Costs: credit fund and operating expenses	400
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,501	–	1,501
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	250	1,297	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,751	1,297	454
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	1,675	4,426

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: MALI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*	
First Region Development	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 600	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000

NUMBER 688-0215	NEW ☐	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐	CONTINUING ☒	Advice of Program Change to be Transmitted	FY 79	FY 81	FY 82

Purpose: To gain sufficient information on Mali's First Region to enable A.I.D. and the Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) to design an effective long-term rural development program.

Background and Progress to Date: The First Region of Mali, bordering Senegal and Mauritania, is one of Mali's poorest and most isolated areas. It has water resources and agricultural potential that are undeveloped due to inadequate infrastructure. The lack of adequate roads to link the area to the rest of Mali has especially hampered development. Reliable data are scarce. The GRM and A.I.D. will carry out economic and social analyses of the pilot areas, examine economic justification for small-scale infrastructure, study irrigation potential, survey health needs, identify and test new farming methods, study land use patterns related to the region's livestock economy, and collect data on sustainable beef herd size and livestock market potential. At the same time, project personnel will start a number of small projects to aid the development of the region and the improvement of living conditions for its inhabitants. Agricultural demonstration trials with selected farmers will be located in two areas: Kenieba and Lac Magui, the latter a chronic drought area. These pilot efforts and studies will provide the GRM and A.I.D. with experience and data needed for a possible longer term investment and will also benefit people of the region. An A.I.D. Project Manager will arrive in Mali in the spring of 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GRM is expected to assign project personnel and pay their salaries and part of their support costs. Coordination with other donors supporting projects in the First Region will be explored as part of this project.

Beneficiaries: The broad impact on the region will come from the long-range program that is expected to develop from this pilot project. There will also be benefits for approximately 3,400 families in and around the pilot areas. Cost per family is estimated at $176 in FY 80. Life of project costs are estimated at $588 per family.

FY 80 Program: Funding of $600,000 will provide for technicians to continue feasibility studies, data collection and pilot projects. Funds will also provide for U.S. and third-country training, construction of small projects, and agricultural commodities.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Sufficient information and understanding to permit effective design for full scale development program	X
Farmers using improved agricultural practices	160
Extension personnel trained	4

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	1 long-term contractor (12 P.M.)	100
	3 short-term advisors (12 P.M.)	74
Training:	1 U.S. short-term participant (8 P.M.)	18
	2 Third-country participants (8 P.M.)	8
Commodities:	Vehicles, field equipment, agricultural supplies, small machinery	150
Construction:	Small pilot infrastructure construction	50
Other Costs:	Operating expenses (including travel, local salaries)	200
	Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–		
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	600	100	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	600	100	500
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	800	2,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: MALI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Renewable Energy	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,100
NUMBER 688-0217 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change Transmitted July 25, 1978	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist the Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) to demonstrate the feasibility of small-scale renewable energy technologies.

Background and Progress to Date: Mali's development is severely hampered by lack of indigenous fossil fuels. Oil imports are expensive. Firewood, the main indigenous energy source, is becoming scarcer and deforestation leads to increased desertification. Mali's needs and its solar and river resources make it an excellent candidate for application of renewable energy techniques. The GRM plans to give high priority to development and dissemination of such techniques. Devices to be developed will include stoves, photovoltaic pumps, solar water heaters, dryers, grinders and solar cookers. This project is now in its preliminary stage. A grant agreement has been signed with the GRM which will select a U.S. organization to help implement the project. Plans are being made to expand and equip the GRM's Solar Energy Laboratory, train participants in the United States and test renewable energy devices.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GRM Solar Energy Laboratory will provide technical personnel to adapt renewable energy techniques and equipment and demonstrate its use in the villages. Four Peace Corps volunteers will work with GRM personnel.

Beneficiaries: Appropriate alternate energy techniques can reduce local costs for firewood and charcoal and reduce time spent in gathering wood, drawing and carrying water and grinding and cooking food. This will be especially beneficial to women who have carried out these traditional roles. These technologies can also provide year-round irrigation for crops, stock water, potable water for human needs, and energy for small-scale rural industries, such as weaving. Direct beneficiaries will be the approximately 2,500 families in 20 test villages. Life of project cost will be about $640 for these families. Cost per family (200 families) in FY 80 is expected to be $2,500. Follow-up benefits should be more widespread and per family costs commensurately smaller. Indirect beneficiaries will be the populations of villages to whom these technologies are later disseminated.

FY 80 Program: Funding of $500,000 will provide for continuing technical assistance to the new Solar Energy Laboratory. Two Solar Energy Laboratory technicians will continue to receive U.S. training. In-country training of enumerators and village energy technology managers will continue. Village studies and data collection will continue, and analysis and evaluation of first year studies will be concluded.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Solar Energy Laboratory	X
Installation of 4 solar pumps	X
Functioning renewable energy devices located at selected village sites	25
Energy engineers and specialists trained in U.S.	4
Enumerators and energy managers trained locally	50

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	1 short-term energy scientist (6 P.M.)	47
	1 short-term sociologist (6 P.M.)	50
Training:	2 long-term participants (48 P.M.)	70
	in-country training (150 P.M.)	30
Commodities:	laboratory equipment, solar energy pumps, vehicles	100
Other Costs:	local operating expenses (travel, local salaries)	203
	Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,174	-	2,174
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	1,882	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,174	1,882	292
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	1,426	4,100

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected.

PROGRAM: MALI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Livestock Sector II	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 3,782		LIFE OF PROJECT 46,231
NUMBER 688-0218 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To increase the welfare of Mali's small herders and farmers by improving the country's livestock industry through a comprehensive, production and marketing sector program.

Background and Progress to Date: This project, reflecting an FY 78 evaluation of A.I.D.'s assistance to Mali's Livestock Sector, continues U.S. assistance to that important sector. Activities include controlled grazing, small farmer cattle feeding and credit, feedlot construction and management, veterinary research, vaccine production, tsetse fly research and control, herder education, community participation and opening new lands to livestock production. Work was ongoing in most of these areas in FY 78. Mali's first livestock extension officers' training center was opened, a pilot Sahelian livestock development test area was selected, village herder associations were organized to improve the herds and the range, the small farmer cattle feeding activity has continued successfully and survey work has been underway in areas to be selected as tsetse control zones.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) provides operational and personnel support. Livestock programs are also being carried out by other donors including Saudi Arabia, France, the European Community, and the World Bank.

Beneficiaries: Over the life of the project approximately 233,000 families will benefit at a cost of $198 per family, from the project reaching to the livestock owning population.

FY 80 Program: Funding of $3,982,000 will permit continuing activities to address major constraints to livestock production. Controlled grazing and water points will be developed in pilot areas in the Sahel and Sudanian zones. Applied research programs to test improved forages and root crops will be initiated, and promising varieties will be introduced in pilot areas. Village associations will be organized to develop program leadership for farmer-feeder and range programs. A feedlot will be operated at full capacity of 3,000 head during the dry season, and pilot feeding will be initiated during the rainy season for the first time. Increased diagnostic capability will be developed at the Central Veterinary Laboratory to analyze the destructive vector-borne livestock diseases (especially trypanosomiasis). An intensive and coordinated program will be initiated to increase livestock production in the new lands higher rainfall area. Procurement programs for feeder cattle will be initiated to link more directly sedentary farmers and small feedlot operators with Sahelian herd owners to reduce non-essential intermediaries. Small farmers will be assisted in marketing their animals through group organizations

Major Outputs:	All Years
Acres under range management	1,000,000
Water points developed	200
Acres surveyed for tsetse fly	7,000,000
Acres under trypanosomiasis control	800,000
Livestock field agents trained	600
Animal health vaccines produced (doses)	125,000,000
Farmer-fed cattle sold	7,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	18 long-term advisors (216 P.M.)	1,800
	1 short-term advisor (2 P.M.)	12
Training:	16 long-term participants (192 P.M.)	320
Commodities:	Vehicles	205
	Field equipment	313
	Laboratory equipment	267
Construction:	Offices and laboratories	285
	Wells	130
Other Costs:	Local operating expenses (travel, salaries)	450
	Total	3,782

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	4,588	3,121	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,588	3,121	1,467
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,782	37,861	46,231

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

U.S. Department of Agriculture (PASA)

To be selected

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: MAURITANIA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 1,529

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 340

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) 2.6%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 1.6% (1970-1976) 10.3%

% national income received by low 20% of population . ( ) n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 38.5 male 37.0 female 40.1
(1965-1970) total 41.0 male 39.4 female 42.6

Literacy rate ..... (1972) total 11% male n.a. female n.a.
(1965) total 11% male n.a. female n.a.

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . ( ) n.a.

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 35

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1960) 8

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	millet	18	(1976)
Cash	n.a.	n.a.	( )

Major agricultural exports .. ( ) n.a.

Major agricultural imports .. (1975) food

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1970) 85%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 86 (75) 87 (76) 109

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 94 (75) 156 (76) 257

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) -7 (75) -69 (76) -148

Defense expenditures;
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 8.1 (75) 5.8 (76) 5.8
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 2.1 (75) 2.1 (76) 3.2

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1973) 48 (76) 82 (77) 50
Equivalent to 2.9 months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977) iron ore

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.
as % of total exports ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Major imports ... (1975) foodstuffs, capital goods

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 16 (76) 20 (77) 20
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 10 (76) 11 (77) 10

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) 14 (76) -1 (77) -50

Main trading partners ..... France, U.K., U.S.

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 76.7

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 68
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 33.2

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.0%

% population in urban areas ..... (1965) 6 (1975) 23

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 45

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 41.9 (15-64 yrs.) 55.0 (65+ yrs.) 3.1

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 185

People per physician ..... (1973) 16,800

Major causes of death ( ) n.a.

Major disease(s) ... ( ) n.a.

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1973) 81

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 17

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1971) total 12.1 male 17.5 female 6.7
Secondary .. (15-19) (1971) total 3.8 male 6.8 female 0.7
Post Secondary (20-24) ( ) total n.a. male n.a. female n.a.

Energy production as % of consumption ..... ( ) n.a.

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY MAURITANIA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	4.3	2.9	2.2	3.6	8.4			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	4.3	2.9	2.2	3.6	8.4			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	1.7	0.4	0.3	1.7	6.0			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.7	0.4	0.3	1.7	6.0			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.2			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.2			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	2.4	2.3	1.3	1.7	2.2			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.1	2.1			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	0.6	0.1			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2			
Peace Corps	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	7.9	7.8	224.5
IBRD	-	-	-	66.0
IFC	-	-	-	17.9
IDA	-	6.2	-	38.5
AFDB	-	0.9	3.7	15.6
UNDP	-	0.1	4.1	12.3
Other UN	-	0.7	-	2.9
EEC	-	-	-	71.3

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES((Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	20.2	27.5	126.1
France	14.4	12.9	81.5
Germany	2.9	5.3	23.0
Canada	2.2	5.8	14.0
Japan	*	2.2	4.3
Other	0.7	1.3	3.3

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977.	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	106.2	NA	173.5
Saudi Arabia	94.1	NA	112.1
UAE	10.1	NA	25.0
Qatar	1.5	NA	15.0
Libya	-	NA	13.8
Kuwait	0.6	NA	6.9
Algeria	-	NA	0.7

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	-	90.0
USSR	-	-	5.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	85.0

NA - Not available
UAE - United Arab Emirates

* Less than $50,000

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	5,289	800	–	–	–	–	4,489 a/b/
Total ..	5,289	800	–	–	–	–	4,489 a/b/
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	6,690	–	–	–	–	–	6,690 a/
Total ..	6,690	–	–	–	–	–	6,690 a/
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	6,837	–	–	–	–	–	6,837 a/
Total ..	6,837	–	–	–	–	–	6,837 a/

a/ Funding from the Sahel Development Program.
b/ Funding from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

U.S. Interest

U.S. interests in Mauritania are primarily developmental. Mauritania is a member of the Club du Sahel and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). The United States will continue to provide assistance to Mauritania within the context of the Club du Sahel/CILSS Sahel Development Program.

Development Overview

While overall per capita GNP for Mauritania is $340, that of the country's rural population is only $70. Years of over-grazing accompanied by almost ten years of drought have seriously diminished natural vegetation cover and groundwater and increased the food deficit. Simultaneously, abolition of the caste system contributed to changes in traditional life styles and caused a rural exodus to the cities, resulting in urban unemployment. These factors plus a legacy of absentee colonial administration and a nomadic population, have resulted in a literacy rate of about 11%, with about 12% of the primary school age population in school. In addition, the health system provides almost no primary health care for the bulk of the population. While the government has given rural development priority, its ability to provide leadership, to make difficult investment decisions, and to improve the rural sector still remains to be tested. An adequate data base is lacking for decision-making, as is the professional staff to analyze the data. There are severe shortages of trained manpower as well as the institutions needed to mount a rural development effort. A new government, which came into power as a result of a coup d'etat in July 1978, is attempting to disengage from a guerrilla war that has plagued Mauritania for the past few years. Simultaneously, it is attempting to come to grips with a financial crisis caused by the unwise investments of the former regime in such activities as oil refining and copper mining.

Socio-Economic Performance

The Third Development Plan (1976 to 1980), places emphasis on rural development, development of the modern sector (largely iron ore mining) and employment, and on Mauritania's continuing participation in the joint development of the Senegal River Basin. It is too early to speak of successes or failures of the Third Development Plan.

Total Resources

U.S. development assistance has just begun in Mauritania (four project agreements have been signed since August 1977). Previously, U.S. aid was in the form of a relief and rehabilitation and PL 480 shipments. PL 480 shipments will continue for some time, reflecting Mauritania's chronic food deficit. The United States will be a relatively minor, but important donor. To date Arab states have been the major donors, providing approximately one-half of external assistance. The balance is shared among the World Bank, Germany, France and the European Community, and to a lesser extent UNDP and China. Approximately 20% of aid has been channeled into the

development of the rural sector. This percentage will increase significantly as the Club du Sahel program gets underway.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.'s bilateral strategy is three-pronged: (1) to focus on innovative technical assistance projects that will help re-establish the ecological base of the country, reduce urban migration, extend agricultural output through improved techniques, and improve primary health care; (2) to help the host government establish policies for the development of the rural and manpower sectors; and (3) to assist in the kind of institutional development which is needed to mount a rural development effort. The primary beneficiaries of assistance are the 70% to 80% of the population that live in the interior and who constitute the largest percentage of the poor.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

A.I.D.'s FY 80 program shows increased efforts at institution building related to agriculture ($256,000), continuation of selected demonstration activities ($5,781,000), and phase down of efforts to assist in development policy formulation ($800,000). The total program request is $6,837,000.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	11	22	22
PASA[c]	–	–	–
Contract	12	29	60
Total	23	51	82
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	–	28	127
Contract	–	9	6
Total	–	37	133

[a]U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
[b]FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
[c]Participating agency technicians.
[d]Programmed during the fiscal year.

MAURITANIA

CP 80-08(10-78)

RESOURCE FLOWS

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	434	3,950[a]	6,000
Total AID	434	3,950	6,000
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	2,258	1,160	2,558
Total P.L. 480	2,258	1,160	2,558
Total AID and P.L. 480	2,692	5,110	8,558

*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.

**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

CP 80-14(10-78)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		–		–		–
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		89		1,020		810
World Food Programs		1,123		140		224
Gov't.-to-Gov't		1,046		–		1,524
Title II Total		2,258		1,160		2,558
Total P.L. 480		2,258		1,160		2,558

a/ Includes funding from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

A.I.D. REPRESENTATIVE: Robert M. Klein

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM MAURITANIA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
MAURITANIA INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT		G	682-0201	77 a/	2,250	132	---	1,000	---	600	1,096
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,250	132	---	1,000	---	600	
GRANTS					2,250	132	---	1,000	---	600	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM											
RURAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE	*	G	682-0202	79	---	---	900	---	545	550	655
RURAL LAND RECLAMATION	*	G	682-0203	79	---	---	2,430	---	1,325	1,000	1,245
VEGETABLE PRODUCTION		G	682-0204	78	1,470	---	---	500	---	400	---
RENEWABLE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	*	G	682-0205	78	1,000	---	860	400	1,100	900	1,718
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF OASES	*	G	682-0207	79	---	---	800	---	1,250	1,000	3,950
RURAL ASSESSMENT/MANPOWER SURVEY(RAMS)	*	G	682-0211	78	2,000	206	1,200	1,100	800	1,500	---
ARID LANDS INSTITUTE	*	G	682-0213	80	---	---	---	---	256	---	4,869
TRIAL AND TRACK IMPROVEMENT	*	G	682-0214	80	---	---	---	---	991	---	3,509
SOUTHEAST MAURITANIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	*	G	682-0215	80	---	---	---	---	570	---	2,320
PROJECT MANAGEMENT DEV. AND TRAINING		G	682-0218	79	---	---	500	200	---	150	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,470	206	6,690	2,200	6,837	5,500	
GRANTS					4,470	206	6,690	2,200	6,837	5,500	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					6,720	338	6,690	3,200	6,837	6,100	
GRANTS					6,720	338	6,690	3,200	6,637	6,100	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

a/ Prior funding under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

* *Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: MAURITANIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Rural Medical Assistance	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 545		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,300
NUMBER 682-0202 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (GIRM) develop the capacity to plan, manage, and assist in the operation of low-cost community-based health systems and to develop a demonstration project providing a basic health care delivery system in the Trarza Region of southwestern Mauritania which, with modifications, could serve as a model throughout Mauritania.

Background and Progress to Date: The Mauritanian Government has traditionally relied on an urban-based hospital system. This system is so expensive that it has not permitted extending primary health care to the village and encampment level. The GIRM Ministry of Health is aware of this shortcoming and plans to correct this imbalance. The program includes the following elements: 1) establishment of village and encampment-supported health agents, 2) establishment of a resupply system that will capitalize on local community and entrepreneurial resources, 3) initiation at the village and encampment level of a preventive health care system, and 4) incorporation of these elements into the existing health system. A.I.D. will assist the GIRM in implementing this program through a demonstration project in the Trarza Region. The strategy appears to be feasible because of a promising pilot activity in the Adrar Region, which incorporates the above approach.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GIRM will cover administrative costs and will provide personnel and facilities for training community health agents in the Trarza Region. Local health committees will be established in the rural areas both to devise ways to generate local financing to help sustain the systems developed under the project and to serve as the link between traditional and modern medical techniques. UNICEF will donate the initial equipment and medicines for the health workers' kits. WHO is supporting a vaccination program in the Trarza Region.

Beneficiaries: The eventual beneficiaries of this project will be the rural population of the Trarza Region, estimated at 190,000. During the life of this project about 60,000 people will directly benefit from medical advice and medicines provided by the community health agents trained under this project. Using this estimate, the cost of the project per person benefitted is about $38.

FY 80 Program: Work will include training of Peace Corps volunteers who will be involved in strengthening training, monitoring, and data collection in the early phases of the project. In addition, vehicles and medical supplies will be purchased.

Major Outputs:	All Years
GIRM Technicians trained	6
Village and encampment health agents trained	190
Village and encampment midwives trained	50
Improved health delivery system in the Trarza Region consisting of:	
1) community health agents	X
2) resupply system	X
3) preventive health care approach	X
4) incorporation into strengthened existing system	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	3 long-term advisers (36 P.M.)	300
Training:	10 short-term participants in-country (45 P.M.)	30
Commodities:	Medicines and equipment	100
	Vehicles	55
	Building Supplies	60
	Total	545

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	900	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	900	-	900
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	545	855	2,300

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: MAURITANIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Rural Land Reclamation	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 1,325		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
NUMBER 682-0203 NEW [X] GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 117	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To assist the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (GIRM) develop a policy for the management and conservation of water resources and simultaneously develop methods of agricultural production and extend them to farmers.

Background and Progress to Date: Semi-nomadic herders have constructed small earthen dams for many generations to help retain rainwater, which is used to water livestock, as a source of potable water, and for growing staple grains. However, the farmers do not have the technology or means to construct permanent dams nor are they able to develop proper system for multi-purpose water use. This project will instruct GIRM technicians on how best to build the dams and the farmer/herders on how to maintain the dams. Preliminary site selections for the dams were made in July 1978. Contractor selection should be completed by the end of FY 79 with construction of the first activities to begin in FY 80.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GIRM has helped farmers rebuild approximately twenty water retention dams in the Fifth Region as part of the drought rehabilitation program. The West Germans will be constructing 10 dams in the Tagant Region, and the European Community has agreed to build 18 dams in the First and Second Regions.

Beneficiaries: The 15 rainwater retention dams can be expected to benefit directly the fifteen communities encompassing perhaps 1,000 families. The cost per family is calculated at approximately $512. The two dams at Atar and Tidjikja can be expected to benefit directly the entire 46,000 residents of both oases by increasing the potable water supply. Benefits will go especially to the 5,000 farmers who will be able to expand their fields under cultivation. The whole country is expected to benefit from the latter two activities but it is difficult to calculate the costs per family at this stage in the project design.

FY 80 Program: Funding will provide for the construction of seven dams; the testing of dam-related agricultural systems; and the beginning of farmer training programs in agricultural methods, dam maintenance, and health aspects of water usage.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Aquifer recharge dams constructed	2
Rainwater retention dams constructed	15
Planning engineers trained	3
Supervisors/foremen trained	10
Operators/mechanics/technicians trained	70

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	4 long-term technicians (48 P.M.)	400
Training:	21 long-term in-country participants (252 P.M.)	100
Commodities:	Vehicles and construction equipment	350
	Hand tools	30
	Pesticide mixing equipment	20
Other Costs:	Operating costs (office equipment, supplies and household furnishings)	425
	Total	1,325

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,430	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,430	–	2,430
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,325	1,245	5,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: MAURITANIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Renewable Resources Management	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 1,100	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,678	
NUMBER 682-0205 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 120	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To survey renewable resources and implement demonstration projects (sand dune stabilization, reforestation and reserve pasturage) as the basis for an integrated program of renewable resources management and conservation for Mauritania.

Background and Progress to Date: The arable soils, forests and vegetative cover have suffered severe damage during the drought which began in 1968. In order for the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (GIRM) to take effective action to prevent further degradation, it will be necessary to inventory the existing resources and develop a plan for their rational use over the long term. It is imperative that the population understand and respect the delicate relationship it shares with its fragile environment. The project will help the GIRM take positive actions in this effort. This project addresses the re-establishment of the eco-system in the interior that would stop continued environmental degradation and in turn reverse this process. The grant agreement for the project was signed with the GIRM in June 1978. Initial commodities have been ordered. A renewable resource inventory will be completed in preparation for the arrival of the resident team in FY 80.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GIRM will provide land and water for the pilot areas and has designated professional, technical and support personnel for program coordination, research and implementation. Staff will be recruited from the National Agricultural school at Kaedi, Mauritania, which will support training. The school is assisted by a Food and Agriculture organization project funded by the United Nations Development Program.

Beneficiaries: There are a total of 180,000 people in the Sixth Region of whom many will benefit directly from the vegetation, forest products, fodder, and water developed at the project sites. However, as the intervention is not aimed specifically at individuals, but rather at the reconstitution of the ecological base of the country, with resulting benefit to the country at large, it is difficult to calculate the cost of intervention per beneficiary family.

FY 80 Program: The resident staff will initiate pilot interventions and organize the training program as follows:

1) Training of the GIRM agents begun.
2) Reforestation areas identified and plantings started.
3) Stabilization of sand dunes begun.
4) Range management site identified and grazing controls initiated.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Resources survey, inventory and data base	X
National plan for renewable resources	X
Personnel trained	57
Pilot projects completed and facilities established	4

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	3 long-term technicians (36 P.M.)	290
Training:	2 long-term participants (U.S.) (24 P.M.)	55
	2 short-term participants (Third Country) (4 P.M.)	5
	45 short-term participants (45 P.M.)	20
Commodities:	Vehicles, construction and well drilling equipment	480
	Windmill pumps, hand tools, fencing materials, cement, paint	250
	Total	1,100

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,000	-	1,000
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	860	400	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,860	400	1,460
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,100	1,718	4,678

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: MAURITANIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Integrated Development of Oases	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 1,250	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,000

NUMBER 682-0207 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To create modern oases which increase agricultural productivity and contribute to environmental stabilization and the reduction of migration to the cities.

Background and Progress to Date: Historically, the oases were merely fuel stops for the camel caravans that plied the Sahara trade routes. Over time, many attracted permanent residents who saw an opportunity for gainful employment by exploiting the agricultural potential of these sites. The oases were self-sufficient units that maintained 40% to 50% of the population before the abolishment of the caste system in 1960 and the drought beginning in 1968. These two influences, however, have jointly reduced the viability of the oases as they were traditionally managed so that many of them have been abandoned. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (GIRM) has requested A.I.D., through the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), to assist with a comprehensive development scheme to re-establish agriculture viability to the oases.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GIRM through the Agriculture Directorate will provide personnel including a Program Director and Station Directors, laboratory services, office space, and land for model farms.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of this activity will be the oases dwellers where the demonstration farms will be established. The precise number of beneficiaries will be calculated when the project design is completed.

FY 80 Program: Based on outcome of sociological and hydrological studies, the following activities will be initiated to test the feasibility of recommendations designed to improve the agricultural system of each oasis: (1) select up to six test plots, (2) establish 200 hectares of demonstration oases, (3) initiate fully operational training program and (4) establish secondary crops program, including fruit orchards.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
Test plots	3-6
Demonstration oases (hectares)	200
Improved farming practices developed	X
Fruit orchards established	5
Mauritanian officials trained	12
Farmers/herders trained	1,500

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	6 long-term advisers (72 P.M.)	600
Training:	15 short-term participants in-country (45 P.M.)	25
Commodities:	Vehicles	165
	Seeds, fertilizers	260
	Hand tools, pumps	200
	Total	1,250

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	800	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	800	–	800
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,250	3,950	6,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: MAURITANIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Rural Sector Assessment Manpower Survey	Sahel Development Fund	FY 80 800		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000
NUMBER 682-0211 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 121	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To assist the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (GIRM) develop information for decision-making among alternative development strategies in Mauritania and to translate these into policy options and specific projects. Major components of the survey are a rural sector assessment and a national manpower/employment study.

Background and Progress to Date: Presently, there is inadequate information for analyzing the implications and consequences of rural development and employment strategy choices. Accordingly, it is necessary to develop a data base for determining priorities and designing sound cost effective programs, a particularly relevant need in Mauritania given its fragile resource base and perennial recurrent cost problems. The Grant Agreement was signed in March 1978, and the process of contractor selection is in its final stages. It is expected that the resident team will arrive in Mauritania early in 1979. In order to get the project underway quickly, a documentalist has collected over 600 primary documents. All commodities (office equipment, housing and vehicles) have been ordered, leases have been signed for an office and most residences. Most importantly, the GIRM has established two inter-Ministerial Committees (at the Ministerial/Policy and Directorate/Technical levels) to monitor the project. The GIRM has also appointed a senior official as Mauritania Project Officer.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GIRM is providing personnel for gathering data and as counterparts to U.S. technicians. The GIRM is also providing the time of officials, in the context of the above Committees, as well as seminar participants. Separate projects of the World Bank, the Federal Republic of Germany and Canada are assisting the Ministry of Planning with economists and other planning personnel. The GIRM has committed itself to incorporate the results into its Fourth Development Plan.

Beneficiaries: Given the rural sector thrust of the project, its principal beneficiaries are the rural Mauritanians, who constitute some 78% of the population and include the poorest elements of the entire population. Estimated cost per family unit for the life of project is $20, on the basis that 200,000 family units will obtain benefits.

FY 80 Program: The GIRM and the Contractor plan to formulate rural development and employment projects, to complete presentation of policy options papers to continue the seminar programs and to complete the Final Report including recommendations for Phase II.

Major Outputs:		All Years
Aggregate, sub-sector, functional and cross-sectoral analyses		14
Formulation of development strategies		2
Seminars		8
Formulation of new projects, in light of development strategies	up to	18
Project evaluations (existing projects)		10

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	7 long-term advisers (84 P.M.)	630
	6 short-term advisers (12 P.M.)	120
Other Costs:	Salaries of local personnel	30
	Project operation costs (office equipment and supplies)	20
		20
	Total	800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,000	206	1,794
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,200	1,100	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,200	1,306	1,894
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	800	–	4,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: MAURITANIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Arid Lands Institute	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 256		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,125
NUMBER 682-0213 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☒ CONTINUING ☐	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To strengthen the Mauritanian agricultural research capacity by adding a dryland agriculture section to the already existing irrigated agriculture research station at Kaedi. In addition, the project will help strengthen linkages between the research institutions and the farmer/herder population.

Background and Progress to Date: The severe climate, sociological phenomena and the competitive land use between herder and farmer have all combined to create a unique agricultural situation in Mauritania. Low yields for most crops is the norm due to a number of factors including poor agricultural practices, inappropriate technologies, marketing constraints, price policies, and improper utilization of water resources. The solutions to many problems posed by low irrigated agricultural productivity have been found, partially through research outside of Mauritania and partially through the Kaedi research station activities. The situation is not the same for dryland agriculture. In order to increase agricultural productivity it is necessary to conduct a considerable amount of applied research that deals directly with the unique Mauritanian situation. The principal problem this activity will attempt to resolve is the low productivity of agriculture in the dryland areas of Mauritania. An Arid Lands Institute will be set up in Kankossa for this purpose. The structure of the Institute is not yet fixed and will be the subject of intense review during the design stage. As a minimum, the Institute will be composed of three sections. The first will concentrate on agricultural production research (e.g., varietal trials, fertilizer responsiveness trials). The second will be dedicated to measuring the impact of alternative agricultural support activities upon agricultural production (e.g., irrigation systems, forestation, and appropriate technologies.) The third will be dedicated to transferring the research results to the farmers and herders. A.I.D. input into the project includes initial staffing, training for counterpart personnel, curriculum development, laboratory/field equipment and housing.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Mauritania will provide facilities and land for research sites and will designate personnel to be trained in appropriate disciplines.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of this project will be the Mauritanians being trained to run the Institue. As research results are obtained and transferred to farmers and herders, the beneficiaries will be the rural peoples practicing traditional rainfed agriculture. They are estimated to number more than half the population of 740,000 people.

FY 80 Program: The project design will be completed during FY 79 and initiation of the technical assistance contract will occur in early FY 80. Also initial commodity purchases will be made.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Research plans developed for oasis agriculture, recession agriculture and rainfed agriculture	X
Mauritanians trained in appropriate disciplines	15
Institute physically built and operational	X
Research results being transferred to farmers	X
Improved agricultural yields in dryland areas	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 2 long-term advisers (24 P.M.)	200
Commodities: Laboratory and field equipment	30
Other Costs: Operating costs	26
	256

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	256	4,869	5,125

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: MAURITANIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP e0-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Trail and Track Improvement	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 991		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,500
NUMBER 682-0214 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To stimulate the development of the rural areas by providing transport infrastructure improvements that will facilitate the flow of agricultural inputs into potentially high production areas and provide access to markets.

Background and Progress to Date: At independence, Mauritania consisted of more than one million square kilometers of territory but there was not one paved road in the country. The first major all-weather (paved) road, constructed shortly after independence, linked thennewly created capital of Nouakchott with Senegal. The second all-weather road is under construction and will link Nema, the regional capital in the southeast corner of the country with Nouakchott - a distance of more than 1,000 kilometers. This second road serves essentially as a trunk line for the pastoral and oasis areas to the north of it and the pastoral and dryland agricultural areas to the south of it. A series of marginally improved tracks and widened firebreaks complete the transport grid; these secondary "roads" comprise 6,475 kilometers. This project will improve existing trails and tracks to provide reliable access to the major all-weather roads in areas where opportunities for agricultural production increases are greatest. The exact locations of the trails and tracks to be financed under this project have not yet been chosen. A team has identified a series of likely road links that would stimulate agricultural production in the interior, generally in southeast Mauritania, an area with the highest agricultural production potential because of its relatively abundant rainfall pattern and reasonably fertile soils.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Mauritania government is looking to external donors for completion of its all-weather road system. Saudi Arabia has agreed to complete the Kiffa-Nema segment of the East-West highway. The United Nations Sahelian Office (UNSO) has committed $1.3 million for partial construction of improved dirt roads from Aleg to Kaedi.

Beneficiaries: The principal beneficiaries from this project will be the people living adjacent to the roads. Not only will these people be better able to get their agriculture production to market, but they will also benefit from employment in the labor-intensive mobile brigades which will improve and maintain the roads. Urban populations should also benefit from the project's effect on food transport costs, which should decline as a result of the improved transport network. The exact number of beneficiaries will be better known when the locations of the roads are determined.

FY 80 Program: A team of U.S. transportation specialists, road engineers and an agricultural economist will identify specific tracks and trails supplying greatest access to production areas. There will also be training of local construction managers in mobilization and use of local labor as well as construction techniques using simple implements minimizing the use of expensive heavy equipment.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Kilometers of improved roads	300
On-the-job training established	X
Economic study of road user charges	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	2 long-term technicians (24 P.M.)	170
	3 short-term consultants (3 P.M.)	30
Commodities:	Heavy road building equipment	100
	Hand tools for unskilled laborers	16
	Construction materials	75
Construction:	Road improvements	600
	Total	991

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	991	3,509	4,500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: MAURITANIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Southeast Mauritania Rural Development	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 570	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,890

NUMBER 682-0215 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To increase agricultural production and the incomes of small herders and farmers in southeastern Mauritania by extending improved cropping techniques, social organization and marketing.

Background and Progress to Date: This project proposes to address the inefficiency of herding and farming in southeast Mauritania and such resulting problems as rural exodus, renewable resource degradation and economic stagnation. This situation is particularly distressing because southeast Mauritania is the traditional surplus-cereal producing area of the country. Until the irrigated perimeter development envisioned in plans for development of the Senegal River Basin are a reality, traditional dry-land agriculture in the southeast will continue to be the primary source of cereals for the country. This project is the logical extension of the Mauritania Integrated Rural Development Project (682-0201). The improved crop and animal production technologies which are being tested for their social and technical acceptability in this latter project on a pilot basis will be extended to the majority of the farming populations in the southeast. It is thought that the package of improvements to be recommended will include new but simple technologies (e.g., animal traction), more productive crop varieties, use of locally available fertilizers, and improved cultural practices. The key to success at this stage of development is simplicity. According to a 1975 assessment of agricultural potential of the area, crop production can be increased by more than 40% by introducing the oxen-drawn plow.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Mauritania will provide land for demonstration plots and will designate personnel for training in improved agricultural practices.

Beneficiaries: There are approximately 85,000 sedentary people in the southeast and perhaps another 50,000 or more herders, some semi-nomadic and some pure nomads. Approximately 80% of the sedentary people would be direct beneficiaries and probably somewhat less than half of the herders. Values of benefits per family will be calculated during the project design process.

FY 80 Program: The project design will be completed, funds obligated and requests for proposals issued for the contract team.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Farmers/herders using improved practices	15,000
Agricultural production increased (%)	25
Rural population stabilized	X
Forests, soils and pasture resources better utilized	X
GIRM personnel trained in improved practices	10-20

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	2 long-term advisers(48 P.M.)	340
Commodities:	Hand tools, seeds, farm equipment	30
Other Costs:	Operating costs (Office supplies, equipment and household furnishings)	200
	Total	570

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	570	2,320	2,890

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 4,978

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 160

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) -2.8%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 2.3% (1970-1976) 1.7%

% national income received by low 20% of population . (1960) 6.0

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 38.5 male 37.0 female 40.1
(1965-1970) total 38.5 male 37.0 female 40.2

Literacy rate ..... (1972) total 6% male n.a. female n.a.
(1962) total 1% male 2% female 1%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954–77) -0.9%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 47

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1973) 62

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistance	millet	17	(1976)
Cash	peanuts	1	(1976)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) peanuts

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) foodstuffs

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1970) 91%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 56 (75) 84 (76) 107

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 67 (75) 79 (76) 106

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) -11 (75) 5 (76) 1

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 5.1 (75) 4.5 (76) 5.9
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 0.7 (75) 0.6 (76) 0.9

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) 50 (76) 83 (77) 101
Equivalent to 7.8 months of imports (1976)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1976) uranium

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) n.a. (76) n.a. (77) 14
as % of total exports ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Major imports ... (1975) fuels, machinery and transport equipment

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 11 (76) 9 (77) 9
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 11 (76) 7 (77) n.a.

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) -11 (76) 7 (77) n.a.

Main trading partners ..... France, other E.E.C., Nigeria

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 16.1

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 6
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 7.3

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.7%

% population in urban areas ..... (1970) 7 (1976) 9

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 52

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 45.5 (15-64 yrs.) 52.2 (65+ yrs.) 2.3

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 175

People per physician ..... (1973) 43,000

Major causes of death (1964) meningitis, measles, malaria

Major disease(s) ... (1973) malaria, measles, chicken pox

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1973) 81

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 20

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1974) total 10.2 male 13.2 female 7.2
Secondary .. (15-19) (1974) total 2.6 male 3.9 female 1.4
Post Secondary (20-24) ( ) total n.a. male n.a. female n.a.

Energy production as % of consumption ..... ( ) n.a.

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY NIGER

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	9.2	11.6	2.0	8.4	13.5			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	9.2	11.6	2.0	8.4	13.5			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.2	6.9	0.9	6.7	10.6			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.2	6.9	0.9	6.7	10.6			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	7.8	3.5	0.7	0.4	2.0			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	7.8	3.5	0.7	0.4	2.0			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	7.8	3.5	0.7	0.4	2.0			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	7.8	3.5	0.7	0.4	2.0			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.2	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.9			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.2	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.9			
Peace Corps	1.2	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.9			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	9.2	11.6	2.0	8.4	13.5			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	9.2	11.6	2.0	8.4	13.5			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	7.3	19.0	217.3
IDA	-	-	9.5	63.0
AFDB	-	4.4	-	13.1
UNDP	-	0.9	7.1	24.0
Other UN	-	-	2.4	5.9
EEC	-	2.0	-	111.3

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	74.1	54.9	399.9
France	37.0	24.5	227.4
Canada	13.7	2.8	74.3
Germany	12.6	12.1	60.3
Belgium	2.8	2.2	11.5
Other	8.0	13.3	26.4

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	4.1	NA	19.7
Saudi Arabia	2.1	NA	15.3
Algeria	1.0	NA	1.9
Nigeria	0.2	NA	1.3
Libya	0.8	NA	0.8
Other	-	NA	0.4

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	-	53.0
USSR	-	-	2.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	51.0

NA - Not available

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	10,324	1,975	–	2,800	–	84	5,465a/
Total ..	10,324	1,975	–	2,800	–	84	5,465a/
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	9,556	–	–	–	–	–	9,556a/
Total ..	9,556	–	–	–	–	–	9,556a/
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	13,000	–	–	–	–	–	13,000a/
Total ..	13,000	–	–	–	–	–	13,000a/

a/ Funding from Sahel Development Program

U. S. Interests

U.S. concern for Niger increased dramatically in response to the devastating drought of 1968-74. Our concern is expressed primarily through the Sahel Development Program which seeks to aid the Government of Niger (GON) in meeting its primary objectives of improving the productivity and standard of living of Niger's rural majority. At the same time, these efforts will minimize the country's requirements for outside relief in the event of future droughts.

Development Overview

GNP per capita in Niger is $160, among the lowest in the world. Farmers' cash incomes are considerably lower. Niger's human and natural resources must be enhanced in order to overcome this level of poverty. Ninety-one per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. Full realization of Niger's human potential is held in check by chronic malnutrition, an infant mortality rate among the world's highest, a 6% literacy rate and lack of clean water. Shortages of trained personnel impede the GON's ability to solve these problems. Only 15% of Niger's land is cultivable and it is threatened by uncertain rainfall and a fragile ecology. Marginal soils are subject to rapid deterioration because of groundcover loss due to drought and continuous overgrazing. Nevertheless, there is considerable cultivable land still not put to use. Therefore, Niger will require financial and technical assistance from the international donor community to help implement basic human need programs and to increase the productive capacities of land and people to self-sustaining levels.

Socio-Economic Performance

The GON devotes all of its uranium mining revenues to the National Investment Fund which is used exclusively to finance Niger's economic and social development objectives identified by the National Development Plan (NDP). The uranium revenues amounted to $45 million in FY 78, an increase of 36% over the previous year. They will approximate $95 million in FY 79. The NDP presents a clear GON commitment to a balanced development program. Emphasis is placed on agriculture and on "greatest participation of the population in the national development effort."

The GON is attempting to increase agricultural productivity through a wide-ranging subsidy program and through broader distribution of farm inputs such as tools, fertilizers, etc., agricultural extension and cooperative services, and labor intensive small farm technology. The aim is to increase the production of small farmers by 50-75% within the next decade.

The GON's stated income redistribution policy has been effected by its recent elimination of the regressive head tax. Since the 1974 coup d'etat when the present military government came to power, Niger's defense share of the national budget has dropped from 8.2% to 6.3%. Although the GON has not yet taken a stand on population control,

it is discussing the issue in the context of total family health care.

Total Resources

Total foreign development assistance to Niger amounted to $185 million in 1977, or 128% of the GON budget of $145 million. In FY 79, the GON's budget rose to $258 million of which approximately $100 million is earmarked for development.

The U.S. is one donor among many contributing to Niger's long-range development program through coordination with the Club du Sahel/CILSS Sahel Development Program. U.S. aid is designed to increase the productive potential of the Sahelian countries. Other major bilateral donors to Niger include France, Canada, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, the U.N. system, the World Bank, the European Community and the African Development Bank. There are no discrete divisions of sector concentration among donors. Foreign private investment is concentrated in mineral exploitation and petroleum exploration.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.'s program in Niger is consistent with the GON's development goals and the regional program undertaken by the Club du Sahel and CILSS. A.I.D.'s focus is almost exclusively on agriculture. A top priority is to achieve increased agriculture and livestock production and generate larger small farmers' incomes, while protecting and enhancing the productive potential of Niger's land resources. A second emphasis is to assist rural poor people by providing health care delivery, literacy training, and technical and management training.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

-A.I.D. programs will help improve Niger's agriculture and livestock production and support land-use planning, rural sector training and basic health care at a cost of $13.0 million dollars.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	28	32	32
PASA[c]	–	–	–
Contract	10	40	47
Total	32	69	76
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	27	43	44
Contract	–	–	–
Total	27	43	44

[a] *U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.*
[b] *FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.*
[c] *Participating agency technicians.*
[d] *Programmed during the fiscal year.*

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	4,221 a/ b/	9,943 a/ b/	11,538 a/
Total AID	4,221	9,943	11,538
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	2,039	209	2,597
Total P.L. 480	2,039	209	2,597
Total AID and P.L. 480	6,260	10,152	14,135

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 50-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		–		–		–
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		–		–		2,379
World Food Programs		967		209		218
Gov't.-to-Gov't		1,072		–		–
Title II Total		2,039		209		2,597
Total P.L. 480		2,039		209		2,597

MISSION DIRECTOR: Jay P. Johnson

a/ Sahel Development Program

b/ Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM NIGER

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
NIGER CEREALS PRODUCTION		G	683-0201	75 a/	2,100	900	---	1,200	---	---	---
NIGER RANGE AND LIVESTOCK MGT.		G	683-0202	76	1,582	345	---	500	---	737	---
NIAMEY DEPARTMENT RURAL DEVELOPMENT		G	683-0205	77	2,673	244	---	1,712	---	717	---
RURAL INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEV. (PVO)		G	683-0228	78	300	50	---	200	---	50	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,655	1,539	---	3,612	---	1,504	
GRANTS					6,655	1,539	---	3,612	---	1,504	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH											
RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT		G	683-0208	78	2,000	---	---	1,200	---	600	---
BASIC HEALTH SERVICES DELY (PVO)		G	683-0214	76	1,350	909	---	441	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,350	909	---	1,641	---	600	
GRANTS					3,350	909	---	1,641	---	600	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
ROAD MAINTENANCE		G	683-0180	65	6,448	6,393	---	55	---	---	---
NIGER SHELTER SECTOR PLANNING		G	683-0224	78	84	---	---	60	---	24	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,532	6,393	---	115	---	24	
GRANTS					6,532	6,393	---	115	---	24	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM											
NIGER CERALS PRODUCTION		G	683-0201	75	4,165 b/	---	1,700	2,250	---	2,000	---
NIGER RANGE AND LIVESTOCK MGT	*	G	683-0202	76	800 b/	---	737	396	1,896	700	405
NIAMEY DEPARTMENT RURAL DEVELOPMENT	*	G	683-0205	77	b/	---	1,175	88	850	900	---
RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT	*	G	683-0208	78	b/	---	1,894	468	3,373	1,600	6,762
BASIC HEALTH SERVICES DELY (PVO)	*	G	683-0214	76	b/	---	764	353	859	900	550
NIGER SHELTER SECTOR PLANNING	*	G	683-0224	78	b/	---	200	20	371	160	---
NIGER CEREALS RESEARCH	*	G	683-0225	80	---	---	---	---	500	200	3,065
RURAL SECTOR HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	*	G	683-0226	79	---	---	2,000	500	3,000	1,800	5,112
RURAL INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEV. (PVO)		G	683-0228	78	---	---	200	150	---	50	---
NIGER FORESTRY AND LAND-USE PLANNING	*	G	683-0230	79	---	---	886	150	792	500	1,817
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR PRODUCTION SUPPORT	*	G	683-0234	80	---	---	---	---	1,359	400	19,941
NIGER SOLAR ENERGY		G	683-0235	78	500	---	---	200	---	200	---

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM NIGER

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,465	---	9,556	4,575	13,000	9,410	
GRANTS					5,465	---	9,556	4,575	13,000	9,410	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					22,002	8,841	9,556	9,943	13,000	11,538	
GRANTS					22,002	8,841	9,556	9,943	13,000	11,538	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

a/ Includes funding under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974
b/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

* *Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: NIGER

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Niger Range and Livestock Management	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 1,896		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,420
NUMBER 683-0202 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 132	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To design a range management plan and a livestock extension program to increase animal production while preserving rangeland and water resources; to develop the Government of Niger's (GON) institutional capacity to carry our livestock programs.

Background and Progress to Date: As a consequence of the 1968-74 drought and its devastating effect on livestock and herdsmen, who represent 20% of the population, the GON needs to develop a plan to manage Niger's pastoral zone. A plan of action was agreed to by the GON and A.I.D. in 1977. Socio-economic surveys and range inventories were begun during the 1978 rainy season. Nigeriens started U.S. training in 1978. Comprehensive range resource and water development studies and a pilot range management project with selected herder organizations will begin in early 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON will contribute personnel and support costs during the life of the project for a total of $441 thousand. The World Bank will carry out a complementary FY 79 livestock program in an adjacent agricultural area for an estimated $22 million.

Beneficiaries: The major beneficiaries of the project will be nomadic herders of the pastoral zone who will be able to increase their herds' production and grazing efficiency. The herders will further benefit from more effective and responsible government services and facilities in the zone. An estimated 100,000 families will ultimately benefit at a cost of $55 per family.

FY 80 Program: The range resource and water development studies and pilot range management efforts will be continued. Two livestock extension stations and two handling facilities will be constructed. U.S. participant training for Nigeriens and local training of livestock personnel will be continued.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Livestock extension stations	4
Livestock handling facilities	20
Long-term, academically trained personnel	10
Short-term, technically trained personnel	12
In-country training capacity expanded, improved and continuing	X
Studies completed in hydrology, animal production/health, economy, demography, and sociology	10
Master range management plan completed and tested	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 4 long-term technicians (48 P.M.)	400
6 short-term technicians (17 P.M.)	130
20 local hire staff	188
Training: 10 long-term U.S. (240 P.M.)	312
Construction: 2 livestock extension stations, 2 livestock handling facilities	181
Commodities:	12
Other Costs: Rent, animal health supplies, feed, office supplies, operating costs	673
Total	1,896

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,382a/	345	2,037
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	737	896	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,119	1,241	1,878
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,896	405	5,420

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Personal Services Contracts

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

PROGRAM: NIGER

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Niamey Department Rural Development	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 850		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,698
NUMBER 683-0205 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 131	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To increase food production, raise rural incomes and improve the rural standard of living in Niger's Niamey Department.

Background and Progress to Date: Because the recent Sahelian drought caused food production shortfalls, the Niger Government (GON) now plans to achieve self-sufficiency in staple food production in the Niamey Department. The plans call for increasing crop production using animal traction, establishing credit and marketing cooperative services at the village level, implementing village information and education programs, introducing village soil conservation, installing small irrigation works, and establishing farmer literacy programs. Results will serve as models by the Government of Niger (GON) to prepare a long-range and comprehensive Niamey Department development plan under Phase II. During the first year, 1600 farmer demonstrations in millet and cowpea cultivation have been held, 11 offices and training centers constructed, 13 cooperative instructors trained, 83 literacy centers established, and 4 grain mills placed in operation. This project is supported and complemented by A.I.D.'s national level agriculture research, cereals production and other projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON contributes 25% of the combined life-of-project costs. Similar development projects are undertaken by France, the European Community, the World Bank, Canada and Germany.

Beneficiaries: The indirect beneficiaries are the 58,300 farm families living in 700 villages spread over a zone the size of Delaware and Maryland. Direct beneficiaries are the 17,000 families in the 210 villages selected for intensive assistance whose grain production will increase over 60% at a cost of approximately $69 per year per benefitting farm family.

FY 80 Program: Programs initiated in the 145 villages during the first two years will be extended to an additional 65 villages. This will require intensive village organization to establish 13 new village cooperatives and train 46 agriculture cooperative agents, 390 village leaders, 45 young farmer couples and 26 literacy instructors.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Grain production increased	25,000 tons
Literacy centers created	145
Agriculture and cooperative agents trained	145
Farm couples trained in intensive agriculture	90
Office and training centers built	22
Cooperative centers built and equipped	40
Village cooperative leaders trained	1,150
Millet and cowpea demonstrations (hectares)	3,150

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 3 U.S. long-term (36 P.M.)	251
4 U.S. short-term (8 P.M.)	64
Training: 647 short-term local (280 P.M.)	65
Commodities: Farm tools, office supplies, equipment, fertilizer, fuel	470
Total	850

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,673	244	2,429
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,175 a/	1,800	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,848	2,044	1,804
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	850	–	4,698

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Personal Services Contracts

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

PROGRAM: NIGER

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Rural Health Improvement	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 3,373		LIFE OF PROJECT 14,029
NUMBER 683-0208 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 134	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To enhance Niger's rural health program which emphasizes prevention, early diagnosis, timely curative care and proper referral.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Niger's (GON) health priority is development of rural health services to encompass 94% of the population. A.I.D. will assist the GON to increase training capabilities for village health workers and supervisory staff and to expand health care coverage across the country. To date, Niger participants have been identified for third-country training and are being processed; new village health teams throughout the country are undergoing pre-training orientation; 80 certified nurses and 40 state nurses have completed their training. Phase one of the construction program has been completed. Planning for more dispensaries and departmental headquarters is well under way. Vehicles and equipment have been ordered and designated for a number of departments and village health programs. The sanitation improvement program is being implemented.

Host Country and Other Donors: Niger's $11 million health budget for FY 79 will be supplemented by an estimated $25 million in foreign assistance. West Germany, Belgium and France are contributing to clinically oriented rural projects in Niger which complement A.I.D.'s project.

Beneficiaries: The new and retrained health teams will provide approximately 40% of Niger's population with basic health services. An improved referral structure will reach another 10% of the rural population. The per family cost (based on average family of six) is roughly $33 over the life of the project.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will train village health teams, nurses, and technicians; purchase vehicles, mobylettes and equipment for dispensaries, health centers and laboratories; construct three new dispensaries. Under an exchange program with a U.S. medical school, the University of Niamey's School of Medicine will receive upgraded professional instruction. The exchange program will also provide U.S. specialty training for advanced students, thereby enhancing the management of Niger's health programs.

Major Outputs:	All Years
New village health team workers trained, equipped and functioning	6,000
Existing village health team workers retrained	13,500
Certified nurses trained	200
New regional dispensaries constructed and equipped	7
Departmental headquarters constructed and equipped	2

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	8 U.S. long-term technicians (150 P.M.)	1,083
	2 U.S. short-term consultants (6 P.M.)	60
Participants:	6 U.S. academic (144 P.M.)	192
	6 third-country academic (47 P.M.)	60
	1,000 short-term local (2,260 P.M.)	864
Commodities:	Vehicles; mobylettes; drugs; laboratory, dispensary and health center equipment	726
Construction:	3 dispensaries, sanitation improvements	388
	Total	3,373

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,000	-	2,000
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,894 a/	1,668	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,894	1,668	2,226
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,373	6,762	14,029

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Personal Services Contracts

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

PROGRAM: NIGER

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Basic Health Services Delivery (OPG)	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 859		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,973
NUMBER 683-0214 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change transmitted January 13, 1978	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To assist the Government of Niger (GON), to establish a rural health delivery system in the department of Diffa which will demonstrate the value of preventive medicine and timely curative care.

Background and Progress to Date: This project is seen as the first step taken by the GON to establish a national comprehensive, basic health delivery system -- preventive, educative and curative health programs. It builds upon the traditional health system of midwives and healers and expands upon local community participation. AFRICARE, which primarily concentrates its efforts in the remote, eastern department of Diffa, supplies expertise to the Ministry of Health in Niamey to help it assess and plan health programs based on epidemiological and demographic data. AFRICARE has fielded an obstetrician/gynecologist, a general epidemiologist, a surgeon, a medical equipment repair technician and an auto mechanic specialist. A public health physician and an administrative officer are working at the Ministry of Health in Niamey. Construction on the Department's health headquarters in Diffa was scheduled for completion in 1978 and supplies and equipment have been delivered. The public health physician served as an advisor to the Ministry of Health to prepare the five-year national health plan beginning in 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON provides budgetary and personnel support. AFRICARE's portion of the health budget is estimated at approximately $325 thousand. No other external donors are undertaking health activities in the Diffa Department.

Beneficiaries: Preliminary census figures indicate that the population of Diffa Department is 152,500. By FY 81, when the project ends, more than 30,000 families should be receiving better health care from more trained village health teams. Total cost per family is approximately $30.

FY 80 Program: Retraining 200 village health workers and 100 midwives. Three hundred and thirty additional health workers and 250 midwives will commence training. The environmental sanitation program introduced in 15 schools in Diffa Department during FY 78 will be expanded to 25 more schools. The last four vehicles will be delivered to the project's site and medical services will be provided to Diffa Department by technical assistance personnel.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Increase in the number of trained and retrained Village health teams	90
Increase in the number of trained health professionals working at both the national and Diffa departmental level	36
Public sanitation programs established in villages in the Diffa Department	32
Schools using health education manuals	75
Departmental health unit and garage repair facility constructed	X
Garage repair facility renovated	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	($ thousands) FY 80
Technical Assistance:	
5 U.S. long-term (60 P.M.)	300
1 U.S. short-term (1 P.M.)	4
Training: 250 in-country, short-term (82 P.M.)	75
Commodities: training materials, vehicles	293
Other: printing costs, support costs, admin. supplies	187
Total	859

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,350	909	441
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	764 a/	794	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,114	1,703	411
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	859	-	2,973

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

AFRICARE

a/ prior funding from functional appropriation

PROGRAM: NIGER

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Niger Shelter Sector Planning	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 371		LIFE OF PROJECT 655
NUMBER 683-0224 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.127	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To help the Government of Niger (GON) generate and coordinate low-income shelter programs.

Background and Progress to Date: Niger's cities face the common problems of unorganized growth, unsanitary squatter settlements, unsound construction techniques and the absence of public services to solve them. Annual floods and occasional fires destroy an unusually high number of dwelling units in both urban and rural areas. Rapid urban growth rates have been aggravated by population dislocations caused by the severe 1968-74 drought. Redirection of the country's legislation, administrative standards, and land development are required in order to ease these disparities. Therefore, the GON is drafting a five-year development plan to: (a) formulate a national housing policy, (b) design low-income housing proposals, and (c) train Nigeriens in shelter sector planning. A.I.D. will assist with expertise in housing finance policy and in civil engineering.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON will provide personnel, transportation, and office support. Various UN agencies have contributed basic data. France, West Germany and Saudi Arabia are assisting with city water supplies, drainage and housing construction.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiary is the GON office charged with shelter planning. Ultimate beneficiaries will be large numbers of urban and rural households throughout Niger having improved shelter and public services.

FY 80 Program: A national housing policy will be formulated to emphasize assistance to low-income families to maximize the use of Niger's public and private resources.

Major Outputs:	All Years
National Housing Policy	X
Training Housing Division within Ministry of Public Works	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	
2 long-term technicians (28 p.m.)	235
3 short-term consultants (7 p.m.)	60
Training:	
2 short-term participants (7 p.m.)	17
Other Costs:	
Research and local costs	59
Total	371

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	84	–	84
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	200 a/	80	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	284	80	204
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	371	–	655

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Personal Services Contract

a/ prior funding from functional appropriation

PROGRAM: NIGER

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Niger Cereals Research	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,565
NUMBER 683-0225 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☒ CONTINUING ☐	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 128	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To assist the Government of Niger (GON) identify and test cereals production techniques; to enable Nigerien small farmers to increase their income and food production.

Background: Cereals production in Niger is characterized by low yields (400 kilo/hectare) resulting from use of unimproved seed varieties and unfertile soil. Use of improved seeds and modern production can increase Niger's food production by 75% or more. Agricultural research in Niger, previously conducted by the French, has been continued by the Nigerien Institute for Agricultural Research (INRAN) since 1975. Through the Niger Cereals Project (NCP), A.I.D. has supported the INRAN research program with technical assistance, training, construction of facilities, and equipment. Under NCP, new seeds have been identified and are being tested for adaptability to local conditions. Phase II of the NCP research component will continue to support INRAN in its efforts to develop new, higher-yielding cereal varieties with greater resistance to pests, diseases, and adverse weather. Plant breeding and farm field testing of new production practices will receive emphasis. Assistance will also be provided for training of Nigerien researchers and for the construction and equipping of research sub-stations in areas of Niger which have distinct soil and climatic variations.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON will provide personnel, research facilities and operating costs. West African regional agricultural research such as the millet and sorghum improvement program, the A.I.D.-supported Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development project and the multi-donor Food Crop Protection Project for the Sahel will complement the GON contributions.

Beneficiaries: Farm families producing cereal crops constitute 70% of Niger's population. As crop varieties are identified and modern techniques increase production, these farm families will benefit at a per family cost of $6.

FY 80 Program: 1980 funding will provide two research advisors, research equipment, vehicles, and other commodities. Construction will be started on one research sub-station and Nigerien participants will begin long-term academic training.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Millet, sorghum and cowpea varieties developed, tested and released to farmers	6
Tons of first-generation improved seed produced	100
Research sub-stations established and equipped	2
A continuing program of regional and farmer field trials established	X
Researchers trained	20
Research laboratories fully equipped	2

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:		($thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	2 long-term contract technicians (24 p.m.)	200
Participants:	2 long-term U.S. academic training (48 p.m.)	60
Commodities:	Research equipment and vehicles	100
Construction:	Research sub-station	120
Other Costs:	Logistical support	20
	Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
	–	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	3,065	3,565

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: NIGER

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Rural Sector Human Resources Development	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 3,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 10,112
NUMBER 683-0226 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 129	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To increase the Government of Niger's (GON) capacity to train rural development personnel.

Background and Progress to Date: With assistance from the donor community, Niger is undertaking major rural development programs. These include integrated national and regional rural development projects in agriculture, livestock, irrigation and cooperatives. Niger will require an additional 3,500 personnel over the next ten years to design, monitor and manage these programs. Niger has given priority to concentrating on a multi-donor program to expand and reform the Ministry of Rural Development's Practical Institute for Rural Development (IPDR/Kolo). In 1979, A.I.D. will begin to organize a cooperative training center, a manpower planning system, and a development project management center, and to support Niger's adult literacy program.

Host Country and Other Donors: During the period 1979-1984, the GON plans to allocate $1 million. Other donors to IPDR/Kolo component include the UNDP ($2 million); Belgium ($1.2 million); France ($1.6 million); World Bank ($4.6 million); others ($870 thousand).

Beneficiaries: The mid- and low-level rural development personnel initially trained will be the direct beneficiaries. Ultimate beneficiaries will be Nigerien subsistence farmers and herders who represent 91% of the population. Some Nigerien senior-level personnel will also benefit through participation in scholarship and project management training programs.

FY 80 Program: Completion of A.I.D.s construction plans in IPDR/Kolo and the cooperative training center will take place in 1980.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Renovated and reformed IPDR/Kolo able to produce 400 improved mid-level graduates per year.	X
Nigeriens provided long-term academic training.	41
National Cooperative Training Center built and equipped	X
New cooperative agents trained	200
Cooperative Agents retrained	400
National Literacy Agent Training Center built and equipped	X
Literacy agents trained	110
Manpower Planning System established and functioning	X
Development Project Management Center established and functioning	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 11 long-term technical assistance (132 P.M.)	1,038
Training: 10 long-term academic training (120 P.M.)	133
Construction: IPDR/Kolo and training center	925
Commodities: classroom equipment, vehicles	260
Other Costs: Operational and support costs	644
Total	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	500	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,000	500	1,500
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	5,112	10,112

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: NIGER

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Niger Forestry and Land Use Planning	Sahel Develop ent Program	FY 80 792		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,495
NUMBER 683-0230 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 130	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To help the Government of Niger (GON) prepare a comprehensive 20 year plan to rehabilitate and protect the country's soils, water, and natural vegetation.

Background and Progress to Date: During the past century, population pressure on Niger's arable land has depleted soil fertility and ground cover. These have accelerated desertification, impoverished usable land and reduced crop production. Wood for domestic and construction uses is becoming increasingly scarce. In spite of scattered reforestry, Niger's Forest Service does not have the institutional and technical capacities to plan or implement conservation projects or to develop Niger's natural resource base for increased agriculture and livestock production. The Niger Forestry Service currently lacks operating funds, trained personnel, materials, equipment and an integrated planning organization. A.I.D. will assist in providing a resource inventory and a planning unit within the Forestry Service. "Model sites" will be established. Niger's technical personnel as well as its general population, will be trained in land-use management and planning.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON will construct a facility to house the planning unit and will contribute personnel, in-kind expenses and operating costs. The World Bank has committed funds to reinforce the Niger Forestry Service's logistical capacity and to reforest approximately 2,000 hectares for firewood. The A.I.D. and World Bank contributions are designed to support and complement one another.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 10,000 families living near the model site plantation will be the most immediate beneficiaries. The initial direct beneficiary cost of $350 per family will decrease significantly over subsequent years as target zones are expanded nationally.

FY 80 Program: Work begun in 1979 will be continued: constructing and equipping a planning unit facility; establishing the functions and operations of the resource planning unit; supplying of office and field equipment required for model site plantations, basic natural resource inventory, and resource planning. Rural participation in resource planning and conservation will begin. GON personnel will continue their training programs.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Resource Planning Unit headquarters and trained staff	X
Model forestry/conservation demonstration sites	8
Countrywide natural resource data base (maps, records)	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 1 long-term (12 P.M.)	100
5 short-term (13 P.M.)	115
Training: 1 long-term academic (12 P.M.)	15
1 short-term (2 P.M.)	5
Commodities: vehicles, seeds, supplies, equipment	286
Other Costs: operating funds, local training	271
Total	792

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	886	150	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	886	150	736
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	792	1,817	3,495

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: NIGER

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Agriculture Sector Production Support	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 1,359		LIFE OF PROJECT 21,300
NUMBER 683-0234 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To improve the Government of Niger's (GON) capacity to deliver modern technology and agricultural equipment and supplies to small farmers.

Background: Increasing food crop production and improving the social and economic conditions of Niger's small farmers are the major objectives of the GON. With donor assistance, the GON has undertaken a number of regional and national grain production projects to help small farmers. A.I.D. initiated the Niger Cereals Project (NCP) in FY 76. It provides technical assistance, commodities, and training to assist the GON in developing extension and research services, seed multiplication, and farmers' cooperatives. The follow-on project will continue supporting the seed multiplication program begun by NCP, assist the National Cooperatives Organization (UNCC) to procure and distribute production inputs for small farmers, and establish a national information and training center in the Ministry of Rural Development to support regional extension programs. In the second or third year of the project, a seed storage facility and a pilot rock phosphate fertilizer program will be initiated.

Host Country and Other Donors: In the period 1980-1984, the GON will devote $4.3 million dollars per annum to cereals productivity. Regional projects are individually supported by a number of donors including A.I.D. (the Niamey Department Development Project), Canada, World Bank, France, and the European Community. Support for the national Crop Protection Service is provided by Canada.

Beneficiaries: Small farmers who will enjoy improved production techniques are the major beneficiaries. By 1985 an estimated 300,000 families should directly benefit from the project at an A.I.D. cost per family of $70.

FY 80 Program: Funding will provide technical assistance (extension, seed technology, cooperative management and commodity management advisors), construct a UNCC warehouse and extension information center, training, commodities and operating cost for the seed multiplication and agriculture extension activities.

Major Outputs:	All Years
National Planning Office in the Extension Service	X
Functioning agricultural input supply and distribution system	X
Capacity to produce 1,000 tons annually of improved high quality seeds	X
Rock phosphate plant capable of producing 25,000 metric tons annually	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 3 Technical advisors (36 P.M.)	330
Training: 6 Participant trainees (72 P.M.)	90
Commodities: Vehicles, warehouse and seed farm office equipment and fertilizer	539
Construction: 1 office, 1 warehouse	200
Other Costs: Vehicle maintenance, local personnel, office operations	200
Total	1,359

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,359	19,941	21,300

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

COUNTRY: SENEGAL

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 5,399

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 390

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1965–73) -1.1%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 1.6% (1970-1976) 12.1%

% national income received by low 20% of population . (1970) 3.2

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 40.0 male 38.5 female 41.6
(1965-1970) total 40.0 male 39.2 female 40.7

Literacy rate ..... (1970) total 6% male n.a. female n.a.
(1961) total 6% male 10% female 1%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954–77) -0.3%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 28

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1970) 100

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	millet	40	(1976)
Cash	peanuts	55	(1976)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) peanuts

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) cereals, sugar

Proportion of labor force in agriculture ..... (1970) 76%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 218 (75) 281 (76) 323

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 218 (75) 286 (76) 358

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 0 (75) -5 (76) -35

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 11.3 (75) 10.0 (76) 9.2
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 2.2 (75) 2.2 (76) 2.4

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) 31 (76) 25 (77) 34
Equivalent to 0.4 months of imports (1976)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1975) peanuts, peanut oil, phosphates

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 3 (76) 1 (77) 2
as % of total exports ..... (1975) 0.1 (76) 0.02 (77) n.a.

Major imports ... (1975) food, consumer goods, machinery

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S.,
c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 43 (76) 42 (77) 40
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 7 (76) 6 (77) n.a.

Total trade balance ($ millions,
U.S.) ..... (1975) -119 (76) -92 (77) n.a.

Main trading partners ..... France, European Community

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 17.0

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 42
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 5.7

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.8%

% population in urban areas ..... (1961) 23 (1971) 32

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 46

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 43.4 (15-64 yrs.) 53.7 (65+ yrs.) 2.9

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 170

People per physician ..... (1973) 16,400

Major causes of death (1971) diarrheal diseases, respiratory diseases

Major disease(s) ... (1971) malaria, measles, leprosy

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1973) 94

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 81

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1972) total 24.1 male 29.4 female 18.9
Secondary .. (15-19) (1973) total 10.0 male 14.7 female 5.3
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973) total 1.6 male 2.7 female 0.5

Energy production as % of consumption ..... ( ) n.a.

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY SENEGAL

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	9.4	4.5	1.8	13.1	18.8			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	9.4	4.5	1.8	13.1	18.8			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	6.3	1.1	1.0	8.7	8.7			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	6.3	1.1	1.0	8.7	8.7			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	2.1	2.3	0.4	2.9	9.2			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	2.1	2.3	0.4	2.9	9.2			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	2.1	2.3	0.4	2.9	9.2			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	5.1			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.9	1.5	0.3	2.6	4.1			
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.9			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.9			
Peace Corps	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.9			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	*	*	*	8.0	0.1			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	8.0	-			
Grants	*	*	*	-	0.1			
a. MAP Grants	*	*	*	*	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	8.0	-			
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	*	*	-	*	0.1			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	9.4	4.5	1.8	21.1	18.9			
Loans	-	-	-	8.0	-			
Grants	9.4	4.5	1.8	13.1	18.9			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	0.2	-	4.4				
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	0.2	-	4.4				
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-				

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ – TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	33.0	42.2	446.6
IBRD	-	23.8	11.0	86.1
IFC	-	-	-	4.2
IDA	-	-	26.3	120.9
AFDB	-	7.9	2.4	27.0
UNDP	-	0.4	2.5	24.7
Other UN	-	0.9	-	4.1
EEC	-	-	-	179.6

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	79.3	83.1	525.9
France	62.0	57.9	403.7
Canada	6.2	6.4	44.2
Germany	3.5	8.6	41.7
Belgium	2.3	3.5	12.1
Denmark	1.8	1.2	8.7
Netherlands	1.6	0.8	4.0
Other	1.9	4.7	11.5

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977.	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	9.1	NA	48.7
Kuwait	-	NA	38.5
Saudi Arabia	5.0	NA	5.0
Iran	2.6	NA	3.3
Qatar	1.5	NA	1.5
Algeria	-	NA	0.4

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	35.0	-	95.0
USSR	-	-	8.0
Eastern Europe	35.0	-	35.0
China	-	-	52.0

NA – Not available

SENEGAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	7,800	1,500	–	1,000	–	–	5,300 a/
Total ..	7,800	1,500	–	1,000	–	–	5,300 a/
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	9,700	–	–	–	–	1,300	8,400 a/
Total ..	9,700	–	–	–	–	1,300	8,400 a/
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Grants ...	13,500	–	–	–	–	–	13,500 a/
Total ..	13,500	–	–	–	–	–	13,500 a/

a/ Funding from the Sahel Development Program

U.S. Interests

The A.I.D. Program in Senegal is based on developmental interests, resting on commitments of the U.S. to participate in a long-range developmental effort within the context of Sahel Development Program and Club du Sahel guidelines. Senegal's stable government and respected leadership permit it to exert considerable influence in the region, and its moderate policies are particularly relevant to U.S. interests in Africa.

Development Overview

Senegal suffers a harsh environment and abuse of its fragile natural resources has caused severe damage to the ecology. Uncertain rainfall makes rainfed agriculture a risky undertaking and results in wide production variations from year to year. Inadequately trained manpower at all levels -- literate farmers able to progress to intermediate technology, middle level field technicians to provide extension services, top-level planners and managers -- also seriously hampers productive use of Senegal's natural and financial resources. While agricultural exports account for over 60% of the country's total exports, farmers -- the principal contributors to Senegal's economy -- are the least privileged segment of the population. General health, living conditions and basic amenities in rural areas suffer badly compared to urban areas. This fact accounts for the movement of rural young people to towns and cities. Low agricultural productivity can also be accounted for by the lack of rural health care services.

Socio-Economic Performance

The growth rate of the Senegalese economy slackened in 1977 as depressed markets for phosphates and peanut oil kept its earnings low. The drought of 1977 kept the peanut crop to 50% of average and seriously reduced the food crop -- depleting foreign exchange availabilities at a time when food imports increased. Good rains promise a substantial crop in 1978. Total cereal consumption over the past four years approximates 1,000,000 metric tons per annum. During the best crop years, domestic cereal production satisfies 80% of total consumption; during the worst drought years only 50%. Rice is the staple food grain for Senegal's urban population and the country imports about 230,000 tons of it, or 78% of requirements, each year.

Production quickly rebounded to pre-drought levels after 1973 but yields have subsequently stagnated. Substantial income increases have not materialized despite some rises in producer prices and government inputs and subsidies. Additional investments in the agricultural sector and decentralization by the Senegalese Government increased both production and farmers' benefits. Regional development and extension agencies have brought more modern farming methods to the farmers.

SENEGAL

The Government of Senegal (GOS) has taken steps to support family planning: government facilities offer family planning counseling and services; a family planning coordinator has been appointed to the Ministry of Health; an A.I.D.-financed family planning project has been approved, in principle, by the GOS. In addition, the National Population Council has been established to suggest demographic growth and development policies for the 1980's and the United Nations Family Planning Association (UNFPA) is drafting revisions of pertinent legislation for submission to the National Council.

The rate of infant deaths during the first year of life (170 in 1,000) illustrates serious health care needs in Senegal. The GOS does, however, carry out some programs to reduce infant deaths which include disseminating information to mothers on pre- and post-natal care, providing vaccinations against measles and cholera, and providing health services to children.

Total Resources

The donors contributing to Senegal's development program include France, European Community, the World Bank, Canada, West Germany, and the African Development Bank. Agreements signed in 1977 totalled approximately $105 million. Grants from other donors fund main trunk and rural roads, rainfed and irrigated agricultural projects, agricultural extension and research. Loans ($74 million) from the World Bank ($21 million), European Community ($12 million), the African Development Bank ($10 million), the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa ($9 million), the French Caissee Centrale ($9 million) and private banks ($13 million) fund major infrastructure projects such as port facilities, electricity, bridges and major roads, and lines of credit.

A.I.D. Strategy

U.S. assistance to Senegal emphasizes improving the living conditions of rural poor people by developing their agricultural base. Research into short-season food grain

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Senegalese and U.S. objectives to increase food production and improve rural health services will be advanced through:

--$11,175,000 for projects in crop and livestock production, fuelwood, village output, small irrigation and agriculture resources analysis. New rural projects will involve women, rural health, literacy and community services;

--$1,325,000 for a rural health project. The balance of the $13,500,000 program will be in fields of youth training and family planning.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	21	26	26
PASA[c]	0	0	0
Contract	8	9	10
Total	29	35	36
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	311	677	1,072
Contract	–	16	27
Total	311	693	1,099

[a] *U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.*
[b] *FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.*
[c] *Participating agency technicians.*
[d] *Programmed during the fiscal year.*

RESOURCE FLOWS CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	4,503 a/b/	9,425 a/b/	11,145 a/b/
Total AID	4,503 a/b/	9,425 a/b/	11,115 a/b/
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	9,419	4,639	5,380
Total P.L. 480	9,419	4,639	5,380
Total AID and P.L. 480	13,922	14,064	16,525

*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.

**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		–		–		–
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		4,155		4,163		4,860
World Food Programs		2,794		530		520
Gov't.-to-Gov't		2,470		–		–
Title II Total		9,419		4,693		5,380
Total P.L. 480		9,419		4,693		5,380

varieties, development of the country's river systems for irrigation, and intensified dryland agriculture in higher rainfall areas are all aimed at mitigating the effects of Senegal's climatic conditions. Construction of grain storage facilities and training in storage techniques will enable Senegal to implement a stock reserve program to help stabilize prices for both producers and consumers. A significant pioneer program to provide village health programs run by trained village health workers is underway in Sine Saloum. A family planning program will be integrated with the Government's maternal/child health program. These programs will pave the way for a country-wide rural family health care system.

Food sent under PL 480 Title II will be used primarily for maternal and child health programs. Rice supplied under a PL 480 sale would help meet Senegal's food import requirements; ease country budget constraints; and produce local currencies for improving lives of rural people through applied agricultural research, reforestation, farmer and extension agent training, and rural road and water projects. These PL 480 rural projects will complement A.I.D. agricultural projects which train Senegalese farmers and technicians, assist women, and provide ways to improve rural health.

Mission Director: Norman M. Schoonover

a/ Includes funding from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974. Includes funding from functional appropriations.
b/ Includes funding from the Sahel Development Program.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SENEGAL

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
CEREALS PRODUCTION		G	685-0201	75a/	300	---	---	200	---	100	---
SMALL IRRIGATED PERIMETERS		G	685-0208	77	4,200	902	---	1,798	---	1,400	---
GRAIN STORAGE		G	685-0209	77	4,900	567	---	1,200	---	1,500	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					9,400	1,469	---	3,198	---	3,000	
GRANTS					9,400	1,469	---	3,198	---	3,000	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH											
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES DEV.		G	685-0210	77	1,494	135	---	937	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,494	135	---	937	---	---	
GRANTS					1,494	135	---	937	---	---	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
PATTE D'OIE IMPROVEMENT		G	685-0226	79	---	---	1,300	400	---	750	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	1,300	400	---	750	
GRANTS					---	---	1,300	400	---	750	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM											
CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	*	G	685-0205	76	3,600	---	2,970	1,000	4,500	2,500	12,640
SMALL IRRIGATED PERIMETERS	*	G	685-0208	77	b/ ---	---	---	---	500	---	1,859
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	*	G	685-0210	77	b/ ---	---	500	63	1,325	650	---
FAMILY PLANNING	*	G	685-0217	79	---	---	500	200	500	350	700
SAED TRAINING	*	G	685-0218	78	1,700	---	---	1,000	1,000	740	1,830
GREENBELT FUELWOOD PRODUCTION-PHASE I	*	G	685-0219	79	---	---	500	100	700	400	2,000
YOUTH JOB DEV.-YMCA/ORT (PVO)	*	G	685-0222	79	---	---	400	250	500	480	858
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ANALYSIS	*	G	685-0223	80	---	---	---	---	500	250	3,335
SODESP LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION	*	G	685-0224	79	---	---	2,030	300	1,800	950	3,770
VILLAGE AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT	*	G	685-0227	80	---	---	---	---	675	125	625
SENEGAL CEREALS PRODUCTION PHASE II	*	G	685-0235	79	---	---	1,000	200	1,500	750	5,000
RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES		G	685-0238	79	---	---	500	250	---	200	1,500

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SENEGAL

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,300	---	8,400	3,363	13,500	7,395	
GRANTS					5,300	---	8,400	3,363	13,500	7,395	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					16,194	1,604	9,700	7,698	13,500	11,145	
GRANTS					16,194	1,604	9,700	7,698	13,500	11,145	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

a/ Includes prior funding under Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.
b/ Prior funding under functional appropriation.

* *Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Casamance Regional Development	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 4,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 23,710
NUMBER 685-0205 NEW ☐ GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 146	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To increase food production in the Casamance Region of Senegal and to assist the Government of Senegal (GOS) to undertake and implement regional development plans.

Background and Progress to Date: Senegal suffers from a serious food deficit and must import rice. This A.I.D. project in the Lower Casamance Region concentrates on increasing rice production. Phase I of the project (1-5 years) will intensify immediate rice production and produce long-term studies and institution building. Therefore, the project will assist the GOS to meet its food self-sufficiency goal while laying a strong data and institutional base for the future. Senegal's farmers will benefit from extension and research services, field tests, seed multiplication, and rural credit. They will benefit also from social services including adult education and health programs. As part of pre-project implementation, six Senegalese have begun U.S. university training.

Host Country and Other Donors: The development of the Casamance Region is a multi-donor, multi-year effort. The World Bank and A.I.D. finance technicians; the Arab Development Bank, Canada, Abu Dhabi and the People's Republic of China fund salt-water intrusion dams; the World Bank and the European Community conduct extension programs in the Middle and Upper Casamance, respectively. The GOS contribution to Lower Casamance development will reach $2 million per year for personnel, agricultural credit, subsidies, and program support beyond the operating funds provided by A.I.D.

Beneficiaries: The project will directly benefit farm families. The project should increase their real per capita incomes by up to $45; 22,000 rural dwellers in over 3,000 farm families will participate. Longer-term, indirect benefits will accrue to the 700,000 people living in the region.

FY 80 Program: Extension services will be expanded and a number of small salt-water intrusion dikes constructed by cooperatives. Regional development planning will accelerate. Project technicians will work with GOS agencies to introduce new rice varieties, production techniques, agricultural credit programs, and rural works. Twenty Senegalese will receive U.S. training in agronomy, engineering, and hydrology.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Master development plan prepared	X
Extension service personnel trained	178
Families receiving extension services	3,000
Rice varieties recommended	6
Small salt-water dikes built	30
Increase in local language literacy (%)	40

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	9 long-term technicians (108 P.M.)	900
	3 short-term advisors (11 P.M.)	100
Training:	U.S. academic training (240 P.M.)	298
	U.S. short-term training (13 P.M.)	30
	Third-country training (12 P.M.)	12
Commodities:	Farm equipment, vehicles, office supplies, laboratory equipment	260
Construction:	Construction of offices, warehouses, research and testing laboratories, pilot salt-water intrusion dikes	1,800
Other Costs:	Operating and support costs	600
	Agriculture credit fund	500
	Total	4,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	3,600	–	3,600
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,970	1,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	6,570	1,000	5,570
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	4,500	12,640	23,710

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Small Irrigated Perimeters	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 6,559
NUMBER 685-0208 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.144	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: (1) To introduce farmer-managed irrigated crop production in the Bakel area; and (2) to test the feasibility of using a solar pumping system in a rural area of a developing country.

Background and Progress to Date: This project is based on a pilot village irrigation project started in 1974, financed by the United States and OXFAM. The present project for village level perimeters (30 to 50 hectares each) will irrigate 1,600 hectares for double cropped rice production. The Government of Senegal's (GOS) regional development and management organization (SAED), provides extension personnel and is constructing perimeters by clearing sites, building dikes, laying out ditches, and installing and maintaining pumps. The project provides diesel pumps for each perimeter. A pump, powered by solar energy, will be installed in in 1979 to irrigate a larger 200 hectare perimeter and to pump water to a natural water storage area. Studies and data collected at the pumping station will determine farmer acceptability and provide an economic evaluation for consideration of other solar pump projects. Currently 17 perimeters totalling 266 hectares in 15 of 24 villages are under production; construction plans and specifications for project headquarters are nearly completed. Village group contracts and amortization funds for project pumps have been established in all 24 villages. A health surveillance study monitors disease increases stemming from project activities (e.g., malaria). Village pharmacies are being upgraded or installed, and medicines for pharmacies have been ordered.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS will supply $2.132 million for staff and agricultural inputs, farm infrastructure and administrative operations. The Government of France and Thermo-Electron (a private U.S. company) are providing $625,000 and $170,000, respectively, for the solar pump component.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be the farm families participating in the village perimeter cooperatives. Ultimate beneficiaries will include the 31,000 residents in the 24 villages as new produce is consumed and marketed.

FY 80 Program: Funds will enable technicians to construct new perimeters, expand old ones, organize village farmer groups, procure pumps, upgrade pharmacies and monitor health conditions.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Irrigated perimeters created	45
Hectares under production	1,800
Farmers participating	900
Women directly participating	300
Farmer groups organized by village	24
Study of solar pump feasibility	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Three long-term local technicians (36 P.M.)	150
	Four short-term consultants (8 P.M.)	70
Commodities:	Pumps and pipes, spare parts	100
Construction:	Building of dikes, culverts	180
	Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	4,200	902	3,298
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	1,798	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,200 a/	2,700	1,500
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	1,859	6,559

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

SERDA: A Senegalese consulting firm and Personal Services Contractors

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriations

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Rural Health Services	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 1,325		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,319
NUMBER 685-0210 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program , p.145	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: (1) Create within the Region of Sine Saloum a network of staffed village health posts supported by local communities, (2) strengthen secondary health posts in local communities, (3) strengthen secondary health posts supported by the National Government.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. assists the Government of Senegal (GOS) to design preventive health delivery systems that reach the rural people. It will establish a replicable model for application in the other regions of Senegal. Senegal's major health disabilities today include malnutrition, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and children's gastro-intestinal diseases. Needed to offset these are: completion of a health care delivery system; training more village health workers; retraining current health personnel; establishing a comprehensive supervisory system; and providing health supplies and budgetary support. The GOS' project steering executive committee is functioning; expatriate and GOS staff are in place; three new health posts are in operation and 20 health posts are being renovated. Health and teacher training manuals have been prepared. Two Departments have selected village health workers and have built 200 health huts. Medicines to stock them have been ordered and nurses at the rural dispensaries have been trained. The Khombole School for Sanitarians has instituted a two-year program and the curriculum has been revised. Renovation has begun and the school will be ready for academic year 1978-1979. Training, construction and renovation work is underway in the Departments of Gossas and Foundiougne.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS will provide personnel, support costs and construction for six dispensaries totalling $1.6 million. Holland, Canada and the European Community are providing personnel and teaching training skills. The project is closely coordinated with the WHO effort to organize a network of rural health posts under the Administrative Reform Law and with the UNICEF program to establish rural maternity centers and village pharmacies.

Beneficiaries: Sixty to 90 percent of Senegal's rural people live more than three miles from a dispensary. The project's initial target group in Sine Saloum numbers 600,000 people scattered over an area of 23,495 square kilometers. At the project's end it is anticipated that basic health care will have been extended at the rate of one village health worker for 600 inhabitants and one health post per 10,000 inhabitants.

FY 80 Program: Renovation and construction of 30 health posts will be completed in the Departments of Kaffrine and Fatick. Staff will be trained and facilities stocked with equipment and medicines .

Major Outputs	All Years
Village health workers trained	1,800
Supervisory teams in place	7
Training manuals prepared	3
Current health posts renovated and staffed	61
New health posts constructed, equipped and staffed	18
Rural health huts constructed and equipped	600
Khombole School renovated and equipped	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Three long-term technicians (36 P.M.)	131
	Three short-term consultants (6 P.M.)	54
Training:	In-country short-term training (900 villagers, 20 sanitarians, and 35 nurses and midwives)	140
Commodities:	Medicines	240
	Equipment (vehicles, furniture and training materials)	190
Construction:	Constructing and refurbishing of health posts and huts	385
Other Costs:	Operating Costs	185
	Total	1,325

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,494	557	937
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500 a/	1,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,994	1,557	437
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,325	-	3,319

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Personal Services Contractors

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriations

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Family Planning Program	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,700
NUMBER 688-0217 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 143	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To provide medically sound and culturally acceptable child-spacing services within Senegal's health care system; to provide widespread public education about reproductive and family health.

Background and Progress to Date: Both the Government of Senegal (GOS) and A.I.D. concentrate on providing health care services to Senegal's poor people, particularly in rural areas. Women and children are seen as the group most susceptible to disease-caused deaths. The Family Planning Program promotes rational child-spacing to benefit mothers and children. Initial services are being directed to people living in urban areas where the numbers are greater and where new ideas are more acceptable. The only organized Family Planning services offered in Senegal are at two centers in Dakar, one private and one governmental. The latter opened in mid-June 1977 with support from the Pathfinder Fund. It serves as a model for other Maternal Child Health (MCH) centers to be established and operated by the GOS during the next three years. The 11 primary MCH centers in the Cap Vert, Thies, Sine Saloum and Casamance regions will all provide family planning services. Nineteen secondary MCH centers will be located in Cap Vert, Thies and Ziguinchor. Also, educational services will be established for referrals to 33 major maternity sites and five venereal disease control centers.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Pathfinder Fund has contributed commodities and funds ($75,000) for renovating facilities for a family planning program. The GOS contributes personnel and operating costs for the MCH centers (approximately $330,000 over the life of the project).

Beneficiaries: The country-wide family planning program will eventually benefit approximately one million mothers and children, or one-fifth of Senegal's population. A realistic target of 60,000 users of contraceptives during the life of the project has been set, at an estimated cost of $20 per person.

FY 80 Program: Funds in FY 80 will enable technicians to assist the Ministry of Health in managing the program and to train midwives, nurses and aides. Clinics will be equipped and medicines and contraceptives distributed to 15,000 people.

Major Outputs:	All Years
MCH centers providing family planning services	30
33 major maternity sites and 5 venereal disease control centers providing counseling and referral services	X
Midwives, nurses, aides and social workers trained	277
Nurses oriented to family planning services	2,400
An inventory control system established	X
Centers and hospitals distributing condoms	X
People using contraceptives	60,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	2 long-term technicians (24 P.M.)	180
Training:	In-country short-term training (100 P.M.)	40
Commodities:	Basic drugs, contraceptives and medical supplies, audio-visual equipment	180
Other Costs:	Operating costs	100
	Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	200	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	200	300
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	700	1,700

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
SAED Training	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,530	
NUMBER 685-0218 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.147	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To strengthen the operational and training capability of SAED (the Senegal Government's agricultural extension agency in the Senegal River Basin) to operate, maintain and repair heavy equipment and agricultural machinery.

Background and Progress to Date: SAED plans to expand its area of intensive irrigated agriculture by up to 5,555 hectares annually over the next 20 years. The objectives of the A.I.D. financed project are to strengthen SAED's ability to train personnel for equipment management, operation, maintenance and repair and thereby to improve its operating efficiency in preparing irrigated land for farm families. A.I.D. funds will finance technical advisors and short-term consultants to assist SAED establish a training program, to serve as instructors while SAED counterparts and instructors are up-graded for that role, and to install equipment management systems. The A.I.D. project will also help finance construction and rehabilitation of equipment-repair and training centers plus selected equipment and tools needed to train staff and operate the centers. A U.S. technical assistance firm will be selected to field four advisors and short-term consultants in training and management. The Government of Senegal (GOS) has procured equipment and begun construction and renovation of the training centers.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS will provide land, facilities, personnel and operational costs while France will provide financing for a center for applied irrigation techniques and for training agricultural extension workers. The International Development Association will assist with the training of accountants and with consultant services to improve SAED's financial and accounting systems.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries in the long-term will be in the rural population of the Senegal River Basin, estimated at 610,000 or 12% of the national population, and those to be resettled along the southern bank of the Senegal River. A.I.D. direct cost per family is estimated at $50.

FY 80 Program: Continue financing the U.S. technicians who arrived in FY 79, the extension and management training courses, and the repair and overhaul of heavy equipment, construction and renovation of facilities. Third country training will be given warehousemen and farm equipment operators.

Major Outputs:	All Years
A SAED training program in equipment, management, maintenance and repair	X
Operators and drivers of farm equipment trained	196
Equipment management supply specialists trained	8
General and automobile diesel mechanics trained	188
Electricians trained	44
The facilities at Richard Toll, Ross Bethio and Nianga renovated, rehabilitated and equipped	3
Repair-shed at Dagana perimeter constructed and equipped	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Four long-term advisors (54 P.M.)	435
Training: Two short-term (third country)(15 P.M.)	15
Commodities: Tools, workshop and training equipment, warehouse equipment	100
Construction: Construction and renovation of facilities	250
Other Costs: Equipment repairs and overhauls	200
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,700	-	1,700
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	1,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,700	1,000	700
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	1,830	4,530

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Greenbelt-Fuelwood Production - Phase I	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 700		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,200
NUMBER 685-0219 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To provide forest plantations for vegetation cover and to insure sustained firewood production.

Background and Progress to Date: This project will produce 3,000 hectares of intensively managed forest plantations in Phase I and should help Senegal reverse its desertification trend. Fuelwood (charcoal) is now being supplied to cities by overcutting natural forests in eastern Senegal and in the Casamance. To stop the trend, the Government of Senegal (GOS) has conducted research on potentially useful fuelwood species for rapid production and has established some 300 hectares for demonstration plantations. Yields from fuelwood plantations can be 10 to 15 times greater than yields from natural forests. Funding in FY 79 will put in place two long-term U.S. forest management specialists. Sites for nurseries and for half the plantations will be surveyed and prepared. Heavy equipment will be ordered. Construction of service buildings at one nursery site will be planned.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Senegal will provide technicians to direct the project and will pay field laborers. While other donors are not contributing directly to this project, it is part of a concerted and integrated forest conservation program directed by Senegal's Water and Forest Service. The program includes reforestation around well-points in the Sylvo-Pastoral Zone (A.I.D., European Community, Germany), soil conservation and fire control (World Food Program), development of forests in the Casamance (Canada, UNDP), and soil conservation efforts in the groundnut basin (GOS).

Beneficiaries: Poorer Senegalese and their villages will receive most of the economic and environmental benefits. Furthermore, low income families can depend on steady supplies of cooking fuel as charcoal becomes available. Benefits will include: (1) employment generation for 145 permanent jobs and as many as 1,000 temporary jobs in peak periods; (2) consumer savings will average $18 per family per year and affect 17,800 families. (The savings amount to 10% of the typical rural family's yearly income); (3) establishment of forest preserves to help stop land degradation and to protect soil and natural vegetation; (4) savings in fuelwood transportation costs will average $33.20 per ton or $266,430 per year.

FY 80 Program: Funding will continue technical assistance begun in FY 79 and finance necessary equipment, land surveys, preparations for nurseries and forest plantations, and construction of service buildings.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Forest plantations established (hectares)	3,000
Nurseries established, each producing 250,000 seedlings yearly	2
Annual charcoal production (tons)	8,000
Professional foresters and aides trained	42

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Two long-term advisors (24 P.M.)	190
	One short-term technician (6 P.M.)	60
Commodities:	Earth-moving and land survey equipment	65
Construction:	Construction of service buildings; site preparation for nurseries and plantations	205
Other Costs:	Surveys, administration, and costs of operating buildings and equipment	180
	Total	700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	100	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	100	400
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	700	2,000	3,200

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Youth Job Development - OPG	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,758
NUMBER 685-0222 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To provide vocational training services for unemployed Senegalese urban youth; to provide follow-up job placement.

Background and Progress to Date: Survey of Senegal's employment market show that the country's schools cannot accommodate all those wanting vocational training and that the employment market's demand for skilled workers is not served by the schools' training. Therefore, the International Division of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) and the Senegalese State Secretariat for the Promotion of Human Resources (Promotion Humaine) signed a 1975 agreement to establish a vocational training program for Senegalese youth and to find jobs for the trainees. The training concentrates on the skills most in demand: construction trades, electricity, general mechanics and textile skills. Funding in FY 1979 will finance the training coordinator and two of three instructors, and purchase training equipment and materials needed for the first class. A training site has been located and transferred to Promotion Humaine. Plans and specifications are being completed to construct the school building which the Government of Senegal (GOS) will finance.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS will provide $500,000 for the site and to construct the training center. Thirteen civil service Senegalese will serve as staff and as instructors. The GOS will provide clerical and maintenance staff. The value of the GOS contribution will be approximately $1,200,000 over the life of the project.

Beneficiaries: Young Senegalese men and women between the ages of 18 and 30 who are without skills and are jobless. When fully operational the school will graduate 90 students per year. Over the life of the project, approximately 280 young Senegalese will be trained and a viable training institution will have been established and staffed with experienced Senegalese instructors. A second group of beneficiaries will be the Senegalese instructors whose training skills will have been perfected.

FY 80 Program: The Center will begin its first operational year. The third instructor will arrive. All Senegalese instructors and counterparts will be in place and equipment purchased and installed. Instructors' training in third countries will begin and a revolving loan fund established to assist trained graduates find jobs demanding their skills will start.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Capacity for graduating 90 youth per year	X
Trained teaching and administrative support staff, including five counselors, nine Senegalese teachers, six administrative and eight support staff	X
Job counseling service	X
Revolving credit system	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Three long-term technicians (36 P.M.)	320
	One short-term technician (7 P.M.)	15
Commodities:	Training equipment and supplies	85
Other Costs:	Revolving loan fund	20
	Operating costs	60
	Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	100	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	400	100	300
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	858	1,758

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) and Organization for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT)

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Agriculture Sector Analysis	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,835
NUMBER 685-0223 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1978 Africa Programs, p. 349	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To assist the Government of Senegal (GOS) improve its ability to perform agricultural policy planning and evaluation.

Background: Agriculture is the dominant sector of the Senegalese economy, representing nearly 30% of the gross domestic product and directly involving over 70% of the population. It is the principal earner of the foreign exchange necessary for Senegal's development. The drought of recent years has highlighted Senegal's need to apply resources more effectively to agriculture if Senegal is to become self-sufficient in food. Therefore, Senegal will have to make difficult decisions when allocating resources in order to improve food consumption patterns, agricultural production, and sales. The A.I.D. strategy to assist the rural poor of Senegal is consistent with GOS priorities as reflected in its current four-year plan. However, more complete base data are needed to permit the GOS and donors to fully consider the tradeoffs between various food consumption and rural development options. The project will create self-sustaining data gathering and analysis capabilities within appropriate GOS institutions. A U.S. team of technicians (agricultural economists, statisticians, data processors, rural sociologists, etc.) will assist the GOS to carry out micro- and macro-economic studies including cataloging and indexing present farm research and nutrition data; developing farm system models for 8-15 agricultural zones; developing commodity management systems; and developing overall and site specific elements of the agricultural sector. Since the studies will be related to policy questions, further improvements to the GOS' policy analysis and planning capabilities are integral to the project. The project will commence in FY 80 under a contract with a U.S. institution.

Host Country and Other Donors: This five-year project will be directed by the Delegation Generale a la Recherche Scientifique et Technique (DGRST) and implemented by the socio-economic research department of the GOS Institut Senegalais de Recherches Agricoles (ISRA). The GOS will provide at least ten qualified technicians for advanced U.S. training. Canada may provide computer capacity to ISRA.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of the project will be GOS personnel responsible for food, nutrition and agriculture policy development, research and project planning and evaluation. The project will help them to improve their ability to carry out national food, nutrition and agriculture development objectives. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the rural poor people of Senegal and food-short people who are directly affected by improved government decisions and by market operations in agriculture.

FY 80 Program: Funds will be used for U.S. advisors in agricultural economics and food delivery systems, plus participant training and the construction of an office and documentation center.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Senegalese trained in policy analysis and planning	10
Improved GOS capability in research, analysis and planning for national food production and distribution	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Two long-term advisors (24 P.M.)	200
Two short-term consultants (4 P.M.)	36
Training: Two long-term U.S. (24 P.M.)	31
Construction: Construction of office and documentation center	203
Other Costs: Operating costs	30
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	3,335	3,835

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

University contract through Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
SODESP Livestock Production	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 1,800		LIFE OF PROJECT 7,600
NUMBER 685-0224 NEW ☐ GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advise of Program Change to be Transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To modernize traditional cattle herding practices and to improve management of renewable resources in order to increase production and herder incomes while protecting the rangelands.

Background and Progress to Date: The project aims to develop grazing reserves and modernize livestock practices among herders settled around deep-bore wells in Senegal's Sylvo-Pastoral Zone. Directed by a government development agency, SODESP, the project will: (a) train herders for higher production; (b) improve sheep production and marketing under plans like those used by SODESP for cattle; (c) reforest deep-well points and promote tree planting by local people in and around their homes; (d) supply herder families with critical feedgrains through co-ops; (e) improve health care; and (f) plan for management of range and water resources. U.S. assistance will enable SODESP to expand its program to provide additional technical assistance, commodities, training, production centers and a self-supporting revolving account to purchase feeder calves and supplies. FY 79 funding provides technicians in livestock management and extension range management, sociology and economics, plus a research team to evaluate the project. Four well sites are being improved and a revolving credit account for herders is being established. Construction will begin on base facilities. During FY 79, 5,000 cattle will be upgraded and 1,400 will be sold for slaughter. Similar numbers of sheep will be upgraded and marketed.

Host Country and Other Donors: Three major donors--Canada, the European Community (EC) and A.I.D.--are developing one project zone each on an integrated basis to improve livestock production and range resource management in the Sylvo-Pastoral Zone. Certain technical assistance and facilities will be used interchangeably by them. The GOS will contribute personnel, operating costs and well-site equipment totalling approximately $1.8 million. Canadian and EC projects will total $17.3 million.

Beneficiaries: Some 400 Peulh herder families who will follow modern range management practices and have assured sources of water will realize higher incomes and increase their consumption of animal products. Improved nutrition and health will accrue to these families; and women will increase earnings by selling milk.

FY 80 Program: Four project technicians will be on site, base facilities will be constructed, and equipment will be procured. Village reforestation programs will be organized and range management practices put into effect. The revolving account will be managed to increase herder participation in the project. Four participants will receive U.S. training, and most support personnel will receive in-country courses.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Centers constructed and well sites improved	4
Livestock improved	25,000
Livestock marketed	11,275
Hectares of trees planted	1,200
Technicians trained	8

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	4 long-term technicians (48 P.M.)	400
	4 short-term technicians (7 P.M.)	63
Training:	In-country training for extension agents, mechanics, herders	50
	4 U.S. short-term participants (12 P.M.)	28
Commodities:	Vehicles, office equipment, medicines	400
Construction:	Constructing centers, corrals, feed-mill, storage	434
Other Costs:	Revolving credit fund	400
	Operating costs	25
	Total	1,800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,030	300	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,030	300	1,730
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,800	3,770	7,600

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Village Agricultural Development Ronkh	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 675		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,500
NUMBER 685-0227 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] / NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To promote intensified irrigated agriculture and rural development; to reduce and reverse migration of rural youth to towns and cities.

Background and Progress to Date: Senegal's dryland agriculture has been limited traditionally by a harsh environment, inadequate and uneven rainfall, and poor soils. Accordingly, the Government of Senegal's (GOS) current development plan calls for irrigating the three principal river basins to provide secure food supply sources. Senegal also suffers from an exodus of rural youth from farms to cities-- especially from the northern Fleuve Region. Therefore, the GOS is emphasizing projects which encourage young people to stay home. Beginning in 1968, young farmers in the Fleuve organized Youth Clubs in order to learn and use the farm methods being extended by SAED (La Societe pour l'Amenagement et l'Exploitation des Terres du Delta), the GOS agency responsible for developing the Senegal River Basin. The most dynamic of these clubs -- in the village of Ronkh. -- has been able to develop over 400 hectares of irrigated farm land with some A.I.D. funds and technical help from SAED. Over 180 youths returned from cities to take part in the club project. The new project will provide modern techniques to expand present arable perimeters and permit double-cropping in an additional 400 hectares. It will be the first time that young Senegalese villagers will be responsible for their own operations and farm management decisions.

Host Country and Other Donors: SAED is mapping and surveying the project area to determine perimeters. While no other donors will participate in the project, the Ronkh perimeters form one component of SAED's extensive and irrigated agricultural development in the Fleuve Region. SAED's investment will amount to $500,000 in planning, extension and training services and labor costs.

Beneficiaries: More than 400 men and women who are members of the Ronkh youth group and who will have earned incomes. Members of their families will share also in income and food produced. As the project helps relieve the country's annual food deficit and reduces the trend of migration to cities, the rest of the Senegalese people will benefit.

FY 80 Program: Equipment will be produced and field construction, including pumps and water supply infrastructure, will be started. Cultivation will start on 100 hectares.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Hectares under production	400
Tons of rice produced each year	900
Tons of tomatoes produced each year	2,000
Land drain system installed	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Commodities: Agricultural equipment (bulldozer, tractor, pumps, plows, small tools, carts)	100
Vehicles	50
Construction: Land preparation (diking, leveling, canal construction)	300
Field construction (pumping stations and related structures)	125
Other Costs: Salaries of local supervisory engineers	100
Total	675

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	675	825	1,500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Senegal Cereals Production: Phase II	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 1,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 7,500
NUMBER 685-0235 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To improve the research and extension capabilities of the Government of Senegal (GOS); to reach the farmer producer and increase food production and consumption in the peanut basin.

Background and Progress to Date: In 1975, a Project Agreement was signed between A.I.D. and the GOS for a Cereals Production Project to increase the production of cereals, principally millet, in the Departments of Thies and Diourbel. The project was implemented by two GOS agencies: SO.DE.VA., an agricultural development and extension organization, and CNRA, the National Center for Agricultural Research. SO.DE.VA. diversifies and intensifies productivity in the project's region. The project's Phase II in FY 79 will expand SO.DE.VA.'s extension capability and integrate its research more fully with field work. Through participant training, technical assistance, construction, and provision of equipment, the project will improve the information and training materials used by farmers. CNRA's applied research (millet and cereals) will be advanced by improved laboratory and support facilities, training cereals researchers to the M.S. level, and improving staff ability to assess costs and benefits of technologies offered and used by farm families. A research sub-station may be developed and equipped at N'Diamane to solve research problems related to the unique soils found there. Senegalese will analyze commodities distribution and consumption patterns and adjust their extension services accordingly.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS, World Bank and A.I.D. support development in the peanut basin. Agricultural research at CNRA is financed by a number of donors. The GOS' contribution will approximate $2,250,000 equivalent in personnel costs and services.

Beneficiaries: Up to 15,000 small farmer-producers in the Departments of Thies, Tivaoune, Bambey, Diourbel, M'Backe and M'Bour who will be able to increase productivity, food consumption, incomes and production diversity.

FY 80 Program: Participant training will continue, three additional participants will be sent for academic training and three participants will be given short-term practical training. Construction will be started on the research center laboratories. SO.DE.VA. field operations will be expanded. Four agricultural research and extension technicians will begin services.

Major Outputs:	All Years
An upgraded cereals research unit at the CNRA	X
A research sub-station at N'Diamane	X
An improved extension service in the project area	X
Increased crop production, diversification and distribution	X
Farm units intensifying production inputs	15,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Four long-term technicians (48 P.M.)	400
Five short-term consultants (in commodity systems management, extension information, consumption analysis) (11 P.M.)	100
Training: Ten long-term U.S. (120 P.M.)	154
Commodities: Equipment for preparing educational materials	196
Construction: Construction of extension field offices and support facilities, research lab, one research sub-station	650
Total	1,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	200	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,000	200	800
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,500	5,000	7,500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

COUNTRY: UPPER VOLTA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 6,498

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 110

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) 1.1%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 1.3% (1970-1976) 6.3%

% national income received by low 20% of population . ( ) n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 38.0 male 36.5 female 39.6
(1965-1970) total 35.5 male 34.9 female 36.1

Literacy rate ..... (1972) total 11% male n.a. female n.a.
(1962) total 2% male 2% female 1%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954–77) -0.4%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 34

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1970) 73

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	sorghum	20	(1977)
Cash	cotton, peanuts	4	(1977)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) livestock, peanuts, cotton

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) foodstuffs

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1970) 89%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 65 (75) 67 (76) 89

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 56 (75) 85 (76) 95

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 9 (75) -18 (76) -6

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditure: ..... (1974) 11.2 (75) 15.7 (76) 19.1
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 1.3 (75) 2.4 (76) 2.8

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) 77 (76) 72 (77) 57
Equivalent to 6.0 months of imports (1976)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1975) livestock, peanuts

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 1 (76) n.a. (77) 2
as % of total exports ..... (1975) 2.3 (76) n.a. (77) n.a.

Major imports ... (1975) textiles, foodstuffs, consumer products

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 9 (76) 12 (77) 14
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 6 (76) 8 (77) n.a.

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) -107 (76) -9[illegible] (77) n.a.

Main trading partners ..... Ivory Coast, Ghana, France

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 12.4

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 4
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 4.8

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.2%

% population in urban areas ..... (1973) 4 (1976) 8

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 48

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 43.4 (15-64 yrs.) 53.8 (65+ yrs.) 2.8

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 260

People per physician ..... (1973) 60,000

Major causes of death ( ) n.a.

Major disease(s) ... ( ) n.a.

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1973) 70

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 25

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:

Primary ... (ages 5-14)	(1974)	total 8.8	male 11.0	female 6.5
Secondary .. (15-19)	(1974)	total 2.6	male 3.6	female 1.6
Post Secondary (20-24)	(1973)	total 0.1	male 0.1	female 0

Energy production as % of consumption ..... ( ) n.a.

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY UPPER VOLTA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946-78	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	9.6	5.1	1.1	12.5	20.4			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	9.6	5.1	1.1	12.5	20.4			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	5.3	1.3	0.3	3.4	11.4			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	5.3	1.3	0.3	3.4	11.4			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	3.6	3.0	0.8	8.1	8.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	3.6	3.0	0.8	8.1	8.3			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	3.6	3.0	0.8	8.1	8.3			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	1.9	0.9	*	2.5	0.9			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	1.7	2.1	0.8	5.6	7.4			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.7			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.7			
Peace Corps	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.7			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	9.6	5.1	1.1	12.5	20.4			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	9.6	5.1	1.1	12.5	20.4			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	1.0	-	-				
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	1.0	-	-				
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-				

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	20.0	9.0	26.8	249.8
IDA	20.0	3.6	12.2	92.4
AFDB	-	5.0	7.2	23.6
UNDP	-	0.4	3.9	23.6
Other UN	-	-	3.5	6.8
EEC	-	-	-	103.4

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	54.0	59.4	304.3
France	28.5	29.8	204.5
Germany	14.1	13.8	55.0
Canada	2.0	1.2	10.6
Netherlands	4.6	7.7	15.0
Denmark	2.7	0.1	3.7
Belgium	0.6	0.7	4.0
Other	1.5	6.1	11.5

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	1.0	NA	7.4
Libya	-	NA	3.1
UAE	-	NA	3.0
Algeria	1.0	NA	1.3

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	-	56.0
USSR	-	-	6.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	50.0

NA - Not available UAE - United Arab Emirates

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	8,043	3,476	–	–	2,067	–	2,500a/
Total ..	8,043	3,476	–	–	2,067	–	2,500a/
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	8,664	–	–	–	–	–	8,664a/
Total ..	8,664	–	–	–	–		8,664a/
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	12,000	–	–	–	–	–	12,000a/
Total ..	12,000	–	–	–	–	–	12,000a/

a/ Funding from the Sahel Development Program

U.S. Interests

The U.S. interest in Upper Volta is to help this very poor and drought vulnerable country to improve the productivity and standard of living of its rural populace.

Development Overview

Upper Volta is landlocked, has no currently exploitable minerals and is vulnerable to recurrent drought. The country's potential lies in increasing its crop and livestock production through better field practices, range management improvements and resettlement of fertile and underutilized river valleys freed of river blindness. Major development constraints in Upper Volta are inadequate internal financial resources and the lack of trained personnel. The national budget for 1978, which funds all levels of government, was only $139 million. The ability to increase revenue from internal sources is limited. Severe shortages of trained administrative personnel exist in all sectors and at all levels. A.I.D. is funding expanded rural development activities which the government could not undertake without external resources. All A.I.D. projects include training of Voltaic personnel, and two new projects assist institutions for the training of new agricultural and forestry personnel.

Efforts are now underway to bring into productivity underutilized lands and increase productivity on currently farmed land through training in improved crop and livestock practices and the provision of agricultural credit. Other development efforts are directed at increasing the availability of government services to the rural population.

Socio-Economic Performance

Top priority continues to be given to rural development. The government's revised 1977-81 Development Plan is expected to accelerate this emphasis, as do the Club du Sahel proposals for Upper Volta. Government resource allocations reflect emphasis on rural development, particularly in support of projects which promote self-sufficiency in food production. Changes in grain marketing and pricing policies are in process to encourage farmers to increase agricultural productivity.

Total Resources

In 1976 non-food assistance furnished to Upper Volta amounted to $150 million. U.S. assistance totaled $5.1 million ($1.3 million Peace Corps). The contribution of all donors is growing and greater donor collaboration is being effected through the Club du Sahel. Other major donors include France, Netherlands, West Germany, Canada, Switzerland, the World Bank, the European Economic Community and the UNDP. Other donors are participating with A.I.D. in integrated rural development projects, construction of rural roads and

water supply systems, training, and resettlement and development of new agricultural lands in cooperation with the Volta Valley Authority.

A.I.D. Strategy

The A.I.D. strategy in Upper Volta conforms to the Club du Sahel and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) objectives. Emphasis is being placed on increasing food production among Upper Volta's small farmers by seeking their participation in agricultural projects rather than placing major emphasis on national institution building programs directed from the capital. Integrated rural development activities are underway in the eastern region and, through a grant with the private voluntary organization, AFRICARE, in the north central region. Pilot activities in improved livestock and range management continue. Rural roads are being improved in the eastern region. Improved training on agricultural personnel has begun. Two projects to strengthen the roles of women in development are underway. Efforts to increase the availability of potable water and to train forestry personnel will commence in FY 79.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Since primary objectives are to improve the quality of rural life and increase food production, major new effort will be:

--assistance to the National Cereals Office to develop an effective grain marketing stabilization program to stimulate food production at fair prices. A.I.D.'s $12 million of development assistance will assist agriculture and rural development projects. $4.0 million of PL 480 Title II will address malnutrition among children and child-bearing women through U.S. private voluntary agencies.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	15	29	29
PASA[c]	–	–	–
Contract	12	29	40
Total	28	53	72
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	58	346	751
Contract	–	–	
Total	58	346	751

[a] *U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.*
[b] *FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.*
[c] *Participating agency technicians.*
[d] *Programmed during the fiscal year.*

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	2,108 a/ b/	7,107 a/ b/	10,262 a/
Total AID	2,108	7,107	10,262
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	8,144	4,519	4,296
Total P.L. 480	8,144	4,519	4,296
Total AID and P.L. 480	10,252	11,626	14,558

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–		–
Rice	–	–	–	–		–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–		–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–		–
Non-food	–	–	–	–		–
Title I Total		–		–		–
(of which Title III is)		( )		( )		( )
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		7,318		4,067		4,028
World Food Programs		826		452		268
Gov't.-to-Gov't		–		–		–
Title II Total		8,144		4,519		4,296
Total P.L. 480		8,144		4,519		4,296

a/ Sahel Development Program

b/ Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

MISSION DIRECTOR: John Hoskins

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM UPPER VOLTA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
EASTERN ORD INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT		G	686-0201	77 a/	639	22	---	470	---	147	---
VILLAGE LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT		G	686-0203	76	1,613	947	---	800	---	166	---
ONCHO FREED AREA VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT		G	686-0212	78	500	38	---	300	---	162	---
EASTERN ORD RURAL ROADS		G	686-0215	77	2,323	522	---	1,500	---	301	---
RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)		G	686-0219	77	353	180	---	148	---	25	---
DORI INTEGRATED RURAL DEV. (PVO)		G	686-0220	76	170	92	---	78	---	---	---
SEGUENEGA IRD (AFRICARE - PVO)		G	686-0231	78	1,000	---	---	250	---	750	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,798	1,701	---	3,546	---	1,551	
GRANTS					6,798	1,701	---	3,546	---	1,551	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
STRENGTHENING WOMENS ROLES IN DEV.		G	686-0211	77	667	110	---	500	---	446	---
NON FORMAL EDUCATION/WOMEN IN SAHEL		G	686-0226	78	1,700	---	---	400	---	500	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,367	110	---	900	---	946	
GRANTS					2,367	110	---	900	---	946	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM											
EASTERN ORD INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT	*	G	686-0201	78	500 b/	---	---	41	700	459	300
VILLAGE LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT		G	686-0203	76	b/	---	200	150	---	50	---
STRENGTHING WOMENS ROLES IN DEV.		G	686-0211	79	b/	---	389	270	---	119	---
ONCHO FREED AREA VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT	*	G	686-0212	79	b/	---	412	---	500	275	761
EASTERN ORD RURAL ROADS		G	686-0215	79	b/	---	1,657	950	---	707	---
RURAL ENTERPRISES DEV. (PVO)		G	686-0219	79	---	---	154	100	---	54	---
AGRICULTURE HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	*	G	686-0221	78	2,000	---	1,000	600	2,300	1,600	4,157
VOLTA VALLEY DEVELOPMENT	*	G	686-0222	79	---	---	650	100	1,000	800	6,350
RURAL WATER SUPPLY	*	G	686-0228	79	b/	---	2,502	250	2,500	1,950	7,278
SEGUENEGA IRD (AFRICARE-PVO)	*	G	686-0231	78	---	---	1,000	---	1,000	750	2,956
RURAL ROADS REHABILITATION AND MAINT.	*	G	686-0234	80	---	---	---	---	1,100	200	10,221
FORESTRY EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT	*	G	686-0235	79	---	---	700	200	2,000	600	2,300
GRAIN MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	*	G	686-0243	80	---	---	---	---	900	200	4,100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,500	---	8,664	2,661	12,000	7,765	
GRANTS					2,500	---	8,664	2,661	12,000	7,765	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

* *Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM UPPER VOLTA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	•	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					11,665	1,811	8,664	7,107	12,000	10,262	
GRANTS					11,665	1,811	8,664	7,107	12,000	10,262	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

a/ Includes funding under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974
b/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

• *Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: UPPER VOLTA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Eastern ORD Integrated Rural Development	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 700		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,139
NUMBER 686-0201 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change Transmitted February 7, 1977	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To enhance the Government of Upper Volta's (GOUV) capacity to assist small farmers in the Eastern Regional Development Organization (ORD) to increase their agricultural production and incomes, and to begin increasing production in selected areas of the ORD.

Background and Progress to Date: The Eastern ORD is lightly populated and receives relatively few administrative and social services. The area has the potential to increase both land under cultivation and output per unit of land cultivated, thus helping to meet the government's goal of food self-sufficiency. Project activities directed at attaining this goal include: improving the ORD's capacity as a development agency through technical assistance, training and material support; credit for animal traction and village improvement activities; and applied research to monitor change and redirect project interventions. By the end of 1978, the new ORD headquarters was occupied and made operational; the final project technician, a non-formal education advisor, had arrived; and the cumulative total of loans extended to farmers had risen to 1200.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOUV direct contributions to project operations are at least $834,000 in personnel, land, and operating costs. Other donors who assist the Eastern ORD include several UN organizations, the World Bank, Switzerland, France, and the Peace Corps.

Beneficiaries: The project will attempt to reach directly 10-15,000 farm families with a sufficient range of services to permit increased production. The cost per family for FY 80 is $56, for life of project, $416. As in many rural development projects, indirect benefits are more widespread and have a lower cost per beneficiary.

FY 80 Program: The $700 thousand to be provided in FY 80 will continue the technical assistance, agricultural research, credit, non-formal education and cooperative organization. It will also fund additional commodities, including replacement of vehicles, and provide additional medium-term credit.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Headquarters constructed and equipped	X
Warehouses constructed	3
ORD staff trained in third countries	3
ORD staff trained in country	200
Loans for animals and equipment	1,840
Demonstrations to village groups	100
Farms exposed to intensified extension services	3,000 -4,000
Research and planning data on farming systems, agricultural markets, and credit	

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Technical Assistance:	5 U.S. Long-term (60 p.m.)	500
Commodities:	3 vehicles	50
Other Costs:	Medium-term credit for animal traction and village group activities	150
	Total	700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,139 a/	22	1,117
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	511	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,139	533	606
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	700	300	2,139

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Michigan State University

a/ Prior funding of $639,000 from functional account

PROGRAM: UPPER VOLTA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Onchocerciasis Freed Area Village Development Fund	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,173
NUMBER 686-0212 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79, Annex A, Africa Program, p. 160	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To develop the capacity of villages to organize, manage and invest in social and economic development projects, and to institutionalize credit to bring this about.

Background and Progress to Date: With the help of the World Health Organization, the GOUV has freed large areas of the Red, White, and Black Volta River Valleys of onchocerciasis (river blindness). Because these valleys are underpopulated and contain some of Upper Volta's most fertile land, the Government of Upper Volta created the Volta Valley Authority (AVV) to resettle this area. 9,000 people have already been resettled and an additional 3,500 are to be resettled in FY 79. This project will improve the social and economic well being of the settlers, as well as stimulate development of a basic economic infrastructure in the area, through a $1 million Village Development Fund. The fund will provide loans in about 100 villages to establish income-generating enterprises. In addition, area extension agents are being trained to help villagers manage these enterprises. The first loans will be made in FY 79.

Host Country and Other Donors: The villager-beneficiaries will provide 25% of the total investment in each village enterprise financed by the Village Development Fund. Other Donors who assist the AVV include France, the European Development Fund, Germany, Netherlands, Canada, UN Development Program, and the World Bank.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this project will be the members of the village groups who obtain loans from the Village Development Fund, as well as the extension agents and villagers trained to better manage development activities. Based on 1,800 families receiving loans, the project cost per beneficiary family for FY 80 is $278. The cost per beneficiary family, over life of project is $483, based on 4,500 families receiving loans.

FY 80 Program: Loans will be disbursed from the Village Development Fund to help start 40 village enterprises. Third country and in-country training will also be provided for villagers and AVV staff. The information system which will collect, analyze, and disseminate data on AVV operations and the effect of development efforts on resettled families will be made fully operational.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Village enterprises started and functioning	200
Extension Agents trained	383
Villagers trained	460
Information System established	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	2 U.S. Short-term consultants (4 p.m.)	35
Participants:	1 Long-term (12 p.m.)	7
	50 Short-term (120 p.m.)	32
Commodities:	Vehicles, equipment, training aids	11
Other Costs:	Information system	30
	Operating and support costs	85
	Village Development Fund	300
	Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	500	38	462
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	412a/	300	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	912	338	574
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	761	2,173

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Volta Valley Authority (AVV)
Personal Services Contractors

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

PROGRAM: UPPER VOLTA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Agricultural Human Resources Development	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 2,300		LIFE OF PROJECT 9,45-
NUMBER 686-0221 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 159	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To improve the Government of Upper Volta planning, administration and implementation capability for rural development projects through the creation and expansion of training centers for middle and upper level agricultural technicians and extension agents.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Upper Volta (GOUV) accords the highest priority to rural development and food self-sufficiency. In support of this effort, the donor community is sponsoring an ever increasing number of agricultural development activities. A primary constraint to Upper Volta's capacity to absorb this increasing level of activity is the lack of trained agricultural personnel. This project will help resolve these needs by providing the Ministry of Rural Development with one expanded and one new secondary level agricultural training center; it will also provide support for the rural development engineering students of the University of Ouagadougou with an extension/research center and practical training field stations in different climatic regions of Upper Volta. By early 1979 the long-term technical assistance team will have arrived in Upper Volta and started work, and construction and procurement actions will have begun. FY 79 funds will provide for additional long-term technical assistance, participant training, observational tours, construction, and commodity purchases.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOUV will provide land and maintenance of buildings and equipment, salaries and fringe benefits of staff (approximately $6,079,000).

Beneficiaries: The initial direct beneficiaries will be the students and staff trained. 755 will be trained during the life of the project. Other direct beneficiaries include the rural population with whom graduating extension agents will work. Direct beneficiaries from FY 80 funds are estimated to be 51,848 families at a per family cost of $44. Direct beneficiaries from life of the project funding are estimated at 392,893 families at a cost of $24 per family. It should be noted that the number of direct beneficiaries will continue to increase long after the end of A.I.D. funding as the training centers will continue to produce better qualified extension agents at the rate of 266 per year.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will provide continued long-term advisory assistance and short-term consultancy services in support of curriculum and institutional development. Funding will also be provided for further participant training, observational tours, construction and commodity purchases.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Training facilities constructed or expanded	10
Staff trained	40
Agricultural technicians trained	590
Agricultural engineers trained	125

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Technical Assistance: 6 U.S. short-term consultants (36 P.M.)	266
Training: 10 long-term U.S. academic (120 P.M.)	140
210 long-term local academic (2,400 p.m.)	208
4 U.S. short-term non-academic (6 P.M.)	15
Commodities: training aids, agricultural implements	491
Construction: 3 training facilities	680
Other Costs: Operating expenses	500
Total	2,300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,000	–	2,000
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	600	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,000	600	2,400
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,300	4,157	9,457

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Southeast Consortium for International Development (SECID)

PROGRAM: UPPER VOLTA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Volta Valley Development	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 8,000
NUMBER 686-0222 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 155	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To strengthen the capacity of the Volta Valley Authority (AVV) to plan, select and prepare lands for development, and conduct resettlement operations with effective systems of settler support.

Background and Progress to Date: The Red, Black, and White Volta Valleys contain some of Upper Volta's most arable land. As this area is being made safe from onchocerciasis (river blindness), the AVV is developing a resettlement program designed to resettle these fertile but now depopulated valleys in order to relieve population pressures on the overcrowded Mossi Plateau. AVV is now planning to expand its resettlement area to include the Black Volta as well as fuller exploitation of the Red and White Volta Valleys where resettlement is now taking place. To enable AVV to plan soundly for this expansion, A.I.D. will finance several data-gathering and feasibility studies of the areas and peoples to be resettled. A.I.D. will also provide financial support for the resettlement of an initial 400 families; conduct sample surveys of economic progress and social change; provide heavy equipment for road building and land preparation; and initiate essential personnel training.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Upper Volta (GOUV) will meet personnel salaries and general project support costs of approximately $2,500,000. Other donors who will contribute to the project include France, Netherlands, World Bank, European Development Fund, Germany, U.N. Development Program, Canada, and WHO.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of the $525,000 pilot resettlement element of the project will be the 400 families resettled. The cost per family resettled will be $1,313. The other project funds will be used for studies, equipment, and training which will indirectly benefit all 4,500 families to be resettled in the Volta valleys during the project by increasing the planning and implementation capability of the AVV.

FY 80 Program: In FY 80 scientific and socio-economic studies of areas in which migrants are to be resettled will continue. A pilot sub-project to provide support services including credit and technical assistance to 400 resettled families in order to test and refine methodologies for giving support will start. Road building and agricultural equipment previously ordered will be in use. A new AVV training center, constructed with project funds, will be in operation as will a communications system between AVV headquarters in Ouagadougou and resettlement sites.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Feasibility and socio-economic studies completed	13
Trial resettlement area established	X
Families resettled	400
Roads built, upgraded and maintained	3
AVV personnel trained	50

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	3 U.S. long-term (36 P.M.)	300
	2 U.S. short-term (3 P.M.)	27
Commodities:	Agricultural, training, geohydrological, and communications equipment, and vehicles	300
Construction:	Trial farms, Training Center	109
Other Costs:	AVV Credit Fund, aerial photos, mapping	200
	Operational support to AVV	64
	Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	650	100	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	650	100	550
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	6,350	8,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Volta Valley Authority

PROGRAM: UPPER VOLTA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Rural Water Supply	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 2,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 12,280
NUMBER 686-0228 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 156	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To provide the rural poor of southwestern Upper Volta with a water supply which will meet their minimum daily needs.

Background and Progress to Date: One of the most significant problems facing the Government of Upper Volta (GOUV) is the need to provide rural villagers with an adequate water supply system. Traditionally, surface water and hand-dug wells were the main sources of water supply and deeper wells were only dug when surface water was not readily available. The recent Sahelian drought eliminated many surface water points and has underscored the need for more reliable sources of water. Surface water sources are quite often contaminated by livestock and, consequently, are the breeding grounds for water-borne diseases. This project will finance the construction of new wells and deepen existing dry wells in the southwestern part of Upper Volta. In addition, the project includes a health and sanitation training component at the village level designed to maximize the health benefits associated with a cleaner water supply. Initial funding in FY 79 is being used to acquire heavy equipment and vehicles, to recruit project technicians, and to initiate groundwater studies.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOUV will contribute in kind: Personnel, salaries, buildings, well drilling and digging equipment and some operating costs ($2,400,000). Other donors will also contribute to this nationwide rural water supply project in other areas of the country.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this project will be the rural families in southwestern Upper Volta who draw water from the constructed wells. The number of direct beneficiaries from FY 80 funds is estimated at 24,320 families at a cost of $103 per family. Direct beneficiaries who will benefit during the life of the project are estimated at 107,382 families at a cost of $114 per family.

FY 80 Program: The FY 80 program will be the first full year of project activities and will continue efforts begun in FY 79. These activities include procurement of heavy equipment, vehicles, and well digging materials, as well as the recruitment of project technicians. Well construction (both drilled and hand dug), as well as deepening existing dry wells, will be the principal activities along with complementary health education at the village level.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Wells constructed/deepened	1,143
Villages served	889
Improved Department of Hydraulics	X
Health workers trained	330
Extension Agents trained	140
Well technicians trained or upgraded	232

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 4 U.S. long-term (48 P.M.)	440
4 U.S. short-term (24 P.M.)	192
48 In-country short-term (296 P.M.)	76
Commodities: truck mounted drilling rigs; hand tools, pumps, pipes, screens, well covers, concrete	1,392
Construction: Headquarters garage and office space	200
Other Costs: Operating Costs	200
Total	2,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,502	250	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,502	250	2,252
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,500	7,278	12,280

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: UPPER VOLTA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Seguenega Integrated Rural Development (OPG)	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,956
NUMBER 686-0231 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change Submitted September 12, 1978	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To achieve an improved network of social services, production opportunities and supportive services within the Seguenega sector of the Yatenga Regional Development Organization (ORD).

Background and Progress to Date: The Seguenega project is the out-growth of three years of evaluation and planning activities carried out by Africare and regional officials in the Yatenga ORD. The Seguenega sector of the ORD is one of the most densely populated areas of Upper Volta. With more than 70 inhabitants/km2, most of whom are engaged in subsistence agriculture, the area is finding it increasingly difficult to produce sufficient food for its own people. Malnutrition, inadequate health facilities, illiteracy and a lack of investment opportunities mark the area, and there is increasing migration to the coastal countries by young people seeking employment. The project will address these problems with broad-based community development and village health inputs, adult literacy programs, agriculture and livestock production investments, rural roads, conservation and forestry activities, and the strengthening of the Government of Upper Volta (GOUV) services supporting these actions.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOUV will provide $1,502,000 in personnel support, land, buildings, and operating costs.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries are 7,500 families who live in 45 villages specifically affected by project activities. The cost per beneficiary family is $133 for FY 80 and $794 over the life of the project. These families represent roughly 60% of the population of Seguenega, all of whom benefit to some extent by such project activities as roads, wells, and improved development and social services.

FY 80 Program: Well and building construction will continue. Road construction and specific agriculture and livestock production activities will begin. Training and technical assistance activities will continue based on surveys and studies completed in prior years.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Literacy training, credit, health services and village development activities	45 villages
Improved young farmer training	10 centers
Improved vegetable, food, livestock and poultry production	45 villages
Increased availability of drinking water	64 wells
Improved rural roads	106 kms
Improved capacity of ORD to integrate rural development planning	X
Additional agents and support staff	38

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Technical Assistance:	4 U.S. long-term (48 P.M.)	400
	3 U.S. short-term (6 P.M.)	50
Training:	200 In-country short-term (100 P.M.)	32
Commodities:	Health, education, agricultural, road and well equipment	136
Construction:	Wells, dispensaries, and roads	234
Other Costs:	ORD Operational and maintenance support	148
	Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,000	-	1,000
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000a/	250	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,000	250	1,750
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	2,956	5,956

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

AFRICARE (OPG)

a/ Prior funding from functional appropriation

PROGRAM: UPPER VOLTA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Rural Road Rehabilitation/ Maintenance	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 1,100		LIFE OF PROJECT 11,321
NUMBER 686-0234 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☒ CONTINUING ☐	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To increase the access of the rural population of Upper Volta to markets and governmental services such as agricultural extension, health, and education, through the improvement and maintenance of rural roads.

Background: The secondary road network in Upper Volta is in such a deteriorated condition that travel to most villages is difficult and, depending on the season, sometimes impossible. Increasing agricultural production in rural areas is hindered by the difficulty in reaching farmers with improved technology and by the problem of limited market access which provides little incentive to produce cash crops. For these reasons, A.I.D. initiated the Eastern Regional Development Organization (ORD) Rural Roads Project (686-0215) in 1977 which will upgrade 158 kilometers of rural tracks to relatively high quality earthen roads. This project will continue these efforts by improving and maintaining an additional 450 kms of roads. It will also bolster the Voltaic Department of Public Works in terms of personnel and facilities so it will be able to continue these efforts after the completion of A.I.D. funding.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Upper Volta (GOUV) will provide project administrative and design personnel as well as some facilities and equipment for the road construction/maintenance component at an estimated cost of $1 million. Other donor contributions for the garage and training center are an estimated $2.3 million. It is expected that the World Bank will contribute the majority of these funds.

Beneficaries: Primary beneficaries will be the people who live along the roads that are improved and maintained, and the road technicians who are trained in the expanded center. An estimated 40,000 families live next to the 450 kms of project roads making the cost per family $283 over the life of project.

FY 80 Program: Initial funding in FY 80 will equip a garage specifically for the use of the Secondary Roads Division of Public Works. It will also furnish heavy construction equipment to the Public Works training center which is being expanded to a training capacity of 60 mechanics and 60 construction foremen.

Major Outputs	All Years
Equipped garage	X
Trained personnel:	
civil engineers	2
construction foremen	3
master mechanics	3
Road construction personnel	240
Training Center	X
Rural Roads improved and maintained	450 kms

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	($ thousands) FY 80
Technical assistance: 1 U.S. long-term (18 P.M.)	120
Road Construction equipment/spare parts: dump trucks, scrapers, bulldozers, water trucks	980
Total	1,100

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	--	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,100	10,221	11,321

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Secondary Roads Maintenance Service (SERS) of GOUV

PROGRAM: UPPER VOLTA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Forestry Education and Development	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 2,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,460
NUMBER 686-0235 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 157	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To improve the Government of Upper Volta's (GOUV) implementation capability for rational water and land use projects through the expansion and improvement of a training center for lower level forestry agents, and the development of a management plan for the national forest.

Background and Progress to Date: This project addresses one of the most crucial constraints to the success of any forestry project: the lack of trained forestry agents. The high priority the GOUV places on this project is indicated by its inclusion in the list of projects prepared in collaboration with CILSS for submission to the donor community. Initial FY 79 funds are being used for construction of the school for forestry agents and for recruitment of project technicians.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOUV is providing in-kind contributions of personnel, salaries, buildings, land, and forest resources, estimated at $1,930,000 over the life of the project. Complementary forestry projects are being financed by France, the Dutch, Canada and FAO.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be the students and staff trained in forestry management and extension work and the population surrounding the forest who will benefit from employment opportunities and greater use of forest products. Direct beneficiaries from FY 80 funds are estiamted at 12,893 families at a cost per family of $155. Direct beneficiaries who will benefit during the life of the project are estimated at 323,345 families at a cost per family of $17. Once established, the school will continue to produce benefits long into the future.

FY 80 Program: The FY 80 program will include the arrival of U.S. technicians to teach the first expanded classes (from 10 to 40 students), the continuation of school construction begun in FY 79, and procurement of additional commodities, teaching equipment and vehicles for field trips. In addition, FY 80 will include the first full year of management activities for the Dinderesso Forest and encompass a continuation of studies and surveys begun in FY 79 and the start-up of initial experimental activities.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Forestry School expanded, improved and fully operational	X
Forestry agents trained/upgraded	370
Hectares of Forest placed under improved management	6,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 5 U.S. long-term contract technicians (60 P.M.)	600
5 U.S. short-term consultants (15 P.M.)	120
Training: 5 Third-Country short-term (30 P.M.)	20
Commodities: Vehicles, laboratory equipment, hand tools	458
Construction: 8 school buildings, renovated	634
Other Costs: aerial photography, and operational costs	168
Total	2,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	700	200	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	700	200	500
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,000	2,760	5,460

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: UPPER VOLTA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Grain Marketing Development	Sahel Development Program	FY 80 900	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
NUMBER 686-0243 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☒ CONTINUING ☐	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80 / ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: Improve the Government of Upper Volta's (GOUV) ability to assure the Voltaic farmer of the opportunity to market his grain at reasonable and stable prices, and to stimulate the grain farmer to produce sufficient grain to meet Upper Volta's food needs and export a surplus.

Background: The highest GOUV development priority is to promote food self-sufficiency. The country has many relatively fertile areas with the potential of feeding all the nation's population and producing an excess for export. However, the currently ineffective marketing system, coupled with the totally inadequate transportation system, has prevented many Voltaic farmers from having access to a grain market offering stable, dependable prices at levels stimulating increased production. The National Cereals Office (OFNACER) was created in 1972 as a market intervention mechanism to stabilize both producer and consumer grain prices at reasonable levels. For various reasons, primarily the effects of the drought and lack of transportation, OFNACER has never become an effective market stabilizer. In 1978, however, the GOUV completely changed OFNACER management, moved it to the food production oriented Ministry of Rural Development, integrated into it the previously separate drought relief activities, and charged it with a renewed mandate to develop an effective grain marketing system. A complementary P.L. 480 Title II program is under discussion. For these reasons the time is opportune to assist OFNACER in strengthening the cereals market to give farmers the material incentives to increase food production.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host country will make the existing OFNACER infrastructure available to the project. This includes personnel, salaries, office and warehouse space, equipment and land. The dollar value of these inputs will be quantified during project development. The project will also provide an opportunity for a collaborative effort with other donors as the objective of grain price stabilization is an important CILSS/Club du Sahel priority in developing regional food self-sufficiency.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be the poor small farmers of Upper Volta, i.e., 92% of the population. Developing OFNACER into an effective market stabilizing mechanism, together with a grain production stimulating price policy, will bring increased income to farmers. Since the project will work indirectly, through OFNACER, and will benefit the entire rural population of the country, no meaningful cost per beneficiary family can be calculated.

FY 80 Program: Construction will begin on regional grain storage facilities and administrative complexes. Procurement of equipment will commence. Training in market management and grain storage will be undertaken and a fair price appraisal study will be completed.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Construction and equipping of regional warehouses of 250-ton capacity	40
Construction and equipping of regional administrative headquarters	4
Development of a revolving fund for the price stabilization program	X
Training of officials at all levels of administration	50

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Technical Assistance: 1 U.S. long-term (24 P.M.)	200
Training: 1 U.S. long-term (12 P.M.)	12
5 Third-Country short-term (35 P.M.)	28
Commodities: OFNACER warehouse equipment (loaders, bins fumigation equipment)	320
Construction: Warehouses and administrative headquarters	250
Other Costs: Price appraisal study, support costs	90
Total	900

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	900	4,100	5,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

AFRICA–WIDE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

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COUNTRY: BENIN

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 3,377

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 130

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970-75) -1.1%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 1.9% (1970-1976) 8.3%

% national income received by low 20% of population . (1960) 5.0

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 41.0 male 39.4 female 42.6
(1965-1970) total 38.5 male 36.9 female 40.1

Literacy rate ..... (1972) total 5% male n.a. female n.a.
(1961) total 5% male 8% female 2%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954-77) -1.0%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 39

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1960) 300

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	yams	0.3	(1977)
Cash	palm oil	n.a.	(1977)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) palm oil

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) foodstuffs

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1970) 52%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 59 (75) 65 (76) 98

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 59 (75) 65 (76) 90

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 0 (75) 0 (76) 8

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 11.0 (75) 11.7 (76) 8.6
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 2.1 (75) 1.9 (76) 1.5

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) 15 (76) 19 (77) 21
Equivalent to 1.0 months of imports (1976)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1975) palm products

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 2 (76) 1 (77) n.a.
as % of total exports ..... (1975) 6 (76) 2 (77) n.a.

Major imports ... (1975) clothing, consumer goods, cement

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 15 (76) 15 (77) 15
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 8 (76) 7 (77) n.a.

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) -165 (76) -172 (77) n.a.

Main trading partners ..... France, other E.E.C.

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 23.2

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 7
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 4.9

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967-77) 2.7%

% population in urban areas ..... (1970) 13 (1976) 14

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 50

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 45.4 (15-64 yrs.) 52.1 (65+ yrs.) 2.5

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 185

People per physician ..... (1973) 36,000

Major causes of death (1975) tetanus, malaria, meningococcal infections

Major disease(s) ... (1975) malaria, measles, chicken pox

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1974) 87

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 29

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:

Primary ... (ages 5-14)	(1974)	total 32.2	male 44.6	female 20.1
Secondary .. (15-19)	(1974)	total 13.7	male 19.6	female 7.9
Post Secondary (20-24)	(1973)	total 0.7	male 1.2	female 0.2

Energy production as % consumption ..... ( ) n.a.

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY BENIN

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.0			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.0			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.1	*	*	*	*			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.1	*	*	*	*			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.8			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.5	0.5	*	0.6	0.8			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.8			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.2			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2			
Peace Corps	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.0			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.0			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	1.0	16.4	41.5	192.0
IDA	-	7.2	21.0	67.8
AFDB	1.0	6.9	13.8	31.3
UNDP	-	1.9	5.0	17.8
Other UN	-	0.4	1.7	4.3
EEC	-	-	-	70.8

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1968-77
TOTAL	22.7	20.2	161.2
France	10.5	11.2	92.8
Germany	4.2	3.3	26.6
Canada	5.5	3.1	24.0
Other	2.5	2.6	17.8

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977.	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	3.6	NA	8.1
Nigeria	2.6	NA	7.1
Algeria	1.0	NA	1.0

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	-	49.0
USSR	-	-	5.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	a
China			44.0

NA - Not available

a An economic cooperation agreement has been signed, but information on the amount extended, if any, is not available.

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	1,185	195	–	990	–	–	–
Total ..	1,185	195	–	990	–	–	–
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	1,890	300	–	1,590	–		
Total ..	1,890	300	–	1,590	–	–	–

U.S. Interests

The U.S. aids the Government of the People's Republic of Benin (GPRB) to improve its people's standard of living through health, food, and nutrition projects. Benin's capital, Cotonou, is a major trading port for Niger and Mali.

Development Overview

Benin is one of the world's least developed countries with a per capita income of $130. Cash income is considerably lower in rural areas where the majority of the people engage in subsistence agriculture. Like their Sahelian neighbors, the people of Benin suffer from periodic drought, regular food shortages, and a lack of sanitary village water supplies.

Benin's major resource is its agricultural potential. Only 15% of the country's arable land is under cultivation, indicating the possibility of greatly increased production. An active export market benefits a significant number of cash crop producers. A concerted effort is under way to increase productivity and the incomes of the country's poor small farmers and to achieve adequate national basic food production levels. Chronic malnutrition, high incidences of disease and death from water-borne diseases, illiteracy, and lack of productive skills hold rural development in check.

The GPRB has very limited resources with which to address these problems. Unlike some of its neighbors, Benin has no mineral resources.
Moreover, it has inadequate technical and managerial personnel to plan and administer development programs. Benin will continue to depend, in part, on the financial and technical assistance of international donors to implement programs for the benefit of its poor people and to raise the productivity levels of its land and people to become self-sufficient.

Socio-Economic Performance

Even without dependable statistical information about Benin, it is clear that living conditions have not improved significantly in recent years. Infant mortality is approximately 185 per 1,000 and life expectancy is 41 years. Benin's population continues to grow at approximately 2.7% annually.

Although the present government has committed itself verbally to rural development and egalitarian income distribution, performance has not yet matched rhetoric. A regressive head tax, for example, still falls most heavily on the rural poor people. On the other hand, the GPRB has recently reoriented agricultural services from export crops to staple food crops grown by most small farmers, and top priority has been assigned to extending health services to poor farmers.

BENIN

Total Resources

With a national budget of only $100 million in 1977, Benin's domestic resources are far inadequate to mount a development program without external assistance. Donor assistance to Benin totalled $59.3 million in 1976, of which approximately $1.0 million came from the United States in the form of bilateral aid, Peace Corps and P.L.-480. France conducts the largest bilateral assistance program in Benin. Other donors include Canada, West Germany, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the European Community, and the United Nations. Private foreign investment in Benin is negligible.

A.I.D. Strategy

The United States can help the GPRB to improve the quality of life and increase production for Benin's rural poor through health and nutrition programs. Highest priority has been accorded to improving village water supplies. Safe and reliable sources of drinking water can reduce the debilitating impacts from intestinal disorders and water-borne diseases such as river blindness, sleeping sickness, elephantiasis and bilharzia, common in Benin. Convenient village water sources can help increase production by freeing farmers from procuring water from distant sources. Another priority is establishing maternal and child health care training centers. A.I.D. also funds a project to increase the nutritional levels by introducing the use of soybeans.

If funds are available, A.I.D. plans to establish district health centers and to broaden programs to include agricultural productivity. Accordingly, projects have been designed to develop small irrigation systems and to upgrade agricultural services.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

* In agriculture: Food production and nutrition will be supported by a proposed soya production and nutrition project.

* In health: Clean water, and maternal and child health care will be provided to rural people.

* Program includes $2.3 million for grants, including $390 thousand for P.L.-480 Title II.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	1	1	1
PASA[c]	–	–	–
Contract	–	1	2
Total	1	2	3
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	–	–	–
Contract	–	6	13
Total	–	6	13

[a] *U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.*
[b] *FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.*
[c] *Participating agency technicians.*
[d] *Programmed during the fiscal year.*

BENIN

RESOURCE FLOWS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-08(10-78)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	–	325	800
Total AID	–	325	800
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	769	680	390
Total P.L. 480	769	680	390
Total AID and P.L. 480	769	1,005	1,190

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

(In 000MT/$000)

CP 80-14(10-78)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		–		–		–
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		184		291		390
World Food Programs		585		389		–
Gov't.-to-Gov't		–		–		–
Title II Total		769		680		390
Total P.L. 480		769		680		390

ASSISTANT PROGRAM OFFICER: Herbert L. Woods

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM BENIN

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
SOYA PRODUCTION/NUTRITION-(PVO)	*	G	680-0207	79	---	---	195	135	500	200	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	195	135	500	200	
GRANTS					---	---	195	135	500	200	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH											
BENIN RURAL WATER SUPPLY	*	G	680-0201	79	---	---	990	200	990	500	4,755
MATERNAL/CHILD HEALTH TRAINING CENTERS	*	G	680-0202	80	---	---	---	---	600	100	1,300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	990	200	1,590	600	
GRANTS					---	---	990	200	1,590	600	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					---	---	1,185	335	1,890	800	
GRANTS					---	---	1,185	335	1,890	800	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: BENIN

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Soya Production/Nutrition (OPG)	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 300		LIFE OF PROJECT 495
NUMBER 630-0207 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To promote production and consumption, by Benin's poor families, of soya as a source of affordable protein.

Background and Progress to Date: For three years, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in cooperation with the Government of the People's Republic of Benin (GPRB), has been investigating and testing ways to introduce into Benin's rural areas new high-protein foodstuffs that can be easily produced and readily acceptable locally. CRS and the GPRB have concluded that the introduction of soybeans, when combined with traditionally produced corn, sorghum, or millet, can enrich the daily diets of lower-income people. To date, a campaign and information-gathering program has been implemented with positive results. Food preparation and taste-testing has been carried out with health service personnel, pre- and post-natal mothers, young children, and village groups. Test soybean plots across the country have produced promising yields. A.I.D. funding during FY 1979 will finance purchasing seeds and equipment, legume training, and a demonstration and publicity campaign.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of the People's Republic of Benin will contribute about $120,000 for counterpart personnel to participate in all phases of the project, soybean seeds, vehicles, and demonstration halls and facilities.

Beneficiaries: Rural families will be the primary beneficiaries. The soybean campaign will reach them through school teachers, young mothers, farmers' associations, and national development personnel working in health, education, and agriculture. It is expected that 60,000 families, or 15% of the rural population, will benefit from the program during the three-year life of the project at an A.I.D. cost per family of $8.28. 21,000 families should benefit in FY 1980 at a cost of $6.57 per family.

FY 1980 Program: Demonstrations begun in the first year of the project will continue: taste tests, nutritional demonstrations, and backyard production possibilities inherent in soybeans. Orientation of government personnel, seed distribution, the publicity campaign, and training of field agents, all begun in the first year, will continue. Two participants will receive short-term technical training.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Demonstrations	500
People receiving seed	150,000
Nutrition posters distributed	9,000
Government cadres receiving orientation	2,000
Field agents trained	200
Participants trained abroad	6

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Technical Assistance:	
1 in-country long-term (15 P.M.)	45
Training:	
2 U.S. short-term (4 P.M)	6
60 in-country short-term (60 P.M.)	20
Commodities: vehicles, equipment and materials	135
Other Costs: local support costs	94
Total	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	195	125	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	195	125	70
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	300	–	495

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

PROGRAM: BENIN

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Rural Water Supply	Health	FY 80 990		LIFE OF PROJECT 6,733
NUMBER 680-0201 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 223	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To assist the Government of the People's Republic of Benin (GPRB) to provide rural villages with reliable and clean water supplies and with disposal treatment facilities.

Background and Progress to Date: Benin's rural water supply --especially in the north-- for human consumption is generally inadequate and usually contaminated. Unclean water sources are responsible for the transmission of debilitating bacterial infections (typhoid, dysentery, cholera) and transmit malaria, filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and elephantiasis. Village women must sometimes spend several hours per day carrying water for their families and they are thereby diverted from more productive use of their time and effort. The GPRB plans to develop 2,400 rural water sources throughout the country in the next few years. It will construct 350 new village wells, augment local capacities to construct and maintain wells, train Beninese in water source identification and development, and educate villagers in sanitation. During the first year, planning and contracting will be completed, well digging equipment procured, and the training program for Beninese personnel implemented.

Host Country and Other Donor Inputs: The Government of Benin is supplying counterpart technical and managerial personnel, offices, and construction materials, totalling $2 million over the life of the project. UNICEF, the World Bank, and Canada will support complementary water supply and sanitation projects, and the UNDP is providing policy planning assistance to insure overall coordination of the multidonor effort.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of this project will be rural villagers who will receive adequate and safe water supplies and instruction in the use of clean water sources and disposal facilities. Approximately 183,000 of Benin's rural families will be direct beneficiaries over the life of this project, at an A.I.D. cost per family of $37.

FY 80 Program: FY 80 will be the first operational year of the project. All major components will have arrived in Benin and technical assistance will be in place to assist the GPRB in planning and coordinating the project. The geo-physics surveys, spring locating and health and sanitation training components of the project will be operational for nine months in FY 80. Well drilling will commence at mid-year.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Wells constructed	350
Springs developed	7
Groundwater sources identified	500
Villages educated in health sanitation	300
Beninese trained in water resources development	50

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Technical Assistance:	
1. U.S. long-term (12 p.m.)	100
3 U.S. short-term (7 p.m.)	50
Training:	
15 In-country short-term (45 p.m.)	30
3 U.S. short-term (9 p.m.)	20
Commodities:	
Well drilling rigs, pumps, pipe, hand tools	700
Other Costs:	
Operations, support costs	90
Total	990

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	990	200	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	990	200	790
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	990	4,753	6,733

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: BENIN

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Maternal and Child Health Training Centers	Health	FY 80 600		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,900
NUMBER 680-0203 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To develop two regional training centers for junior professionals and auxiliary health personnel to administer Benin's fledgling rural health system.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of the People's Republic of Benin (GPRB) has assigned high priority to improving and extending health services to its rural poor people. Stressing preventative care and attempting to provide curative care as far as resources will permit, the GPRB has begun a broad program to decentralize health care services, build new facilities, and implement mandatory vaccination programs. A key component of the government's strategy is comprehensive maternal and child health care. With only one physician per 30,000 people, Benin must rely on auxiliary health personnel to provide care to rural people. But the numbers of these personnel are far too small to meet the GPRB's ambitious goal of providing basic health services to rural areas. In recent years, however, in the University of California at Santa Cruz (UCSC) has introduced a teaching curriculum and has trained nurse-midwives capable of teaching maternal and child health care to other professionals and to auxiliary personnel. The GPRB now wants to establish two regional Maternal and Child Health training centers. The project will commence in FY 80.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of the People's Republic of Benin will provide labor for the buildings' renovation. It will pay the salaries of UCSC graduates assigned to the new centers as trainers. The government will also provide maintenance and support staff for all facilities.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 160,000 rural families will enjoy improved health services in the next three years. A.I.D. cost per family will be about $12. During FY 80, 30,000 families should benefit, at a cost per family of $20.

FY 80 Program: Contracting will begin early in FY 80 and project personnel should be assigned by the second quarter. Renovation of buildings will take place in FY 80 and the training of health personnel will commence.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Nurse midwives	40
Nurses	16
Midwives	16
Undergraduate nurses, midwives	90
Medical assistants	100
Traditional birth attendants	300
Long-term participants	3
Short-term participants	5

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Technical Assistance	
4 U.S. long-term (48 P.M.)	440
Training:	
3 U.S. long-term (36 P.M.)	46
2 U.S. short-term	14
Commodities:	
Materials, equipment, supplies	100
Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	1,300	1,900

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: BURUNDI

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 4,050

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 120

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970-75) -1.1%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 2.8% (1970-1976) 8.7%

% national income received by low 20% of population . ( ) n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1976-1975) total 39.0 male 37.5 female 40.6
(1965-1970) total 38.5 male 36.9 female 40.1

Literacy rate ..... (1970) total 10% male n.a. female n.a.
(1962) total 14% male 21% female 7%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954-77) 0.4%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 64

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1973) 580

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	bananas, cassava, sweet potatoes	60	(1975)
Cash	coffee	3	(1975)

Major agricultural exports .. (1975) coffee, cotton

Major agricultural imports .. (1975) food

Proportion of labor force in agriculture ..... (1970) 86%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 38 (75) 37 (76) 62

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 38 (75) 42 (76) 62

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 0 (75) -5 (76) 0

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 19.9 (75) 20.7 (76) 16.1
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 2.6 (75) 2.5 (76) 2.2

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period.
($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) 31 (76) 49 (77) 95
Equivalent to 15.3 months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977) coffee

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 15 (76) 25 (77) 24
as % of total exports ..... (1975) 47 (76) 40 (77) 25

Major imports ... (1976) textiles, foodstuffs

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 3 (76) 3 (77) 4
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 5 (76) 5 (77) 5

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) -30 (76) 4 (77) 20

Main trading partners ..... U.S., European Community

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 5.1

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 3
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 4.6

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967-77) 1.5%

% population in urban areas ..... (1965) 2 (1970) 2

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 41

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 43.1 (15-64 yrs.) 54.1 (65+ yrs.) 2.8

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 170

People per physician ..... (1973) 46,900

Major causes of death (1975) measles, typhus, whooping cough

Major disease(s) ... (1975) influenza, measles, whooping cough

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1974) 99

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 2

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1974) total 15.1 male 18.8 female 11.3
Secondary .. (15-19) (1974) total 3.5 male 4.8 female 2.1
Post Secondary (20-24) (1972) total 0.1 male n.a. female n.a.

Energy production as % of consumption ..... ( ) n.a.

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY BURUNDI

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	0.8	1.4	0.3	1.1	2.2			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.8	1.4	0.3	1.1	2.2			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.7	1.3	0.2	1.0	2.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.7	1.3	0.2	1.0	2.1			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	0.7	1.3	0.2	1.0	2.1			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.5	0.5	*	0.4	0.8			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.3			
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	4.5	15.1	23.4	160.8
IBRD	-	-	-	4.8
IDA	-	13.4	14.0	48.1
AFDB	4.5	-	1.0	16.5
UNDP	-	0.1	8.4	26.5
Other UN	-	1.6	-	4.6
EEC	-	-	-	60.3

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES((Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	25.0	27.9	164.1
Belgium	14.7	16.5	112.3
France	7.0	6.2	32.3
Germany	2.3	3.9	12.6
Switzerland	0.5	0.5	3.1
Other	0.5	0.8	3.8

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977.	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	0.1	NA	3.1
Kuwait	0.1	NA	2.1
Libya	-	NA	1.0
UAE	*	NA	*

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	-	20.0
USSR	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	20.0

NA - Not available * Less than $50,000

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	1,765	1,765	–	–	–	–	–
Total ..	1,765	1,765	–	–	–	–	–
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	4,970	1,710	–	–	–	3,260	–
Total ..	4,970	1,710	–	–	–	3,260	–

U.S. Interests

Burundi is one of the poorest of the LDCs. The U.S., whose interests remain essentially developmental, is helping Burundi with an enhanced rural development program, emphasizing increased food production.

Development Overview

Burundi's economic outlook for the next decade appears bleak. A rapidly expanding population is competing for declining food supplies.

The bulk of Burundi's predominately rural populace lives at subsistence level. Malnutrition, disease and infant mortality are high, while life expectancy and literacy are extremely low.

Already the second most densely populated country on the African mainland, Burundi's population is expected to increase by 60% by the end of the century and by another 70% by 2025. Firewood is becoming scarce, and erosion and deteriorating soil are rapidly diminishing food production and land resources in an economy dominated by agriculture.

Socio-Economic Performance

Burundi's ability to support and sustain development projects after donor withdrawal is severely constrained by limited financial resources and inadequate staffing at all levels.

Burundi's recently issued "Third Five-Year Development Plan - 1978-1982" makes rural development the country's top priority. Activities designed to enhance the quality of life of the rural population comprise approximately three quarters of the Development Budget. Although the government has undertaken major land reform efforts, the gap between declared development policy and action remains wide. The government has systematically approached the international donor community to help provide rural and agricultural development assistance. In early 1978 Burundi held an International Donor Roundtable emphasizing manpower training and increased food production. This should result in a concentration of external assistance in these key areas.

Total Resources

Burundi is receiving increasing amounts of donor assistance from Belgium, the European Economic Community, France, Germany, IBRD and U.N. agencies. In the past most donors have been concentrating their assistance on institution building, infrastructure, and promotion of cash crops. Recently the direction of donor assistance is shifting toward basic human needs activities. Where possible A.I.D. tries to join with other donors and share technical resources. For example, the European Economic Community is now moving into a cereal project which will include A.I.D. support for seed multiplication.

A.I.D. Strategy

The A.I.D. program is targeted toward the rural subsistence

population with discrete projects in food production, alternative energy sources, conservation, and nutrition. These activities will be mutually supportive with respect to the benefits accruing to the target groups and complementary to the efforts of other donors.

In FY 78, A.I.D. initiated a pilot activity under an African Regional Project to develop Burundi's natural peat resources as an alternative energy source for cooking and heating fuel for the rural population and for light commercial applications. The major implementation phase will be undertaken in FY 80. The Republic of Ireland will join with the U.S. in implementing the project.

In FY 79, A.I.D. expects to initiate a basic food crop project in conjunction with the European Economic Community to increase food production through the selection and adaptation of improved varieties for small farmer cultivation. A project to develop fish resources for local consumption will start in the northeast highland provinces.

Assistance is also planned to develop a remote sensing land use and resource analysis capability in the country and to increase the government's soil and forest conservation efforts. The PL 480 Title II program will continue to concentrate on school and maternal/child feeding programs administered by the CRS.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

*Acute malnutrition, degradation of existing scarce natural resources and diminishing food production are problems being addressed by A.I.D. assistance efforts in Burundi.

*$5 million of A.I.D. development assistance is proposed for agricultural planning, crop land conservation, and alternative energy sources. Another $1.8 million in PL 480 (Title II) finances school and maternal/child feeding programs administered by CRS.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	2	6	6
PASA[c]	–	–	–
Contract	–	6	11
Total	2	12	17
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	–	8	28
Contract	–	–	–
Total	–	8	28

[a] *U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.*
[b] *FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.*
[c] *Participating agency technicians.*
[d] *Programmed during the fiscal year.*

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	–	550	2,750
Total AID	–	550	2,750
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	1,822	2,071	2,313
Total P.L. 480	1,822	2,071	2,313
Total AID and P.L. 480	1,822	2,621	5,063

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		–		–		–
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		1,063		1,309		1,464
World Food Programs		759		762		849
Gov't.-to-Gov't		–		–		–
Title II Total		1,822		2,071		2,313
Total P.L. 480		1,822		2,071		2,313

A.I.D. AFFAIRS OFFICER Terry Lambacher

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM BURUNDI

CP [illegible]

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
BASIC FOOD CROPS	*	G	695-0101	79	---	---	1,215	400	960	1,000	1,525
HIGHLAND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT		G	695-0102	79	---	---	550	150	---	300	---
AGRICULTURE LAND PROTECTION	*	G	695-0105	80	---	---	---	---	750	200	1,350
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	1,765	550	1,710	1,500	
GRANTS					---	---	1,765	550	1,710	1,500	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
ALTERNATE ENERGY AND PEAT II	*	G	695-0103	80	---	---	---	---	2,500	1,000	---
LAND USE AND RESOURCE ANALYSIS	*	G	695-0104	80	---	---	---	---	760	250	1,640
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	---	---	3,260	1,250	
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	3,260	1,250	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					---	---	1,765	550	4,970	2,750	
GRANTS					---	---	1,765	550	4,970	2,750	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: BURUNDI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Basic Food Crops	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 960		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,700
NUMBER 695-0101 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 239	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist the government to make available to subsistence farmers improved basic food crop varieties and production techniques.

Background and Progress to Date: Burundi is one of the world's poorest countries due to high population density, limited resources, and the country's remote location. More than 90% of the population lives in rural areas dependent upon agriculture. Average per capita income in 1976 was estimated at $120. Farming is organized into small holdings with some 650,000 family farm units averaging about one hectare in size. Food production has been declining in recent years due in large part to a gradual deterioration of the physical environment and the continued growth of the human and animal (mainly cattle) burden upon it. Ministry of Agriculture data shows that food production has fallen from 7.8 million tons in 1971 to 5.6 million in 1976. The overall decline also suggests that crop specific yields are declining as well. This project will help expand the government's ability to make available improved crop varieties and cropping techniques developed from a more effective adaptive research program.

Host Country and Other Donors: A.I.D. and the European Economic Commission (EC) will be assisting the government to implement the project. A.I.D. will direct its efforts entirely towards seed multiplication and the EC will undertake seed distribution and an expanded extension program. Belgian assistance to the government's agricultural research organization (ISABU) will also support this project. The government will provide existing research facilities, land for adaptive varietal research and seed multiplication facilities, counterpart personnel, participants and recurrent budget expenses.

Beneficiaries: Local staff receiving training and participating farming families living near the seed multiplication sites will be the immediate beneficiaries. With increased availability of improved varieties of seeds and the wider dissemination of improved cultivation methods, in the longer run the bulk of Burundi's population will benefit.

FY 80 Program: Project personnel will be trained, varietal screening and adaptive research will be continued and demonstration sites will be developed.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Increased food production	X
Trained agricultural technicians	75
Improved agricultural research capability	X
Strengthened Extension Service	X
Multiplication sites	3

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Four U.S. technicians (48 pm)	340
Training:	Long-term in U.S. (60 pm) and short-term in Africa (30 pm)	80
Commodities:	Agricultural supplies and equipment, training materials, vehicles and spare parts	200
Construction:	Seed multiplication site	200
Other Costs:	Operating costs, including vehicle operation and repairs	140
	Total	960

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,215	400	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,215	400	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	960	1,525	3,700

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: BURUNDI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Alternative Energy-Peat II	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 2,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,500
NUMBER 695-0103 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To assist the government to develop the country's peat resources as an alternative form of energy available for cooking and heating fuel for the rural population and for light commercial applications.

Background: This project will follow up on an earlier activity funded under the FY 78 Africa Regional Accelerated Impact Program (698-0410) for $490,000. The initial activity is making some rough measure of the quantity and quality of Burundi's peat resources, as well as the best commercial means to harvest those resources for rural and light commercial consumption. It will also determine the best means to make peat available to Burundi's rural population and its local acceptability as a form of alternative energy. Burundi's bogs, which contain large quantities of good peat resources, are presently wastelands incapable of any kind of food production. This project will expand and further develop the activities initiated under the earlier AIP activity. A secondary result of the harvesting of peat will be the conversion of former wastelands into productive areas for grazing, tree cover, or crop production.

Host Country and Other Donors: The government contribution, which will be provided through ONATOUR (newly established office responsible for national peat resources) will include salaries, vehicles, office space, and administrative support. The Government of the Republic of Ireland will provide salaried technicians to conduct bog surveys and supervise the development, production, storage and transport of peat. They will also provide training for local workers.

Beneficiaries: The project will provide major benefit to the rural poor (90% of the total population) by providing an alternative fuel source at an estimated 10% of the price of charcoal, which is used almost exclusively at present. In addition, the country will benefit from the transformation of bogs into new fertile food production areas.

FY 80 Program: Small identified bogs not drained in the first phase of this effort will be surveyed and drained, and their production planned and initiated. Larger marshes will be surveyed for suitable quantities and quality of peat. Equipment will be ordered and local training undertaken.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Strengthening of ONATOUR's management capability	X
Research studies conducted	X
Exploitation of peat reserves	125,000 MT
Harvest sites established	30
Marketing and distribution systems established	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Short-term consultants (24 pm)	200
Training:	Long-term in U.S. or Ireland (72 pm) and short-term in Africa (20 pm)	85
Commodities:	Peat production equipment and supplies, vehicles, storage covers, motor bikes, trucks	1,325
Construction:	Work facilities and storage areas	290
Other Costs:	Local travel, administrative support and operating costs	600
	Total	2,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,500	–	2,500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: BURUNDI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Land Use and Resource Analysis	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 760		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,400
NUMBER 695-0104 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To develop a land use and resource data base for Burundi, and a local institutional capability for continued monitoring and land use planning.

Background: Burundi is the second most densely populated country in Africa with most of the arable land, including steep, erosion-prone hillsides, under cultivation. The government has become increasingly aware that degradation of its natural resources is causing diminishing yields in food crops and has requested A.I.D. assistance to help overcome this problem. This project will provide comprehensive and systematic resource data collection and analyses, principally through the use of remote sensing and other modern techniques. The project will help to construct and equip a national resource analysis center and train its staff. Environmental, resource and demographic concerns to be monitored include deforestation, soil erosion, over-population of certain areas, pollution of lakes and streams. This knowledge will facilitate the development of remedial measures to benefit both Burundi's population and environment.

Host Country and Other Donors: The government will provide agricultural and topographic surveys, soil and water surveys, ground and surface water studies and geological investigations, the development of an area-wide sample and collection of agricultural statistical data, and the printing of maps and other documents. Burundi will also incur costs for local staff, training, and various operating costs. This project will augment ongoing Belgian assistance to the Agricultural Research Institute, particularly in the fields of land use and soils analysis.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be government technicians who are being trained. As the information developed is used in designing government programs, the preponderant majority of Burundi's citizens who derive their livelihood from the land will benefit.

FY 80 Program: A medium scale resource and land use base map to show broad categories of land use will be prepared using Landsat imagery which can be readily updated at anytime. Training will be started and a national resource analysis center will be designed.

Major Outputs:	All Years
National Resource Analysis Center established	1
Training of technicians	8
Improved environmental planning	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Long-term technician/project manager (24 pm) and short-term consultants (15 pm)	320
Training:	Short-term at Regional Center in Nairobi (12 pm)	10
Commodities:	Technical equipment, vehicles, aerial photography and satellite imagery	200
Construction:	National Resource Analysis Center	110
Other Costs:	Aerial photography and image processing, local workshops and travel, operating costs	120
	Total	760

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	760	1,640	2,400

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: BURUNDI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Agricultural Land Protection	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 750		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,100
NUMBER 695-0105 NEW [X] GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist the government to halt rapidly increasing soil erosion and to improve the conservation and protection of agricultural land.

Background: Burundi is a small mountainous country with heavy population pressures, the second most densely populated country in Africa. This pressure has caused a general denuding of the countryside of natural tree growth. Wooded areas are being cut down to open up additional crop lands as well as to provide firewood for local fuel use. As a result, Burundi is suffering increased soil erosion which is rapidly diminishing agricultural output. This project, together with the A.I.D. funded peat development project, will encourage both major reforestation programs and conservation efforts to arrest this situation and ultimately turn it around. The project will upgrade the Forestry Service's capacity to plan and manage agricultural conservation and forest rehabilitation activities.

Host Country Country and Other Donors: The UNDP, IBRD, FAC, EC, Belgium and Saudi Arabia all are engaged in forestry projects, either project-site specific or providing funding for scholarships or research. The A.I.D. project will complement these activities. For this project the government will provide technical support, commodities, labor and training valued at approximately $1 million.

Beneficiaries: The Forestry Service and certain of its personnel will be the immediate beneficiaries of the project. Over the longer term as programs are implemented, the bulk of the rural populace should benefit from reduced soil erosion and higher crop yields.

FY 80 Program: A contractor will be selected, training of Forestry Service personnel will be organized and planning for increased forestry conservation efforts begun.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Forestry Service strengthened	X
Accelerated Forestry/Conservation program	X
Participants trained:	
Short-term	200
Advanced	2
Extension Teams trained and equipped	6
Reforestation	1,000 ha

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Long-term U.S. forester/project manager (24 pm), and short-term specialists (6 pm)	245
Training:	Long-term in U.S. (12 pm) and short-term in Africa (12 pm)	20
Commodities:	Agriculture supplies, equipment and tools, vehicles	360
Other Costs:	Operating costs and local labor	125
	Total	750

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	750	1,350	2,100

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 8,018

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 290

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) 0.5%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 3.7% (1970-1976) 9.7%

% national income received by low 20% of population . ( ) n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 41.0 male 39.4 female 42.6
(1965-1970) total 41.0 male 39.4 female 42.6

Literacy rate ..... (1970) total 12% male n.a. female n.a.
(1962) total 20% male 31% female 7%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954–77) 0.5%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 33

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1970) 110

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistance	cocoyam	0.7	(1975)
Cash	coffee	4	(1976)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) coffee, cocoa

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) cereals, beverages

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1970) 82%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 284 (75) 341 (76) 450

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ...(1974) 291 (75) 341 (76) 404

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) –7 (75) 0 (76) 46

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 10.3 (75) 11.2 (76) 11.4
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 1.8 (75) 2.0 (76) 2.1

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) .....(1975) 29 (76) 44 (77) 43
Equivalent to 0.9 months of imports (1976)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ...(1976) coffee, cocoa, wood

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 12 (76) 14 (77) 37
as % of total exports ..... (1975) 2.7 (76) 2.7 (77) 5

Major imports ...(1975) consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 39 (76) 48 (77) 54
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 7 (76) 8 (77) 7

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) –151 (76) –98 (77) –80

Main trading partners ..... France, U.S.

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 23.3

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 41
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 6.0

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 1.8%

% population in urban areas ..... (1965) 16 (1970) 20

Total births per 1,000 population .....(1975) 40

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 40.0 (15-64 yrs.) 56.6 (65+ yrs.) 3.4

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 156

People per physician ..... (1973) 26,400

Major causes of death (1976) malnutrition, dysentery, respiratory infections

Major disease(s) ...(1974) malaria, influenza, measles

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1974) 102

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 32

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1973) total 67.2 male 77.5 female 57.4
Secondary .. (15-19) (1973) total 16.2 male n.a. female n.a.
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973) total 1.0 male n.a. female n.a.

Energy production as % of consumption .....(1970) 27

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY CAMEROON

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	2.1	3.3	1.2	4.9	14.5			
Loans	-	-	-	-	7.5			
Grants	2.1	3.3	1.2	4.9	7.0			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.3	0.9	0.1	3.1	12.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	7.5			
Grants	0.3	0.9	0.1	3.1	4.6			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.4			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.4			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.4			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.6	1.1	0.7	*	0.9			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.1	0.4	-	0.6	0.5			
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.0			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.0			
Peace Corps	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.0			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	-	5.0			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	5.0			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	5.0			
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	2.1	3.3	1.2	4.9	19.5			
Loans	-	-	-	-	12.5			
Grants	2.1	3.3	1.2	4.9	7.0			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	3.5	-	-				
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	3.5	-	-				
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-				

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	42.0	63.5	102.1	629.1
IBRD	32.0	25.0	50.6	207.7
IFC	-	0.8	0.1	1.3
IDA	10.0	13.5	42.5	168.9
AFDB	-	10.0	-	18.0
UNDP	-	0.7	2.4	28.8
Other UN	-	-	1.8	5.4
EEC	-	13.5	4.7	199.0

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1963-77
TOTAL	92.3	124.6	547.1
France	52.0	47.7	328.2
Germany	21.3	21.7	81.2
Canada	9.8	8.7	48.9
Netherlands	3.9	3.9	19.6
Switzerland	2.7	4.1	13.1
Other	2.6	38.5	56.1

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	2.0	NA	19.4
Saudi Arabia	-	NA	17.4
Libya	2.0	NA	2.0
Nigeria	-	NA	*

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	-	79.0
USSR	-	-	8.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	71.0

NA - Not available * Less than $50,000

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	7,500	-	-	-	-	7,500	-
Grants ...	3,921	1,429	430	1,672	290	100	-
Total ..	11,421	1,429	430	1,672	290	7,600	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	7,314	3,634	800	2,300	380	200	-
Total ..	7,314	3,634	800	2,300	380	200	-
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	8,018	4,492	200	2,901	230	195	-
Total ..	8,018	4,492	200	2,901	230	195	-

U.S. Interests

U.S. interests are to support the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon's (GURC) moderate and constructive foreign policy and to help the GURC strengthen a political system which gives its poorer citizens increasing access to the benefits of a developing economy.

Development Overview

While Cameroon is essentially self-sufficient in food, scarcities occur in some places due to distribution problems, irregular rainfall, and declining productivity, particularly in the Sahelian north. The GURC's emphasis upon agriculture and rural development is addressing these problems.

Cameroon's basic development problems are largely rooted in the plight of the rural poor -- notably in the North, the East, and the Western Highlands. Inadequate agricultural technology, credit, and marketing channels keep productivity low. In the Sahelian north, the land is deteriorating and productivity is falling because most traditional herders and farmers lack the skills to apply basic agro-pastoral management principles.

The incidence of disease is high due to poor sanitation and health practices, inadequate preventive health care and nutritionally inadequate diets. The average life expectancy is only 41 years. Many of the technical, human and material resources required to ameliorate these problems exist in Cameroon, but are unavailable to the rural poor because of their isolation. Educational opportunities are limited, particularly at the primary levels. The GURC is attempting to meet these problems by intensifying development efforts in rural areas.

Socio-Economic Performance

The GURC's commitment to meeting the basic needs of the poor is reflected in the goals of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. This plan, developed with village-level inputs, accords highest priority to the rural sector in terms of budget allocations (15%). The government is becoming more interested in incorporating small-scale farmers into its production programs, thus giving greater emphasis to projects benefitting them. Over 30% of rural investment is directed toward farmers with holdings of 1.7 hectares or less. Recent measures include increases in agricultural export producer prices averaging 15% in CY 1978. A Cameroonian government agency and a special loan fund have been created to help young people move to new agriculture areas to ease pressures upon densely populated agricultural regions. Several projects in health and community development have been established using village-level planning and district councils.

Total Resources

The leading assistance donor to Cameroon is France, whose total CY 1977 assistance was approximately $91.8 million, followed by the World Bank with $63.5 million. Although U.S. economic assistance ranked seventh behind an Arab OPEC group, the European Development Fund, West Germany and

Canada, the U.S. is one of the main trading partners of Cameroon.

Significant U.S. assistance was provided by Peace Corps and the Ex-Im Bank. In CY 1977, the Peace Corps strength averaged 82 volunteers, primarily involved in cooperative development, rural health education, inland fisheries and teaching. Some of their health work was undertaken with A.I.D. In CY 1977 the EX-Im Bank authorized $21.8 million in loans. Ex-Im Bank guarantees totaling $11.3 million were disbursed. Cumulative U.S. private investment, estimated at $78.0 million, is primarily in petroleum, fishing and banking.

A.I.D. Strategy

The A.I.D. program meets the needs of Cameroon's poor by assisting the government in two ways.

First, the strengthening of bonds between the rural population and national institutions and economic centers is a major emphasis of U.S. assistance. Projects aim at: (a) upgrading services provided by the cooperative system, (b) enhancing the extension service's ability to disseminate improved planting materials and production techniques to farmers, and (c) creating a system that will provide basic health services at the village level throughout Cameroon.

Second, the A.I.D. program continues to address basic long-term development problems in agriculture and health. Project objectives include: (a) developing techniques to reverse range degeneration and increase animal and crop productivity, (b) developing and assuring access to high yielding and reliable seed for the principal food crops, (c) improving health education and sanitary practices, and (d) improving the data collection and analysis required for rational development planning.

The modest PL 480 Title II program will continue its maternal/child nutritional education activities.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

To help the GURC combat food scarcities and reduce morbidity we have proposed:

-- $4.5 million in grants to strengthen the GURC's ability to deliver improved food production methods to small farmers.

-- $3.1 million in grants for improved health care.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	21	27	27
PASA[c]	1	8	8
Contract	12	30	43
Total	34	65	78
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	18	39	59
Contract	–	16	8
Total	18	55	67

[a] *U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.*
[b] *FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.*
[c] *Participating agency technicians.*
[d] *Programmed during the fiscal year.*

CAMEROON

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	3,000	4,500
Grants	1,471	6,574	9,390
Total AID	1,471	9,574	13,890
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	1,278	835	447
Total P.L. 480	1,278	835	447
Total AID and P.L. 480	2,749	10,409	14,337

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		–		–		–
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		402		399		447
World Food Programs		876		436		–
Gov't.-to-Gov't		–		–		–
Title II Total		1,278		835		447
Total P.L. 480		1,278		835		447

Acting Mission Director
Frederick E. Gilbert

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM CAMEROON

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
NORTH CAMEROON SEED MULTIPLICATION	*	G	631-0001	76	1,188	182	55	200	35	200	---
CENTERS FOR TRAINING FARM FAMILIES (PVO)		G	631-0002	77	952	374	---	289	---	289	---
NORTH CAMEROON LIVESTOCK & AGRI. DEV.	*	G	631-0004	78	1,050	1	875	989	564	1,000	3,711
CAMEROON AGRI. MANG. AND PLANNING	*	G	631-0008	79	---	---	620	390	600	500	2,030
NORTH CAMEROON PILOT COMM. DEV. (PVO)		G	631-0010	77	142	34	209	150	---	150	---
MANDARA MOUNTAINS WATER RESOURCES	*	G	631-0012	79	---	---	1,000	641	1,000	1,000	4,656
NATIONAL CEREALS RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	*	G	631-0013	79	---	---	875	350	900	800	4,225
COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT	*	G	631-0014	80	---	---	---	---	550	400	2,250
SMALL FARMER FISH PRODUCTION	*	G	631-0022	80	---	---	---	---	90	50	360
NATIONAL SEED SERVICE	*	G	631-0023	80	---	---	---	---	353	200	4,647
FOOD CROP PROTECTION	*	G	631-0024	80	---	---	---	---	400	200	1,600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,332	1,191	3,634	3,009	4,492	4,789	
GRANTS					3,332	1,191	3,634	3,009	4,492	4,789	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
POPULATION PLANNING											
CAMEROON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	*	G	631-0021	79	---	---	800	400	200	400	600
UNIV. CENTER FOR HEALTH SCIENCE		G	631-0531	72	3,256	2,698	---	458	---	100	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,256	2,698	800	858	200	500	
GRANTS					3,256	2,698	800	858	200	500	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH											
PRACTICAL TRAINING IN HEALTH EDUCATION	*	G	631-0009	77	1,100	66	800	919	140	700	---
MEDICAL SYSTEM FOR CAMEROON	*	G	631-0016	79	---	---	1,500	500	2,311	2,000	11,189
MANDARA AREA WELLS (PVO)	*	G	631-0025	80	---	---	---	---	450	200	---
NORTH CAMEROON RURAL HEALTH SERVICE		G	631-0201	74	469	212	---	137	---	120	---
UNIV. CENTER FOR HEALTH SCIENCE		G	631-0531	72	1,850	969	---	500	---	381	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,419	1,247	2,300	2,056	2,901	3,401	
GRANTS					3,419	1,247	2,300	2,056	2,901	3,401	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH AND TRAINING	*	G	631-0007	78	290	---	380	362	230	400	---

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM CAMEROON

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					290	---	380	362	230	400	
GRANTS					290	---	380	362	230	400	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
CAMEROON LOW INCOME HOUSING	*	G	631-0003	76	419	177	200	289	195	300	---
TRANSCAMEROON RAILROAD III		L	631-0011	78	7,500	---	---	3,000	---	4,500	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,919	177	200	3,289	195	4,800	
GRANTS					419	177	200	289	195	300	
LOANS					7,500	---	---	3,000	---	4,500	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					18,216	5,313	7,314	9,574	8,018	13,890	
GRANTS					10,716	5,313	7,314	6,574	8,018	9,390	
LOANS					7,500	---	---	3,000	---	4,500	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
North Cameroon Seed Multiplication	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 35		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,278
NUMBER 631-0001 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Africa Program, p. 254	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To establish a self-sustaining regional system for production, distribution and use of improved peanut and sorghum seed in North Cameroon.

Background and Progress to Date: Over two million people live in the northern province of Cameroon. The staple food crops of this region are sorghum and peanuts. As a result of the 1970-1973 drought, farmers sold much of their seed supply when grain prices rose sharply. As a result, there was a serious depletion of seed stocks and degeneration of seed quality. In CY 1976 the GURC, with A.I.D. assistance, launched a major effort to re-establish seed purity and, at the same time, introduce adapted, improved varieties of sorghum and peanuts. Seven Cameroonian counterparts have been assigned to the project. High-yielding varieties of sorghum and peanuts have been identified and multiplied. Mechanisms for coordinating with other programs have been organized. A third crop of 1,200 acres of peanuts and 160 acres of sorghum has been planted. Some 340 tons of peanut seed and 28 tons of sorghum seed have been harvested and stored. About 220 tons of peanut seed and 20 tons of sorghum seed have been distributed to farmers. Three seed multiplication, processing and storage centers have been established and two seed warehouses are near completion. Two Cameroonian participants have returned from training in the U.S. and 22 middle-level Cameroonian technicians have received in-country training.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Cameroon will contribute a total of $787,000 for land costs, field personnel and operating funds for the project.

Beneficiaries: In FY 80, 20,000 small farmers will directly benefit from this project at a per family cost to A.I.D. of approximately $1.75. Over the life of the project, 250,000 farmers planting sorghum and peanuts will eventually receive seed under the project. The per family cost to A.I.D. is approximately $5.10.

FY 80 Program: Three seed multiplication centers will be in full operation. A total of 1,360 acres will be under cultivation for peanut and sorghum seed production. The extension/distribution phase of the program will be fully functional. Two additional Cameroonians will depart for training in the U.S. Three U.S. direct hire technicians will advise on seed production, storage and extension. Four hundred and fifty tons of seed will be distributed during the FY 80 program.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Warehouses constructed	2
Tons of seed produced	1,450
Extension agents trained	220
Cameroon Government positions established and filled	7
Personnel trained in U.S. in seed multiplication, processing and storage	5
Seed distribution outlets established	50

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Training:	Two long-term participants in U.S. (24 pm)	27
Other Costs:	Operating expenses	8
	Total	35

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,188	782	406
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	55	200	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,243	982	261
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	35	-	1,278

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

None

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
North Cameroon Livestock and Agriculture Development	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 564		LIFE PRO. CT 6,200
NUMBER 631-0004 NEW ☐ GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIO REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A; Africa Program, p.255	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To demonstrate in a pilot zone area of significant size the feasibility of implementing a series of technical practices for integrating and intensifying livestock and agriculture production, while reversing land degradation processes through the improvement of range management practices.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. has given priority attention to the development potential of the agriculture and livestock sectors of the semi-arid North. Projects already underway and financed by A.I.D. include North Cameroon Seed Multiplication, Young Farm Families Training Centers and Resource Inventory of North Cameroon. The Livestock and Agriculture Development Project is one of six identified by a joint U.S. and French multi-disciplinary team. The GURC has assigned responsibility for the project to an interministerial regional committee composed of delegates from the Ministries of Economic Affairs and Planning, Agriculture, and Livestock and Animal Breeding for the management of the project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GURC will provide 20 technical personnel, in-country training facilities, offices, laboratories, warehouses, land and some operational expenses. The total value of the GURC contribution is estimated at $2,183,000.

Beneficiaries: The project will primarily benefit sedentary livestock producers and some small farmers. The project area's total population is 55,000, of whom 98% are involved in livestock, agriculture or both. In FY 80, approximately 756 families will directly benefit from the project at a per family cost to A.I.D. of approximately $1,410. Over the life of the project, the per family cost to A.I.D. is approximately $984.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will provide technical assistance to the Provincial Committee for Drought Rehabilitation, which administers the project, to strengthen its planning and management capabilities. The feasibility of a series of technical practices will be tested. These will include: improved forage production; development of water points; establishment of animal health posts; use of crop residues for feeding livestock; use of animal power; use of improved seeds; and, supply of pesticides and improvement of water control practices.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Cameroonian managers, livestock and agriculture technicians trained and assigned to project area	20
Acres under controlled grazing	220,000
Animals using transient centers	150,000
Vaccinations administered	1,500,000
Animals given medical treatment	250,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Training:	Two long-term (24 pm) and 2 short-term (12 pm) participants	40
Commodities:	Farm equipment, vaccines, seeds, fertilizers	170
Construction:	Training and extension centers; veterinary posts	300
Other Costs:	Operating expenses	54
	Total	564

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,050	1	1,049
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	875	989	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,925	990	935
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	564	3,711	6,200

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Agriculture Management and Planning	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 600		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,250
NUMBER 631-0008 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979, Annex A, Africa Program, p. 247	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To develop an agricultural planning and statistical unit with the capability to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate agricultural and rural development projects.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Cameroon's Ministry of Agriculture is faced with problems of conception, design, implementation and management of development programs in the agricultural sector. It is presently laying plans to strengthen its capability to contribute effectively to the planning process. This project will develop the human resources and data required to establish integrated planning for the agricultural and rural development sectors. Training will be accomplished through long-term U.S. academic education, formal in-country classes and on-the-job training by a team of U.S. agricultural technicians. A.I.D.'s participation in the project will emphasize the improvement of the Ministry's statistics section, staff training, and the development and preparation of comprehensive agricultural sector analysis.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Cameroon will contribute $260,000 and the World Bank and the French will contribute an equivalent of $340,000 to the project. World Bank technical assistance will support the studies and projects unit while a French advisor will provide assistance to the Director and his Deputy.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of this project will include the Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Animal Breeding, and Economic Affairs and Planning. The numerous autonomous organizations and agencies engaged in agricultural development and planners and managers of projects and programs will also benefit. However, the most important indirect beneficiaries will be the thousands of small farmers country-wide who will ultimately benefit from projects, programs, training, and farm management assistance better designed to meet their needs.

FY 80 Program: Four U.S. technicians will develop detailed annual work plans. Agricultural statistics handbook will be prepared and distributed. Three long-term participants will depart for U.S. training. Baseline data will be completed and submitted to the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning. Four sub-sector surveys will be completed.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Agriculture statistics handbook prepared	1
Annual crop production and marketing statistics improved	5
Subsector analyses and studies completed	4
Intradivisional information systems and reproduction facilities established	5
Training programs (in-country, on-the-job, academic) completed	10
Trained and operational data collection teams formed	3
Agricultural sector analysis	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Four long-term U.S. contract technicians (48 pm)	395
Training:	Three long-term participants U.S. (36 pm) and 2 short-term participants (8 pm)	55
Commodities:	Training materials, visual aids, and vehicles	110
Other Costs:	Support services and operational costs	40
	Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	620	390	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	620	390	230
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	2,030	3,250

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Mandara Mountains Water Resources	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 6,656
NUMBER 631-0012 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p.248	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To insure a source of year-round water supplies as a prerequisite for complementary development projects.

Background and Progress to Date: Approximately 170,000 subsistence-level farmers live in the Mandara Mountain region of North Cameroon without adequate supplies of potable water. This region is the most densely populated region of North Cameroon. Rainfed streams provide a sufficient amount of water during the three-month rainy season and then, with the absence of any natural water-holding or conservation facilities, quickly dry out during the long dry season. The villagers walk long distances, up to 10 kilometers, daily to obtain water. To alleviate this situation, 57 possible sites have been identified for the construction of small dams. The World Bank has agreed to fund 10 of the dams and A.I.D. will fund 35 of the dams. At the selected sites, stabilized rock-fill dams will be constructed to heights ranging from 4.5 to 10 meters with a water retention volume ranging from 18,000 to 108,000 cubic meters.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Cameroon will contribute $2,599,000 of total project costs. Other complementary activities are either planned or completed. The government has built one prototype dam in the region. The World Bank has agreed to finance 10 dams at a cost of $1,133,000. The Swiss Association for Technical Assistance has expressed an interest in complementary community development activities that would evolve with the ready availability of potable water.

Beneficiaries: The project area is one of the most densely populated areas in Cameroon and also has one of the lowest regional per capita income figures in the country. Generally, women collect water two to four times a day for the family's drinking and cooking needs. They devote about one-half of their working hours to this task during the dry season. Men also collect water for house construction, pottery-making, blacksmith activities and, occasionally, for family use. The direct project beneficiaries will be the 65,000 people, or approximately 13,000 families, living in the areas to be served by the small dams. In FY 80, approximately 1,484 families will benefit from this activity at a cost of $673 per family. The life of project per family cost to A.I.D. is approximately $512.

FY 80 Program: The first four dams will be constructed and the health education program will start.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Dams providing potable water	35
Annual health reports	5
Mandara Area Regional Development Authority established	1
Trained villagers in dam maintenance	105

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Five long-term contract technicians (84 pm)	665
Commodities:	Vehicles, cement and small tools	335
	Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	641	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,000	641	359
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	,656	6,656

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE		FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
National Cereals Research and Extension		Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 900		LIFE OF PROJECT 6,000
NUMBER 631-0013 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 249	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To develop Cameroonian institutional capacity to provide high quality research on corn and rice, and the linkages to facilitate transmission of research results to the farmer.

Background and Progress to Date: Although the Cameroonian Government (GURC) now places much higher priority on food crop production than previously, there exists a severe shortage of trained researchers. The GURC requested the assistance of the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and A.I.D. to develop cereals research capability and to strengthen the systems to make research results available to the farmers. The Cameroonians have already begun limited maize breeding experiments and selection trials. They expect that they will be able to begin field tests/demonstrations in 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GURC will contribute land and buildings, local personnel salaries and some operational costs valued at $4,348,000. The project is coordinated with Canadian assistance for root and tuber crops, as well as major IBRD rural development projects in East, West and Northern Cameroon.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries will include small farmers who participate in and benefit from the advanced farm field trials of corn and rice. In Southern Cameroon, women produce nearly all the corn, and thus will be major beneficiaries of the project. Within five years of project completion, approximately 700,000 families will use either varieties or agronomic practices derived from research done under this project. A.I.D.'s contribution is estimated to cost $8.50 per family. There is no significant number of direct beneficiaries in FY 80.

FY 80 Program: Two new contract advisors will join the five on board at the end of FY 79. Five participants will begin training in the U.S. Two long-term participants and eight short-term participants will receive training in other countries. Both the maize and rice research and field testing programs will continue.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Development of Cameroonian research institution (senior staff on board)	25
Development of research programs in rice and corn for 4 ecological zones	8
Development of extension research liaison unit	1
Establishment of linkages with Cameroonian, West African and other research organizations	X
Development of adequate physical facilities at 4 sites	4

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Seven long-term third-country contract technicians (84 pm) and short-term advisors (2 pm)	485
Training:	Five long-term U.S. training (60 pm), 2 long-term third-country (24 pm) and 8 short-term third-country (48 pm)	120
Other Costs:	Rent, utilities, repairs	295
	Total	900

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	875	350	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	875	350	525
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	900	4,225	6,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Cooperative Development	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 550		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,800
NUMBER 631-0014 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A,. Africa Program, p. 250	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To upgrade the managerial capacity of agricultural cooperatives in Cameroon in order that they will more effectively meet the marketing, production and credit needs of small farmers.

Background: A.I.D. has conducted a preliminary survey of the cooperatives structure in Cameroon which indicates that a substantial potential for assistance to small farmers exists through the development of cooperatives. About 80% of the total work force of Cameroon is located in rural areas engaged in various forms of agricultural production which could be helped by the development of cooperatives. The Government of Cameroon has recognized the need for cooperative development by opening two cooperative colleges and plans to raise the educational level of teaching personnel in these institutions as well as increase the managerial capacity of personnel located in the Department of Cooperatives through the country. The preliminary survey is being followed by a cooperatives subsector study to provide a basis for planning their development.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Cameroon will contribute $1,000,000 in personnel salaries, training facilities and operating funds to the project.

Beneficiaries: Eighteen functioning cooperative associations located in the East, Center-South and Northern Provinces with significant membership will profit directly from the increased availability of credit and agriculture extension stimulated by this project. The direct beneficiaries of the project will include approximately 300,000 small farm families at a cost to A.I.D. of approximately $10 per family over the life of the project. The beneficiaries will include the membership of the Bamenda Cooperative Association, the Credit Union League and the Cooperative Union of Arabica Coffee located in western provinces.

FY 80 Program: Plans for in-country training programs will be made. Two participants will depart for long-term training in the U.S. Commodity orders will be placed and plans for construction will be made.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Personnel trained in cooperative management	300
Long range cooperative development plan	1
Revised curriculum for cooperative colleges	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Five long-term U.S. contract technicians (60 pm), and 1 short-term U.S. advisor (2 pm)	410
Training:	Two long-term participants in U.S. (24 pm), and 4 short-term participants in U.S. (8 pm)	40
Commodities:	Training equipment and materials	60
Other Costs:	Maintenance and operational expenses	40
	Total	550

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	550	2,250	2,800

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Small Farmer Fish Production	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 90		LIFE OF PROJECT 450
NUMBER 631-0022 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To augment the amount of protein available to the rural population by strengthening and expanding the present fisheries program in Southern Cameroon.

Background: The French introduced fish farming in 1947 and constructed several thousand small pords and several fingerling distribution centers in Cameroon. After French fish production assistance stopped, most ponds fell into disuse. After independence in 1960, the GURC continued a fish farming program with some extension and hatchery personnel receiving training in Israel and the Central African Empire. However, most aspects of the fingerling production and extension programs were plagued with problems related to lack of budgetary support, weak program administration and lack of trained fish farmers. Peace Corps assistance was initiated in 1969 when eight volunteers began working with farmers who had already constructed ponds. The Peace Corps activity has expanded to 29 volunteers. It has stimulated increased fish farming activity as well as renovation of fingerling distribution centers and a decision to construct a new fish breeding center. In addition, FAO has assisted the GURC in the construction of two fish culture stations and has sponsored training of Cameroonian fisheries personnel. A.I.D. will provide technical assistance, additional training, vehicles and some operational cost under this project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Cameroon will contribute $300,000 for field personnel, supplies and operational expenses. Peace Corps will contribute $300,000 for their field personnel.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be the 12,000 families who will operate private fish ponds. Through the harvest of a steady supply of fish these people will improve their diet and will benefit from the availability of readily marketable food commodity. There will be no direct beneficiaries in FY 80. The per family cost to A.I.D. is estimated at $37.50 over the life of the project.

FY 80 Program: One U.S. technician will be in country and start implementation of the project. Commodity procurement will begin and plans for construction of fish stations will be made. Peace Corps volunteers will be selected and trained. Two Cameroonian participants will depart for training in the U.S. The extension phase will be started for the purpose of renovating old ponds and construction of new ones. One new fish breeding center will be established.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Number of private pond operators	12,000
Establishment of new fish stations	4
Expansion of fish culture extension activity	X
Establishment of fish breeding center	1
Training of Cameroonians in the U.S.	4

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	One long-term local hire technician (12 pm)	40
Training:	Two short-term participants in U.S. (5 pm)	10
Commodities:	Vehicles, mobylettes	20
Other Costs:	Maintenance and operation costs	20
	Total	90

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	90	360	450

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Peace Corps

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
National Seed Service	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 353		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
NUMBER 631-0023 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] / NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To establish a Cameroonian National Seed Service within the Ministry of Agriculture which would have as its purpose the creation and operation of seed production facilities in each of the seven provinces.

Background: Agriculture research is developing improved and adapted varieties of many crops throughout Cameroon. The government is taking and planning a number of measures to get improved varieties off the station and into farmers' fields. The A.I.D.-supported North Cameroon Seed Multiplication Project, started in 1976, has been successful in starting a viable seed production program in the northern province. Under the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1976-1981), the government has given greater emphasis to the development of production programs for the major food crops. A number of such projects are being planned with donor assistance. One of the major constraints on these programs is the availability of improved seeds. Besides establishing a national seed service, this project will establish seed production facilities in five provinces now lacking them.

Host Country and Other Donors: The government will contribute $3,000,000 for the five year life of the project for land clearing expenses, field personnel, inland transportation of commodities and seed operational expenses.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be the approximately 300,000 rural families whose livelihood is food crop farming. In FY 80, approximately 500 families will directly benefit from this project at a per family cost to A.I.D. of $1,220. The per family cost to A.I.D. will be approximately $17 over the life of the project.

FY 80 Program: Project implementation will start with the arrival of three U.S. contract technicians. All plans for construction will be completed. All commodity orders will be placed. Cameroonian counterparts will be assigned and two participants will depart for training in the U.S. An annual workplan will be prepared by the U.S. technicians; foundation seed stocks will also be produced.

Major Outputs:	All Years
A national seed service (Directorate) created in the Ministry of Agriculture which will make and implement seed policy	X
Seed centers	5
Established linkage with all agriculture research facilities for the continual introduction of new and improved varieties	X
Coordinating mechanisms established with all governmental production programs and parastatal organizations for the distribution of improved seed	X
Trained cadre of professional seedsmen	15
Seed certification program established and seed legislation enacted	X
Development of a private, competitive and efficient seed industry	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Two long-term U.S. contract technicians (24 pm)	180
Training:	Five long-term participants in U.S. (60 pm)	65
Commodities:	Vehicles, farm machinery and spare parts, and seed processing equipment	103
Other Costs:	Operation and maintenance costs	5
	Total	353

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	353	4,647	5,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
National Food Crop Protection	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 400		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000
NUMBER 631-0024 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 86

Purpose: To strengthen and develop the ability of plant protection units to combat plant pests in the field; and to extend information to farmers on pest management practices aimed at reducing pre- and post-harvest food crop losses.

Background: There is growing evidence that food crop yields throughout Cameroon are declining or at best stagnating because of soil fertility exhaustion, insect pests and plant diseases and competition from cash crops. One of the government's priorities for agricultural development in the current Five-Year Plan is to increase domestic food production. A regional crop protection program now underway is providing technical assistance. The construction of a training center will be completed in 1980. The development of a national food crop protection organization for Cameroon with the capability to control insects and plant pests requires applied and adaptive research as well as adequate extension and farmer training. The task of developing a viable crop protection service capable of functioning without outside assistance requires a long-term effort with numerous technological and managerial interventions. This project will continue to provide needed A.I.D. assistance following the phase out of the Cameroon component of the Sahel Food Crop Protection Project in FY 80. It will focus upon staff development of the national food crop protection organization.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Cameroon will contribute a total of $700,000 for training expenses, field personnel and operating costs.

Beneficiaries: Through the improvement and extension of pre- and post-harvest pest control technology, the project will eventually benefit approximately 350,000 families who are small food and cash crop producers. In FY 80, the first year of project implementation, no families will directly benefit from this project. Over the life of project, the per family cost to A.I.D. will be approximately $6.

FY 80 Program: Two technicians will assist in program management and training. Training in pest control emphasizing biological controls and related subjects will be provided in the U.S. or third countries. At least two short courses for farmers with durations of eight weeks will be given.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Trained crop protection experts	5
Field workers trained	30
Crop protection training center staff trained	5

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Two long-term technicians (36 pm)	270
Training:	Two long-term participants in U.S. (16 pm)	25
Commodities:	Training equipment, books and field equipment	105
	Total	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	400	1,600	2,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-65(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Cameroon Reproductive Health	Population Planning	FY 80 200		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,600
NUMBER 631-0021 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 252	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY82

Purpose: To provide reproductive health services to couples, especially high-risk mothers throughout Cameroon through training and support of technicians at selected health facilities.

Background and Progress to Date: Maternal and child health is adversely affected by problems associated with reproduction. The effects of unregulated fertility on health, usually related to "too many children too fast," are compounded in Cameroon by the problems associated with involuntary subfertility and infertility. Cameroon has a population of 8 million with a growth rate of approximately 1.8% per year. A 1976 World Health Organization (WHO) study showed a 16% incidence of primary sterility. The Government of Cameroon (GURC) sees sterility as a greater problem than population growth. It does, however, recognize the importance for parents to determine the size and spacing of their families. Government sponsored family planning services are now available at the national hospital in Yaounde. The Ministry of Public Health has proposed expansion of these services with the inclusion of services to combat subfertility and infertility.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GURC will provide the staff and facilities of approximately 50 existing maternal and child health centers throughout the country. The government will also provide scholarships, training facilities and office space. Its total contribution is estimated to be $2.0 million. WHO is conducting a nation-wide fertility survey which will help pin-point, for implementation efforts, those areas of the country most in need of reproductive health services.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be the men and women living in rural areas who, for the first time, will have access to comprehensive reproductive health services -- sub-fertility therapy, contraception and health education. An estimated 10,000 families will directly benefit from the project in FY 80 at a per family cost to A.I.D. of $20. Over the life of the project, approximately 100,000 families will directly benefit from the project with a per family cost to A.I.D. of $16.

FY 80 Program: GURC, with the assistance of U.S. technicians, will expand project activities on a progressive basis to each of the seven provinces of Cameroon. Training for health workers will take place and health education will be introduced to encourage use of MCH services.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Establishment of a system of reproductive health service centers	50
Physicians trained in reproductive health services	25
Other health workers trained	150
Development of a fertility research program	X
Development of reproductive health education materials	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Two U.S. long-term technicians (18 pm) and short-term consultant services (1 pm)	155
Training:	Short-term in-country training (50 pm)	25
Commodities:	Medical/surgical equipment, vehicle, training materials and reproductive health commodities	20
	Total	200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	800	400	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	800	400	400
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	200	600	1,600

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Practical Training in Health Education	Health	FY 80 140		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,040
NUMBER 631-0009 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 256	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To develop and implement a nationally coordinated practical training system of health education activities responding to the needs of the rural population.

Background and Progress to Date: This project addresses the lack of mid- and low-level workers trained to provide health education to rural Cameroonians. The Ministry of Health (MOH) is emphasizing health education and this project has been incorporated, as a priority, into its Fourth Five-Year Plan (1976-81). Project inputs will include the retraining of both elementary school teachers and various health workers to reinforce village efforts to form health committees concerned with improvement of the village health environment. Project activities will take place in the Mefou and Kadey districts of Cameroon. Project implementation began with the posting of five Peace Corps Volunteers in rural villages under the supervision of a MOH representative and an A.I.D. contract technician who is coordinating village level project activities. The MOH has conducted several sessions for the training of its employees. A second group of eight volunteers has finished in-country training. They have taken up positions in the Kadey and Mefou districts. The contract team reached its full complement of three technicians in September 1978. They have established good working relationships with their MOH counterparts. Village health committees have begun to meet and initiate construction of latrines and safe water sources. A health education conference is being planned for early FY 79.

Host Country and Other Donors: The government will contribute $1,235,000 for scholarships, training facilities and technical staff. UNICEF, WHO and the Central African Regional Health Organization (OCEAC) will provide a total of $970,000 for vehicles, a training specialist, materials and classrooms.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries are the inhabitants of the Mefou and Kadey districts, two of the poorest in the country. Direct beneficiaries in these two districts will be approximately 45,000 families. For FY 80, 7,000 families will directly benefit from the project at a per family cost to A.I.D. of approximately $20. The per family cost to A.I.D. will be approximately $45 over the life of the project.

FY 80 Program: The Government of Cameroon will continue to provide additional staff and office space as well as lodging for the Peace Corps Volunteers. A.I.D., through the University of North Carolina, will continue funding three technicians under contract. The project will gradually expand health education activities to reach all 788 of the target villages.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Village health committees formed	788
Primary school teachers trained	511
Health workers trained	1,103

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Three long-term health educators (9 pm), and short-term consultants (4 pm)	100
Other Costs:	Operating supplies	40
	Total	140

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,100	66	1,034
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	800	919	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,900	985	915
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	140	–	2,040

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

University of North Carolina

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Medical System for Cameroon	Health	FY 80 2,311		LIFE OF PROJECT 15,000
NUMBER 631-0016 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 253	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: Extension of rural health services through training and support of middle level health workers and village health workers to provide total country primary health care coverage.

Background and Progress to Date: For several years both the Cameroon Government and A.I.D. have given primary attention to the development of rural health services in Cameroon because of the paucity of services in rural areas. A.I.D.'s attention to this area has usually been reflected in small pilot projects or surveys but includes a significant contribution to the establishment of the University Center for Health Sciences (CUSS) which trains physicians and other selected health workers. With its relatively high number of qualified professionals at the ministerial and provincial levels, and a growing concentration of CUSS graduates throughout the country, Cameroon has reached a stage in the development of its health services when a significant input in terms of technology and material support can extend the delivery of primary health care services to most Cameroonians.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GURC has set forth its health sector objectives, which are essentially those of this project, in its Fourth Five-Year Plan, which contains a budget for the expansion of health services through manpower training and improvement of selected health facilities. In addition, several complementary activities are currently underway. The World Bank (IBRD) is constructing two rural health manpower training centers. WHO, France, Belgium, Canada and China are contributing technical assistance in training and services delivery. UNICEF and CRS are contributing supplies. Switzerland and Holland are contributing health volunteers. The Institute of Research Development of Canada is concentrating its support on operational research.

Beneficiaries: The project beneficiaries will be 600,000 rural Cameroonian families. An estimated 50% of the rural population will be reached by personnel trained by the project. The cost to A.I.D. per family will be approximately $25 over the life of the project. During FY 80, only about 15% of the health workers will have finished training and only approximately 90,000 families will benefit at a per family cost to A.I.D. of approximately $26.

FY 80 Program: During FY 80, A.I.D. will provide seven project technicians for technical assistance and continue the project's training activities. The first of three middle-level health worker training centers will become operational. Construction will begin on a second center as well as a vehicle maintenance center.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Middle-level workers trained	650
Village-level workers trained	2,250
Health facilities repaired or constructed and equipped	228

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Seven U.S. long-term technicians (84 pm), and short-term consultant services (12 pm)	768
Training:	Long-term (96 pm) and short-term (20 pm) in U.S., and in-country training (1,600 pm)	432
Commodities:	Medical supplies, kits, equipment and vehicles	600
Construction:	Training and vehicle maintenance center	400
Other Costs:	Gasoline, oil, lubrication and operational expenses	111
	Total	2,311

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,500	500	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,500	500	1,000
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,311	11,189	15,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Mandara Area Wells (PVO)	Health	FY 80 450		LIFE OF PROJECT 450
NUMBER 631-0025 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To provide safe year-round drinking water.

Background: The Mandara Mountains region of Northern Cameroon is one of the most densely populated and poorest areas in the country. Water for a family's consumption is available during the three-month rainy season, but water is difficult to obtain during the dry season. During the design of the Mandara Mountains Water Resources project, it was determined that some areas of the region could be better served by wells than small dams. The project addresses the problem of insufficient water supplies in the arid Mandara Mountains region. Through this project CARE would be granted funds to build a series of wells which would complement the small dams that will be built in the region. CARE will work in conjunction with the Community Development Department to construct the wells.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Cameroon will contribute a total of $250,000 for office space and counterpart personnel. CARE will also contribute a total of $40,000 to this project.

Beneficiaries: The project will install wells in one of the poorest and most densely populated areas of Cameroon. Women generally spend one half of their working hours in the collection of water. In FY 80, no family will directly benefit from this project. However, approximately 5,000 families will directly be served by the wells over the life of the project at an estimated per family cost to A.I.D. of $90.

FY 80 Program: During the first year of the project, equipment will be purchased, construction groups will be organized, and some wells for training purposes will be drilled.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Number of wells constructed	200

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Commodities: Well-drilling rigs (spare parts, components), tools, utility vehicles, and maintenance materials for wells	450
Total	450

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	450	-	450

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

CARE

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Cameroon Low Income Housing	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 195		LIFE OF PROJECT 814
NUMBER 631-0003 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 258	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To assist the GURC in developing the institutional capacity to carry out sites and services programs for low income urban families.

Background and Progress to Date: In 1974, A.I.D. undertook a shelter sector analysis in Cameroon which indicated a need for approximately 26,000 new urban housing units a year, of which not more than 10% is being met through construction programs. Much of the remaining need has been met through squatter settlements. The sites and services approach draws upon the considerable private initiative represented in the squatter settlements. Simultaneously, it guarantees legal tenure, regularizes construction, and provides for services -- such as access to water, roads, storm drainage, and street lighting -- which can be furnished as a normal municipal responsibility by the GURC. The first two Cameroonian sites and services will be undertaken in conjunction with a $10 million A.I.D. housing investment guaranty loan. The GURC's land development agency, Mission for the Development of Urban and Rural Land (MEATUR), was established and begun operation in May 1978. Two U.S. technicians are now working for MAETUR. The technicians have completed a sample socio-economic survey of neighborhoods in Yaounde and Douala; trained two full-time counterpart staff; established a housing typology preliminary design and costing of the housing guaranty financed sites and services project. Also, the land for the construction of both the Yaounde and Douala sites and services projects has been acquired and topographical surveys have been started in Yaounde. In FY 79, an Urban Extension Agent will be added to the technical assistance team to carry out community development activities related to the sites and services project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GURC will contribute an estimated $258,700 in personnel, office space, materials, equipment, and operating expenses for the sites and services unit.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 5,000 serviced lots financed by the $10 million housing guaranty loan (directly benefitting 5,000 families) will be developed providing shelter for up to 40,000 poor urban dwellers in Yaounde and Douala. Preliminary per plot (150-200m^2) site costs to the home owner are estimated to be $2,100. In FY 80, it is estimated that 2,000 families will directly benefit from this project at a per family cost of $97 to A.I.D. The estimated per family cost to A.I.D. over the life of the project is $163.

FY 80 Program: The sites and services project implementation will be nearly completed; the $10 million housing guaranty loan will be substantially drawn down; 80% of the lots will be sold to qualified beneficiaries; and a program for delivery of socio-economic services will be designed.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Establish procedures for occupancy	X
Occupancy of housing guaranty services lots ($2,100 each)	40,000
Completion of management/accounting system	X
On-the-job training for sites and services unit	20
Tax supported fund established	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Three U.S. contract technicians (18 pm) and 1 short-term technician (6 pm)	185
Training:	One short-term participant in U.S. (5 pm)	10
	Total	195

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	419	177	242
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	200	289	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	619	466	153
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	195	–	814

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Planning and Development Collaborative, Inc.

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Social Science Research and Training	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 80 230		LIFE OF PROJECT 900
NUMBER 631-0007 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 257	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: (1) To develop a center for economic and social science research in Cameroon, and (2) to carry out research and to collect and disseminate socio-economic data for development programs in North Cameroon.

Background and Progress to Date: Economic and social science field esearch activities in Cameroon are inadequate for sound planning and evaluation of rural development programs. In order to collect needed baseline data as well as to gain a better understanding of the conditions and constraints affecting the development of Cameroon's diverse rural areas, the government in 1974 established the Center for Economic and Social Science Research (CSES). This project supports the development of staff and programs for the CSES, the implementation of three field research projects in North Cameroon, and the dissemination of socio-economic data to development agencies. Procurement of project equipment and the services of seven researchers has begun. These resources will be used to support the first of the three socio-economic field research projects to be conducted in rural North Cameroon by the CSES.

Host Country and Other Donors: The major portion of the government's funding for this project, estimated at $368,000 over a five year period, will be utilized for support services for Cameroonian personnel assigned to the CSES.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be the researchers of the CSES staff who have received advance training. The ultimate beneficiaries may be the 782,000 rural poor families in Cameroon who can benefit from better planned and evaluated rural programs, resulting from improved socio-economic data. However, no families will directly benefit from this project.

FY 80 Program: During FY 80, the second of three social science field research projects planned for North Cameroon will be carried out. Five new and two continuing participants will pursue long-term training in the U.S. prior to their being assigned to research positions with the CSES. Two CSES staff members will continue long-term training in Nigeria and Senegal.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Field Research Project completed	3
Trained researchers (U.S.)	7
Trained documentalists (Africa)	2
Viable research program established	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Two U.S. contract researchers (10 pm)	85
Training:	Seven long-term participants for academic training in U.S. (84 pm), 2 long-term participants in third country (24 pm), and short-term training in Africa (3 pm)	100
Commodities:	Microfiche, photocopier, tape recorder and printing supplies	35
Other Costs:	Gas, oil, lubrication and maintenance of vehicles	10
	Total	230

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	290	–	290
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	380	362	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	670	362	308
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	230	–	900

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 2,314

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 230

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) -0.7%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 4.2% (1970-1976) 8.3%

% national income received by low 20% of population . ( ) n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 41.0 male 39.4 female 42.6
(1965-1970) total 39.0 male 37.5 female 40.6

Literacy rate ..... (1972) total 15% male n.a. female n.a.
(1962) total 7% male 13% female 2%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1970–78) 0.0%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 37

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1974) 78

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	cassava, millet	6	(1975)
Cash	cotton, coffee	3	(1975)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) cotton, coffee

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) foodstuffs, tobacco

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1970) 87%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 53 (75) 55 (76) 56

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 73 (75) 76 (76) 73

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) -20 (75) -21 (76) -17

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 8.9 (75) 9.0 (76) 10.9
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 1.8 (75) 1.7 (76) 1.9

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) 4 (76) 19 (77) 26
Equivalent to 4.9 months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1976) coffee, wood, diamonds

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 4 (76) 3 (77) 3
as % of total exports ..... (1975) 9 (76) 5 (77) 3.7

Major imports ... (1975) textiles, petroleum products, machinery and electrical equipment

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 2 (76) 2 (77) 1
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 2.9 (76) 3.6 (77) 1.6

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) -21 (76) 4 (77) 18

Main trading partners ..... France, other E.E.C., Yugoslavia

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 18.7

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 7
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 7.2

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.1%

% population in urban areas ..... (1960) 22 (1966) 27

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 43

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 42.0 (15-64 yrs.) 54.9 (65+ yrs.) 3.1

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 190

People per physician ..... (1973) 29,100

Major causes of death ( ) n.a.

Major disease(s) ... (1975) tuberculosis, measles, leprosy, syphilis

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1974) 102

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 3

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1974) total 48.5 male 65.1 female 32.4
Secondary .. (15-19) (1974) total 10.9 male 18.5 female 3.5
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973) total 0.2 male n.a. female n.a.

Energy production as % of consumption ..... (1970) 5

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	0.6	1.8	0.4	2.0	1.6			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.6	1.8	0.4	2.0	1.6			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	-	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.6			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.6			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.3	0.4	*	0.1	0.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.3	0.4	-	0.1	0.3			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	0.3	0.4	*	0.1	0.3			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.3	0.4	*	0.1	0.3			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.7			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.7			
Peace Corps	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.7			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	0.9	-	-	0.3				
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	0.9	-	-	0.3				
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-				

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	2.0	37.1	149.3
IDA	-	-	15.5	27.9
AFDB	-	-	18.6	29.6
UNDP	-	1.9	2.0	14.0
Other UN	-	0.1	1.0	3.4
EEC	-	-	-	74.4

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	26.0	31.6	184.2
France	21.9	28.3	161.9
Germany	3.4	2.6	18.0
Other	0.7	0.7	4.3

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	-	NA	NA

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	10.0	-	16.0
USSR	-	-	2.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	10.0	-	14.0

NA - Not available

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10 78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	475	40	215	220	–	–	–
Total ..	475	40	215	220	–	–	–
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total ..		–	–	–	–	–	–
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	658	–	–	658	–	–	–
Total ..	658	–	–	658	–	–	–

U.S. Interests

The Central African Empire is among the thirty least developed countries in the world. U.S. interests in the Central African Empire are primarily in development.

Development Overview

The Central African Empire has the natural resources to support long-term development. These include good agricultural land, hardwood forests and mineral deposits. Its sparse population density and favorable climate indicate agriculture potential.

The Central African Empire does not have the financial resources, trained manpower, and established institutions required to mount an effective development effort on its own. The government's revenues for 1977 were about $70 million. There is an acute shortage of trained personnel to staff programs in agriculture, health and community development. The literacy rate is estimated at 15%. Foreigners still fill many professional and technical positions.

The agricultural sector employs an estimated 85% of the labor force. The key problem is a stagnation of food and cash crop production. Constraints on production include lack of applied research, shortage of extension personnel, absence of modern agricultural inputs, and transportation problems.

A further deterrant to food production is the poor health of the Central Africans. Very serious infectious and parasitic diseases are complicated by metabolic and nutritional problems. There is an acute shortage of medical and paramedical personnel, particularly in rural areas.

Socio-Economic Performance

Since independence nearly two decades ago, the Central African Empire has been unable to meet recurrent budget expenditures without support from aid donors. Recently the government has improved tax enforcement and collection. It is estimated that tax receipts in 1978 will increase by 25% over 1976.

The government is giving greater priority to food production and committing funds and personnel for a gradual introduction of integrated health delivery programs in rural areas. It has also launched a major program to develop a primary school curriculum relevant to rural needs including instruction in agriculture and sanitation.

Total Resources

In 1977 donor assistance was estimated at $87 million. The largest donors were France ($38.9 million), South Africa ($12.5 million), Iraq ($8.9 million), the U.N. ($5.5 million) and the European Development Fund ($4.5 million). Others included Libya, USSR, and the Federal Republic of Germany. Cumulative U.S. private investment at the end of 1977 totaled about $6.5 million and is concentrated in the diamond industry. In 1977 the Peace Corps had 68 volunteers in the country mainly involved in teaching programs.

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.'s assistance to the Central African Empire identifies the primary needs of the more neglected elements of the rural population. At this time, A.I.D. is financing one on-going project in the health sector. Its purpose is to develop a program of health assistance through creation of a sustainable and reliable low-cost delivery system for village level health care.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

*$658,000 for the final year of funding for the integrated Ouham Province Rural Health Project which makes available, at the village level, preventive and curative health care.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	–	1	1
PASA[c]	–	–	–
Contract	2	3	2
Total	2	4	3
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	8	–	10
Contract	–	–	–
Total	8	–	10

[a] *U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.*
[b] *FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.*
[c] *Participating agency technicians.*
[d] *Programmed during the fiscal year.*

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	308	735	785
Total AID	308	735	785
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	311	479	224
Total P.L. 480	311	479	224
Total AID and P.L. 480	619	1,214	1,009

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		–		–		–
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		–		–		–
World Food Programs		311		479		224
Gov't.-to-Gov't		–		–		–
Title II Total		311		479		224
Total P.L. 480		311		479		224

Acting Mission Director (USAID/Cameroon)
Frederick E. Gilbert

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

CP 80-0.2(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	•	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
SEED PRODUCTION CENTER		G	676-0001	75	503	133	---	185	---	185	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					503	133	---	185	---	185	
GRANTS					503	133	---	185	---	185	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
POPULATION PLANNING											
OUHAM PROVINCE RURAL HEALTH		G	676-0002	77	265	70	---	100	---	95	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					265	70	---	100	---	95	
GRANTS					265	70	---	100	---	95	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH											
OUHAM PROVINCE RURAL HEALTH	*	G	676-0002	77	770	225	---	450	658	505	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					770	225	---	450	658	505	
GRANTS					770	225	---	450	658	505	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					1,538	428	---	735	658	785	
GRANTS					1,538	428	---	735	658	785	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.

PROGRAM: CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
OUHAM Province Rural Health	Health	FY 80 658		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,693
NUMBER 676-0002 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1978 Africa Program, p. 29	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To develop an indigenous health management capacity at the provincial level which will contribute to the more effective allocation and use of health sector resources.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D.'s support of an integrated rural health system in Ouham province helps combat critical administrative and planning constraints at the provincial level. The activity is part of a phased Central African program to ameliorate the poor health conditions in rural areas by providing basic health services which optimize use of available governmental and private resources. Peace Corps Volunteers started work on the project in August 1977. Two contract advisors arrived in September 1977 and January 1978. To date project activities include gathering baseline data on disease prevalence and mortality as well as engaging local health authorities and neighborhood health committees in basic sanitation and safe water programs. The first retraining session for local health workers was held during the summer of 1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Central African Government plans to contribute $931,000 for training, clinical services, drugs, and personnel costs. WHO provides some assistance to the Center for Health Sciences in Bangui which trains the Central African health workers. Peace Corps provides 10 volunteers.

Beneficiaries: The prime beneficiaries of the project will be the rural poor of Ouham province (approximately 34,000 families), most of whom live within walking distance of the health posts to be constructed or inhabit villages where community development and/or health committees are being formed. The cost per family is approximately $19 in FY 80 and $50 over the life of the project.

FY 80 Program: The project will continue to train health workers and mechanics, establish village health committees and work on health sanitation education. The health post construction will be completed and the provincial health management system will be in full operation.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Health Posts and Sub-Centers repaired/ constructed	30
Employees trained abroad and in country	225
Village Health Committees formed	60
Primary schools with health education	50
Effective provincial health management system operational	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Long-term technical assistance (14 pm) and short-term (5 pm)	145
Training:	In-country training programs	160
Construction:	Health posts construction/repair	258
Commodities:	Operational/medical supplies	95
	Total	658

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,035	295	740
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	550	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,035	845	190
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	658	–	1,693

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Personal Service Contracts

COUNTRY: DJIBOUTI

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 285

*Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1975) 1,940

*Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) 8.6%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) n.a. (1970-1976) 8.9

% national income received by low 20% of population . ( ) n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total n.a. male n.a. female n.a.
(1965-1970) total n.a. male n.a. female n.a.

Literacy rate ..... ( ) total n.a. male n.a. female n.a.
( ) total n.a. male n.a. female n.a.

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . ( ) n.a.

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... ( ) n.a.

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... ( ) n.a.

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	garden and fruits	100	(1977)
Cash	none		( )

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) hides and skins

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) food

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....( ) n.a.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1975) 25 (76) 33 (77) 44

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1975) 29 (76) 33 (77) 58

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1975) –4 (76) 0 (77) –14

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.
as % of GNP ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.
Equivalent to n.a. months of imports ( )

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1973) hides and skins

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.
as % of total exports ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Major imports ... (1973) foods, machinery, transport equipment

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.
as % of total imports ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Main trading partners ..... France, Ethiopia

External public debt as % of GNP. ( ) n.a.

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... ( ) n.a.
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... ( ) n.a.

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 7.8% (including high immigration)

% population in urban areas ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1970) 42

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) n.a. (15-64 yrs.) n.a. (65+ yrs.) n.a.

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... ( ) n.a.

People per physician ..... ( ) n.a.

Major causes of death ( ) n.a.

Major disease(s) ... ( ) n.a.

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... ( ) n.a.

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. ( ) n.a.

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary ... (ages 5-14) ( ) total n.a. male n.a. female n.a.
Secondary .. (15-19) ( ) total n.a. male n.a. female n.a.
Post Secondary (20-24) ( ) total n.a. male n.a. female n.a.

Energy production as % of consumption ..... ( ) n.a.

*Estimates in 1977 World Bank Atlas. More recent information from the UN indicates a far lower per capita GNP level; information on growth rate is not given.

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY DJIBOUTI

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	-	0.9			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	0.9			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	-	-	-	-	0.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	0.1			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	-	-	-	-	0.8			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	0.8			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	-	-	-	-	0.8			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	-	-	-	-	0.8			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	-	0.3	0.3
UNDP	-	-	0.3	0.3

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	29.4	33.8	194.2
France	29.4	33.7	194.1
Other	-	0.1	0.1

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	-	NA	NA

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	-	-

NA - Not available

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	1,000	1,000	–	–	–	–	–
Total ..	1,000	1,000	–	–	–	–	–
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	1,100	1,100	–	–	–	–	–
Total ..	1,100	1,100	–	–	–	–	–

U.S. Interest

As the Government of the Republic of Djibouti (GROD) enters its second year of existence, U.S. interests remain political and developmental. Djibouti, standing as it does strategically adjoining Somalia and Ethiopia, is recognized as a stabilizing influence on the Horn of Africa. Continued development assistance is vital if the country is to meet its modest goals for growth and satisfy its pressing humanitarian requirements.

Development Overview

Apart from its international crossroads location at the entrance to the Red Sea, Djibouti lacks most of the basic requirements to assure the bulk of its citizens an improving and relatively secure livelihood. It has few natural resources, weak institutions, and few trained personnel to administer its affairs.

The per capita income of the great bulk of the indigenous population--primarily nomadic herdsmen or unemployed or underemployed urban dwellers--is an estimated $100/$150 per year while that of the quite large (10,000) expatriate population which primarily manages and supports the modern sector is $5,000.

Djibouti's economy has been strained severely by the large influx of refugees from Ethiopia's Ogaden conflict with Somalia. At the same time, its domestic revenues have been drastically reduced as a result of the loss of trade with Ethiopia, 60% of whose exports at one time passed through Djibouti before rail and road routes were severed by fighting in Ethiopia. Unemployment resulting from the depressed economic conditions is somewhere between 60% and 80%. The Goverment itself continues to function supported to a great extend by budgetary subventions from France and friendly Arab states.

Socio Economic Performance

As a country which has just emerged from a colonial environment, which did little to foster economic development, Djibouti understandably has been able to do little for its people. Economic and development policies are beginning to be formulated and the need to improve the lot of the general population is recognized.

Djibouti's greatest achievement during the past year has been its willingness to receive 25,000 refugees (about 10% of its estimated population) and to commit limited government resources as well as to accept additional international assistance for the basic maintenance of those persons who have fled the fighting in the Ogaden. The GROD general development program is committed to promoting policies of equity and income distribution; but the government does not yet have the skills required to develop satisfactory programs rapidly.

Total Resources

U.S. assistance to Djibouti has consisted primarily of

$776 thousand of PL 480 Title II commodities in FY 78 for emergency refugee feeding programs. The major donors to Djibouti are France, which provides for most of the day-to-day operating costs of the GROD (but little development or emergency assistance) and Saudi Arabia, which has pledged $69 million for a series of capital projects. The UNHCR provides significant refugee assistance as do some European church organizations. The UNDP is developing a program and the Catholic Relief Services has indicated it is interested in assisting. Djibouti is not yet a member of the World Bank or the IMF, but is presently negotiating for membership in those institutions.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D. will continue its efforts to implement a modest development program as well as continuing active participation in the refugee relief feeding and shelter programs. A.I.D. will concentrate its general development effort on water and soil resources development activities, fishery development, small animal grazing development as well as organizing basic vocational training activities.

All projects in Djibouti must be implemented with the recognition of the necessity to work in an unusually close manner with the various Ministries to ensure development of the managerial skills necessary to both accomplish and sustain programs undertaken.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

* Given the lack of trained personnel and poor resource base, A.I.D.'s programs seek to improve skills and acquire basic development knowledge.

* The relatively large refugee population requires continued PL 480 Title II food aid, shelter, and other relief assistance.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	1	2	2
PASA[c]	–	–	–
Contract	–	–	1
Total	1	2	3
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	–	–	7
Contract	–	–	–
Total	–	–	7

[a] *U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.*
[b] *FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.*
[c] *Participating agency technicians.*
[d] *Programmed during the fiscal year.*

DJIBOUTI

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	–	435	1,050
Total AID	–	435	1,050
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	776	–	–
Total P.L. 480	776	–	–
Total AID and P.L. 480	776	435	1,050

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		–		–		–
(of which Title III is)		( )		( )		( )
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		–		–		–
World Food Programs		–		–		–
Gov't.-to-Gov't		776		–		–
Title II Total		776		–		–
Total P.L. 480		776		–		–

A.I.D. AFFAIRS OFFICER: KARL L. MAHLER

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM DJIBOUTI

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
AGRICULTURE PLANNING AND MANPOWER DEV.	*	G	603-0001	79	---	---	500	250	850	600	3,650
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	*	G	603-0003	79	---	---	500	185	250	450	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	1,000	435	1,100	1,050	
GRANTS					---	---	1,000	435	1,100	1,050	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					---	---	1,000	435	1,100	1,050	
GRANTS					---	---	1,000	435	1,100	1,050	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: DJIBOUTI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Agricultural, Planning and Manpower Development	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 850		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
NUMBER 603-0001 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 265	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To identify the potential for increased food production and water resource development, and to assist in planning programs and training personnel to develop and utilize such potential.

Background and Progress to Date: Since attaining independence a little over one year ago, the Republic of Djibouti (GROD) has assigned the highest priority to identifying and organizing small producer food production activities in the agriculture, livestock and fishery sectors. To date the basic nomadic existence of Dijbouti's rural population remains unchanged, and the food needs of half of the country's population which resides in urban areas continues to be met by imports from Ethiopia and Somalia while the needs of the rural population remain only marginally met. Independence and on-going armed conflicts in Ethiopia have disrupted old economic patterns creating difficult food supply problems and contributing to rapidly increasing costs. The efforts to overcome the food deficit have highlighted related severe constraints and fundamental problems which must be addressed: the lack of trained manpower in both technical and administrative areas; the lack of information regarding soils and water; and the lack of equipment and facilities required to support a development effort.

Host Country and Other Donors: Saudi Arabia, the EEC, UNDP, and France all plan to participate in the development programs of the GROD, many of them in support of the agriculture/fishery sector. The EEC has already furnished a water drilling rig to support development efforts; Saudi Arabia as part of its massive $69 million development effort plans a $16 million agriculture project. The UNDP has not yet formulated a program but will shortly do so while France furnishes some operating costs of GROD ministries as well as technical assistance. As the A.I.D. project will be one of gathering information, training personnel and initiating small pilot activities, it will directly support and be complementary to other donor activities with which it will be closely coordinated.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be the technicians, small farmers and herdsmen being trained under the project; indirectly, however, the whole economy will derive benefit from follow-on activities identified and eventually implemented based on the information and human skills developed under the A.I.D. project.

FY 80 Program: On the basis of studies now being conducted on the social, technical, and economic requirements of Djibouti, a program has been designed for the establishment of a soils and water laboratory, organization of in-country training activities in water, soils, and related development activities as well as academic training for limited professional staff. The FY 80 program will be continuation of these activities.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Soils/Water laboratory established	X
Manpower training program established	X
Agriculture/livestock planning unit established	X
Small rural water resource projects implemented	4

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	1 long-term (24 pm); 4 short-term (12 pm) technicians	320
Training:	3 long-term; 5 short-term	180
Commodities:	2 vehicles, lab equipment, water system supplies	200
Other costs:	local training, in-country travel, surveys	150
	TOTAL	850

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	250	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	250	250
	–	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	850	3,650	5,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: DJIBOUTI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-76)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Fisheries Development	Agriculture Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 250		LIFE OF PROJECT 750
NUMBER 603-0003 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To improve and increase the production and marketing of fish, thus increasing employment, improving the diet, and reducing food imports.

Background and Progress to Date: The poorly exploited fishery resources of Djibouti are estimated to be able to sustain an annual yield of over 2,000 tons. However, due to lack of skilled fishermen, little or no cold storage facilities and a primitive marketing system, the quantity of fish caught and consumed is relatively small. To increase production beyond the present 500 tons a year the Government of Djibouti (GROD) in cooperation with the FAO, France and A.I.D., is seeking to introduce a number of technical and organizational improvements. A.I.D. for its part will furnish technical assistance, an ice machine, vehicles, improved gear and training in support of this program.

Host Country and Other Donors: The FAO will supply the services of a master fisherman and a boat for the Ministry at a value of $400,000. The French will furnish two ice machines, assistance with fishing cooperatives, and an advisor to the Ministry valued at $400,000. The GROD will furnish buildings for machinery.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be some 300 families of commercial fishermen plus 100 families involved in the marketing process. Indirectly, the whole economy will benefit from the increased income and economic activity as well as the increased quantity of fish protein as it becomes available. The life-of-project cost for those participating directly is $1,750 per family.

FY 80 Program: An A.I.D. contract fishery advisor in coordination with the FAO will help establish a credit system for fishermen, advise on the construction and operation of the ice plants, develop a transport and marketing network, advise on the possibilities of fish processing, and train local staff for all aspects of the project.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Equipment procurred	X
Ice plant established	1
Rural distribution centers established	2
Persons engaged in fishing	300

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 6 PM short term	60
Participants: 6 PM short term	30
Commodities: Ice machine, 2 trucks, outboard motors	160
Total	250

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	185	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	185	315
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	250	–	750

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 30,165

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 100

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) 0.4%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 2.1% (1970-1976) 2.3%

% national income received by low 20% of population . ( ) n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 38.0 male 36.5 female 39.6
(1965-1970) total 38.0 male 36.5 female 39.6

Literacy rate ..... (1972) total 10% male n.a. female n.a.
(1965) total 6% male 8% female 4%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954–77) -0.8%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 50

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1974) 85

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	tef	25	(1977)
Cash	coffee	5	(1977)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) coffee, hides and skins, pulses

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) cereals, dairy products

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1970) 85%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 299 (75) 343 (76) 376

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 368 (75) 499 (76) 570

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) -69 (75) -156 (76) -194

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 13.9 (75) 17.6 (76) n.a.
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 1.9 (75) 3.3 (76) n.a.

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) 288 (76) 306 (77) 225
Equivalent to 7.7 months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977) coffee, hides and skins, pulses

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 45 (76) 91 (77) 83
as % of total exports ..... (1975) 19 (76) 33 (77) 25

Major imports ... (1975) machinery and transport equipment, basic manufactures, fuel

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 23 (76) 37 (77) 64
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 7 (76) 11 (77) 19

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) -72 (76) -72 (77) -19

Main trading partners ..... Saudi Arabia, U.S., Germany (F.R.)

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 14.9

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 25
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 6.3

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.6%

% population in urban areas ..... (1966) 7 (1976) 12

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 43

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... (1977) 0.7

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 43.6 (15-64 yrs.) 53.7 (65+ yrs.) 2.7

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 170

People per physician ..... (1973) 74,000

Major causes of death (1970) respiratory, infectious and parasitic, and digestive system diseases

Major disease(s) ... (1973) malaria, parasitic skin diseases, helminthiasis

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1974) 82

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 6

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1974) total 13.8 male 18.2 female 9.1
Secondary .. (15-19) (1973) total 7.1 male 9.9 female 4.0
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973) total 0.2 male 0.5 female n.a.

Energy production as % of consumption ..... (1970) 4

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY ETHIOPIA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	23.8	13.5	0.5	5.6	9.0			
Loans	7.2	3.4	-	-	-			
Grants	16.6	10.1	0.5	5.6	9.0			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	17.2	5.6	*	0.9	5.2			
Loans	7.2	-	-	-	-			
Grants	10.0	5.6	*	0.9	5.2			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	5.2	7.2	0.4	4.6	3.8			
Loans	-	3.4	-	-	-			
Grants	5.2	3.8	0.4	4.6	3.8			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	3.4	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	3.4	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	5.2	3.8	0.4	4.6	3.8			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	5.2	3.2	0.4	2.2	3.4			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	0.6	-	2.4	0.4			
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	-			
Peace Corps	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	-			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	38.0	6.2	0.8	2.8	-			
Credits or Loans	25.0	-	-	-	-			
Grants	13.0	6.2	0.8	2.8	-			
a. MAP Grants	12.1	5.2	0.8	2.5	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	25.0	-	-	-	-			
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	0.8	1.0	-	0.3	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	0.1	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	61.8	19.7	1.3	8.4	9.0			
Loans	32.2	3.4	-	-	-			
Grants	29.6	16.3	1.3	8.4	9.0			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	72.5	36.6	594.1
IBRD	-	-	-	108.6
IFC	-	-	-	15.5
IDA	-	57.0	24.0	368.1
AFDB	-	5.0	7.8	22.8
UNDP	-	3.4	4.8	55.6
Other UN	-	7.1	-	23.5

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES((Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	45.4	51.9	309.4
Sweden	15.5	20.4	94.7
Germany	10.9	11.2	75.2
Italy	3.2	1.6	41.0
United Kingdom	4.2	3.0	29.7
Japan	1.9	1.6	16.2
Netherlands	5.7	10.6	24.3
Canada	0.3	0.4	10.2
Other	3.7	3.1	18.1

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977.	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	-	NA	2.5
Libya	-	NA	1.0
Saudi Arabia	-	NA	1.0
Nigeria	-	NA	0.3
Algeria	-	NA	0.2
Kuwait	-	NA	*

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	1.0	23.0	232.0
USSR	-	-	105.0
Eastern Europe	-	23.0	42.0
China	1.0	-	85.0

NA - Not available * Less than $50,000

ETHIOPIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs a/
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	3,448	2,924	-	-	274	-	250
Total ..	3,448	2,924	-	-	274		250
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	10,513	9,950	-	-	563	-	-
Total ..	10,513	9,950	-	-	563	-	-
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	8,780	7,492	-	-	1,288	-	-
Total ..	8,780	7,492	-	-	1,288	-	-

a/ Drought Funds from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

U.S. Interest

Reflecting the current complexities of the rapidly changing situation in Ethiopia, U.S. interests focus on developmental and political concerns. The continuation of the A.I.D. program is evidence of our desire and willingness to cooperate with Third World countries seeking to meet the basic needs of their people through varying political and economic systems. It is important to note in this context that the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia (PMGSE) recognizes the need to keep its options open for a multi-donor approach to development rather than a dependence upon Communist Bloc assistance.

Development Overview

Ethiopia, in the aftermath of the 1974 revolution, is still occupied with the transition from a centuries-old feudal monarchy to a socialist government under military leadership. In addition to the enormous problems accompanying this basic social and economic transformation, Ethiopia is beset by natural and man-made disasters, military pressures of a civil war in Eritrea and an unresolved conflict in the Ogaden, disruption on food production and transport, a dispersed, isolated rural population and a rapidly increasing urban population. Food deficits within the country will continue until on-going and planned activities increase domestic production. The government's commitment to development remains high but continues to be severely taxed by the diversion of human and economic resources to national security priorities.

Socio-Economic Performance

The PMGSE has made a strong commitment to the poor majority through an effective nationwide land reform; a progressive agriculture income tax; higher prices to farmers; and the formation of elected farmers' and urban dwellers' associations, with local executive and judiciary authority. While the pace of these changes has been relatively rapid, it is still too early to assess the long-term effects. The difficulties indicated above strain the PMGSE budget, but the government's development spending has approximately doubled since the revolution. In FY 78, the budget for social services and development increased by 5% and agricultural production on small farms increased 7% from 74/75 to 76/77.

Total Resources

Ethiopia receives development assistance from both Eastern and Western donors. During FY 77 approximately 18% of the proposed PMGSE budget was from external loans ($73.5 million) and grants ($50 million). During FY 77, U.S. assistance was at its lowest in the past 20 years, totalling $2.4 million for both PL 480 and A.I.D. assistance. During FY 77, IDA loans accounted for over $54 million for use in agricultureal development, telecommunications, education, health, and road construction. Other major donors include the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, Netherlands, UNDP, and other UN organizations.

ETHIOPIA

Eastern donors such as German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, USSR and China have been providing increased amounts of assistance. Limited donor coordination is provided by the UNDP and the PMGSE Planning Commission.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D. assistance in the FY 1979-80 period will focus on activities designed to (a) help alleviate national food deficits; (b) provide relief and rehabilitation assistance; (c) promote increased food production by small farmers; and (d) develop needed skills and social services in rural areas. In FY 79 A.I.D. plans to make a $6.1 million contribution to the multi-donor (IDA/SIDA/A.I.D.) $94 million Minimum Package Program II which will bring technology, production inputs, credit, soil and water conservation measures, and market access roads to 20% of the nation's farm families. A.I.D. will also initiate a $5.6 million project in the certification, multiplication, and distribution of improved seeds. These projects will be complemented by others in settlement, agricultural planning, village level non-formal education and management training. Support to a women-in-development project as well as to regionally funded population program will continue. In FY 80, A.I.D. contemplates providing a modest level of grain under PL 480 Title I and III as a contribution to overall food needs and as a means of expanding efforts to increase food production and rehabilitating drought-prone areas. Large rehabilitation efforts will be undertaken in collaboration with other donors in disaster prone areas as prevention measures against future outbreaks.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The growing food deficit is critical; A.I.D. will attempt to reverse the trend through:
--Programs aimed at small farm production.
--Modest interim food assistance, linked with expanded food production and rehabilitation of drought-striken areas.
A second major problem relates to chronic disaster situations. A.I.D. will continue to provide:
--Title II and disaster relief assistance as needed.
--Title I and III.
--Rehabilitation resettlement assistance.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	8	16	16
PASA[c]	--	--	1
Contract	2	9	14
Total	10	25	31
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	1	27	47
Contract	--	--	--
Total	1	27	47

[a] *U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.*
[b] *FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.*
[c] *Participating agency technicians.*
[d] *Programmed during the fiscal year.*

ETHIOPIA

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	1,000	1,099
Grants	1,203	8,132	10,629
Total AID	1,203	9,132	11,728
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	3,830	4,395	6,567
Total P.L. 480	3,830	4,395	6,567
Total AID and P.L. 480	5,033	4,395	6,567

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		–		–		–
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		371		2,919		4,027
World Food Programs		2,199		1,476		2,540
Gov't.-to-Gov't		1,260		–		–
Title II Total		3,830		4,395		6,567
Total P.L. 480		3,830		4,395		6,567

Acting Director: George T. McCloskey

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM **ETHIOPIA**

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
PULSES DIVERSIFICATION AND IMPROVEMENT	*	G	663-0166	74	1,514	881	400	643	278	396	---
UPPER DIDESA DEVELOPMENT	*	G	663-0179	77	2,000	---	500	1,000	700	2,000	870
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	*	G	663-0181	79	---	---	6,100	3,000	3,000	3,100	12,040
DROUGHT RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION	*	G	663-0187	76	4,125	1,111	---	500	150	500	725
SOUTHERN GEMU GOFA AREA REHABILITATION	*	G	663-0193	79	---	---	950	650	1,188	1,000	1,032
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING,ANALYSIS AND EVAL.	*	G	663-0208	79	---	---	600	350	500	500	900
SEED MULTI CERTIFICATION/DISTRIBUTION	*	G	663-0212	79	---	---	800	700	1,000	900	3,800
MICRO REGIONAL, RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	*	G	663-0214	78	724	---	600	714	476	500	---
AREA REHABLILTATION	*	G	663-0225	80	---	---	---	---	200	200	10,800
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					8,363	1,992	9,950	7,557	7,492	9,096	
GRANTS					8,363	1,992	9,950	7,557	7,492	9,096	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH											
MALARIA CONTROL		L	663-0006	59	7,200	5,101	---	1,000	---	1,099	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,200	5,101	---	1,000	---	1,099	
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
LOANS					7,200	5,101	---	1,000	---	1,099	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING	*	G	663-0188	79	---	---	350	200	700	700	850
NON-FORMAL EDUCATION	*	G	663-0189	80	---	---	---	---	350	350	1,275
INTEGRATED FAMILY LIFE ED. II (PVO)	*	G	663-0213	78	274	78	213	375	236	480	480
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					274	78	563	575	1,288	1,530	
GRANTS					274	78	563	575	1,288	1,530	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					15,837	7,171	10,513	9,132	8,780	11,725	
GRANTS					8,637	2,070	10,513	8,132	8,780	10,626	
LOANS					7,200	5,101	---	1,000	---	1,099	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Pulses Diversification & Development	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 278		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,192
NUMBER 663-0166 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program p. 275	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To achieve increased pulse production and overall pulse production support by development of an institutional and infrastructure framework including research, extension, seed multiplication and marketing. Results of these activities will be disseminated through the Minimum Package Program which focuses on small farmer clientele.

Background and Progress to Date: Based on the findings of a recent in-depth evaluation, Ethiopia and A.I.D. are in the process of revising the project, emphasizing research. The other three components are being absorbed into agencies which have been formed to assume responsibilities of extension, marketing and seed multiplication. The last two of the original five technical personnel completed their assignments in November 1978. Recruitment for a research technician will complete the programmed long-term technical assistance package. The contour irrigated research facility is operational. The newly completed irrigation system will promote expansion of pulse research during the off-season. Construction of the plant breeding and pathology building is underway. The field research unit is conducting 20 research trials involving a variety of pulse crops at different elevations and under various climatic conditions. Construction of the seed processing facility is complete and preparations are underway for the installation of the seed equipment.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Host Country is providing funds for personnel, office equipment, materials, and supplies and maintenance. The estimated contribution is $550,000.

Beneficiaries: The target group is the small scale farmer cultivating 3.5 hectares or less. Access to improved pulse varieties and technology through the extension service is expected to directly benefit a minimum of 12,000 farm families. Project cost per family is less than $183.

FY 80 Program: The recommendations of the joint Ministerial/A.I.D. evaluation involve project revisions which are currently under negotiation. Augmentation of the research capability at two main research stations and 5 sub-stations will enable expansion during FY 80 of pulse research programs and activities leading to release of improved varieties of highland and lowland pulse crops.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Establishment of comprehensive national pulse research program	X
Development of improved disease resistant varieties	
(a) Major lowland pulse varieties	3
(b) Major highland pulse varieties	5
Establishment of 200 ha irrigated and contour plowed research stations with plant pathology laboratory, plant breeding facility, and seed processing center	X
Upgrade and improve institutional capability of research stations:	
(a) Major research station	1
(b) Sub-stations	5
Training of counterpart staff:	
(a) Short-term	4
(b) Long-term	7

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 2 U.S. long-term (24 person months)	160
Training: 4 U.S. short-term (12 person months)	35
Commodities: farm machinery & laboratory equipment	58
Other Costs: administrative cost	25
TOTAL	278

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,514	881	633
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	643	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,914	1,524	390
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	278	–	2,192

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Near East Foundation

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Upper Didesa Development	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 700		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,070
NUMBER 663-0179 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY-79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 276	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To establish a comprehensive settlement and agricultural development model for sparsely populated areas by settling 6,800 farm families in the Upper Didesa Valley.

Background and Progress to Date: Approximately 85% of Ethiopia's people are small-scale peasant farmers who subsist by cultivating less than 3.5 hectares of land. Many of these semisubsistance farmers live in the central highlands where overcrowding has increased the number of farm units and decreased the farm size to the extent that farm families cannot adequately support themselves. This project will provide direct support to PMGSE national development objectives of reducing unemployment, improving agricultural production, and increasing net per capita income of the rural poor, through wide-scale application of the new Upper Didesa administrative model and through impact on national settlement policies. Due to delays in signing of the grant agreement, the original timing of project implementation has been set back one year.

Host Country and Other Donors: The PMGSE will provide funding amounting to $1,957,000 for investment costs, salaries, operation and maintenance, revolving credit fund, and selected farm supplies to complement A.I.D. financed inputs.

Beneficiaries: The immediate target group consists of needy agrarian families located in, and adjacent to, the project site. The project expects to achieve greater equity in income distribution, increased food production, and improved quality of life for 6,800 farm families settling on 17,000 ha. in the Didesa Valley. Project cost per family for this pilot activity is about $600. Beneficiaries of a replicated administrative model in subsequent settlement programs are impossible to estimate at this time.

FY 80 Program: During the budget year the tsetse fly buffer zone will be cleared, six peasant associations formed; second year settlers established on their homesteads and tractor plowing of their sites begun. The first livestock health facility is expected to be completed and staffed and the second health station and the Kolosuri water system are scheduled for completion. The identification of land plots for third year settlers will commence, and third year extension agents selected, trained and in place. The second grain storage unit is scheduled for completion.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Project director and staff on board	26
Kilometers of access roads upgraded and constructed	85
Water supply system operating	1
Hectares of land covered by tsetse control program	12,500
Credit available to farmers ($000)	950
Farm families settled	6,800
Project farm functioning (ha.)	1,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 3 U.S. long-term (24 pm) Agronomist, Livestock	165
Training: 3 U.S. short-term (10 pm)	60
Construction: storage & marketing facilities	225
Commodities: tractors, plows, vehicles, lab equipment	220
Other costs: in-country travel, surveys	30
TOTAL	700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,000	-	2,000
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	1,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,500	1,000	1,500
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	700	870	4,070

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Agricultural Sector Development	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 3,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 21,140
NUMBER 663-0181 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 78 Africa Program, p. 57	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To expand farmer participation in agricultural production programs and increase production of major food crops.

Background and Progress to Date: The project will provide support, in cooperation with other donors, to the second phase of the nationwide Minimum Package Program (MPP II). MPP II will expand the availability and use of improved technology, modern farm inputs, credit services and soil and water conservation practices for small farmers located in remote areas. It includes training of development agents, Peasant Association members as para-professionals, and cooperative organizers; applied research; and construction of village access roads. The first year of the project extended some of these supplies and service to 30 additional districts.

Host Country and Other Donors: The $94 million MPP II is a multi-donor effort that includes $40.5 million credit from IDA for purchase of fertilizers, vehicles, and operating expenses, and approximately $10 million from Sweden (SIDA) for technicians and operating expenses. The PMGSE will contribute $22 million for personnel, facilities, maintenance and operating costs.

Beneficiaries: About 1.2 million farm families (20% of the farm population) are expected to benefit by increasing their annual net farm income from $114 to $172 per farm family. The overall cost of the project per farm family benefited will be about $92 of which the U.S. contribution will be approximately $18.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. financing will provide three technicians - soil and water conservationist, agronomist, and seed multiplication specialist - who will assist in important training and advisory services for their respective components. Sixty agriculturalists will be trained in in-country programs while six will receive technical training outside Ethiopia. Approximately 300 kilometers of rural roads will be financed and it is expected that about 15 tons of improved seed will be produced. Soil and water conservation practices are being expanded and 40 new conservation agents being trained. Credit is to be provided to small scale farmers for purchase of improved seed and required livestock. Agricultural research projects are being continued and expanded.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Number of districts served by MPP II, of 550 nationwide	429
Average production increase (%) achieved by participating farmers	50
Number of cooperative organizers, technical staff and development agents trained	2,600
Kilometers of rural roads constructed	1,200
Improved seed produced (MT)	487
Conservation agents trained	150
Research program established	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 3 U.S. long-term (36 person months) Agronomist, Seed Multispecialist, Soil/Water Conservation Sepcialist	270
Training: In-country	100
Construction: Rural access roads	1,100
Commodities: vehicles, tools, field sprayers	1,000
Other costs: credit for farm inputs	300
operating costs	230
TOTAL	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	6,100	3,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	6,100	3,000	3,100
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	12,040	21,140

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Drought Recovery and Rehabilitation	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 150		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
NUMBER 663-0187 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 76 Africa Program, Page 27	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY TQ	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To expand the measures being undertaken by the Government of Ethiopia to assure the return to productive life of those who have been touched by drought and to guard against recurrence of a future disaster and consequent loss of human and animal life.

Background and Progress to Date: The massive Ethiopian drought of 1973/74, during which more than 100,000 persons died and which required over $200 million in international aid, pointed up two structural deficiencies that dramatically affected the efforts to assist those striken by the disaster: (1) the absence of an organization and system capable of providing sufficient information on which to base effective actions; and (2) the absence of a transportation system by which these actions could be translated into the saving of human life. This project assists the Ethiopian Government (1) in the establishment of an early warning information system and (2) in the physical development and construction of 230 kms. of high priority rural access roads to the country's most seriously affected drought areas of Southern Gamo Gofa. (The purposes of this 1976 project are fundamentally different from the new area recovery and rehabilitation project which focuses on social and environmental concerns). Although field reporting has been limited because of continued insecurity in key areas, the Nutrition/Health Early Warning System (N/H EWS) secretariat has been fully established and staffed. It is providing periodic crop, nutrition and meteorological condition surveillance reports and analysis of the collected data. The reports and survey of Wollo during 1977/78 were a major factor in mobilizing action to assist over one million persons affected by food shortages. Under the road construction portion of the project a total of 80 km. of the Waito-Arbore road has been completed and a Bailey bridge has been constructed (all purpose, pre-fabricated, flexible, standard component bridge).

Host Country and Other Donors: The multidonor supported N/H EWS has a total estimated cost of $6,800,000 and is jointly financed by UNICEF ($600,000), IBRD ($1,102,000), SIDA ($1,875,000), A.I.D. ($1,000,000) and the PMGSE ($2,223,000). This is truly a joint effort by the PMGSE and other donors to respond to the needs of this famine disaster-prone country. The Waito-Arbore-Turmi-Kelem road construction program is financed by A.I.D. ($4,000,000) and the PMGSE ($2,422,000).

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of this project are the drought and famine prone and affected population of Ethiopia. While no realistic estimate of costs per family is available, it is clear that the total of those affected in recent years has reached four million persons or some 900,000 families. On this basis, it could be said that a project cost of U.S. $6 per family is possible.

FY 80 Program: Within the N/H EWS, A.I.D. will continue to cover recurrent costs for operation of the secretariat, increase the number of reporting agents, expand the computer analysis programs, provide additional staff, and improve the general forecasting techniques. Within the road sub-activity, 60 kms. of the Arbore-Turmi road will be constructed.

Major Outputs	All Years
An effective permanent mechanism established which will prepare and respond to future potential famine disaster.	X
Rural drought area access roads	230 kms

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Other costs: Recurrent costs and other support for road construction	150
TOTAL	150

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	4,125	1,111	3,014
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	500	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,125	1,611	2,514
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	150	725	5,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Southern Gamo Gofa Area Rehabilitation: Phase II	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 1,188	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,170

NUMBER 663-0193	NEW ☐	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐	CONTINUING ☒	FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 277	FY 79	FY 81	FY 83

Purpose: Improve the production and socio-economic well-being of the people living in drought prone areas in a way that increases their self-reliance.

Background and Progress to Date: Southern Gamo Gofa is the poorest province in Ethiopia. During the 1974-75 drought, it received over $1 million in relief aid. Since that time the Relief Commission and the Provincial Government have been formulating a comprehensive recovery program as part of the government's objective of providing long-term development assistance in areas affected by drought. This project will reduce the area's vulnerability to natural disaster by allowing the people, through their peasant associations, to develop alternatives for improving their production, managing their limited resources, and developing an economic infrastructure.

A.I.D. funded Phase I of this project provided a long-term Rural Development Specialist and short-term consultants who assisted in establishing a functioning Provincial Development Office (PDO), which in collaboration with peasant associations has so far executed eight small-scale rural development projects and has planned 30 additional projects. Project approval and initial implementation of Phase II has been delayed to FY 79.

Host Country and Other Donors: The PMGSE will provide over $1.5 million to the project for recurrent costs, labor, materials and staff necessary for maintaining the PDO. In addition technical assistance from government ministries on an as-needed basis will be provided. The Government of Sweden is involved in water resources development in Gamo Gofa and will provide technical and financial support for water development projects.

Beneficiaries: The total population in the project area is approximately 300,000. Of this number, the direct beneficiaries will be the 180,000 farmers, pastoralists, traders, and other rural inhabitants of the Province. The estimated total cost per family is $25, with the cost for FY 80 being approximately $10.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will continue to provide a long-term Rural Development Specialist and short-term consultants to assist local administration and peasant associations in planning and implementing additional projects in the area. Funds will be provided at the province level for implementing an estimated 30 new local projects such as clinics, schools, roads and wells.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Alternatives developed for improving crop and livestock production	X
Appropriate technologies innovations introduced	12-15
Population in Southern Gamo Gofa receiving (%):	
-Minimum rural infrastructure necessary for improved production	50%
-Provision of social services, basic education program	50%

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 1 U.S. long-term (18 pm) RD Specialist	115
6 U.S. short-term (30 pm)	180
Training: Third country (40 pm) and in-country training	100
Commodities: equipment	120
Other costs: logistical support	348
Development fund for small local projects	325
TOTAL	1,188

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	950	650	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	950	650	300
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,188	1,032	3,170

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Development Alternatives, Inc.

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Agricultural Planning, Analysis and Evaluation	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000
NUMBER 633-0208 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 271	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist in providing essential analytical skills and techniques to improve the capability of the Ministry of Agriculture and Settlement to plan, prepare, evaluate and coordinate agriculture/rural development projects.

Background and Progress to Date: This project focuses on strengthening the immediate operational needs of the Planning and Programming Department (PPD), such as upgrading technical and analytical skills and techniques for project identification, selection, preparation and evaluation through short-term and on-the-job training. The project will help create a data collection system through which small farmers will be able to provide views and information to the planning process.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Host Country will provide approximately $500,000 over the life of the project for staff salaries, data collection, in-country training and selected commodities.

Beneficiaries: The 42 agricultural planners within the government will be the direct beneficiaries of the program. However, more important are the indirect benefits received by small farmers as a result of better selected and prepared development projects and their participation in a planning/evaluation feedback system. Not all of the 5.6 million farm families will be reached by the development projects; however, if only 25% are reached by the end of the project, it will cost less than $1.50 per family.

FY 80 Programs: In-country, U.S. short-term and on-the-job training will continue with emphasis on upgrading the skills and procedures to improve the competence and proficiency of the PPD personnel.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Trained agricultural planners	42
Selected and prepared agricultural projects	X
Linkage established with data collection system	X
Ministry of Agriculture programs coordinated	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	2 U.S. long-term (24 pm) Agr. planners	160
	2 U.S. short-term (6 pm)	60
Training:	6 U.S. short-term (18 pm)-personnel from PPD/MOA	40
	In-country	150
Other Costs:	Operational and Logistic support costs	90
	TOTAL	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	600	350	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	600	350	250
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	900	2,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Seed Multiplication, Certification and Distribution	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,600
NUMBER 663-0212 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 272	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To establish a national seed multiplication/certification and distribution program.

Background: There is no regulated seed industry, seed legislation, compulsory seed certification and testing, or nationwide seed multiplication and distribution program in Ethiopia. Despite the development of improved varieties of major food crops and the establishment of a nucleus of seed stocks at agriculture research stations, little improved seed is available to farmers. The project will support production of foundation seed, multiplication of improved seed by contract seed growers, and processing and certification of multiplied seed and distribution to farmers. Production opportunities for small farmers will be greatly increased by timely development of an effective seed program in conjunction with an expanded delivery of inputs to small farmers through the government's second phase agriculture sector development program which A.I.D. and other donors are supporting.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host country will provide funding for buildings, salaries, office equipment, materials, and supplies, operation and maintenance and emergency local procurement to complement A.I.D. financed inputs. The Swedish International Development Agency, Federal Republic of Germany, UNDP, and FAO will provide technical assistance and budgetary support through complementary activities.

Beneficiaries: The project is designed to reach over half of Ethiopia's total population engaged in agricultural production with new and improved seed varieties. The distribution of these new varieties will expand the yields of basic food crops, thereby increasing food available nationally. Based on an estimated 5.6 million farm families, the total cost of the program to A.I.D. will be $2 per family by the time the project is completed.

FY 80 Program: Funding will be provided for continuation of project technical personnel recruited under the current year program plus short-term consultants in seed inspection, quality control, and distribution. The second in-country training course involving 25 participants will be conducted, and sponsorship will be offered for one academic and two short-term participant training programs. To promote the viability of the National Seed Corporation (NSC), only recently established by the PMGSE, substantial funding is programmed for support of local currency operating expenses, in addition to logistical support.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Foundation seed production expanded	X
Seed processing plants operational	X
Seed marketing & distribution system established	X
Seed producers, processors & growers trained	33
Seed certification & regulatory program established	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 2 U.S. long-term (36 pm); 1 U.S. short-term (3 pm)	260
Training: 3 U.S. long-term (36 pm); 15 U.S. short-term (30 pm)	100
Commodities: vehicles, seed processing, cleaning equipment	460
Other costs: Operating & logistical costs	180
TOTAL	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	800	300	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	800	900	400
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	3,800	5,600

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Micro-Regional Rural Development (OPG)	Agriculture Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 476		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,800
NUMBER 663-0214 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change submitted 3/21/78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To improve the living conditions and productivity in a rural region which is currently beyond the reach of established government projects.

Background and Progress to Date: Organization for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT) has been involved over the past several years in funding rural development projects in the northwest Gondar region with particular focus on the Falasha population, a cultural minority who were long subject to discrimination in access to land. Since 1975, the ORT program has initiated several projects, with potential for expansion to a larger population, Falasha and non-Falasha. Among the projects initiated to date, and carried out through the planning and labor of villagers, are the distribution of work oxen to villagers on a loan basis, allowing a three-year period for repayment; the digging of six wells to provide uncontaminated water; the construction of two primary schools; and the rebuilding of eight other schools. Agreements for expanded projects in the near future have been made with local leaders, community elders and school teachers in 14 target village areas, but which are beyond ORT's funding capacity. This project is designed to increase the capacity of ORT (OPG) to carry out these and other effective integrated rural projects. The project received its initial funding at the end of FY 78.

Host Country and Other Donors: The PMGSE will provide agricultural extension and rural health personnel to be incorporated into the project. ORT will provide management assistance and contribute toward the technical-credit fund for a total of $594,000.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be the 6,000 subsistence farmers and their families, a total of approximately 28,000 people, who live in 14 target village areas. As development activity in these areas takes effect, the benefits of the project will be systematically carried outward to reach other inhabitants of the province, who are now outside the radius of Government development programs. In FY 80 A.I.D. cost per family will be $79. By end of project an estimated 6,000 families (28,000 persons) will directly benefit from this project, with an A.I.D. cost per family of $300.

FY 80 Program: The OPG will continue to support the various activities in agriculture, education, health, village industries/handicrafts and road building.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Change agents trained (dispensary aides, cottage, industry assistants)	72
School teachers trained	115
Facilities repaired/constructed	76
Revolving credit operational	$355,000
Improved trails/roads	45 Km.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	($ thousands) FY 80
Training: In-country	16
Commodities: vehicles, dispensary & school equipment	50
Other costs: revolving credit funds, demonstration/start-up funds, administrative costs	410
TOTAL	476

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	724	-	724
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	600	714	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,324	714	610
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	476	-	1,800

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Organization for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT)

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Area Rehabilitation	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 200		LIFE OF PROJECT 11,000
NUMBER 663-0225 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] / NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 86

Purpose: To provide support for the longer-term rehabilitation of people adversely affected by the drought and famine in disaster-prone regions of Ethiopia.

Background: There are some areas of Ethiopia, particularly the northern highlands and southern arid lands, that have borne repeated disasters from hostile climatic conditions or invasion of insect pests. The PMGSE is concerned with analyzing the causes of the underlying problems in these areas and is attempting to undertake long-term planning to alleviate these causes. The ecological balance in Wollo, Tigre and Northern Shoa Administrative Regions is so fragile that the slighest shift in environmental conditions is sufficient to create pre-famine situations. These badly misused highlands cannot support their present human and animal population due to degradation of the land from overgrazing, deforestation, and erosion. In 1978 the region faced an outbreak of ergot in its cereal grains, infestations of army worms, aphids and locusts, resulting in serious famine for nearly 1.2 million people. In Bale and Sidamo Administrative Regions, drought and conflict have resulted in displacement of about 300,000 people now housed in temporary relief shelters. The PMGSE is planning to provide these people with the means of production lost during the conflict and to organize the 139 camps where they are presently located into permanent settlement sites. This major undertaking will require substantial external assistance.

Host Country and Other Donors: It is estimated that the types of rehabilitation programs envisioned for the proposed areas will require about $55 million over a five-year period. Presently, the UNDP, IBRD, WFP, Sweden, Federal Republic of Germany, and some voluntary organizations are assisting in both relief and rehabilitation projects in the areas. The U.S. inputs of $11 million will be used for training, transportation services, equipment, construction and consultant services. The PMGSE will provide funds amounting to approximately $15 million for recurrent operation and maintenance, personnel, transportation and machinery. The balance of $29 million will be provided by the UN agencies and other bilateral donors.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be 1.2 million small-scale farmers in the northern highlands and approximately 300,000 inhabitants presently residing in the 139 shelters in Bale and Sidamo Administratiive Regions. The cost per beneficiary is estimated to be $37.

FY 80 Program: In the northern highlands land use studies will be undertaken, soil and water conservation practices expanded, and basic technical training of agricultural practices initiated for farmers. In Bale and Sidamo agricultural machinery, tools, seed, implements and oxen will be provided to assist in establishment of permanent settlements.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Land use planning (ha.)	40,000
Farmers trained	8,000
Settlements established	72
Oxen provided (pairs)	1,200
Tools and implements provided	4,000
Tractors with attachments provided (sets)	80

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Consultants (5 pm) short-term	40
Training: in-country	50
Commodities: oxen, tools, implements	90
Other costs: administrative costs	20
TOTAL	200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	200	10,800	11,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Institute of Management & Training	Education & Human Resources Development	FY 80 700		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,900
NUMBER 633-0188 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 278	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To improve the Institute of Management and Training's (IMT) capability to analyze organizational reform and administrative training requirements, and to improve its capacity to conduct management training for more rapid expansion of government development programs.

Background and Progress to Date: This project will have a critical effect upon government management reform implementation. Efforts to initiate decentralization of development programs through local agencies and urban and rural peasants associations have been severely handicapped by inadequately trained local leaders and managers, thus jeopardizing implementation of the government policy of promoting local self-reliance. In order to insure greater local participation in the development process, the government has begun a crash program of training local leaders and administrative staff in civic management. More than 1,270 have already been trained with support from A.I.D.'s regional manpower development program. This activity will be one of those intensified through the project's training-of-trainers program.

Host Country and Other Donors: IMT will provide staff salaries, in-country training, and commodity costs totaling approximately $1.8 million.

Beneficiaries: Initial beneficiaries will be 5,200 rural and urban dwellers association leaders and governmentofficials responsible for expanding on the theme of local self-reliance and orchestrating priority community-level development activities at a project cost of $365 per beneficiary. The ultimate beneficiaries are the local population who are in most need of the services and development programs.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will provide short-term public administration advisors in the areas of training design. Upgrading of IMT staff through in-service training and re-orientation will continue. Support for in-country training of local level administrators/leaders as well as the production of materials will also continue. Construction will be initiated by or in cooperation with the organizations whose personnel will be trained.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Local level leaders trained	5,200
Training facilities renovated & equipped significantly	5
Professional IMT training staff increased from	12 to 28

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	3 U.S. short-term (8 person months)	42
Training:	3 U.S. long-term (36 person months)	50
	8 U.S. short-term (48 person months)	145
In-country training		150
Construction:	Renovation of training facilities	150
Commodities:	audio-visual materials	133
Other costs:	administrative costs	30
	TOTAL	700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	350	200	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	350	200	150
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	700	850	1,900

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Non-Formal Education	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 80 350		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,625
NUMBER 663-0189 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.279	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: Establish an adult education system enabling local communities to develop civic responsibility and to improve skills related to functional literacy, health and agriculture practices, cottage and small industry, and general community development needs.

Background and Progress to Date: Post-revolutionary Ethiopian society is being transformed radically. Peasants and laborers are being given, for the first time, an opportunity to have more important roles in local decision making and community improvements, e.g. managing schools, collecting rents and programming receipts, building roads, creating health clinics and generally promoting economic development within a self-reliance framework. To promote this effort, the government has begun a non-formal adult education program wherein poor, deprived citizens previously denied educational opportunities may be able to acquire the skills to cope more effectively in community development efforts. Although this project was formulated in FY 78, due to personnel changes at the senior MOE levels, the implementation has been delayed. The GOE-supported program is already underway.

Host Country and Other Donors: IBRD/IDA expects to be involved in the construction of regional community skills training centers and their contribution will be approximately 23% of the total program. EEC, UNICEF and UNESCO will provide additional funding for construction and technical assistance totaling approximately 15%. The major portion of funding for establishing the system will come from the PMGSE itself covering 50% of the total cost; this contribution will pay for salaries and additional construction costs.

Beneficiaries: The education centers will train 2 million peasants and 66,000 local artisans. Total cost per family is $6.00, however A.I.D.'s share is 76¢ per family. Direct beneficiaries include those individuals working in the centers and ministry staff.

FY 80 Program: In FY 80 A.I.D. will continue to support the in-country and third country training program, development of local training materials and purchase of equipment, financing of short-term consultant services, and further development of the evaluation program. Since the bulk of assistance is provided by other donors, A.I.D. inputs are structured to move the program towards the overall program objective.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Center coordinators trained	550
Training material produced/utilized	X
Ministry staff trained - No. to be determined	-
Evaluation system designed/functioning	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 4 U.S. short-term (8 person months)	50
Training: In-country and third country training: (short-term)	125
Commodities: Training equipment and supplies	150
Other Costs: Logistical support	25
TOTAL	350

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	350	1,275	1,625

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Life Integrated Family Edu. II (OPG)		FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
			FY 80 238		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,205
NUMBER 663-0213 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change submitted 11/11/77	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: Assist urban and rural dwellers associations to: (1) deliver integrated non-formal education services to their members; (2) develop and implement self-help and income producing activities; and (3) train local leaders in providing integrated, non-formal education to adults.

Background and Progress to Date: LIFE is an Ethiopian PVO which conducts outreach activities. It was established under an earlier project, LIFE-I, by the private non-profit Ethiopian Women's Association (EWA) in collaboration with World Education, Inc., an American PVO. The non-formal education activities of LIFE stress the importance of limited family size to family well-being, better use of human and material resources within the family, extension of integrated development services to poor families. EWA and LIFE curricula and learning materials developed under the earlier project are being adapted for use in the government's own non-formal education programs. Since February 1978, there have been: (1) over 300 adults trained in four different geographic areas, (2) training classes initiated at 8 additional sites, (3) 3 additional sites identified for new training classes, and (4) one professional and 2 support workers added to the LIFE staff. LIFE activities are directly supported by the EWA and through the OPG to World Education, Inc.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Ethiopian Women's Association, an Ethiopian PVO, will provide salaries and self-help totalling approximately $1.7 million.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be the approximately 117,000 adults trained at the various levels of instruction and participation. An additional 25-30 local dwellers associations will have personnel trained in the project methodology which emphasizes participatory decision making. During the life of the project it is estimated that the cost of training each adult and hence leader of a family unit will be approximately $10.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will continue to support the financing of short-term consultant salaries and support for trainers, commodities and self-help projects. It is expected that 15,000 sets of level one material, 9,000 sets of level two material, 5,000 sets of training manual design/production will be produced and activities begun in two new sites.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Adults trained	117,000
Trainers trained:	
(a) local level	290
(b) national level	161
Training materials in use	20,000 units
Income generating self-help projects	50

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousand) FY 80
Personnel:	46
Short-term consultants (7 person months)	
Training: In-country workshops	23
Commodities: vehicle	6
Other Costs:	
Salaries & support for trainers	84
Self help projects	58
Administrative costs	21
TOTAL	238

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	274	78	196
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	213	375	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	487	453	34
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	238	480	1,205

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

World Education, Inc.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: GHANA

CP 80-15 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 10,695

*Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 580

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) -0.3%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 7.6% (1970-1976) 23.5%

% national income received by low 20% of population . ( ) n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 43.5 male 41.9 female 45.1
(1965-1970) total 41.5 male 39.9 female 43.1

Literacy rate ..... (1970) total 43% male 53% female 34%
(1960) total 27% male 37% female 17%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954–77) 0.0%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 49

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1970) 170

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistance	yams	n.a.	(1977)
Cash	cocoa	35	(1976)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) cocoa

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) cereals, sugar

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1970) 55%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 503 (75) 701 (76) 709

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 678 (75) 1,054 (76) 1,395

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) -175 (75) -353 (76) -686

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 7.5 (75) 7.3 (76) 7.9
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 1.3 (75) 1.5 (76) 1.4

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) .....(1975) 150 (76) 104 (77) 162
Equivalent to 1.5 months of imports (1976)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1976) cocoa, wood

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 92 (76) 141 (77) 202
as % of total exports ..... (1975) 11 (76) 18 (77) n.a.

Major imports ... (1975) textiles and other manufactured goods, food, fuels

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 128 (76) 142 (77) 160
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 16 (76) 17 (77) n.a.

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) 16 (76) -41 (77) n.a.

Main trading partners ..... U.K., European Community, U.S.

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 7.5

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 40
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 4.6

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.7%

% population in urban areas ..... (1960) 23 (1974) 31

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1973) 47

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... (1977) 2

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 47.5 (15-64 yrs.) 49.5 (65+ yrs.) 3.0

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 133

People per physician ..... (1973) 11,200

Major causes of death (1975) measles, infectious hepatitis, typhoid fever

Major disease(s) ... (1975) measles, chicken pox, whooping cough

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1973) 99

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 33

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1974) total 38.1 male 43.0 female 33.1
Secondary .. (15-19) (1974) total 55.4 male 66.3 female 44.0
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973) total 1.0 male 1.7 female 0.3

Energy production as % of consumption ..... (1970) 24

*Estimate in 1978 World Bank Annual Report. Believed to be too high due to use of unrealistic exchange rate.

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY GHANA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD 1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	7.5	17.4	5.2	13.4	11.1			
Loans	-	10.0	-	-	-			
Grants	7.5	7.4	5.2	13.4	11.1			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	2.9	11.9	2.4	5.1	6.9			
Loans	-	10.0	-	-	-			
Grants	2.9	1.9	2.4	5.1	6.9			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	2.8	3.9	2.2	6.5	3.0			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	2.8	3.9	2.2	6.5	3.0			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	2.8	3.9	2.2	6.5	3.0			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.4	1.0	0.3	2.5	0.8			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	2.4	2.9	1.9	4.0	2.2			
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.8	1.6	0.6	1.8	1.2			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.8	1.6	0.6	1.8	1.2			
Peace Corps	1.8	1.6	0.6	1.8	1.2			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	0.2	0.2	*	0.2	0.2			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.2	0.2	*	0.2	0.2			
a. MAP Grants	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.2			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	7.7	17.6	5.2	13.6	11.3			
Loans	-	10.0	-	-	-			
Grants	7.7	7.6	5.2	13.6	11.3			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	11.9	-	20.4	7.2				
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	10.0	-	20.4	7.2				
b. All Other Loans	1.9	-	-	-				

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	71.9	2.8	367.1
IBRD	-	48.0	-	190.5
IDA	-	9.0	-	105.3
AFDB	-	3.3	-	19.8
UNDP	-	0.4	2.8	35.0
Other UN	-	1.2	-	6.5
EEC	-	10.0	-	10.0

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	28.4	42.7	354.5
Germany	5.9	9.6	133.5
Canada	12.2	13.5	92.1
United Kingdom	5.6	4.9	68.7
Italy	0.3	0.3	14.4
Other	4.4	14.4	45.8

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	*	NA	*
Kuwait	*	NA	*

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	1.0	240.0
USSR	-	1.0	94.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	104.0
China	-	-	42.0

NA - Not available * Less than $50,000

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							a/
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	6,859	3,510	790	1,401	1,097	–	61
Total ..	6,859	3,510	790	1,401	1,097	–	61
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	7,130	5,141	844	250	620	275	–
Total ..	7,130	5,141	844	250	620	275	–
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	7,296	3,905	866	1,230	810	485	–
Total ..	7,296	3,905	866	1,230	810	485	–

a/Funds from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

U.S. Interests

Ghana, the first black African nation to obtain independence after WW II, is committed to revitalizing its economy on a stable, free enterprise basis. It has played an important role in African affairs and supports the United States. In addition, the U.S. has significant investments and obtains important natural products from Ghana. U.S. development assistance helps the Government of Ghana meet its economic development objectives by concentrating on improving small farmer agriculture.

Development Overview

Although Ghana ranks high among African countries in terms of statistical indicators, it has an unbalanced dual economy. Income in rural areas is substantially less than in urban areas. There is a sharp disparity in governmental services between urban and rural areas. Ghana is primarily an agricultural country although that sector produces less than half of GDP. About 70% of its foreign exchange earnings come from agriculture, chiefly cocoa. While large scale production units account for most of the acreage being cultivated for export crops, small scale farmers (15 acres or less) produce about 80% of the national food requirements. Accordingly, the Government now gives primary emphasis to the small farmer in its development policies.

Ghana's central development goal is growth with equity. Its development plan calls for a coordinated attack on poverty through programs in agriculture, health and public works which seek to increase participation by the poor. The policies outlined in the 1978/79 development budget are designed to stimulate production and employment.

Socio-Economic Performance

Ghana faces serious economic problems. The long unabated high rate of inflation has reached triple digit proportions. General shortages of imported food and manufactures are widespread and agriculture production has not kept pace with population. Serious balance of payments problems continue to impede industrial output, which is heavily dependent on imports. At the same time, Ghana possesses much of the human and natural resources essential to development. It has high level of trained personnel, a potentially productive agriculture, a basic physical infrastructure, and reasonable amounts of foreign investment.

The reconstituted Supreme Military Council, which has governed Ghana since July 1978, has embarked on broad program of economic reform. It has taken politically difficult steps to reverse the economic downturn of the past several years in its attempt to restore Ghana's development momentum. It has devalued the currency and tightened import controls, targeted a sharp reduction in the budget deficit, and adopted tight monetary and credit policies. Recently it entered into consultations with the International Monetary Fund on a comprehensive economic stabilization program including financial reforms.

GHANA

Ghana's 1978/79 development budget, whose goals and priorities generally coincide with A.I.D.'s development concerns, chiefly concentrates on completing previously started projects, with agriculture remaining the top priority. The major thrust of Ghanaian policy is to increase small-scale farmer productivity. Infrastructure investment emphasizes feeder road construction and extending potable water supplies in rural areas. The Ministry of Health is working out details of a primary health care program designed to have its greatest impact in rural Ghana.

Total Resources

The U.S. is one donor among many. Major donors are the IBRD, UK, Canada, Germany, EEC, UN agencies and the AFCB. Over one-third of Official Development Assistance is to agriculture through technical assistance and infrastructure activities that will benefit the small farmer. Health and human resources development follow in importance.

A.I.D. Strategy

The A.I.D. program selectively supports Ghana's expansion of social equity programs which provide the poorest Ghanaians with agricultural inputs and services and access to health facilities and which encourage participation by the poor in the development process.

The FY 80 program will support Ghanaian efforts to (1) formulate and execute rural development programs aimed at increasing small farmer productivity; (2) improve health services to the rural poor including maternal child health/population planning; and (3) develop district and regional government managers in agriculture and health.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

To help the GOG maintain some development momentum in the country while attempting to regain general stability for the economy, AID has proposed:
-- $7.0 mil in Development Assistance chiefly to continue projects aimed at increasing small farmer productivity and developing rural services.
-- $13.5 mil in PL-480 (Titles I and II) in commodity import and maternal/child health and school feeding programs.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	31	29	29
PASA[c]	5	7	7
Contract	15	24	24
Total	51	60	60
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	75	88	85
Contract	–	–	–
Total	75	88	85

[a] U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
[b] FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
[c] Participating agency technicians.
[d] Programmed during the fiscal year.

GHANA

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	7,500	2,000
Grants	4,149	7,955	8,692
Total AID	4,149	15,455	10,692
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	10,000	10,000
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	3,153	3,904	3,534
Total P.L. 480	3,153	13,904	13,534
Total AID and P.L. 480	7,302	29,359	24,226

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	48.1	6,200	47.7	6,200
Rice	–	–	10.0	2,800	10.0	2,800
Feedgrains	–	–	10.0	1,000	10.0	1,000
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		–		10,000		10,000
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		2,304		3,305		3,284
World Food Programs		849		599		250
Gov't.-to-Gov't		–		–		–
Title II Total		3,153		3,904		3,534
Total P.L. 480		3,153		13,904		13,534

U.S. assistance will also include agricultural commodities. The sale of agricultural commodity inputs, under a PL 480 Title I program, will be the major U.S. input to a multi-donor package of assistance to Ghana's stabilization program by providing much needed food imports and stimulating domestic production. In addition, the Title II food program will reach 250,000 persons in maternal/child health and school feeding programs.

MISSION DIRECTOR Irvin D. Coker

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM GHANA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
MANAGED INPUT DELIVERY/AGRIC. SERVICES	*	G	641-0067	76	3,475	2,007	1,500	2,100	1,855	2,000	740
MANAGED INPUT DELIVERY/AGRIC. SERVICES		L	641-0067	77	10,000	---	---	7,500	---	2,000	20,000
AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT	*	G	641-0070	75	1,501	919	341	300	100	420	---
FARMERS ASSOCIATION/AGRIC-BUSINESS(PVO)	*	G	641-0072	77	2,250	282	1,400	1,000	500	1,500	850
DISTRICT PLANNING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	*	G	641-0073	77	340	46	1,500	550	800	950	2,160
DEV. APPLICATIONS OF INTERMRDIATE TECH.	*	G	641-0084	79	---	---	400	300	650	800	1,750
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					18,066	3,254	5,141	11,750	3,905	7,670	
GRANTS					8,066	3,254	5,141	4,250	3,905	5,670	
LOANS					10,000	---	---	7,500	---	2,000	
POPULATION PLANNING											
DANFA RURAL HEALTH FAMILY PLAN.		G	641-0055	76	4,453	4,149	---	200	---	104	---
POPULATION PROGRAM SUPPORT		G	641-0064	71	1,835	1,073	---	762	---	---	---
PROGRAMS IN POPULATION DYNAMICS		G	641-0087	77	600	141	275	334	---	200	---
POPULATION PLANNING AND RURAL DEV.	*	G	641-0098	79	---	---	569	120	866	650	3,265
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,888	5,363	844	1,416	866	954	
GRANTS					6,888	5,363	844	1,416	866	954	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH											
DANTA RURAL HEALTH FAMILY PLAN		G	641-0055	76	1,670	1,249	---	300	---	121	---
MGMT. RURAL HEALTH SERVICES		G	641-0068	76	2,150	1,539	---	611	---	---	---
DELIVERY OF RURAL HEALTH SERVICES	*	G	641-0082	80	---	---	---	---	620	500	8,880
COMMUNITY HEALTH TEAM SUPPORT	*	G	641-0088	79	---	---	250	200	410	150	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,820	2,788	250	1,111	1,230	771	
GRANTS					3,820	2,788	250	1,111	1,230	771	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
ECONOMIC & RURAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	*	G	641-0077	77	1,277	708	620	650	445	650	360
WOMEN IN GHANIAN DEVELOPMENT		G	641-0083	76	652	269	---	228	---	---	---
TRANSPORTATION MAINT. TRAINING CENTER	*	G	641-0089	80	---	---	---	---	365	200	2,135
COMMUNITY DEV. STAFF TRAINING (PVO)		G	641-0095	78	397	---	---	250	---	147	---

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM GHANA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,326	977	620	1,128	810	997	
GRANTS					2,326	977	620	1,128	810	997	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
WOMENS SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIAL COPS	*	G	641-0093	79	---	---	275	50	485	300	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	275	50	485	300	
GRANTS					---	---	275	50	485	300	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					31,100	12,382	7,130	15,455	7,296	10,692	
GRANTS					21,100	12,382	7,130	7,955	7,296	8,692	
LOANS					10,000	---	---	7,500	---	2,000	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: GHANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Managed Input Delivery and Agricultural Services (MIDAS)	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 1,855 (Grant)	LIFE OF PROJECT 37,326 Grant 8,070 Loan 30,000
NUMBER 641-0067 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 292	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76 / ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To increase small farmer production through development of a coordinated national program to provide more and improved agricultural inputs - fertilizers, seed, credit, services and technologies.

Background and Progress to Date: A major constraint to increasing agricultural production and small farmer income is the lack of coordination by institutions providing vital inputs and services to farmers. The MIDAS project is designed to address this constraint by assisting participating Ghanaian agencies in providing more and better inputs and services including credit, fertilizer, improved seeds, marketing services, applied research and intermediate technology to target groups of small farmers. Three seed and two agriculture credit technicians are continuing to work with their counterparts developing their programs. The first MIDAS loan of $10.0 million was authorized in FY 76 to finance purchase of commodities supporting the program. Local currency generated by commodity imports will fund expansion of the small farmer loan activity. The MIDAS Executive Committee has been established by The Ghanaian Government and is functioning effectively. A comprehensive study on the economics of small farm systems and socio-economic conditions in the Atebubu District, a target area, is underway. The Extension Service continues demonstrating new technical packages and will include new findings from the research component as they evolve. Simplified loan procedures have been developed and are being field tested in the farm loan offices prior to final approval and implementation.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOG provides training facilities, office and clerical support staff for U.S. technicians, land and capital for project activities and counterpart personnel ($11.7 million).

Beneficiaries: Major beneficiaries are small-scale farmers cultivating ten acres or less. It is estimated that 28,500 farmers will be reached by FY 79 with credit and production inputs and total benefits should begin to benefit 75% of the rural population by 1983. With over a million rural families the A.I.D. cost per family will be about $45.00.

FY 80 Program: Strengthen MIDAS Executive Committee. Strengthen Ghana Seed Company operations and upgrade contract growers' competence. Data from studies of small farmers will be used to maximize farmer participation in research activities and increase probability of results being implemented.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Farm Loan Offices established	39
Small farmers reached with improved inputs & services	68,000
Seed Multiplication Units established	4
Pilot Marketing System (district level)	1
Small farm research station	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Technical Services, long-term (72 pm) and short-term (15 pm)	720
Training: Long-term US (84 pm) & short-term (30 pm)	135
Commodities: Equipment, machinery, vehicles, training aids, tool sets, spare parts	500
Other Costs: Research activities, local travel, project support	500
Total	1,855

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	13,975	2,007	11,968
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,500	9,600	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	15,475	11,607	3,868
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,855	20,740	38,070

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Experience, Inc.
Clapp and Mayne, Inc.
Virginia State College

PROGRAM: GHANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Agriculture Management Development	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 100		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,927
NUMBER 641-0070 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 291	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY81

Purpose: To develop a self-sustaining indigenous agricultural management and planning training capability which will lead to improved allocation and utilization of agricultural sector resources.

Background and Progress to Date: The Manpower Development Division in the Ministry of Agriculture has been established. The first two cycles of classes of the Agriculture Regional Management Seminars (ARMS) have been completed. Four hundred forty persons were trained including most senior civil servants in the Ministry of Agriculture. The third cycle of Management training programs for all agricultural managers at the regional and district levels (ARMS) is being implemented. A management training program for agricultural sector boards and corporations has been initiated (i.e. Ag. Dev. Bank). A program leading to a Diploma in Agricultural Administration (DAA) is in its fourth cycle while a 2 year Master level study program (MAA) is in its second cycle of students.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Ghana is completing major renovations to Kwadaso College, the training site of the ARMS program, and is paying staff salaries, staff housing and food and lodging for trainees ($3.1 million).

Beneficiaries: The Ministry of Agriculture provides services to the rural population in order to promote greater productivity, hence greater income and a higher standard of living. The improved delivery of these services through better management will help improve the standard of living of the rural poor. Two hundred fifty thousand farm families should be affected making the A.I.D. cost per family $8.00.

FY 80 Program: The third cycle of the ARMS program will be completed and the fourth cycle will be in effect. The fifth cycle of the DAA program will be completed as will the third cycle of the MAA program. The emphasis during this period will be on institutionalizing the program prior to the end of the project.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Manpower Development Division established in MOA	1
ARMS Cycles Completed	4
DAA Cycles Completed	5
MAA Cycles Completed	3

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Long-term technical advisor (12 pm)	100

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,501	919	82
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	341	300	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,842	1,219	23
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	100	-	1,927

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

U.S. Department of Agriculture and
U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare

PROGRAM: GHANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Farmer Associations and Agro-Business Development (PVO)	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
NUMBER 641-0072 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change transmitted March 21, 1978	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To support private and voluntary initiatives and action in order to determine appropriate and/or optimal means of achieving wide-scale rural improvement through farmer associations and rural-based business enterprises.

Background and Progress to Date: Ghana provides an environment in which private voluntary organizations (PVOs) can operate freely and assist the rural poor. PVOs such as the YMCA, Technoserve, Ghana Rural Reconstruction Movement, etc. are implementing activities including training small-scale rural craftsmen in business skills, promoting village development, and working with traditional African cultural groups as facilitators for development. Five PVOs have received FAAD sub-project activity grants to work with small-scale farmers, crop associations, and rural enterpreneurs. New farmer associations have been organized and their members and other rural enterpreneurs are in training. Community development projects including a feed mill and chick hatchery are in the design stage. Improved agricultural techniques are being introduced through demonstrations and extension work. Projects nearing completion include two sugar syrup mills, a crafts development center and a number of village health and sanitation projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: Each PVO is committed to providing at least 25% of the costs of each activity undertaken. These contributions are generally in kind representing the labor of the communities involved, land and locally available materials.

Beneficiaries: Through the several village development activities, farmer associations and rural enterprises established or strengthened, about 18,000 familes of the rural poor will benefit at a project cost of approximately $250 per family.

FY 80 Program: The original five PVOs will be completing their project activities. The last phase will ensure that these activities are self-sustaining. Catholic Relief Services and the Christian Service Committee project activities will be in their second year and three additional PVOs will be funded and their activities will be operational. PVO activities will include building a regional warehouse for provision of farming inputs, small farm tool implements, and small corn grinding mills and water pumps to farmers through Farm Service Centers sales and rentals.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Sub-project participants trained	1,200
Village development projects initiated	200
Rural enterprises and farmer associations established or strengthened	175
Regional agricultural service centers established	2

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	($ thousands) FY 80
Grants: Specific Support Grants to PVOs	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,250	282	1,968
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,400	1,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,650	1,282	2,368
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	850	5,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Private and Voluntary Organizations

PROGRAM: GHANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
District Planning and Rural Development	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 800		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,800
NUMBER 641-0073 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 293	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To strengthen the capability of selected regional, district and local level public institutions to design, implement, coordinate and evaluate public works projects and integrated development programs, involving the local population in all phases of this process.

Background and Progress to Date: To improve rural life the GOG has decentralized authority to district level governments giving them increased involvement and control over their development activities. Phase I of this project involves a Development Planning Advisor working with one district in preparing a development plan and budget. Following this will be Phase II for planning and implementing projects through village community organizations at the district level. Through this process local development interests and priorities will be determined. The intent is to develop methods and activities at the local level that can be replicated in other areas of the country.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOG will provide the District personnel and facilities support as well as various services and equipment from the central level for specific projects as identified. The local community will provide self-help labor as needed.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be the residents of the district affected by the program. The GOG's capability and capacity to plan and execute programs at the district level will be enhanced. Results of this project will serve as the basis for replicating the activity at the district level elsewhere in Ghana. With an estimated 14,500 families in the target district the A.I.D. cost per family is $330.00.

FY 80 Program: Under Phase I, to be completed during FY 79, a five year development plan and budget to increase production, employment and equity within the District will be completed. Phase II of the program, to begin FY 80, will undertake to implement some of the activities identified in Phase I.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Development plan prepared	X
Technologies and interventions for increasing agricultural production identified	20
Improved budget and accounting system for the target district	X
Off-farm income generating enterprises developed	5

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Four long-term technical advisors (48 pm) and short-term consultants (6 pm)	460
Training:	Short-term in U.S. and third countries (36 pm)	30
Commodities:	Survey and field equipment, self-help project equipment, motorbikes	130
Other Costs:	In-country training, district experimentation fund, research support and in-country travel	180
	Total	800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	340	46	294
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,500	550	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,840	596	1,244
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	800	2,160	4,800

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: GHANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Development Applications of Intermediate Technology	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 650		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,800
NUMBER 641-0084 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p.295	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY83

Purpose: To create a system which will provide information on low cost technologies and which will develop, adapt and market such technologies throughout rural Ghana.

Background and Progress to Date: The search for appropriate technologies is a recent development emphasis, based on a recognition that local skills and materials can be mobilized in ways which may allow development benefits to reach poorer elements of rural societies in a manner that is self-sustaining. This search for simple, low-cost technology is particularly important in Africa where many countries cannot afford the costs, especially the foreign exchange, of capital intensive imported technology. Ghana in particular has recognized this need and has attempted, with initial success, to fabricate, test, and distribute hand tools and implements which will increase agricultural and small scale industrial production. These innovations will improve the working conditions and productivity of the rural people.

This project, to begin in FY 79, will support the systematic and coordinated development of these appropriate technologies.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOG will provide the capital costs for three technology centers as well as the maintenance and operating expenses. Housing, offices and clerical support will be provided by the GOG for the U.S. technical advisors who are working on the project ($912,000).

Beneficiaries: The project will work directly with local organizations which assist craftsman and small entrepreneurs among the rural and urban poor. Innovations developed under this project will be available to at least one quarter of the rural farm families of Ghana. The resultant A.I.D. cost per family would be $5.00.

FY 80 Program: The central information center will be further developed and strengthened. Concurrent with the establishment of the information system, technical assistance, equipment and materials will be provided to support research efforts on tool d velopment and prototype testing, production techniques, and marketing.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Technology centers providing consulting services	3
Technology transfer/dissemination mechanisms operational	5
Sub-projects implemented	20
Central information depository on intermediate technology functioning	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Two long-term advisors (24 pm) and short-term consultant services (10 pm)	250
Training:	Short-term non-academic participants (15 pm)	30
Commodities:	Vehicles, machines, equipment and supplies	100
Other Costs:	Local travel and product development research grants	270
	Total	650

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	300	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	400	300	100
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	650	1,750	2,800

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: GHANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CF 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Population Planning and Rural Development (POPRUD)	Population Planning	FY 80 866		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,700
NUMBER 641-0098 NEW ☐ GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Change to be Transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To integrate population activities into Ghana's overall development program, thereby supporting the country's efforts to reduce the population growth rate.

Background and Progress to Date: This project builds on the Population Program Support Project (641-0064) and the Program in Population Dynamics Project (641-0087). Since 1971 A.I.D. has provided technical assistance, training, research and curriculum development, contraceptives and other commodities in support of the Ghana National Family Planning Program (GNFPP). The two previous A.I.D. assisted projects have helped Ghana achieve a higher level of family planning knowledge and practice than is found in most African countries, but have yet to have an appreciable impact on the population growth rate. This project continues to support the work of the GNFPP. It also gives greater attention to the integration of population planning and development. It strenghthens the Government of Ghana's (GOG) efforts to modify the economic and social conditions which reinforce the traditional cultural value placed on large families and to build motivation for smaller families in the entire social fabric. The strategy and program thrust of this project grows out of the conclusions of a joint GOG/USAID evaluation of the accomplishments and shortcomings of the GNFPP and A.I.D. population assistance from 1971-1978.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOG will provide budget support to the GNFPP, Ministry of Health, the University of Ghana, and other agencies involved in population research and family planning ($8.4 million). The International Labor Organization is assisting in integration of population and development planning.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries of this project will be the rural families who receive family planning information and services as an integral part of health, agricultural, education and social welfare programs. There should be indirect benefits that impact on all Ghanaians because of a reduction in the population growth rate. An estimated 400,000 families will benefit directly at a cost to A.I.D. of $8.40 per family.

FY 80 Program: Operations research, technical assistance, distribution of commodities, training and public awareness campaigns on population dynamics and the value of family planning to maternal and child health will be undertaken. Emphasis will be on strengthening outreach programs at the regional and local level.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Regional population and development analyses and awareness seminars	9
Project specific plans for integration of population and rural development	6
Personnel trained	1,000
Pamphlets, film strips, posters, slide shows produced	20
Research projects completed	10
Family planning acceptors (families)	400,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Short-term technical (7 pm)	80
Training: Short-term in U.S. (18 pm)	40
Commodities: Contraceptives, vehicle, communications materials	516
Other Costs: Research and evaluation, seminars, in-country training	230
Total	866

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	569	120	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	569	120	449
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	866	3,265	4,700

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Principal Contractors or Agencies
To be selected

PROGRAM: GHANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Delivery of Rural Health Services	Health	FY 80 820	LIFE OF PROJECT 9,300	Grant 5,300 Loan 4,000
NUMBER 641-0082 GRANT ☐ LOAN ☒ NEW ☒ CONTINUING ☐	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Program, p. 288	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY85

Purpose: To provide primary health care services to the people in rural areas through the use of low-cost, integrated health delivery systems.

Background: Ghana's limited medical resources have been primarily used to develop urban health facilities and to train highly specialized professionals who provide services to these urban populations. It is estimated that 70% of the Ghanaian population (including urban poor) do not have access to the formal health care system of the country. Building on the experiences of the Danfa Rural Health and Family Planning project and the Management of Rural Health Services Project, the(GOG) Government of Ghana will expand services which will serve as the basic planning document for the national program has been prepared by the GOG.

This project will include components of family planning, nutrition, village sanitation, epidemic disease control and traditional medicine, as part of the overall program.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOG will provide training and health care facilities, counterpart personnel, office space and administrative support, trainees, and local training materials ($4.8 million). The Canadian International Development Agency also is expected to assist with elements of the rural delivery implementation in the Upper Region.

Beneficiaries: The project will focus on five rural districts with an estimated population of 18,000 familes per district. By FY 84 essential services should be available to all district residents, making the A.I.D. cost per family $103.00.

FY 80 Program: Support will be provided for five districts and the Center for Scientific Research into Herbal Medicine. Funding will be provided for technical assistance, training and commodities and some local currency costs (e.g. in-country training) necessary to implement the system designed by the Ministry of Health.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Training of community health aides (including traditional birth attendants, leaders and indigenous practitioners)	100
Training of Superintendents and Public Health Specialists	50
Training of District Medical Officers	20
Upgraded herbal medicine research center	X
Establishment of primary health care systems in rural districts	5
Establishment and institutionalization of rural medical logistics system	X
Nutrition centers established	9

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Five long-term advisors (70 pm) and short-term consultants (6 pm)	575
Training: Long-term academic (72 pm) and short-term non-academic (15 pm)	100
Commodities: Vehicles, training-aids, medical supplies and equipment	95
Other Costs: Local travel and materials	50
Total	820

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	820	8,480	9,300

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: GHANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Community Health Team Support	Health	FY 80 410		LIFE OF PROJECT 660
NUMBER 641-0088 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 289	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To establish a post-graduate level program in community health within the Ghana Medical School (GMS) in order to provide the number of trained physicians necessary for an effective rural health delivery system.

Background: Rural health delivery systems cannot function properly without the supervision and guidance of professional trained specialists, most preferably a physician. At present there is no recognized graduate course in Public Health for doctors within Ghana. Consequently, Ghana has not been able to field public health specialists needed at the local district level. To address this problem, graduate level programs will be established at the Ghana Medical School as part of the West African post-graduate College of Physicians, a regional organization formed by Nigeria, Liberia, Sierra Leone, the Gambia and Ghana. This project will assist the program through provision of consultants on curriculum development, specialized training of the faculty and staff, resources to upgrade the library, and equipment for a laboratory and field stations.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide faculty and staff, student stipends, and building maintenance ($854,000). The West African Health Secretariat will provide supporting costs of teaching specialists ($106,000).

Beneficiaries: The target beneficiaries are the rural poor in the areas that will be served by public health specialists who will be able to effectively coordinate the primary health care delivery system in their locality. During the life of this project a minimum of four Ghanaians graduates will be posted to rural districts which have an average of 18,000 families each making the A.I.D. cost per family $9.00.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will continue to provide short-term consultant services, laboratory equipment and specialized training to further develop and strengthen the faculty and curriculum, and complete funding of project.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Curriculum developed at Ghana Medical School	X
Graduate public health specialists trained	6
Facility constructed (or renovated) and equipped to house the graduate school	1
Training sites for rural practical experience established	5
Adequately equipped and staffed library	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Short-term technical advisors (15 pm)	125
Training: Three long-term academic in U.S. (81 pm) short-term non-academic (9 pm)	109
Commodities: Library and field station books and equipment	90
Other Costs: Local Travel and Support Costs	86
Total	410

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	250	200	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	250	200	50
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	410	–	660

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: GHANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Economic and Rural Development Management	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 80 445		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,700
NUMBER 641-0077 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 298	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To establish an effective planning, coordination and management training program for district and regional level officials and district council members.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Ghana (GOG) is committed to a comprehensive rural development policy to be carried out on a decentralized basis. Rural people are to be involved in the development process through district level planning and implementation systems. This project was requested by the government to prepare the districts to meet effectively these responsibilities. To date an intensive six month training of trainers programs has been completed with 25 graduates now posted as full-time professional management trainers in all regions of the country. Pilot management seminars have been completed in four regions. A program to complete a minimum of three weeks management training for all 65 districts of the country within calendar 1979 has been scheduled.

Host Country and Other Donors: The government provides salaries, operational costs, training support facilities and materials, room and board ($2.7 million).

Beneficiaries: This national program covers all 65 administrative districts and will be of some benefit to all rural Ghanaian families. Two hundred fifty thousand rural families will directly benefit. The A.I.D. cost per family will be $10.80.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will provide technical assistance, training and commodity support to assist the GOG to complete the first cycle of management training for all districts; design and conduct programs for a second cycle of training in not less than one-half the districts of Ghana; and increase the management consultancy aspect of the project in terms of on-the-job application.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Project Coordinating Committee established	X
Project Secretariat established	X
Regional training teams trained	9
District Councils trained (first, second, third cycles)	195
Decentralized ministry representatives trained (first, second, third cycles)	195
System established to update course content and teaching methodology	X
Consultant services provided in the regions	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Four long-term technicians (48 pm) and short-term consultant (2 pm)	315
Training:	Ten short-term participants in U.S. and third countries (30 pm)	40
Commodities:	Audio visual equipment and training aids	20
Other Costs:	Local travel and in-country project support	70
	Total	445

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,275	708	567
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	620	650	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,895	1,358	537
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	445	360	2,700

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

PROGRAM: GHANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Transportation Maintenance Training Program	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 80 365		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,500
NUMBER 641-0089 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 290	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To establish a capability to train Ghanaian personnel in the necessary skills to maintain the transportation systems supporting programs and provide services to the rural poor.

Background and Progress to Date: The Transportation Maintenance Training Program (TMTP) will provide in-service training, administrators, drivers, operators, mechanics, supply managers and technical specialists. The rural poor are confronted with serious problems in marketing produce and acquiring the necessary inputs for production.. Government services such as extension, health care, credit, and to some extent, primary education are inaccessible to the rural poor owing in large part to the lack of adequate transport support for outreach and extension programs. A primary reason for this weak transport capability is the lack of trained manpower to manage and maintain transportation equipment. It is this kind of training that will be provided by this project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Ghana will pay the complete cost of training for all program participants ($1.0 million).

Beneficiaries: Improved vehicle maintenance capability of GOG ministries will result in faster and more efficient delivery of goods and services to the rural poor. Two hundred thousand families should directly benefit from this at an A.I.D. cost per rural family of $6.10.

FY 80 Program: During 1980 a program of instruction will be developed, curricula and course materials prepared, and commodities procured to initiate training activities.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Training programs developed	4
Instructors trained	6
Training programs for students operational	4
Students trained	975

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Technical assistance long-term (12 pm) and short-term (15 pm)	265
Commodities:	Shop equipment, vehicle, tools, and instructional materials	25
Other Costs:	Operational costs	75
	Total	365

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	365	2,135	2,500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: GHANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Women's Small-Scale Industrial Enterprises	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 485	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,360

NUMBER 641-0093 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐	NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82
		Advice of change to be submitted			

Purpose: To increase income generating activities and the productivity of small rural producers, primarily women, through the development of small-scale industrial cooperatives.

Background and Progress to Date: The lack of income generating activities in rural Ghana has hindered the ability of women to realize their full economic and social potential. The National Council on Women and Development (NCWD) has the mandate of improving the social and economic status of Ghanaian women. The NCWD has been vigorously pursuing efforts aimed at involving rural women more directly in the development and operation of small-scale industry and rural enterprises. This project will support the NCWD mandate by promoting the creation of small-scale, low-cost, intermediate technology industries operated by women as model demonstrations using locally available raw materials or industrial crops. The project is an outgrowth of the Women in Ghana Development Project (641-0083) and the Accelerated Impact Project (698-0410).

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide Ghanaian advisors; the staff required to implement the project including professional, administrative and technical personnel; and the land for the proposed enterprises ($625,000).

Beneficiaries: The project will directly benefit small producers, primarily women, residing in rural Ghana who will participate in village-level commercial/industrial activities. Indirect beneficiaries will be farm families who will be employed in the new enterprises, sell inputs or benefit from new products or services. While the number of families to benefit is difficult to determine at this stage of project development, a minimum of 30,000 families are expected to be affected, making the A.I.D. cost per family $45.00

FY 80 Program: Advisory services will help resolve problems relating to industrial administration. The establishment and operation of consumer and marketing cooperative associations will take place. Short-term observation training, technical advice, and funding will be provided in support of demonstration projects at various village locations.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Increased participation by women in the development of Ghana	X
Small-scale industrial cooperative network of village marketing and consumer associations	X
Increased production and consumption of indigenous materials and industrial crops	X
Technical/advisory service established to assist small-scale industrial cooperatives	X
Revolving fund established to assist small producers	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Short-term technical advisors (12 pm)	110
Training:	Short-term in the U.S. and third countries (35 pm)	60
Construction:	Construction/renovation of industrial sheds	75
Commodities:	Small-scale industrial equipment, audio-visual and other training aids, vehicles and office equipment	90
Other Costs:	Locally manufactured equipment, local travel, research and testing.	150
	Total	485

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	275	50	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	275	50	225
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	485	600	1,360

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: GUINEA

CP FO-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 4,696

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 150

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970-75) 1.3%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 1.7% (1970-1976) 7.2%

% national income received by low 20% of population . ( ) n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 41.0 male 39.4 female 42.6
(1965-1970) total 38.5 male 36.9 female 40.1

Literacy rate ..... (1972) total 10% male n.a. female n.a.
(1965) total 9% male 14% female 4%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954-77) 0.0%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 43

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1960) 210

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	rice	11	(1976)
Cash	palm oil	n.a.	(1977)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) coffee, pineapples

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) food

Proportion of labor force in agriculture ..... (1970) 84%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 130 (75) 139 (76) 203

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 163 (75) 192 (76) 219

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) -33 (75) -53 (76) -16

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.
as % of GNP ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.
Equivalent to n.a. months of imports ( )

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1975) alumina, bauxite

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 26 (76) 55 (77) 56
as % of total exports ..... (1975) n.a. (76) 27 (77) n.a.

Major imports ... (1975) petroleum products, metals, machinery and transport equipment

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 27 (76) 26 (77) 17
as % of total imports ..... (1975) n.a. (76) 21 (77) n.a.

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) n.a. (76) 79 (77) n.a.

Main trading partners ..... Communist countries, Western Europe, U.S.

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 99.1

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 54
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... ( ) n.a.

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967-77) 2.2%

% population in urban areas ..... ( ) n.a. (1976) 19

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 47

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 43.1 (15-64 yrs.) 54.0 (65+ yrs.) 2.9

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 172

People per physician ..... (1973) 22,300

Major causes of death (1967) infections and parasitic diseases, malaria, pneumonia

Major disease(s) ... (1974) malaria, inlfuenza, gonococcal infections

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1973) 87

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 11

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1971) total 16.5 male 22.5 female 10.6
Secondary .. (15-19) (1971) total 17.2 male 27.1 female 7.6
Post Secondary (20-24) ( ) total n.a. male n.a. female n.a.

Energy production as % of consumption ..... (1970) 1

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY GUINEA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	11.5	6.6	2.3	1.9	13.6			
Loans	8.6	5.2	2.3	0.7	5.2			
Grants	2.9	1.4	*	1.2	8.4			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.5	0.2	*	0.8	1.8			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.5	0.2	*	0.8	1.8			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	11.0	6.4	2.3	1.1	11.8			
Loans	8.6	5.2	2.3	0.7	5.2			
Grants	2.4	1.2	-	0.4	6.6			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	8.6	5.2	2.3	0.7	5.2			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	8.6	5.2	2.3	0.7	5.2			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	2.4	1.2	*	0.4	6.6			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	2.4	1.2	*	0.4	6.6			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Int'l. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	11.5	6.6	2.3	1.9	13.6			
Loans	8.6	5.2	2.3	0.7	5.2			
Grants	2.9	1.4	*	1.2	8.4			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	2.4	10.0	-				
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	2.4	10.0	-				
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-				

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	2.3	16.9	152.6
IBRD	-	-	-	73.5
IDA	-	-	8.0	29.0
AFDB	-	-	5.6	13.8
UNDP	-	2.1	3.0	32.1
Other UN	-	0.2	0.3	4.2

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 197	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	1.3	4.1	31.0
Italy	0.1	0.1	18.3
Germany	*	*	3.3
France	0.3	0.2	2.3
Japan	0.1	0.5	2.3
Canada	0.7	0.1	1.3
Other	0.1	3.2	3.5

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977.	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	0.2	NA	27.1
Saudi Arabia	0.2	NA	11.6
Libya	-	NA	11.0
Qatar	-	NA	4.0
Kuwait	-	NA	0.5

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	1.0	388.0
USSR	-	1.0	201.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	110.0
China	-	-	77.0

NA - Not available * Less than $50,000

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	1,810	1,810	–	–	–	–	–
Total ..	1,810	1,810	–	–	–	–	–
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	2,500	2,500	–	–	–	–	–
Total ..	2,500	2,500	–	–	–	–	–
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	2,200	2,200	–	–	–	–	–
Total ..	2,200	2,200	–	–	–	–	–

U.S. Interests

Guinea is one of the least developed African countries but its agricultural and mineral resources promises good productive potential. Major investments by private American companies in the development of Guinea's natural resources are important to the U.S. because Guinea is a prime source of aluminum and bauxite for U.S. industry.

Development Overview

Guinea's present five year economic development plan gives priority to agriculture. The agricultural sector in Guinea is stagnant but could expand and increase yields. Among the major obstacles to increasing agricultural production are insufficient domestic investment, lack of qualified personnel to carry out vital research and extension activities, and restrictive economic policies. The chronic food deficit has required Guinea to expand scarce foreign exchange to import food. Guinea has made efforts to improve upon its food scarcities, although rice production is expected to continue to fall short of needs.

Guinea has a favorable balance of trade because of bauxite exports to the U.S. However, its financial position is still weak and adversely affected by debt servicing requirements, decreased capital inflow, and the Government's dependence on imported food. With an inconvertible currency and limited foreign exchange reserves the Government of Guinea (GOG) is restricted in the development programs it can mount on its own. Population growth is high despite high infant death rates and low life expectancy.

Socio-Economic Performance

The Government of Guinea is committed to development and improving the economic well-being of its people. Increased emphasis is being given to food production through better cultivation, mechanized production brigades, improvement to roads, and increased attention to the pricing mechanism. The GOG has consistently stressed equal distribution of resources and income.

External Donors

Bilateral agricultural assistance is offered by several Eastern European countries and the People's Republic of China. The European Community is developing projects valued at $80 million in various fields including agriculture. The World Bank also provides assistance. The United Nations Development Program assists in infrastructural support, rural development, health and human resources at a present yearly level of $4 million. With the reestablishment of relationships between Guinea and France, French assistance should gradually increase.

A.I.D. Strategy

The small U.S. technical assistance program in Guinea is concentrated on improving agricultural research and demonstration institutions as well as on training of research and extension specialists. The major activity in agricultural production and training will strengthen Guinea's two

main research institutions and establish a demonstration farm and research substation.

The U.S. continues to aid Guinea through PL 480 Title I, which is expected to total about $5.5 million in FY 1979. This aid will help Guinea meet food production deficits. Funds generated from PL 480 Title I sales have been used to pay local costs for development projects, including vaccines and medicines, school construction and port development. Present and future local currency generations will be used to meet local costs of the A.I.D.-financed agricultural production project. PL 480 Title II donations are provided the World Food Program for assistance in co-operative development.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Project construction for the Agriculture Research, Training and Demonstration facilities will begin in 1979 and should be completed in 1980.

Participants presently in training in the U.S. are scheduled to return to Guinea in FY 80 to begin working in the new agriculture research and training facilities.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	–	1	1
PASA[c]	–	–	–
Contract	1	7	7
Total	1	8	8
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	7	7	7
Contract	–	–	–
Total	7	7	7

[a] *U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.*
[b] *FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.*
[c] *Participating agency technicians.*
[d] *Programmed during the fiscal year.*

GUINEA

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	203	1,250	3,253
Total AID	203	1,250	3,253
P.L. 480**			
Title I	5,500	6,000	6,000
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	6,603	–	–
Total P.L. 480	12,103	6,000	6,000
Total AID and P.L. 480	12,306	7,250	9,253

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	5.3	1,900	10.6	1,400	13.3	1,800
Rice	9.4	1,700	10.0	2,800	10.9	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	3,000
Vegoil	2.8	1,900	2.4	1,800	1.8	1,200
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		5,500		6,000		6,000
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		–		–		–
World Food Programs		–		–		–
Gov't.-to-Gov't		38		–		–
		6,565		–		–
Title II Total		6,603		–		–
Total P.L. 480		12,103		6,000		6,000

Senegal Mission Director: Norman M. Schoonover

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM GUINEA

CP [illegible]

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
AGRIC. PRODUCTION CAPACITY AND TRAINING	*	G	675-0201	76	2,798	258	2,500	1,250	2,200	3,253	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,798	258	2,500	1,250	2,200	3,253	
GRANTS					2,798	258	2,500	1,250	2,200	3,253	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					2,798	258	2,500	1,250	2,200	3,253	
GRANTS					2,798	258	2,500	1,250	2,200	3,253	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: GUINEA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Guinea Agricultural Production Capacity and Training	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 2,200		LIFE OF PROJECT 7,498
NUMBER 675-0201 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 305	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To assist the Government of Guinea (GOG) to increase the production of food crops through strengthening its agricultural research, education and extension.

Background and Progress to Date: The GOG rural development strategy calls for a rapid increase in agricultural productivity. The GOG's major constraints in achieving increased productivity is the lack of trained manpower at all levels. The project addresses these constraints through the development of integrated agricultural research/education/extension facilities. The project has been designed for implementation in two phases: (a) construction of research training and demonstration facilities and the development and implementation of programs for these facilities. (b) The construction consists of a building to house the Agronomic Research laboratory, the renovation of the Faculty of Agronomy at Faranah; and facilities for a demonstration farm complex at Tindo. The designs for the project construction have been submitted with a detailed list of all equipment necessary; seven Guinean participants are presently enrolled in agriculture M.S. programs in the U.S. and site preparation and construction is expected to be completed in 1979. The technical assistance teams required to assist and develop the research training and extension programs will be selected in FY 79.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOG will provide personnel and counterpart staff and local currency support costs, in the equivalency of $3,800,000.

Beneficiaries: The project's direct involvement with agricultural research, its upgrading of a main agricultural education facility and its training component for agricultural cadre, farmers and students are all designed to assist ultimately the small farmer with better crop varieties and livestock breeds, better agricultural techniques, and an improved agricultural extension service. Approximately 2,500 people will be trained annually.

FY 1980 Program: All construction at Faranah, Foulaya, and Tindo will be completed. Laboratory equipment will be installed and functioning. The seven Guinean M.S. participants now studying in the U.S. will return to work in the program. The U.S. technical assistance team will have begun to develop a research and training program and to organize the agricultural extension effort.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Researchers trained to M.S. level	12
Agricultural Research Laboratory at Foulaya equipped	X
Completion of construction and renovation of Agricultural School at Faranah	X
Demonstration Center at Tindo established	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Short-term consultants (20 P.M.)	160
Participant training: Short-term (20 P.M.)	40
Equipment: Research lab	425
Agricultural field equipment and vehicles	939
Classrooms	16
Construction: Agricultural research lab, demonstration farm	620
Total	2,200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,798	258	2,540
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,500	1,250	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	5,298	1,508	3,790
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,200	-	7,498

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Navy, Marshall, Gordon, Inc.

COUNTRY: GUINEA-BISSAU

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 619

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1975) 120

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1974-75) 7.1%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) n.a. (1970-1976) n.a.

% national income received by low 20% of population . ( ) n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 38.5 male 37.0 female 40.1
(1965-1970) total 36.5 male 35.0 female 38.1

Literacy rate ..... ( ) total n.a. male n.a. female n.a.
(1962) total 5% male 7% female 3%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954-77) n.a.

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... ( ) n.a.

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... ( ) n.a.

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	root crops, rice	20	(1977)
Cash	peanuts, coconuts	31	(1977)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) peanuts, coconuts

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) cereal grains

Proportion of labor force in agriculture ..... (1970) 86%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 15 (75) 17 (76) 15

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 19 (75) n.a. (76) 40

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) -4 (75) n.a. (76) -25

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 2.5 (75) n.a. (76) 18.5
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 0.4 (75) n.a. (76) 5.0

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.
Equivalent to n.a. months of imports ( )

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1975) peanuts, coconuts

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.
as % of total exports ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Major imports ... (1975) fuels, transport equipment

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.
as % of total imports ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) -36 (76) -37 (77) -12

Main trading partners ..... Portugal

External public debt as % of GNP. ( ) n.a.

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... ( ) n.a.
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... ( ) n.a.

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967-77) 0.8%

% population in urban areas ..... ( ) n.a. (1975) 2

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 40

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 37.3 (15-64 yrs.) 58.6 (65+ yrs.) 4.1

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... ( ) n.a.

People per physician ..... ( ) n.a.

Major causes of death (1970) tuberculosis, malaria

Major disease(s) ... (1974) gonococcal infections, amebiasis tuberculosis

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... ( ) n.a.

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. ( ) n.a.

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:

Primary ... (ages 5-14)	(1975)	total 48.2	male 64.8	female 31.4
Secondary .. (15-19)	(1975)	total 6.5	male 9.1	female 4.1
Post Secondary (20-24)	( )	total n.a.	male n.a.	female n.a.

Energy production as % of consumption ..... ( ) n.a.

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY GUINEA–BISSAU

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	1.0	0.1	-	2.5	4.8			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.0	0.1	-	2.5	4.8			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	1.0	-	-	1.5	1.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.0	-	-	1.5	1.3			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	-	0.1	-	1.0	3.5			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	0.1	-	1.0	3.5			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	-	0.1	-	1.0	3.5			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	-	0.1	-	1.0	3.5			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	4.0	0.3	2.8	15.6
AFDB	4.0	-	-	9.2
UNDP	-	0.1	2.8	6.0
Other UN	-	0.2	-	0.4

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES((Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	10.8	24.1	43.0
Sweden	7.8	11.4	24.7
Norway	1.6	2.9	5.7
Netherlands	1.0	3.8	5.4
Other	0.4	6.0	7.2

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977.	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	3.5	NA	9.5
Libya	3.0	NA	3.5
Kuwait	0.5	NA	2.2
UAE	-	NA	2.0
Qatar	-	NA	1.0
Nigeria	-	NA	0.8

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	11.0	-	31.0
USSR	11.0	-	11.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	3.0
China	-	-	17.0

NA - Not available UAE - United Arab Emirates

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	1,260	650	-	-	610	-	-
Total ..	1,260	650	-	-	610	-	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	2,440	1,590	-	-	850	-	-
Total ..	2,440	1,590	-	-	850	-	-
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	1,525	1,115	-	-	410	-	-
Total ..	1,525	1,115	-	-	410	-	-

U.S. Interest

Guinea-Bissau, one of the poorer countries in Africa, gained independence from Portugal in 1974 after a long and economically debilitating struggle. The United States interest is to assist Guinea-Bissau pursue economic and political development, and to encourage its established non-aligned policy.

Development Overview

About 98% of Guinea-Bissau's 619,000 people live in rural areas, and 86% of the labor force works in the agriculture sector. Recent data on the performance of the economy indicate that the GNP is in the neighborhood of $70 million dollars or about $120 in per capita income. In terms of human well-being, the population fairs poorly with the literacy rate currently estimated at less than 10% and life expectancy estimated at 41 years. Guinea-Bissau's infant death rate at 208 per 1,000 is one of the worst in the modern world. The Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB) has not adopted or implemented an economic development plan, but it has explicitly stated its priorities and goals on several occasions. A fundamental tenet of Guinea-Bissau's development goals is that progress must be accompanied by an equitable distribution of resources. A multi-year development plan is in preparation.

Socio-Economic Performance

Prior to the 11-year war for independence, Guinea-Bissau's small farm economy was able to satisfy domestic demands for basic foods and also supply a modest surplus of rice for export. Since then, the GOGB's efforts to increase agricultural production were retarded by a 50% drop in rainfall over a two-year period in 1976 and 1977 which decreased production and required imports of rice.

As a result, the trade deficits increased and foreign earnings decreased. The GOGB's efforts to increase exports and monitor imports have met with enough success to reduce the import-export ratio from 7 to 1 in 1975 to 3 to 1 in 1977. Further, with the rainfall in 1978, the projected rice harvest in 1979 should virtually eliminate imports of rice which accounted for 20% of all imports in 1976 and 1977. Even in periods of more abundant rainfall, however, the economy is severely constrained by inadequate capital, a paucity of skilled personnel, rudimentary roads and communications systems and the lack of the most elementary equipment and supplies. Despite these constraints and the recent disruptions to cash crops and subsistence production, the agriculture sector provides the best potential in the short run to increase total output and improve the balance of trade. Thus, the GOGB's first priorities are to regain self-sufficiency in rice production and to increase exports.

Literacy is another of the GOGB's priorities. In 1975, less than 10% of the population was literate. Since then, the Government has consistently programmed activities to sensitize both adults and children to the need for schooling and by 1977 education received the second highest allocation from the public budget. Literacy rates have improved by several percentage points with over 100,000

adults and children in school; and a new national education system for every child. Furthermore, the GOGB has sent over 600 students overseas to acquire skills in health care, social work, economics, among others.

External Donors

In 1977, France provided $1,760,000 in capital assistance and $140,000 in technical assistance, particularly for development of telecommunications and agriculture. Sweden financed projects in health, telecommunications, fisheries, and education for a total $8,500,000. The Federal Republic of Germany donated $1,570,000 to support the national system of government-managed warehouses.

A.I.D. Strategy

The A.I.D. strategy in Guinea-Bissau is two-pronged. The first is to concentrate its activities on a limited number of labor intensive technologies for use by rural poor people. This approach will strengthen the ties between the institutions and the people on one hand while assuring that key institutional constraints are addressed on the other. The Agricultural Development project and the joint A.I.D./FAO Rice Production project create plant pathology and seed laboratories as well as rural storage facilities and encourage the use of improved agricultural practices. The first phase of the rice production project has been so successful among poor farmers that the GOGB has asked that it be used as a model in other parts of the country. Similarly in education, A.I.D. is assisting in both the construction of school training facilities and in the design and administration of primary school teacher training programs.

The second part of A.I.D.'s strategy is to program flexible food assistance. The lack of rainfall in 1976 and 1977 reduced staple food production in Guinea-Bissau by an estimated 50%, leading the Government to request and receive emergency food assistance from the international donor community. A.I.D. anticipates the need for an additional 4,000 metric tons of PL-480 Title II assistance. Programming of food assistance to permit free distribution

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

*Guinea-Bissau has potential for agricultural development. The thrust of A.I.D.'s program is to support the GOGB's efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in food production and provide employment opportunities for the country's rural poor majority.

*The rains in 1978 have been excellent and a better than normal harvest is expected. There is reason to believe that Guinea-Bissau will be self-sufficient again in rice and corn in 1980.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	3	4	4
PASA[c]	–	1	1
Contract	2	5	5
Total	5	10	10
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	5	4	3
Contract	5	6	3
Total	10	10	6

[a]U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
[b]FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
[c]Participating agency technicians.
[d]Programmed during the fiscal year.

CP 80-08(10-78)

RESOURCE FLOWS

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	328	3,074	1,426
Total AID	328[a]	3,074	1,426
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	3,141	473	455
Total P.L. 480	3,141	473	455
Total AID and P.L. 480	3,469	3,547	1,881

*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.

**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

CP 80-14(10-78)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total						
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		–		–		–
World Food Programs		679		473		455
Gov't.-to-Gov't		2,804		–		–
Title II Total		3,483		473		455
Total P.L. 480		3,483		473		455

a/Includes resource flows of funds from Section 496(a) of the FAA, 1974 as follows: In FY 1978, $188,000 and FY 1979, $834,000.

to mothers and children and to schools is being carried out by WFP. No voluntary agencies are operating in Guinea-Bissau and the GOGB does not have the personnel, management resources or the infrastructure to implement a multi-year food assistance program. The receipt and distribution of emergency food has helped to overcome some of these deficiencies.

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER: James O'D. Maher

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM GUINEA–BISSAU

CP 69-02(10-70)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT	*	G	657-0002	77 a/	1,000	140	500	400	350	310	500
RICE PRODUCTION	*	G	657-0004	79	—	—	475	250	400	180	1,125
ARTISANAL FISHING	*	G	657-0006	79	—	—	365	130	135	370	—
FOOD CROP PROTECTION	*	G	657-0007	78	150	—	250	150	230	215	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,150	140	1,590	930	1,115	1,075	
GRANTS					1,150	140	1,590	930	1,115	1,075	
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
PRIMARY TEACHER TRAINING	*	G	657-0003	77 a/	610	—	850	450	410	351	646
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					610	—	850	450	410	351	
GRANTS					610	—	850	450	410	351	
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					1,760	140	2,440	1,380	1,525	1,426	
GRANTS					1,760	140	2,440	1,380	1,525	1,426	
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	

a/ Includes funding under Section 496(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act

* *Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: GUINEA-BISSAU

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Agriculture Development	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 350		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,850[a/]
NUMBER 657-0002 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 312	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To provide Guinea-Bissau with supplemental assistance to increase agricultural production through: (1) seed production and storage; (2) plant disease identification; and (3) land reclamation.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB) has set a high priority on developing its agriculture potential. Guinea-Bissau has an abundance of relatively flat, fertile land and this project assists the GOGB to meet its goal of self-sufficient food production by 1980 and to become a food exporter by 1981.

In the longer-run, however, the development of Guinea-Bissau's agricultural resources requires significant improvements in plant disease control, in seed development and multiplication technologies, and in the organization and maintenance of seed storage facilities. The building of small dikes and other land reclamation activities also are required to reclaim fertile agricultural resources.

To date six bissauean participants have been trained in seed and seed storage technologies and preliminary designs for a seed laboratory have been completed. Designs for the plant pathology laboratory have been completed and participants have been trained in the use and maintenance of land reclamation equipment.

Host Country and Other Donors: The present program is coordinated with the United Nations and other international donors' programs. The GOGB contribution is estimated at $1.25 million (35% of total project costs) for counterpart personnel, staff salaries, existing seed storage facilities, and laboratory space. Participating small farmers will provide most of the labor.

Beneficiaries: The entire farm labor force of Guinea-Bissau will benefit from improved disease control and seed programs. At lease 1,000 farmers will benefit from the early phases of the land reclamation activities and the country as a whole should benefit from increased domestic food supplies and, perhaps, additional export earnings.

FY 1980 Program: Complete construction of seed and plant pathology laboratories, provide technical assistance and in-country training for their operation; and to finance a long-term advisor in land reclamation.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Laboratory facilities for seed testing, plant pathology and soils conservation	2
Laboratory technicians trained	10
Local farmers/technicians trained in-country	230
New and renovated seed storage facilities (in metric tons)	10,600
Hectares of land reclaimed	3-4,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Agricultural technicians (6 P.M.)	40
Construction: Laboratories - seed and plant pathology	200
Other Costs: Soils laboratory testing program and materials	110
Total	350

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,000[a/]	140	860
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	400	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,500	540	960
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	350	–	1,850[a/]

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected.

a/ Does not include obligation of $500 from Section 496 (a) funds obligated in FY 1977.

PROGRAM: GUINEA-BISSAU

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Rice Production	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 400		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000
NUMBER 657-0004 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 311	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To provide small farmers in the Geba River Basin and two other regions with the necessary equipment and materials to increase their rice, corn and sorghum production.

Background and Progress to Date: Guinea-Bissau has suffered a trade deficit due chiefly to the need for importing food. In 1975, food accounted for 40% of its total imports with rice as one of the major items. Before independence, Guinea-Bissau exported rice.

Since Guinea-Bissau has the potential to become again a food exporting country, the Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB) requested U.S. assistance for pilot rice production projects in selected dry areas of the country. Under the program, small farmers' production of rice in the Geba River Basin has increased from 300-500 kilograms to 4,000-5,000 kilograms per hectare. FAO collaborated with an excellent seed multiplication and selection program.

The future intention is to expand the pilot programs' 120 hectares of rice now under cultivation to 300-400 hectares. In addition, a design team will go to Guinea-Bissau to select two other regions into which the program will be introduced. The team will study also the feasibility of adding millet, corn and sorghum crops. Funding in 1980 will provide for technical assistance and the purchase of irrigation pumps, motors, and other hydraulic equipment.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOGB will provide logistic support, supervisory personnel, seeds and fertilizers, and mechanics to maintain equipment. The FAO is providing technical assistance in seed selection and multiplication and training local extension workers to work with participating farmers.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries are an estimated 500 small farmers and their families now in the project. By expanding the project to new areas, an additional 25,000 people will benefit indirectly from the increased availability of rice.

FY 1980 Program: The projection for FY 80 will expand the rice production program to two additional regions to be selected by the GOGB. $400,000 has been programmed to support the training, construction and commodities required for the program.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Pilot seed selection and multiplication projects	2
Small farmers trained	500

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Participants:	Short-term third country (33 P.M.)	50
Commodities:	Irrigation pumps, motors and hydraulic equipment and instruction materials	240
Construction:	Small warehouses	100
Other Costs:	Local communications, etc.	10
	Total	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	475	250	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	475	250	225
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	400	1,125	2,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected.

PROGRAM: GUINEA-BISSAU

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Small-Scale Fisheries	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 135		LIFE OF PROJECT 500
NUMBER 657-0006 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be transmitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: This project will promote: small-scale fishing through a pilot project and the development of a Fisheries Management Unit within the Fisheries Secretariat of the Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB).

Background and Progress to Date: This part of West Africa is known for its rich fish resources and, despite the paucity of information regarding Guinea-Bissau, there is every reason to believe that the opportunity exists to increase coastal catches by a substantial amount without danger of over-fishing. Fish are also a major part of the people's diet. The GOGB wants to develop a strong fisheries tradition, one that will permit Bissauean fishermen to adopt modern technology over archaic practices. It recognizes the magnitude of the problem which encompasses every aspect of fisheries. However, the GOGB lacks the managerial skill to develop and implement a rational fisheries program. Also, the supply of fishery materials, commodities, and transportation facilities are inadequate and often unavailable. The proposed project is a pilot demonstration for the development and improvement of fishing in Guinea-Bissau. Concurrently, assistance will be provided to the GOGB State Secretariat for Fisheries to assess and develop a fisheries management program.

Host Country and Other Donors: Sweden is providing $1.7 million in assistance to develop small-scale fisheries activities. The French government recently made several exploratory fishing and stock assessments. France is also providing credit for the purchase of two high-speed vessels and one light plane to be used in fisheries surveillance and enforcement work. Guinea-Bissau and Libya signed cooperation agreement in 1977 that called for the creation of a joint fishing venture.

Beneficiaries: This project will benefit approximately, 200 fishermen directly in the Cacheu region through training, marketing assistance and access to fishing supplies. Indirectly, it will benefit about 158,000 people in five regions through increased fish supplies.

FY 1980 Program: A system for providing credit for fishermen will be established and a marketing network will be made operational. A inventory list for the fishermens' store will be developed and a counterpart trained to manage the store and handle the sales and credit operation. One expert will be assigned to develop a small-planning unit within the State Secretariat for Fisheries.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Established fishermens' store with credit facilities	X
Established national marketing and distribution system	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Long-term technicians (18 P.M.)	135
Total	135

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	365	130	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	365	130	235
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	135	-	500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected.

PROGRAM: GUINEA-BISSAU

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Food Crop Protection	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 230		LIFE OF PROJECT 880
NUMBER 657-0007 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change Submitted September 5, 1978	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: Increase Guinea-Bissau's agricultural production by reducing losses through an improvement in crop protection measures.

Background and Progress to Date: Over 80% of the labor force in Guinea-Bissau is engaged in agriculture. But substantial food crops' losses are due to insects, plant diseases and other pests--obstacles to Guinea-Bissau's becoming a self-sufficient and an eventual rice-exporting country.

In 1976, two years after independence, a Crop Protection Service was established by the Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB). However, this agency's ability to function has been hampered severely by a lack of facilities, equipment, and adequately trained technicians. Therefore, this project will aid the Commissariat of Agriculture to make the Service an effective agent for combating insects and plant disease. The agreement was signed in 1978 and much needed equipment for existing facilities has been ordered. A technical assistance program is under way at the present time.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOGB will supply candidates for training as well as budgetary support to replace the USG as a donor on completion of the project. The West German Government presently is funding program of $500,000 for plant protection. Most of the funding, however, will be earmarked for additional equipment.

Beneficiaries: Needy farmers who comprise 50% of the labor force throughout Guinea-Bissau.

FY 1980 Program: A.I.D. funds will be provided for: (1) a qualified candidate to undertake long-term training in Management operations in a U.S. university; (2) training for extension work in Dakar, Senegal; and (3) for commodity purchases.

In addition, spare parts will be purchased for repair and maintenance of vehicles and spray equipment.

Major Outputs:	All Years
A functional crop protection service	X
Trained staff at field and headquarters level	25
Mobile units in operation and capable of emergency control operations	8
Small farmers trained	150

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Participants: 2 long-term (24 P.M.)	30
Commodities: Vehicles, sprayers, and spare parts	200
Total	230

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	150	-	150
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	250	150	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	400	150	250
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	230	250	880

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

PASA-USDA

PROGRAM: GUINEA-BISSAU

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Primary Teacher Training	Education and Human Resources	FY 80 410		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,010[a]
NUMBER 657-0003 NEW ☐ GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 313	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: Support the Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB) to: (1) expand its capacity to train primary school teachers; and (2) improve the quality of instruction in primary teacher training schools.

Background and Progress to Date: Under Portuguese rule, education in Guinea-Bissau received little attention. In 1960, only 2,000 children were enrolled in primary schools. Their curricula and instruction had little relevance to life in Guinea-Bissau. During the war for independence, the Africa Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde established 127 primary schools and by 1965, 13,400 children were attending primary school taught by teachers who had had only 4 years of school themselves.

The GOGB is now trying to train enough teachers to meet its goal of extending a primary education to all children. To do this, the GOGB estimates that it will have to train between 140 and 180 teachers a year. A.I.D. will assist the GOGB by renovating and expanding the capacity of a current teacher training center and by building a new school. The renovation and expansion of the existing school were recently completed. An educational consultant has helped the Ministry of Education develop an equipment inventory needed by the school.

Host Country and Other Donors: Contributions from the GOGB for this project include counterpart personnel, skilled and semi-skilled workers, construction sites, maintenance, and construction management. Portugal provides primary school teachers to Guinea-Bissau and conducts teacher training programs. Canada is financing an in-service training program for teachers. UNDP and UNESCO are assisting in school construction and are providing teaching materials.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be the prospective primary school teachers who attend the teacher training schools. An estimated 80,000 primary school children will directly benefit from the project within four years of the project's completion.

FY 1980 Program: To continue work started in FY 79 to renovate, expand and equip a primary teacher training center; complete designs for a new center; provide technical assistance about teaching methods and curriculum selection through foreign training.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Student training center (200 capacity) renovated/ expanded/equipped - Bolema	X
Student training (400 capacity) center built/ equipped - Bissau	X
Teacher trainers trained	10
Teachers trained	600

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Short-term technicians (12 P.M.)	98
Participants:	Short-term (39 P.M.)	59
Construction:	Contract costs and materials	153
	equipment and pedagogical materials	100
	Total	410

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	610[a]	–	610
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	850	450	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,460	450	1,010
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	410	140	2,010[a]

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
To be selected.

a/Does not include obligation of $506 from Section 496(a) funds obligated in FY 1977.

INDIAN OCEAN Programs (Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Comoros)

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 90-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	450	200	–	–	–	250	–
Total ..	450	200	–	–	–	250	–
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	450	200	–	–	–	250	–
Total ..	450	200	–	–	–	250	–

U.S. Interest

U.S. interest in the island nations off East Africa are political and developmental. These states are highly heterogeneous, varying in size from the Seychelles with 61,000 people to Madagascar with 8,252,000 in area; in economic and social indicators; in political orientations and human rights records. U.S. private investment is small although markets for U.S. exports exist. Their location makes them important to peaceful development throughout this region of the world, and suitable economic aid will encourage stability. The governments of these nations have recently convened inter-islands meetings on critical development problems and the United States supports these moves toward regional cooperation. The modest amounts of assistance shown in the Program Summary table above reflect A.I.D. plans to fund one project each in Mauritius and Seychelles during FY 79 and FY 80, at a level of $250,000 each year for Mauritius and $200,000 each year for the Seychelles. Food for Peace programs are also planned.

Madagascar and the Comoros

At present a small schoolchild-feeding project in Madagascar managed by a private voluntary organization receives support from U.S. Food for Peace (PL 480) commodities. The Comoros receive no U.S. assistance. In both countries the option of assistance is open but no projects are currently being designed. Small PL-480 Title I programs are planned in FY 79 and FY 80 for Madagascar under which 5,000 tons of rice will be provided each year.

ACTING DIRECTOR, REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICES OFFICE, EAST AFRICA (REDSO/EA): GEORGE RUBLEE

Previous Page Blank

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: MAURITIUS

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 926

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 680

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) 5.8%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) n.a. (1970-1976) n.a.

% national income received by low 20% of population . (1975) 4.5

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 65.5 male 63.7 female 67.4
(1965-1970) total 63.2 male 61.5 female 64.9

Literacy rate ..... (1972) total 62% male n.a. female n.a.
(1962) total 61% male 72% female 50%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . ( ) n.a.

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... ( ) n.a.

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1974) 2,000

% land owned (1975) by: top 10% 80 low 10% 2

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	potatoes	less than 1	(1977)
Cash	sugar cane	90	(1977)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) sugar, tea

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) wheat flour, rice, vegetable oils

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1970) 32%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 75 (75) 105 (76) 139

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 94 (75) 129 (76) 195

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) –19 (75) –24 (76) –56

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 0.6 (75) 0.6 (76) 0.6
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 0.1 (75) 0.2 (76) 0.2

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) 166 (76) 90 (77) 68
Equivalent to 1.8 months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977) sugar

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 17 (76) 15 (77) 21
as % of total exports ..... (1975) 6 (76) 6 (77) 7

Major imports ... (1976) foodstuffs, manufactured goods

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 17 (76) 11 (77) 10
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 5.1 (76) 3.1 (77) 2.3

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) –34 (76) –94 (77) –132

Main trading partners ..... U.K., other E.E.C.

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 7.7

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... ( ) n.a.
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... ( ) n.a.

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 1.3%

% population in urban areas ..... (1970) 44 (1975) 44

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1977) 26

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 37.2 (15-64 yrs.) 58.7 (65+ yrs.) 4.1

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1976) 40

People per physician ..... (1974) 3,700

Major causes of death (1976) perinatal mortality, birth injury, difficult labor and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions

Major disease(s) ... (1975) perinatal mortality, birth injury, difficult labor and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1973) 105

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. ( ) n.a.

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:

Primary ... (ages 5-14)	(1975)	total 65.4	male 66.2	female 64.6
Secondary .. (15-19)	(1975)	total 63.8	male 71.5	female 56.0
Post Secondary (20-24)	(1973)	total 1.5	male 2.5	female 0.4

Energy production as % of consumption ..... ( ) n.a.

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY MAURITIUS

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	2.3	0.9	*	0.2	0.5			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	2.3	0.9	*	0.2	0.5			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	*	*	*	*	0.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	*	*	*	*	0.1			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	2.2	0.8	-	0.2	0.4			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	2.2	0.8	-	0.2	0.4			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	2.2	0.8	-	0.2	0.4			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	2.2	0.8	-	0.2	0.4			
Voluntary Relief Agencies		-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.1	0.1	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.1	0.1	-	-	-			
Peace Corps	0.1	0.1	-	-	-			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	16.8	34.8	130.7
IBRD	-	11.1	30.2	74.3
IFC	-	-	-	0.5
IDA	-	-	-	20.2
AFDB	-	5.0	1.6	15.3
UNDP	-	0.7	-	9.2
Other UN	-	-	-	1.4
EEC	-	-	3.0	9.8

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	11.9	13.5	80.6
United Kingdom	3.2	2.5	36.8
France	8.0	9.5	35.8
Australia	0.1	0.7	4.7
Other	0.6	0.8	3.3

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	-	-	-

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	-	35.0
USSR	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	35.0

MAURITIUS

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	250	–	–	–	–	250	–
Total ..	250	–	–	–	–	250	–
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	250	–	–	–	–	250	–
Total ..	250	–	–	–	–	250	–

Development Overview

Mauritius is one of the most densely populated countries in the world with an estimated 1,800 people per square mile of arable land. Unemployment is about 10%. The World Bank has identified the lack of skilled manpower as a major constraint to further development. The economy is dominated by a single export crop, sugar, which occupies 90% of the arable land, provides 89% of export earnings, and contributes 30% of the GDP. The economy is therefore extremely vulnerable to changes in the world market and to the periodic cyclones which devastate the sugarcane harvest.

Socio-Economic Performance

The alleviation of poverty is a major governmental concern and over 25% of the budget is allocated for social services. A strong emphasis on family planning has lowered the fertility rate. The burden of unemployment, though a serious problem, has at least been reduced, but housing is a major problem. Despite the high demand for housing, only 8,000 units were constructed during all 1972-74. The periodic cyclones continue to destroy much of the existing housing. In 1975 alone the Cyclone Gervaise destroyed 10,000 houses. At present, construction of 24,000 new units is contemplated, but this will meet only current needs with no allowance for growth.

Total Resources

Both capital and technical assistance is given by several countries, but France and the World Bank are major donors. Capital loans from all these sources in the 1975-80 Development Plan total $50 million and emphasize power, water and sewage, telecommunications, education and cooperative development. India provides a large technical and cultural program and the USSR and Communist China have begun small-scale assistance activities.

A.I.D. Strategy

The UN-sponsored World Food Program has received Food for Peace (PL 480 Title II) commodities for a school feeding program, but Development Assistance is only now being initiated. A U.S. technical team visited Mauritius in 1977 and identified the acute housing shortage as an area in which a modest U.S. program could have effective and valuable impact. Program management of this activity will be provided through A.I.D. regional office rather than a resident Mission.

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	–	125	351
Total AID	–	125	351
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	159	486	768
Total P.L. 480	159	486	768
Total AID and P.L. 480	159	611	1,119

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10 78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		–		–		–
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		–		–		–
World Food Programs		159		486		768
Gov't.-to-Gov't		–		–		–
Title II Total		159		486		768
Total P.L. 480		159		486		768

CP 80-07

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

*Program will produce results applicable, with adaptations, to many high-density areas of concentrated population.
--Reorganization of Ministry of Housing
--Introduction of new typhoon-proof shelter designs, addressing critical housing shortfall.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

CP 80-17(10-78)

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	–	–	–
PASA[c]	–	–	–
Contract	–	2	3
Total	–	2	3
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	–	–	–
Contract	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–

[a]U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
[b]FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
[c]Participating agency technicians.
[d]Programmed during the fiscal year.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM MAURITIUS

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
HOUSING TA GRANT	*	G	642-0002	79	---	---	250	125	250	351	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	250	125	250	351	
GRANTS					---	---	250	125	250	351	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					---	---	250	125	250	351	
GRANTS					---	---	250	125	250	351	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: MAURITIUS

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Mauritius Shelter Project	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 250		LIFE OF PROJECT 500
NUMBER 642-0001 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: Establish a Housing Division within the Ministry of Housing and formulate comprehensive policies and projects which will benefit the urban poor.

Background: This project responds to a priority need of the Government of Mauritius to develop its capacity for constructing low-cost hurricane-proof housing rapidly and efficiently. Construction of housing in Mauritius has lagged far behind demand and has been both costly and highly subsidized. The situation is worsened by the destructive storms which devastate the islands: the 200-MPH wind of Cyclone Gervaise (1975) destroyed 10,000 houses and forced the Government of Mauritius to organize a reconstruction program as well as plan for additional housing required by growing population. (Mauritius has one of the world's highest population densities). The project described herein is the technical assistance component of a larger activity, whose principal component is a $10 million Housing Investment Guarantee (HIG) planned for FY 79. The technical assistance element will assist the Government of Mauritius to implement major changes in shelter policy to the benefit of both rural and urban poor.

Host Government and Other Donors: The Government of Mauritius contribution to the project will be local staff services ($200,000) plus land valued at $4 million. No other external donors are contemplated in this project, but both the EEC and Arab Fund provided emergency grants totalling $6 million following Cyclone Gervaise and the EEC plans another $3.6 million for future shelter projects.

Beneficiaries: Estimated demand for low-cost housing by 1980 will be 27,000 family units. This project will provide to the Government of Mauritius Central Housing Authority and Ministry of Housing effective skills in construction of such housing which will benefit the future occupants of these units. It is estimated that the 10,000 families who will occupy Government of Mauritius program housing will benefit directly from the technical assistance at a cost of $50 per family.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will provide long-term advisors in the areas of housing policy and housing construction management. The advisors will serve in support of the HIG program, designed to reduce government subsidy costs through construction of core houses and sites and services. The advisors will function within a division in the Ministry of Housing, newly created to focus shelter development on the needs of the low income population. In addition, short-term advisors will be provided in the fields of housing finance, land use control, and use of local materials in housing construction.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Functioning, trained and fully staffed Housing Division within Ministry of Housing	6 persons trained
Housing policy benefitting low-income households fully formulated and adopted by Government of Mauritius	Complete
Improvements in construction techniques through training of building supervisory staff of Central Housing Authority	50 persons trained
Studies completed on housing finances, land use control, and greater use of local materials in housing construction	3 studies

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 2 U.S. long term (24 PM)	200
3 U.S. short term (3 PM)	50
Total	250

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	250	50	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	250	125	125
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	250	–	500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

CP 80-15 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 61

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1975) 580

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) 2.6%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) n.a. (1970-1976) n.a.

% national income received by low 20% of population . ( ) n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total n.a. male n.a. female n.a.
(1965-1970) total n.a. male n.a. female n.a.

Literacy rate ..... (1971) total 58% male 56% female 60%
(1960) total 46% male 42% female 49%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . ( ) n.a.

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... ( ) n.a.

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... ( ) n.a.

% land owned ( ) by: top 1 % n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	coconuts	more than 75	(1977)
Cash	coconuts	more than 75	(1977)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) copra, cinnamon

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) food

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1971) 26%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 8 (75) 9 (76) 14

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 14 (75) 15 (76) 20

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) -6 (75) -6 (76) -6

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.
as % of GNP ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) .....( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.
Equivalent to n.a. months of imports ( )

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1975) copra, cinnamon, vanilla

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 1 (76) 1 (77) 2
as % of total exports ..... (1975) 17 (76) n.a. (77) n.a.

Major imports ... (1975) food, tobacco, beverages, manufactured goods

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.
as % of total imports ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) -26 (76) n.a. (77) n.a.

Main trading partners ..... U.K., India, Burma

External public debt as % of GNP. ( ) n.a.

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... ( ) n.a.
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... ( ) n.a.

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.0%

% population in urban areas ..... (1960) 25 (1971) 26

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1976) 28

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) n.a. (15-64 yrs.) n.a. (65+ yrs.) n.a.

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1974) 39

People per physician ..... (1972) 3,400

Major causes of death (1969) senility, ill-defined and unknown causes, heart disease, pneumonia

Major disease(s) ... ( ) n.a.

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... ( ) n.a.

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. ( ) n.a.

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1973) total 68.6 male n.a. female n.a.
Secondary .. (15-19) (1973) total 64.0 male n.a. female n.a.
Post Secondary (20-24) ( ) total n.a. male n.a. female n.a.

Energy production as % of consumption ..... ( ) n.a.

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY SEYCHELLES

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.2			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.2			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	*	*	-	*	*			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	*	*	-	*	*			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	-	-	-	-	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.1			
c. Other Economic Assistance	*	*	*	*	0.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	*	*	*	*	0.1			
Peace Corps	*	*	*	*	0.1			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ – TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	0.2	12.0	13.3
AFDB	-	-	11.6	11.6
UNDP	-	0.1	0.4	1.5
Other UN	-	0.1	-	0.2

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1960-77
TOTAL	7.0	10.4	63.0
United Kingdom	7.0	8.8	61.4
Other	*	1.6	1.6

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	-	NA	NA

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	-	-

NA – Not available * Less than $50,000

SEYCHELLES

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 60-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	200	200	–	–	–	–	–
Total ..	200	200	–	–	–	–	–
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	200	200	–		–	–	–
Total ..	200	200	–	–	–	–	–

Development Overview

The Seychelles archipelago consists of 92 islands scattered over 150,000 square miles. The distances between the islands have exacerbated the problems of establishing economic and social infrastructures to reach the dispersed population. Until the present decade the economy of Seychelles was isolated from the world and generally stagnant, depending primarily on the production of copra and cinnamon for export earnings and the production of fruit and vegetables, supplemented by fish and imported rice, for domestic consumption. Since the opening of an international airport in 1971, tourism and related industries such as construction and services have developed rapidly.

Socio-Economic Performance

The Seychelles has a large and growing balance of trade deficit and is dependent upon earnings from tourism to supplement its export earnings. The government recognizes its vulnerability and has established the need to diversify its economy, particularly in the fields of agriculture, livestock, and fisheries, as the main objective of its Development Plan for 1977 to 1981. The government also intends to give special consideration to the problems of the outer islands. Approximately 27% of the $80,000,000 development budget is to be allocated to agriculture during this time period. A population growth rate of 2.7%, combined with the fact that 40% of the population is under the age of 15 and the extremely limited amount of arable land has led to official governmental recognition of the need for family planning services which are made available through government clinics and are integrated with other health services.

Total Resources

Assistance is provided primarily by the United Kingdom in the form of capital aid grants for infrastructure, roads, water and electricity, telecommunications and airport and harbor development. Assistance is also provided by France, West Germany, and the United Nations.

A.I.D. Strategy

The Government of the Seychelles has requested U.S. assistance in the development and expansion of research and extension services for the production of food crops. A project proposal, focusing on problems of regional significance, is being prepared and will establish a working link between the experimental station and the existing international research network. The agricultural program will therefore benefit all of the Indian Ocean nations as well as have a direct impact on small farmers in the Seychelles. Efforts to increase and diversify domestic food production will complement the on-going maternal-child health and school feeding program being carried out by a private voluntary group using Food for Peace (PL 480) commodities. Additional assistance in manpower development will be provided through regional projects. Program management will be provided by A.I.D. through a regional office rather than by resident A.I.D. staff.

CP 80-08(10-78)

RESOURCE FLOWS

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	–	102	252
Total AID	–	102	252
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	92	198	179
Total P.L. 480	92	198	179
Total AID and P.L. 480	92	300	431

*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.

CP 80-14(10-78)

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total						
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		92		198		179
World Food Programs		–		–		–
Gov't.-to-Gov't		–		–		–
Title II Total		92		198		179
Total P.L. 480		92		198		179

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

* Program will produce results useful to other Indian Ocean states as well.

--Agriculture research and extension effort to modernize small farm sector, poorly developed on all islands.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	–	–	–
PASA[c]	–	–	–
Contract	–	1	1
Total	–	1	1
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	–	–	–
Contract	–	–	15
Total	–	–	15

[a]U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
[b]FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
[c]Participating agency technicians.
[d]Programmed during the fiscal year.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SEYCHELLES

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
FOOD CROP RESEARCH	*	G	662-0002	79	---	---	200	102	200	252	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	200	102	200	252	
GRANTS					---	---	200	102	200	252	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					---	---	200	102	200	252	
GRANTS					---	---	200	102	200	252	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: REPUBLIC OF SEYCHELLES

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE		FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Food Crops Research		Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 200		LIFE OF PROJECT 400
NUMBER 662-0001 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐	NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: Develop and disseminate knowledge of crops and cultivation procedures suitable for small farmers in the Indian Ocean island countries.

Background: The Seychelles managed to increase its GDP between 1972 and 1976, but mainly through gains in construction and tourism. The agriculture sector represents the most appropriate means for improving the situation of the poor on the outer islands. At the same time, acute population pressure and an absolute shortage of land make the development and teaching of farming methods peculiarly suited to the islands a necessity for rural progre . Design of the project is underway.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host government will provide a number of participants for training and facilities to be determined in the planning phase of the project. Extension activities will be supported by Peace Corps programs.

Beneficiaries: An estimated 10,000 will benefit from this project. Project cost will be $40 per recipient.

FY 80 Program: It is anticipated that initial extension trainees will be entering service and a series of classes for small farmers will be under way in FY 80.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Agriculture Extension Service established	Complete
Teaching materials/class units developed	35
Extension workers trained	50

A.I.D. I	Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	U.S. long term (12 PM)	100
Training:	15 participants (Third Country) (45 PM)	38
	50 participants (local) (100 PM)	35
Commodities:	Training materials	6
Other Costs:	Plant research studies	21
	Total	200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	200	102	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	200	102	98
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	200	–	400

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

COUNTRY: MADAGASCAR

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 8,252

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 200

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) -2.2%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 3.2% (1970-1976) 10.2%

% national income received by low 20% of population . (1960) 5.2

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 43.5 male 41.9 female 45.1
(1965-1970) total 40.9 male 39.4 female 42.6

Literacy rate ..... (1972) total 39% male n.a. female n.a.
( ) total n.a. male n.a. female n.a.

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954–77) 1.4%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 29

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1970) 54

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	rice	41	(1977)
Cash	rice	41	(1977)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) coffee, cloves, sugar, vanilla

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) rice, wheat, tallow, dairy products

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1970) 86%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 229 (75) 236 (76) 282

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 277 (75) 280 (76) 355

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) -48 (75) -44 (76) -72

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 8.0 (75) 9.7 (76) 9.7
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 1.4 (75) 1.6 (76) 1.9

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) 36 (76) 42 (77) 69
Equivalent to 1.8 months of imports (1976)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1976) coffee, vanilla, sugar

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 34 (76) 58 (77) 76
as % of total exports ..... (1975) 12 (76) 21 ( ) n.a.

Major imports ... (1976) primary products, foodstuffs, consumer goods

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 14 (76) 6 (77) 8
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 4 (76) 2 (77) n.a.

Total trade balance ($ millions U.S.) ..... (1975) -70 (76) -10 (77) n.a.

Main trading partners ..... U.S., France, other E.E.C.

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 10.2

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 14
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1970) 3.5

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.1%

% population in urban areas ..... (1965) 12 (1970) 14

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 45

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 45.2 (15-64 yrs.) 52.2 (65+ yrs.) 2.6

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 169

People per physician ..... (1973) 10,500

Major causes of death ( ) n.a.

Major disease(s) ... ( ) n.a.

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1973) 102

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 12

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1972) total 56.2 male 60.7 female 51.8
Secondary .. (15-19) (1973) total 17.0 male 20.0 female 14.0
Post Secondary (20-24) (1971) total 1.1 male n.a. female n.a.

Energy production as % of consumption ..... (1970) 3

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY MADAGASCAR

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.4			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.4			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	*	-	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	*	-	-	-	-			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.4			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.4			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.4			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	-	*	-	*	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.4			
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	35.1	34.1	436.9
IBRD	-	-	*	32.6
IFC	-	11.3	-	11.3
IDA	-	14.0	33.0	158.2
AFDB	-	9.8	-	9.8
UNDP	-	2.1	1.1	27.9
Other UN	-	0.9	-	4.2
EEC	-	-	-	192.9

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	35.3	34.2	341.7
France	26.3	24.2	267.5
Germany	4.4	1.8	27.4
Japan	0.5	2.0	11.9
Norway	1.2	1.8	9.4
Italy	0.1	0.1	7.6
Other	2.8	4.3	17.9

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977.	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	-	-	-

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	-	81.0
USSR	-	-	13.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	68.0

* Less than $50,000

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	–	–	–
Total AID	–	–	–
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	1,400	1,400
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	1,107	2,203	2,111
Total P.L. 480	1,107	3,603	3,511
Total AID and P.L. 480	1,107	3,603	3,511

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	500	1,400	5,000	1,400
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		–		1,400		1,400
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		1,107		1,836		1,764
World Food Programs		–		367		347
Gov't.-to-Gov't		–		–		–
Title II Total		1,107		2,203		2,111
Total P.L. 480		1,107		3,603		3,511

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 316

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1975) 200

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970-75) -1.0%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) n.a. (1970-1976) n.a.

% national income received by low 20% of population . ( ) n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 42.5 male 40.9 female 44.1
(1965-1970) total 40.0 male 38.5 female 41.6

Literacy rate ..... (1972) total 58% male n.a. female n.a.
(1966) total 58% male 66% female 52%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . ( ) n.a.

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... ( ) n.a.

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1976) 770

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	coconuts	10	(1977)
Cash	copra	10	(1977)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) perfume essence, vanilla, cloves

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) rice, wheat flour, sugar

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1977) 65%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 9.5 (75) 7.6 (76) 6.0

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 34.6 (75) 30.7 (76) 20.5

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) -25.1 (75) -23.1 (76) -14.5

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.
as % of GNP ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.
Equivalent to n.a. months of imports ( )

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1974) perfume oils, vanilla, copra

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.
as % of total exports ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Major imports ... (1974) foodstuffs, cement, fuels

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.
as % of total imports ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Main trading partners ..... France, Madagascar, Italy

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 29.0

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... ( ) n.a.
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 5.7

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967-77) 2.5%

% population in urban areas ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1970) 44

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 43.2 (15-64 yrs.) 53.8 (65+ yrs.) 3.0

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1970) 52

People per physician ..... (1973) 13,700

Major causes of death ( ) n.a.

Major disease(s) ... ( ) n.a.

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... ( ) n.a.

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. ( ) n.a.

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:

Primary ... (ages 5-14)	(1973)	total 31.7	male 43.2	female 20.0
Secondary .. (15-19)	(1973)	total 11.0	male n.a.	female n.a.
Post Secondary (20-24)	( )	total n.a.	male n.a.	female n.a.

Energy production as % of consumption ..... ( ) n.a.

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY COMOROS

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Loans								
Grants								
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies								
Loans								
Grants								
(Security Supporting Assistance)								
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)								
Loans								
Grants								
Title I - Total Sales Agreements								
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans								
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use								
Title II - Total Grants								
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program								
Voluntary Relief Agencies								
c. Other Economic Assistance								
Loans								
Grants								
Peace Corps								
Other								
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

NO PROGRAMS THROUGH FY 1978

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	–	*	4.6	4.6
AFDB	–	–	4.5	4.5
UNDP	–	*	0.1	0.1

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1960-77
TOTAL	8.8	2.1	105.6
France	8.6	1.0	104.1
Other	0.2	1.1	1.5

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	–	NA	–

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	a	–	a
USSR	–	–	–
Eastern Europe	–	–	–
China	a	–	a

* Less than $50,000

NA – Not available

[a] An economic cooperation agreement has been signed, but information on the amount extended, if any, is not available.

COUNTRY: KENYA

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 14,846

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 240

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) 2.4%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 1.4% (1970-1976) 11.1%

% national income received by low 20% of population . (1970) 3.9

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 50.0 male 48.3 female 51.7
(1965-1970) total 47.5 male 45.9 female 49.1

Literacy rate ..... (1972) total 60% male n.a. female n.a.
(1962) total 20% male 30% female 10%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954–77) 1.3%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 30

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1975) 350

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	corn	71	(1976)
Cash	coffee	5	(1976)

Major agricultural exports .. (1976) coffee, tea

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) vegetable oils and fats, sugar

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1970) 80%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 456 (75) 542 (76) 638

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 535 (75) 699 (76) 864

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) –79 (75) –157 (76) –226

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 6.3 (75) 6.5 (76) 5.7
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 1.5 (75) 1.7 (76) 1.5

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) .....(1975) 173 (76) 276 (77) 523
Equivalent to 4.9 months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977) coffee, tea, petroleum products

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 2 (76) 4 (77) 78
as % of total exports ..... (1975) 4 (76) 6 (77) 7

Major imports ... (1976) machinery and transport equipment, crude oil

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 68 (76) 56 (77) 84
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 7 (76) 6 (77) 7

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) –339 (76) –183 (77) –104

Main trading partners ..... U.K., other E.E.C., Uganda

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 22.2

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 43
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 3.6

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 3.3%

% population in urban areas ..... (1962) 8 (1976) 11

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 49

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 46.5 (15-64 yrs.) 50.9 (65+ yrs.) 2.6

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 51

People per physician ..... (1973) 16,500

Major causes of death (1970) causes of perinatal mortality, complications of childbirth, other diseases

Major disease(s) ... (1973) dysentery, hepatitis, anthrax

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1973) 92

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 12

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:

Primary ... (ages 5-14)	(1975)	total 79.3	male 85.3	female 73.2
Secondary .. (15-19)	(1975)	total 16.4	male 20.8	female 11.8
Post Secondary (20-24)	(1973)	total 0.9	male 1.7	female 0

Energy production as % of consumption ..... (1970) 2

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY KENYA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	18.9	8.4	1.9	34.1	32.3			
Loans	13.5	-	-	24.0	20.2			
Grants	5.4	8.4	1.9	10.1	12.1			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	16.2	3.9	1.0	29.9	30.2			
Loans	13.5	-	-	24.0	20.2			
Grants	2.7	3.9	1.0	5.9	10.0			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	1.0	2.1	0.3	1.5	0.8			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.0	2.1	0.3	1.5	0.8			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	1.0	2.1	0.3	1.5	0.8			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	-	-	-	-	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	1.0	2.1	0.3	1.5	0.8			
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.7	2.4	0.6	2.7	1.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.7	2.4	0.6	2.7	1.3			
Peace Corps	1.7	2.4	0.6	2.7	1.3			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	5.0	16.8	15.1	15.4	27.4			
Credits or Loans	5.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	27.0			
Grants	*	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.4			
a. MAP Grants	*	0.9	0.1	0.2	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	5.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	27.0			
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	*	0.9	-	0.2	0.4			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	23.9	25.2	17.0	49.5	59.7			
Loans	18.5	15.0	15.0	39.0	47.2			
Grants	5.4	10.2	2.0	10.5	12.5			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	1.9	-	-	1.6				
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	1.6				
b. All Other Loans	1.9	-	-	-				

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ – TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	45.0	126.9	150.0	883.3
IBRD	31.0	84.0	55.0	502.9
IFC	-	3.8	-	36.1
IDA	14.0	26.0	58.0	243.7
AFDB	-	9.1	-	24.6
UNDP	-	2.0	8.4	37.9
Other UN	-	-	2.7	10.2
EEC	-	2.0	25.9	27.9

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	136.0	129.1	788.4
United Kingdom	38.1	27.2	284.4
Sweden	22.3	16.0	106.6
Germany	15.3	18.9	104.8
Netherlands	14.6	13.9	69.4
Norway	8.8	12.6	55.4
Denmark	9.7	12.3	51.7
Canada	10.2	7.6	42.0
Other	17.0	18.6	74.1

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	*	NA	NA
Kuwait	*	NA	NA

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	-	65.0
USSR	-	-	48.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	17.0

NA – Not available * Less than $50,000

KENYA

CP 80-13(10-78)

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	20,200	20,200	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	10,402	8,908	1,004	390	–	–	100a/
Total ..	30,602	29,108	1,004	390	–	–	100
1979							
Loans	14,000	10,000	–	4,000	–	–	–
Grants ...	5,847	4,553	594	700	–	–	–
Total ..	19,847	14,553	594	4,700			
1980							
Loans	8,250	6,000	–	2,250	–	–	–
Grants ...	12,334	10,384	450	1,500	–	–	–
Total ..	20,584	16,384	450	3,750	–	–	–

a/ Drought funds from Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974

U.S. Interest

U.S. interests in Kenya's stable, Free-World-oriented economy and government are developmental, economic and political. A per capita GNP of $240 masks a very low standard of living in rural areas, where 90% of the population lives. Kenya's development policies are sound and consistent with U.S. aid policy of improving the welfare of the rural poor. U.S. private investment in Kenya is the third largest among African countries and imports from the U.S. have been increasing in recent years. Kenya is politically one of the most stable African nations. It exercises a moderating influence within Africa.

Development Overview

Major problems threaten Kenyan ability to sustain its very creditable growth performance and its efforts to alleviate poverty. Skilled manpower is lacking, especially that trained to stimulate increased productivity and to meet the basic needs of the rural poor majority; 80% of the land is arid or semi-arid, with serious conservation problems; current population growth (3.5%) is increasing land pressure, causing rising unemployment, and slowing outreach of social services, especially for health. Balance of payments pressure is expected to grow sharply in the near future. These constraints directly affect the welfare of the rural population, who are typically small farmers tilling less than 3 hectares. Income for the small farmer (approximately $63 per capita) contrasts sharply with the national average ($240) and is insufficient to maintain the average household of seven. Because of the limited production potential of the land, only 60% of the small farmer's income is derived from sale of crops. (The remainder comes from off-farm employment or cottage industry.) Only half the small farmers' crops are marketed. Most rural people must travel two miles to obtain water for household use; only 20% have reasonably close health services. Almost one-third of rural children suffer some degree of malnutrition. Only 16% of the 15-19 age group, the majority males, attend secondary school. The potential negative impact of all these factors on Kenya's future is clear, especially since approximately half the members of a typical rural household are under 15 years of age.

Socio-Economic Performance

Alleviation of poverty is a major theme of the 1979-83 Development Plan. Goals of the plan include a 4.7% annual increase in agricultural production; a 7.6% per capita annual increase in food availability, to improve levels of nutrition; improved health services through 300 new delivery points; expanded immunization programs; and increased water supply systems at the community level. In 1976, small farms generated 51% of Kenya's total marketed agricultural production as against 42% in 1965 and only 20% in 1960. The introduction of hybrid maize raised small farm average yields by 300% between 1970 and

and 1975. Now, agriculture extension and education are being restructured in order to increase their impact on the smallholder producer.

Total Resources

Major donors to Kenya include the World Bank (IBRD), the United States, and a number of Western European countries. Coordination among donors is excellent, highlighted by the IBRD-led consultative group and the Government of Kenya's policy of establishing clear roles for each donor. The result is efficient use of donor resources. Commitments in FY 77 were led by IBRD ($100,000,000); A.I.D., PL 480 and Peace Corps commitments totalled $34.1 million. OPIC and EXIM Bank programs now total $177 million. Ongoing projects financed by the remainder of the donor community aggregate $880 million. U.S. private investment is approximately $200 million and involves 135 U.S. firms.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.'s strategy for the immediate future addresses simultaneously the constraints on access to inputs, required for greater productivity for the 10.5 million small farmers, and access to social services (particularly in health) required to improve the welfare of the rural poor. The GOK looks to the U.S. as the primary donor for assisting the poor in marginal lands areas. Small farm production and marketing will be increased through improvements in the credit, training, and extension systems and farm-to-market roads and training centers. Farmers and pastoralists in selected semi-arid areas will be assisted through projects for appropriate cropping systems and range management. A.I.D. will assist in implementation of the new GOK health plan which emphasizes maternal/child health and family planning. The PL 480 Title II program will continue to be used selectively as a nutrition intervention tool and for health education. Manpower development will pervade all areas of the A.I.D. program through project-specific training in the disciplines of agriculture and health.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

* Programs directed at small farmers and pastoralists will predominate.
--Marginal lands development will continue with a comprehensive agricultural development project and a new livestock project.
--Rural health services will be expanded and will include a nutrition component.
--A new Rural Market Centers project will be funded as a complement to rural access roads construction and other small farmer impact programs.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	30	40	40
PASA[c]	2	8	8
Contract	27	77	82
Total	59	125	130
Participants[d]	190	63	70
Noncontract	69	25	36
Contract			
Total	259	88	106

[a] U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
[b] FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
[c] Participating agency technicians.
[d] Programmed during the fiscal year.

KENYA

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	4,098	22,332	20,415
Grants	3,005	6,155	12,169
Total AID	7,103	28,487	32,584
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	774	2,320	2,412
Total P.L. 480	774	2,320	2,412
Total AID and P.L. 480	7,877	30,807	34,996

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		–		–		–
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		774		2,320		2,412
World Food Programs		–		–		–
Gov't.-to-Gov't		–		–		–
Title II Total		774		2,320		2,412
Total P.L. 480						

MISSION DIRECTOR: GLENWOOD T. ROANE

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM KENYA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
AGRICULTURE CREDIT		G	615-0148	71	2,215	1,942	—	273	—	—	—
NATIONAL RANGE - RANCH DEVELOPMENT	*	G	615-0157	73	4,640	2,888	681	893	998	1,142	1,853
LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT		L	615-0160	75	12,850	5,285	—	4,497	—	1,802	—
RURAL PLANNING	*	G	615-0162	76	1,519	1,355	742	677	388	603	—
RURAL ROADS SYSTEMS	*	G	615-0168	77	900	56	500	—	348	314	—
RURAL ROADS SYSTEMS		L	615-0168	77	13,000	35	—	5,125	—	2,700	—
AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM SUPPORT PROJECT	*	G	615-0169	78	5,573	—	—	1,894	4,000	4,000	16,627
AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM SUPPORT PROJECT		L	615-0169	78	20,200	—	—	4,644	—	4,878	3,400
ROADS GRAVELLING		G	615-0170	77	1,400	53	—	275	—	290	—
ROADS GRAVELLING		L	615-0170	77	7,700	39	—	1,580	—	1,260	—
AGRICULTURE SECTOR LOAN		L	615-0171	76	13,500	11,014	—	2,486	—	—	—
MARGINAL LANDS DEVELOPMENT (KITUI)	*	G	615-0172	79	—	—	1,330	—	2,000	2,000	1,870
MARGINAL LANDS DEVELOPMENT (KITUI)		L	615-0172	79	—	—	10,000	4,000	—	4,275	5,800
RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT		G	615-0174	77	360	161	—	164	—	35	—
FOOD CROPS RESEARCH	*	G	615-0180	79	—	—	1,300	470	850	960	2,950
RURAL MARKET CENTERS	*	G	615-0182	80	—	—	—	—	1,800	1,500	1,000
RURAL MARKET CENTERS	*	L	615-0182	80	—	—	—	—	6,000	4,200	5,000
INCREASE EMPLOYMENT INCOME PROD.(PVO)		G	615-0184	78	500	—	—	100	—	174	—
EAST AFRICAN FOOD CROPS RESEARCH		G	618-0657	72	3,045	2,437	—	608	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					87,402	25,265	14,553	27,686	16,384	30,133	
GRANTS					20,152	8,892	4,553	5,354	10,384	11,018	
LOANS					67,250	16,373	10,000	22,332	6,000	19,115	
POPULATION PLANNING											
FAMILY PLANNING		G	615-0161	75	2,203	1,374	124	99	—	65	—
POPULATION STUDIES AND RESEARCH CENTER	*	G	615-0165	76	989	330	470	603	450	291	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,192	1,704	594	702	450	356	
GRANTS					3,192	1,704	594	702	450	356	
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	
HEALTH											
RURAL BLINDNESS PREVENTION		G	615-0173	TQ	390	390	—	—	—	—	—
RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY	*	G	615-0177	79	—	—	700	—	1,500	795	800
RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY	*	L	615-0177	79	—	—	4,000	—	2,250	1,300	5,750
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					390	390	4,700	—	3,750	2,095	
GRANTS					390	390	700	—	1,500	795	
LOANS					—	—	4,000	—	2,250	1,300	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM KENYA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
NON-FORMAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING		G	615-0055	77	153	54	---	99	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					153	54	---	99	---	---	
GRANTS					153	54	---	99	---	---	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					91,137	27,413	19,847	28,487	20,584	32,584	
GRANTS					23,887	11,040	5,847	6,155	12,334	12,169	
LOANS					67,250	16,373	14,000	22,332	8,250	20,415	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: KENYA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
National Range-Ranch Development	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 998		LIFE OF PROJECT 8,174
NUMBER 615-0157 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Africa Program, p. 321	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 73	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To increase livestock production by low-income producers, especially nomadic pastoralists.

Background and Progress to Date: With incomes ranging from $40-$50 per year, pastoralists and subsistence livestock cultivators are one of the poorest groups in Kenya. As a means of increasing their incomes and well-being, the GOK is taking advantage of under-utilized rangelands to increase production through a phased livestock development program. Now in Phase II (Phase I was a pilot program), major grazing areas of the country are being systematically designed to handle increased numbers of livestock and improvements are being made in the marketing system and pricing structure. Production surpluses will earn foreign exchange. Complementing the activities financed by A.I.D.'s FY 1974 Livestock Development Plan ($12.85 million), this project provides for planning and implementation of range and ranch development schemes, including development of ground and surface water sources in balance with available forage and grazing land, and the training of Kenyan range, ranch, and water development personnel. Progress to date includes: development of eight grazing blocks (8,000,000 acres) with associated water facilities and organized grazing committees; registration of pastoralists on developed grazing blocks; record numbers of cattle being sold commercially by ranches; an institutionalized system of purchasing immature cattle by weight rather than age, thus giving 30% higher returns to producers; and improvement in the quality of meat animals sold by cooperative, company, and commercial ranches, with 40% of all steers now sold at the highest non-feedlot grade. Project implementation is being slowed by delays in filling advisory positions. Another constraint is that the GOK's 1978 increase of meat prices was insufficient to remove all price-related problems.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOK is providing $12 million in personnel, maintenance and operations costs. Other Phase II donors include IDA ($21.5 million for ranch development), the U.K. ($2.9 million for livestock marketing), and Canada ($1.3 million for development of one District and support of livestock and wildlife monitoring activities).

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries are Masai, Somali and other pastoralists and also subsistence cultivators who keep some cattle, sheep and goats. About 10,000 families will benefit directly from the ranching component and about 15,000 families will benefit from grazing block development. Project costs in FY 1980 and for the life of the project approximate $40 and $325 respectively per direct beneficiary family.

FY 1980 Program: Three civil engineers will assist GOK planning teams in designing range and ranch water facilities, while two production training specialists will give practical guidance in livestock and range management practices to grazing block and ranch managers. A livestock economist will assist the Project Coordination Unit. Two hydrogeologists will assist in siting, drilling and equipping boreholes. Eleven long-term and 3 short-term participants will commence training in the U.S. and 14 long-term participants will continue their studies.

Major Outputs:		All Years
Ranch plans developed		65
Grazing blocks developed		13
Participants trained:	U.S.	71
	In-country	26

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	7 U.S. Long-term consultants (72pm)	465
	3 U.S. Short-term consultants (15pm)	150
Training:	25 Long-term participants (270pm)	375
	3 Short-term participants (6pm)	8
	Total	998

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	4,640	2,888	1,752
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	681	893	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	5,321	3,781	1,540
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	998	1,855	8,174

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Institute of International Education,
U.S. Department of Agriculture

PROGRAM: KENYA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Rural Planning	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 388		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,649
NUMBER 615-0162 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Africa Program, p. 322	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To develop improved capabilities within: (1) the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) for agricultural policy formulation, project preparation and management; and (2) the Ministry of Economic Planning (MOEP) to plan and implement a system of decentralized participatory rural planning.

Background and Progress to Date: This project responds to constraints identified by the GOK and the IBRD in the agriculture planning process, particularly in establishing priorities, program identification, data gathering, and monitoring and evaluation. The project also assists the GOK in implementing a participatory approach to rural development through establishment of planning policies and procedures for greater involvement of 40 District Development Committees (DDC) and their constituents. The project finances two complementary GOK contracts. The first, providing agricultural planning assistance to the MOA and training of MOA technicians, is a multi-donor effort towards which the U.S. contributes 38% of total funding. The second, fully funded by A.I.D., provides technical assistance and training to upgrade the capabilities of MOEP rural planning personnel to execute the GOK's decentralized development planning program. The first contract technicians arrived in 1976. An evaluation has analyzed the progress to date and has recommended that the GOK, the contractor, and the donors more clearly define and focus advisory activities. Specifically, the evaluation recommended that: (a) the MOA Development Planning Division (DPD) select and allocate advisory assignments in a coordinated manner; (b) the Strategy Section of the DPD play a more significant role in providing economic policy advice and support; and (c) the GOK strengthen its ability to retain trained Kenyan planners.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOK's contribution is $1 million for commodities, personnel, and facilities. Canada, Sweden, UNDP, Netherlands and West Germany provide $2.3 million to fully fund the balance of the MOA HIID contract.

Beneficiaries: Participatory planning at the District level will result in rural development projects more responsive and relevant to the needs of the local people. Central planners in the MOEP and the MOA will be able to analyze the interrelationship of the District Development Plans and their contribution to achievement of national priorities, particularly for agricultural programs.

FY 1980 Program: The principal activity planned under both contracts is assistance in implementing and monitoring the performance of the agriculture and rural development sections of the 1979-1983 Development Plan. Three advisors at the MOEP will continue to work with DDC's and 8 MOA advisors will continue policy formulation and planning activities. District Development Plans will be reviewed for relevance to national goals and relationship of projects to the needs of the rural poor.

Major Outputs	All Years
MOA Development Planning Division, proportion staffed with trained Kenyan planners	50%
District level project guidelines	Completed
Rural Planning portion of 1979-83 National Plan	Completed

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	($ thousands) FY 80
To the Ministry of Agriculture:	
Personnel: 3 U.S. Long-term contract advisors (32pm)	138
4 U.S. Short-term contract advisors (9pm)	88
Training: 7 Long-term participants (84pm)	90
To the Ministry of Economic Planning:	
Personnel: 3 U.S. Short-term advisors (8pm)	72
Total	388

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,519	1,355	164
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	742	677	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,261	2,032	229
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	388	–	2,649

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID)

PROGRAM: KENYA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Rural Roads System	Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition	FY 80 348 Grant	LIFE OF PROJECT Grant 1,748 Loan 13,000	14,748
NUMBER 615-0168 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Africa Program, p. 323	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To provide isolated rural areas with all-weather access to agricultural and social services by expanding the network of rural roads.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Kenya's rural development efforts place major emphasis on improving smallholder access to agriculture inputs, services and markets, and social services. Through its national Rural Roads Program, the GOK will construct 15,000 km. of all-weather access roads and upgrade to all-weather standards 7,000 km. of unpaved secondary and minor roads. Several donors will assist the GOK in achieving these targets. Under this project, A.I.D. will utilize Fixed Amount Reimbursement (FAR) procedures to reimburse the GOK for labor-intensive construction of 1,000 km. of access roads and will finance a graveling unit to upgrade another 2,000 km. of secondary and minor roads. Under a separate project A.I.D. has provided capital equipment and supporting technical assistance to upgrade another 1,300 km. of minor roads. Both projects operate in Western and Nyanza Provices, which together contain 43 percent of Kenya's smallholder farmers. This project is in its early stages. Nine rural access roads totalling 68 km. in length are currently under construction. Most of the equipment for the gravelling unit has been ordered from U.S. suppliers; bids received for the remaining equipment are being evaluated. An A.I.D. funded project engineer and a roads maintenance engineer are now on site and are providing engineering expertise for supervising the construction by the gravelling unit and for designing and monitoring a pilot, labor-intensive road maintenance program. A multi-donor evaluation held in March 1978 found the GOK roads program to be progressing satisfactorily. Recommendations made on staffing and procurement are now being implemented.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOK is providing $6.5 million for personnel, training, equipment, maintenance and recurrent costs to this A.I.D. project. Major donors to the GOK national roads programs include: IBRD ($8 million), Canada ($13.5 million), Britain ($6 million). Holland, Denmark, West Germany, the European Community and Norway. In addition, Switzerland, Holland, Norway, and the UNDP (ILO) are providing technical assistance.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 30,000 families will benefit directly from the project in FY 1980 and 115,000 families during the life of the project. Their mean per capita income approximates $55 per annum, and improved all weather access may boost their income by about 20 percent. The cost to A.I.D. per family directly benefitting from FY 1980 funds will be about $12. Life of project cost per beneficiary family will be $130.

FY 1980 Program: In FY 1980 A.I.D. will reimburse the GOK for construction of 336 km. of new access roads and upgrading of 400 km. of secondary and minor roads. Three project technicians will provide engineering supervision and equipment maintenance while a fourth will assist in implementing the pilot roads maintenance program.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Rural Access Roads Constructed (km.)	1,000
Minor and Secondary Roads Improved (km.)	2,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 4 U.S. contract technicians (24pm)	163
Other Costs: Evaluation and Monitoring pilot maintenance activity	185
Total	348

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	13,900	91	13,809
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	5,125	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	14,400	5,216	9,184
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	348	–	14,748

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Frederick R. Harris, Inc.

PROGRAM: KENYA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Agricultural Systems Support Project	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 4,000 Grant	LIFE OF PROJECT Grant 26,200 Loan 23,600	49,800
NUMBER 615-0169 GRANT [X] LOAN [X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Change Transmitted July 28, 1978	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To increase smallholder and pastoralist access to agricultural services (extension, research, credit, inputs, storage and marketing).

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Kenya is planning a significant development effort aimed at removing obstacles to increased small-farm production and income. This project is a major channel of support to Kenya's 1.5 million smallholder families. It addresses the sector constraints of: shortage of qualified extension and research personnel; small farm credit needs; and policies and infrastructure for improved storage and marketing facilities. The present extension service is understaffed and oriented toward larger farmers; Egerton College facilities will be expanded and curricula modified to meet small farmer needs. Since many women are heads of small farm households, the role of women in the extension system will be explored thoroughly. Through technical assistance and training for the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) this project supports improved management of agricultural credit and greater access for small farmers. A study will determine requirements for improving and achieving greater utilization of the cooperative system by small farmers. The project will also fund studies and training to improve crop storage and marketing systems. Kenya's range research capability, for which there is great need, will be expanded through technical assistance and training.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOK will contribute approximately $18.1 million for this activity including: $12.5 million for manpower training; $4.0 million for range research; and $0.9 million for development of agricultural credit systems. In addition, the GOK will provide required counterparts and technicians for project activities. The World Bank has extended a $27.1 million education loan which will expand three certificate-level agricultural training institutes and the University of Nairobi's Faculty of Agriculture.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries are Kenya's 1.5 million small farm families who will benefit from improved extension services, cooperative system, range research, an improved credit system and MOA staff upgrading. Direct beneficiaries will be institutions and Ministries assisted, including trained participants.

FY 1980 Program: Construction of Egerton College expansion will be initiated and local staff training expanded. Range Research subproject will be fully staffed. Second year training programs for agricultural credit and cooperative development activities will be undertaken.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Egerton College expanded capacity (students)	1,632
Returned MOA participants	100
Trained Kenyan range research staff	18
Trained AFC staff	79

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 18 U.S. Long-term consultants (207 pm)	1,532
8 U.S. short-term consultants (33 pm)	268
Training: 17 long-term participants (204 pm)	184
420 short-term participants (1236 pm)	1,836
171 In-country trainees (500 pm)	100
Other Costs: Evaluations and studies	80
Total	4,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	25,773	-	25,773
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	6,538	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	25,773	6,538	19,235
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	4,000	20,027	49,800

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: KENYA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 30-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Marginal Lands Development	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 2,000 Grant	LIFE OF PROJECT Grant 5,200 Loan 15,800	21,000
NUMBER 61[illegible]-0172 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Africa Program, p. 319	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To increase productivity and income of smallholders in selected marginal areas of Kenya through a comprehensive agricultural development program.

Background and Progress to Date: With a limited endowment of natural resources, Kenya's marginal lands are being further degraded through poor conservation practices, increased population pressure and periodic drought. Marginal areas are usually food deficient, and the average per capita income in these regions is under $60. Development of all arid and semi-arid areas of Kenya occupies a significant part of Kenya's new five-year plan. The Government of Kenya looks upon the U.S. as a major source of expertise because of our experience in developing similar areas. In response to a GOK request, A.I.D. funded a pre-investment study of a portion of Kenya's marginal lands. The study was completed in mid-1978; its conclusions and recommendations form the basis for this project. Project activities will provide smallholders with both immediate and long-range opportunities for increasing production and income through improved technology (e.g. ox-plows), water catchment schemes, a crop insurance program, conservation and reforestation. FY 79 funds provide technical advisors and training programs to promote these ends.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Ministry of Agriculture has proposed that over $52 million be set aside in the GOK's new five-year plan for activities in support of marginal lands projects. Several other donors are reviewing the results of the pre-investment study and are considering similar projects in separate areas, and the European Community has already reserved aid funds ($25 million) for marginal lands development activities.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be some 40,000 households in the immediate impact area. On a per family basis life of project costs will be about $525, while FY 80 costs are about $50.00. Most project components will have application to all marginal areas.

FY 1980 Program: Project activity will get underway with a soil and water conservation program, and reforestation and rangeland rehabilitation schemes. Pilot programs, financed from loan funds, will commence; e.g. the ox-plow improvement component, the crop insurance program, and water catchment.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Soil conservation schemes	15
Reforested areas	5
Grazing areas rehabilitated	5
Water catchment and harvesting projects	1,000
Farmers introduced to improved ox-plow technology	2,000
Crop insurance program	instituted

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Commodities:	Vehicles, soil conservation and construction equipment	1,000
	Reforestation equipment and supplies	500
	Equipment for water catchment and harvesting projects	250
Other Costs:	Ox-plow improvement	100
	Evaluation and operations	150
	Total	2,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	11,330	4,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	11,330	4,000	7,330
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,000	7,670	21,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: KENYA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*	
Food Crops Research	Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition	FY 80 850	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,100

NUMBER 615-0180	NEW ☐	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐	CONTINUING ☒	Advice of Change to be submitted	FY 79	FY 83	FY 84

Purpose: To assist the Government of Kenya (GOK) to develop a package of agricultural inputs and practices supporting smallholder cultivation in semi-arid areas.

Background and Progress to Date: Begun as an East African Community (EAC) project, this activity addressed major agronomic constraints to increasing food production throughout the region. Optimizing crop yields, especially maize, and developing cropping systems for marginal rainfall areas (MRA's) was the major research focus. Research accomplishments included the development of 11 hybrid maize varieties, adopted by 85 percent of Kenyan highland area farmers, that increased yields by 25 percent. Also, the project-supported Plant Quarantine Station increased new plant introductions in the region six-fold; and the Protein Quality Laboratory became operational.

As a result of an evaluation and the break-up of the EAC, A.I.D. will reorient the former project to address Kenya-specific problems. A.I.D., in collaboration with a U.S. university, UNDP/FAO and the GOK, will concentrate research on the agricultural potential of the MRA's. Research will develop MRA smallholder technology packages to increase food crop production and minimize the risk of crop failures. To insure smallholder participation, FAO will assist the GOK in improving the extension system for delivering project outputs to the marginal rainfall areas.

Host Country and Other Donors: A five-person U.S. university team will work at the Kenya Agriculture Research Institute in collaboration with an eleven-person FAO team assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture, Katumani Drylands Research Station. Combined FAO/GOK contribution in FY 80 will be $685,000. Linkages will be maintained with the University of Nairobi and the international research centers, ICRISAT, CIMMYT, and IITA.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries are the Kenyan scientists responsible for food crop research, the national planning and regional research organizations, and the extension service, but the ultimate beneficiaries are the 683,000 smallholder families in the MRA's. The average cost per family over the life of the project is $7.47.

FY 80 Program: Major activity will focus on identifying appropriate crops and practices for the MRA's. Research will concentrate on identification, selection and breeding of improved maize, cereal, and food legume varieties; testing improved conservation and cultural practices; and assessing crop growth response under varied soil and water conditions. Twenty person years of degree training in the U.S. and Kenya are planned.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Cropping systems for MRA	20
Improved crop varieties	8
Trained research technicians and scientists	30
Trained professionals who receive short term training abroad	10

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ Thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 7 U.S. long-term consultants (84 pm)	595
Training: 20 U.S. long-term participants (240 pm)	250
Other costs: Expendable research supplies	5
Total	850

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,300	470	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,300	470	830
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	850	2,950	5,100

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

U.S. university to be selected

PROGRAM: KENYA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Rural Market Centers	Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition	FY 80 Grant 1,800 Loan 6,000 — 7,800	LIFE OF PROJECT Grant 2,800 Loan 11,000 — 13,800	
NUMBER 615-0182 GRANT [X] LOAN [X] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To develop full-service market centers to improve small-holder access to supplies of agricultural inputs, outlets for marketing, and social services.

Background: A number of studies indicate that inadequate marketing facilities are an underlying cause of low incomes for small farmers, crop spoilage and inefficient food distribution systems. As a complement to ongoing programs for increased production and rural access roads construction, the GOK plans to increase access to marketing facilities and other social services for the rural poor in 1,681 "centers" of varying size. Among these, A.I.D. has chosen the "market" center (impact area of 15,000 people) and the "rural" center (40,000 persons) as most relevant to the needs of the poor for agriculture inputs, marketing and social services. A.I.D. will assist the GOK in developing a portion of the market centers and rural centers. Basic standards exist for upgrading both. Development of the centers may include installation of one or more of the following: public water system, grain storage facility, sanitation system, health dispensary, and agricultural marketing services. A number of the centers will also be logical sites for introduction of appropriate technology applications: small-scale food processing plants, farm implement production shops and farmer training centers. Centers to be developed will be chosen for their relationship to ongoing A.I.D. and other donor projects for agriculture production and related rural roads projects, as well as need and potential of surrounding areas. In view of the role of women in agricultural production and marketing, the project will emphasize improvement in their status and economic condition.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOK will provide a part of the necessary physical planning staff and the following services to meet full market center standards: electrification, telephone, local government infrastructure and social services such as schools.

Beneficiaries: Market centers to be developed in the project area will service about 1.6-1.7 million persons, including many female heads of households. Life of project costs are about $35 per family; FY 1980 costs about $60 per family.

FY 1980 Program: In consultation with local District Development Committees, technical advisors will explore the current development status of the area's markets and rural centers and identify the resources needed to upgrade them. Upon project authorization, a technical assistance team (physical planner, rural sociologist, engineer) will be contracted and procurement of construction materials will commence.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Centers fully developed including:	75
Grain storage points	
Market places	
Food processing centers	
Farmer training centers	
Farm implement production shops	
Participants trained	12

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ Thousands) FY 80
Grant:	
Personnel: 8 U.S. Long-term technicians (96 pm)	878
Training: 12 U.S. Long-term participants (144 pm)	186
300 local appropriate-technology training (750 pm)	736
	1,800
Loan: Construction material for grain storage facilities, market places, training centers	6,000
Total	7,800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	7,800	6,000	13,800

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: KENYA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Population Studies and Research Center	Population Planning	FY 80 450		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,909
NUMBER 615-0165 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Africa Program, p.325	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To create a Kenyan institution capable of performing population/family planning training and research required by Government ministries, public and private agencies, and the University of Nairobi.

Background and Progress to Date: The need for an institution to conduct training and research, and to educate decision-makers about the implications of population growth was identified during design of Kenya's five-year family planning program. Project components include (a) establishment of a Population Studies and Research Center (PSRC) at the University of Nairobi, (b) undertaking of research by the PSRC focusing on policy issues in response to Government needs, (c) introduction of new population/family planning curricula into undergraduate courses at the University, and (d) presentation of population seminars. During the past year the PSRC has become completely operational. The research committee has been established and eight population research papers have been completed. Four Ph.D candidates, who will become the nucleus of the University's undergraduate population training staff, have entered U.S. universities. A series of highly successful regional population seminars co-sponsored with the Ministry of Economic Planning are now underway. The project is about one year behind schedule due to delays in selection and approval of trainees, the contractor's advisory staff, and delays in agreeing on the technical and administrative relationships between the PSRC, the University administration and academic departments.

Host Country and Other Donors: Estimated Government of Kenya contributions to date total $224,800 for (a) the PSRC Director and four academic positions within the PSRC; (b) facilities to house the PSRC and administrative staff; (c) participant support; and (d) partial funding for seminars. The U.N. Fund for Population Activity (UNFPA) funds other PSRC seminars, and contemplates use of the PSRC for future UNFPA-sponsored research projects.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries are policy-makers throughout the GOK and private sector who gain an understanding of the relation between population and development. As those trained, and the research undertaken, are introduced into the health delivery system, the quality of the Maternal-Child Health/Family Planning program and of the integrated rural health services will improve, to the benefit of the majority of the population.

FY 1980 Program: The contractor will continue the range of work described above. Eight long-term participants will continue their training and funds will be provided for four additional short-term training programs. An additional 10 projects in operations research will be undertaken.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Seminars/Workshops	50
Participants trained	11
Research projects completed	20

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ Thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 3 long-term technicians (34 pm)	233
Training: 8 long-term participants (48 pm)	75
4 short-term participants (16 pm)	30
Other Costs: Research and Seminars	112
Total	450

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	989	330	659
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	470	603	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,459	933	526
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	450	–	1,909

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

The Population Council, Inc.

PROGRAM: KENYA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 60-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Rural Health Delivery	Health	FY 80 Grant 1,500 Loan 2,250	LIFE OF PROJECT Grant 3,000 Loan 12,000 15,000	
NUMBER 615-0177 GRANT ☐ LOAN ☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Africa Program, p. 320	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY84

Purpose: To increase the capacity of the Government of Kenya (GOK) to improve health conditions in the rural areas.

Background and Progress to Date: A 1978 health sector assessment funded by A.I.D. estimated that GOK health services reached no more than 25% of the population, with the bulk in urban areas. Limited outreach and staffing problems of the GOK rural health service network especially affect four major problem areas; (1) maternal child health/family planning; (2) nutrition; (3) environmental health; and (4) communicable diseases. The GOK system suffers from inadequate facilities and a shortage of trained manpower. The lack of access in rural areas to health facilities and other health-related programs sustains the present high rates of preventable infant mortality and morbidity, preventable infant and childhood malnutrition and the spread of communicable disease. These health conditions are an incentive for large family size and therefore limit the interest and effectiveness of the government's family planning program among the rural people.

The GOK health plan for 1979-83 will undertake an ambitious extension of the rural health system to increase the access and quality of primary health care and related programs such as potable water and nutrition interventions. This will require an expanded number of better health facilities, more trained people and additional capital and operating funds. A.I.D.-financed health planners are working with the Ministry of Health to design projects that will effectively extend these rural health services.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOK contribution will be approximately $5 million over the life of the project. It is estimated that substantial donor assistance will be provided by IBRD, UNFPA and the government of Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands to assist the GOK in implementing various aspects of its rural health plan.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be the rural population which is reached by the expanded health system, particularly mothers and children to whom services are oriented. 375,000 familes should benefit at an average Life of Project cost of $40.

FY 80 Program: The project will focus on the following areas: training and manpower development, particularly for paramedical field staff; construction and renovation of rural health facilities; creation of preventive health and nutrition intervention system geared to the needs of mothers and children, implementation of an expanded communicable disease prevention and control program and construction of small community water supply systems. Fixed Amount Reimbursement may be used for any A.I.D. construction activity.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Paramedical training: trainers	50
students	400
New/renovated health clinics	125
Non-clinic based community health programs	50
Participants trained	50
Community water supply systems	80

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ Thousands) FY 80
Grant:	
Personnel: 5 contract technicians (95 pm)	700
Participants: 11 long-term (132 pm)	200
Other costs: MOH salary support, equipment operation, drugs, vaccines	600
Loan:	
Construction of clinics	1,000
Equipment of clinics	1,250
Total	3,750

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	4,700	–	–
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,700	–	4,700
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,750	6,550	15,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 1,717

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 450

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) 0.9%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 1.9% (1970-1976) 10.3%

% national income received by low 20% of population . (1970) 5.3

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 43.5 male 41.9 female 45.1
(1965-1970) total 41.0 male 39.5 female 42.6

Literacy rate ..... (1972) total 24% male n.a. female n.a.
(1962) total 9% male 14% female 4%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954–77) 0.2%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 29

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1974) 630

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	rice	52	(1976)
Cash	rubber	n.a.	(1977)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) rubber

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) cereals, sugar

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1970) 74%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 109 (75) 125 (76) 150

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 104 (75) 133 (76) 167

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 4 (75) –8 (76) –17

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 3.6 (75) 3.5 (76) 3.2
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 0.6 (75) 0.6 (76) 0.6

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) .....(1975) 34 (76) 34 (77) 35
Equivalent to 0.9 months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977) iron ore, rubber, diamonds

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 87 (76) 105 (77) 115
as % of total exports ..... (1975) 22 (76) 23 (77) 26

Major imports ... (1976) machinery and transport equipment, petroleum

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 104 (76) 92 (77) 100
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 31 (76) 23 (77) 22

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) 63 (76) 61 (77) –16

Main trading partners ..... U.S., Germany, Netherlands

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 25.7

Service payments on external public debt ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 20
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... ( ) n.a.

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 3.1%

% population in urban areas ..... (1970) 26 (1971) 28

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 50

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... (1977) 1

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 41.4 (15-64 yrs.) 55.2 (65+ yrs.) 3.4

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 159

People per physician ..... (1973) 11,200

Major causes of death ( ) n.a.

Major disease(s) ... (1969) malaria, worms, infant infections

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1973) 86

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 17

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1972) total 39.9 male 52.6 female 27.4
Secondary .. (15-19) (1972) total 16.2 male 25.0 female 7.3
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973) total 1.3 male 2.0 female 0.6

Energy production as % of consumption ..... (1970) 7

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY LIBERIA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	15.7	5.8	1.2	21.4	6.4			
Loans	9.0	-	-	11.8	-			
Grants	6.7	5.8	1.2	9.6	6.4			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	12.0	2.9	0.6	18.9	5.3			
Loans	9.0	-	-	11.8	-			
Grants	3.0	2.9	0.6	7.1	5.3			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.3	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	2.6	2.3	0.5	2.4	1.0			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	2.6	2.3	0.5	2.4	1.0			
Peace Corps	2.6	2.3	0.5	2.4	1.0			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	1.9	1.9	*	0.6	0.7			
Credits or Loans	1.8	1.7	-	0.5	0.5			
Grants	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2			
a. MAP Grants	-	0.1	*	*	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	1.8	1.7	-	0.5	0.5			
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.2			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	17.6	7.7	1.2	22.0	7.1			
Loans	10.8	1.7	-	12.3	0.5			
Grants	6.8	6.0	1.2	9.7	6.6			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	2.1	2.6	2.3	5.6				
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	2.1	2.6	2.3	5.6				
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-				

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ – TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	27.9	44.4	187.2
IBRD	-	13.3	30.8	108.1
IFC	-	0.3	-	0.6
IDA	-	7.0	12.0	36.0
AFDB	-	6.7	-	18.3
UNDP	-	0.4	1.2	20.0
Other UN	-	0.2	0.4	4.2

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES((Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	8.3	13.3	38.5
Germany	6.1	6.0	24.7
Netherlands	0.6	1.9	3.8
Japan	1.2	4.8	6.3
United Kingdom	0.4	0.3	1.7
Other	*	0.3	2.0

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977.	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	-	NA	NA

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	10.0E	10.0E
USSR	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	10.0E	10.0E

NA – Not available * Less than $50,000
E Estimate

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	5,267	894	75	1,007	2,595	696	-
Total ..	5,267	894	75	1,007	2,595	696	
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	6,615	1,270	-	694	3,311	1,340	-
Total ..	6,615	1,270	-	694	3,311	1,340	-
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	5,030	1,412	-	220	2,848	550	-
Total ..	5,030	1,412	-	220	2,848	550	-

U.S. Interest

Liberia has been profoundly influenced by American ideals and the American form of government. In addition to historical and cultural ties, there are substantial U.S. private investments in Liberia and important U.S. Government communications facilities, which support U.S. interests in Africa. It is in the U.S. interest to insure that Liberia remains independent from external influence, has a viable economy and that development and progress towards equity proceed at an acceptable rate.

Development Overview

Liberia's development is hampered by an extreme shortage of people at mid-level with the necessary skills and drive to bring about needed changes, and by a lack of transportation and communication facilities. In-country training institutions are not well established and suffer from budget and staff attrition problems. A lack of trained or trainable people to meet private and public sector demands results in unreliable services. Rural people have little or no access to proper health care or basic education and are frequently precluded from participation in the monetized economy.

Socio-Economic Performance

The Government of Liberia's Four Year Development Plan is weighted towards improving the lives of the poor and bringing development to the rural areas. Progress has not been as rapid as hoped, because of the drop in revenues caused by the recent slump in the world iron ore market and extraordinary expenditures required to host the OAU Heads of State Conference in 1979. Despite temporary setbacks, the Government's policies are basically sound. To accelerate rural development, the President recently issued an Executive Order requiring more decentralization and popular participation. A task force has been established to monitor progress and insure compliance.

A National Health Plan, which emphasizes primary health care, is expected to be approved by the GOL. The Ministry of Education is taking a realistic look at the magnitude of its task and is seeking new and more cost effective means of meeting educational needs. The Ministry of Finance continues to take the necessary steps to increase tax revenues. The tax structure is generally progressive and will increase tax revenues by 15% a year by 1980. The Ministry of Public Works is spearheading the development of the rural feeder road network and is strengthening its road maintenance capability.

Total Resources

Sixty percent of the investment required by the Four Year Plan is expected to come from external donors. Donor activities are coordinated through the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs (MPEA) for maximum impact in meeting the Plan's objectives. At periodic donor coordination meetings, sponsored by the MPEA and UNDP, information is freely exchanged and opportunities for collaborative

efforts identified. A.I.D. is working in partnership with the Peace Corps and the World Bank on several projects and cooperating with a number of other donors in several areas, notably WHO, EEC and the Netherlands in health, UNICEF on safe water development, and West Germany in rural road maintenance. The West Germans are also working in forestry, port development, and a small town water system and are contemplating an Integrated Rural Development project. The People's Republic of China continues to have small programs in vegetable production and is working to develop Liberia's sugar refinery.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D. focuses on strengthening the planning capacities of the Ministries of Agriculture and Health to help them improve their research and delivery systems. A.I.D. is also working with the Ministry of Education to find new and cost effective ways to solve the country's education problems and meet its skills needs. The dual planning prototype is being followed to evolve a national housing policy and meet the shelter needs of the poor. To identify projects that will increase the participation of women in Liberian development, A.I.D. is sponsoring a profile study by the Federation of Liberian Women for an informational base for future policies and programs. Rural access roads are an important part of the A.I.D./World Bank/MOH integrated rural development efforts. The feasibility of more small scale rural infrastructure projects is being explored as a means of increasing direct assistance to the rural poor and minimizing the central government's recurrent costs.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

*The greatest bottleneck to development is the absence of an effective and skilled workforce. AID's principal thrust is to help Liberia develop a healthy, well fed and productive people.

*$5.0 million of AID resources will be utilized primarily for manpower development and for improving government delivery systems, especially in the areas of agriculture and health.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	33	32	32
PASA[c]	8	8	3
Contract	6	15	34
Total	47	55	69
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	–	47	26
Contract	4	4	5
Total	4	51	31

[a] U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
[b] FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
[c] Participating agency technicians.
[d] Programmed during the fiscal year.

LIBERIA

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-06(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	3,343	6,892	2,432
Grants	3,017	8,009	6,848
Total AID	6,360	14,901	9,280
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	115	218	105
Total P.L. 480	115	218	105
Total AID and P.L. 480	6,475	15,119	9,385

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total						
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		–		–		–
World Food Programs		115		218		105
Gov't.-to-Gov't		–		–		–
Title II Total		115		218		105
Total P.L. 480		115		218		105

MISSION DIRECTOR Remo R. Garufi

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM LIBERIA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT		G	669-0127	77	1,400	248	---	657	---	398	---
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	*	G	669-0135	79	---	---	500	30	520	600	2,400
AGRICULTURAL ANALYSIS AND PLANNING		G	669-0137	77	1,500	186	---	707	---	580	---
RURAL ROADS PHASE III		L	669-0138	77	5,200	---	---	1,392	---	432	---
UPPER BONG COUNTY RURAL DEV.		L	669-0139	77	6,600	---	---	1,400	---	800	---
YMCA AGRICULTURAL TRAINING (PVO)	*	G	669-0141	77	67	57	115	85	152	151	156
UPPER-LOFA COUNTY RURAL DEV.		L	669-0142	76	5,000	677	---	1,061	---	1,200	---
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT BANK	*	G	669-0145	79	---	---	200	102	320	243	1,030
RURAL DEV. TRAINING-PVO(CUTTINGTON)	*	G	669-0153	77	1,670	250	455	803	420	453	355
NIMBA COUNTY ENTREPRENEURIAL DEV. (PVO)		G	669-0154	78	164	50	---	114	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					21,601	1,468	1,270	6,351	1,412	4,857	
GRANTS					4,801	791	1,270	2,498	1,412	2,425	
LOANS					16,800	677	---	3,853	---	2,432	
POPULATION PLANNING											
LOFA COUNTY RURAL HEALTH		G	669-0125	75	333	212	---	121	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					333	212	---	121	---	---	
GRANTS					333	212	---	121	---	---	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH											
LOFA COUNTY RURAL HEALTH		G	669-0125	75	2,379	1,711	---	668	---	---	---
HEALTH MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING	*	G	669-0126	76	1,365	685	694	832	220	412	221
HAND DUG WELLS.		G	669-0157	78	267	---	---	103	---	64	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,011	2,396	694	1,603	220	476	
GRANTS					4,011	2,396	694	1,603	220	476	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		G	669-0122	72	3,024	2,913	---	111	---	---	---
CIVIL SERVICE DEVELOPMENT		G	669-0124	74	1,826	1,615	---	211	---	---	---
IMPROVED EFFICIENCY OF LEARNING	*	G	669-0130	78	825	---	1,301	1,140	948	1,049	1,364
VOCATIONAL TRAINING	*	G	669-0131	78	800	---	1,800	1,082	1,500	1,647	1,854
RURAL LEARNING DELIVERY SYSTEM	*	G	669-0134	79	---	---	210	85	400	285	1,990

* *Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM LIBERIA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,475	4,528	3,311	2,629	2,848	2,981	
GRANTS					6,475	4,528	3,311	2,629	2,848	2,981	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
TELECOMMUNICATIONS EXPANSION		L	669-0111	73	8,500	7,453	---	1,042	---	---	---
RURAL ACCESS ROADS II		L	669-0116	73	3,400	2,395	---	1,005	---	---	---
INCREASED REVENUES FOR DEVELOPMENT	*	G	669-0132	78	296	135	500	418	300	306	237
ROAD MAINTENACE EQUIPMENT		L	669-0143	76	4,000	3,008	---	992	---	---	---
LOW INCOME HOUSING	*	G	669-0146	78	400	---	400	400	250	560	4,622
NAVIGATIONAL AIDS AT PRINCIPAL AIRPORTS		G	669-0159	79	---	---	440	340	---	100	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					16,596	12,991	1,340	4,197	550	966	
GRANTS					696	135	1,340	1,158	550	966	
LOANS					15,900	12,856	---	3,039	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					49,016	21,595	6,615	14,901	5,030	9,260	
GRANTS					16,316	8,062	6,615	8,009	5,030	6,848	
LOANS					32,700	13,533	---	6,892	---	2,432	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 60-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Agriculture Research & Extension (Formerly Agriculture Research)	Agriculture Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 520		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,420
NUMBER 669-0135 NEW ☐ GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 333	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To develop an adaptive crop, livestock (small ruminant) and soils management research and extension system, responsive to the needs of the small subsistence farmer.

Background and Progress to Date: Several years ago the Government of Liberia (GOL) altered its policies to focus more heavily on using the small farmer in the subsistence sector as one of the principal means of increasing production. In mid-1977 the new Minister of Agriculture began to reorganize the Ministry to make it more suited to carry out these policy objectives. During the process the government realized that its present research and extension system is insufficient to meets its declared policy of being self-sufficient in basic food crops in the early 1980s. In FY 78 a more limited research project was considered. Further discussions with the GOL resulted in this project which is much more comprehensive and focuses on applied research and the delivery system.

The project, scheduled to begin in FY 79, requires the reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture's research facilities. It will ensure that the agricultural research system is capable of supplying the needed data, small animal breeding stock, breeder seed, plant materials and information on appropriate farm machinery and tools needed to make the Liberian small farmer a more productive individual.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL will provide land, facilities, research counterparts and operating budget support. The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture will supply personnel, funds for field trials and rice breeding facilities. The West Africa Rice Development Agency will contribute funds for training and rice trials. The UNDP/FAO will provide technical assistance.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 152,000 farm families will ultimately have access to the improved technology developed by this project. The cost to AID over the life of the project is estimated at $25.00 per family.

FY 80 Program: The reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture research structure is to be completed during the first half of FY 80 and a long term research and extension plan will be prepared by the last quarter.

Major Outputs:	All Years
National research system developed	1
Participants trained to conduct/manage food crop and selected livestock research	15
Viable extension system keyed to the research organization functioning	1
New varieties released	6
Local varieties of seed upgraded	2
Breeds of goats and sheep improved	2

AID Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Four long term U.S. advisors (48 pm)	435
Training: Three long term U.S. academic (36 pm)	39
Commodities: Two 4-wheel drive vehicles and research support equipment, supplies, seed	30
Other Costs: Local conferences, vehicle operation	16
Total	520

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-0-	-0-	-0-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	30	[illegible]
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	370	130
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	520	2,400	3,420

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
YMCA Agricultural Training (PVO)	Agriculture Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 152		LIFE OF PROJECT 490
NUMBER 669-0141 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change transmitted on 9/14/78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To establish a model community which identifies and attends to the development needs of approximately 42,000 villagers living in the area.

Background and Progress to Date: Data in the project area has been collected and analyzed in a survey, to assist villagers in identifying priority needs susceptible to self-help solutions. Based on the survey data, the YMCA and the villagers are preparing a detailed work plan for the second phase of this project, to be implemented immediately after approval of the plan. The project helps villagers organize and employ self-help techniques in solving their problems. The YMCA's role is that of a catalytic agent/facilitator bringing about the organization and training of villagers to effectively articulate their perceived needs. Should the needs go beyond self-help solutions, the YMCA will assist the villagers in seeking assistance from appropriate government authorities. Some village groups have already been organized and assisted in becoming involved in self-help development, planning and implementation. Candidates who serve as village-based development extension workers during the subsequent phase are being identified. Land clearing has been completed, and access roads are nearing completion.

Host Country and Other Donors: Contributions from the Government of Liberia, the Firestone Rubber Concession, the University of Liberia, local villagers, and local volunteer donations for the life of the project, total $934,860. The YMCA donations total $211,979.

Beneficiaries: Six thousand marginal subsistence farmers in the Marshall Territory area of Liberia are expected to benefit from this project, at a cost of $82 per family.

FY 80 Program: Additional Village groups will be organized. More potential village -based development extension workers will be identified and trained to promote integrated rural development techniques. A program to assist villagers in identifying development needs will be designed, based on data collected and analyzed during FY 79.

Major Outputs:	All Years
- Improved farm production and marketing system established	X
- Improved health and sanitation practices instituted	X
- Village level non-formal education and training underway	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Commodities: Office and agriculture supplies/ equipment, livestock, hand tools, fertilizer and seed	19
Other Costs: Vehicle maintenance, travel and local salaries	133
Total	152

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	67	57	10
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	115	85	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	182	142	40
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	152	156	490

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Agricultural Credit Bank	Agriculture Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 320		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,550
NUMBER 669-0145 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 332	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To institutionalize rural credit and saving channels for small farmers and the agricultural economy at reasonable interest rates.

Background and Progress to Date: Increasing the Government's ability to deliver services to farmers is a key objective of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Government is seeking to achieve this through strengthening agricultural cooperatives, improving research and extension services and by launching two large integrated rural development projects to increase production and improve conditions in selected project areas. The creation of the Agricultural Development Cooperative Bank (ADCB) late in 1976 is another important step towards the achievement of this objective. The bank was initially provided with $1.5 million by the GOL for its lending operations with plans to increase this to $4 million over the life of the project. The Government asked A.I.D. for technical assistance in 1978 and the project has now been designed and approved with the technical advisors scheduled to arrive early in 1979. They are to assist the bank in carrying out its charter, which includes (a) provision of credit to rural people and organizations, (b) mobilization of rural savings, (c) provision of technical assistance and training in rural enterprises, and (d) conducting research on agricultural credit.

Host Country and Other Donors: In addition to providing counterparts and participants for long-term training, the GOL has provided $1.0 million to cover the initial development costs and personnel requirements of the newly-formed bank, thus bringing the total planned investment over the life of the project up to $5.0 million. Other donors, principally the IBRD will provide technical assistance valued at approximately $422,000 over the life of the project.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this project are the estimated 152,000 farm families and small entrepreneurs who presently have no access to credit. The cost to A.I.D. over the life of the project is $10.00 per family.

FY 80 Program: The accounting and control system and the rural savings plan will be initiated. The Bank development plan will be implemented in the third quarter. The accounting, auditing and control systems will also be completed.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Bank Development Plan completed	X
Rural credit banks established in three counties	3
Headquarters and branch staff personnel trained	34
Credit policies/procedures applicable to small farmers and cooperatives operational	X
Rural Savings program established and operating	X
Over-all accounting and control system established and operating	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	1 long-term US technician (18 pm)	165
Training:	4 long-term participants US training (48 pm) and 4 short-term participants US training (10 pm)	75
Commodities:	Training equipment, vehicle spare parts	70
Other Costs:	In-country travel, local conferences, vehicle maintenance	10
	Total	320

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-0-	-0-	-0-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	200	102	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	200	102	98
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	320	1,030	1,550

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Rural Development Training (PVO)	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 420		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,900
NUMBER 669-0153 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change transmitted on 1/27/78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To train mid-level agricultural workers in agriculture management and rural development to effectively manage farm related projects and transfer agricultural technology, methods and knowledge to the small farmer.

Background and Progress to Date: This project establishes a Rural Development Institute (RDI) with a two-year sub-professional, skill oriented, training program for agricultural workers. The training addresses a critical shortage in Liberia of mid-level agricultural technicians and managers to carry out agricultural development programs. Beside classroom training in basic agricultural skills and sciences, the RDI training program emphasizes practical field work and small farm development. At full development, the RDI will have about 200 students and will graduate about 75 each year. It is affiliated with, and located at the Cuttington University College (CUC). Graduates from this program will strengthen and supplement the Ministry of Agriculture staffing. They will supply much of the skilled talent for the AID/World Bank funded Lofa and Bong County Integrated Rural Development projects and become the basic sub-professional cadre to extend the new technologies developed under a proposed FY 79 AID funded Research project (669-0135). Plans for all facilities have been developed and construction was started in May, 1978. The facilities will open for training in March, 1979. Recruitment of members of the faculty is nearing completion.

Host Country and Other Donors: CUC provides, in addition to the land for the construction of the institute, facilities and services valued at $632,000 over the life of the project. The Government of Liberia provides, from the Ministry of Education budget, contributions estimated at $338,000 over the life of the project, primarily in the form of stipends for the students and operating support to the university.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of the project are the RDI students completing training. Assuming that 200 graduates will each impact upon 300 farmers during the first five years after graduation, the AID cost per farm benefited is $48.00 over the life of the project.

FY 80 Program: The first class of 75 students are well into their second year of training and a second class of 100 students will begin training. Also, a first complement of Liberian counterparts are scheduled to complete training and be assigned as instructors.

Major Outputs:	All Years
RDI established and operational	X
Students graduated	225
RDI graduates employed by Ministry of Agriculture	200

AID Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Six U.S. long-term (54 pm) and One U.S. short-term (6 pm) technical advisor	240
Training: Two long-term (24 pm) trainees (U.S.)	26
Commodities: One vehicle, farm machinery and agricultural commodities	100
Other: Local personnel and evaluation	54
Total	420

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,670	250	1,420
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	455	803	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,125	1,053	1,072
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	420	355	2,900

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

The Domestic and Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, USA.

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Health Management Planning	Health	FY 80 220		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,500
NUMBER 669-0126 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 335	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To institutionalize health planning, evaluation and manpower development in the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MOHSW); design a National Health Plan including public and private health sector resource allocation; and identify the impact of health on other sectors.

Background and Progress to Date: High fertility, high infant mortality, and short life expectancy characterize Liberia's health problems. The Government's ability to effectively deal with these is hampered by inadequate planning and the lack of trained people, and this frequently results in the waste of scarce resources. The development of an orderly, systematic, manageable, and accountable system is the main function of this project.

In FY 79 AID will expand its level of effort by bringing in additional short term consultants and providing more participant training in order to accelerate manpower development within the Ministry to achieve a viable national health plan.

The project has developed, tested and installed a health data system which is starting to provide much of the basic information necessary to complete the National Health Plan and allow the Ministry to make rational funding allocations. Primary Health Care Services Plans for each rural county have been drafted, architectural plans for prototype health clinics have been approved, and the majority of the Ministry's program administrators have participated in seminars or received on the job training in cost accountability and program reporting. Basic reporting of the Curative and Preventive Services units has been expected to cover 50% of the population with a target of 90% coverage by 1981.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government provides counterpart personnel, office space, budgetary support, and training facilities. The Peace Corps provides volunteers who train and work with county registrars from the nine counties of Liberia in gathering and processing health statistics to implement the new reporting system.

Beneficiaries: An estimated 80% of the rural population will ultimately benefit from the improved planning capability of the Ministry. Project cost per family benefited is about $18.50.

FY 80 Program: Technical advisory assistance to complete health utilization patterns for all posts/centers and outpatient clinics will continue, and morbidity in relation to those patterns will be analyzed to establish priorities for resource allocation and for determining manpower requirements.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Final draft of the National Health Plan completed	X
Health posts, centers, clinics and hospitals reporting basic morbidity data	200
Budget systems by program assessed and installed	X
County health registrars trained	9
MOHSW personnel trained in Health Planning	12
Primary Health Care Areas established	X
Health element for the overall integrated rural development program completed	X

AID financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Complete contract financing of three long-term advisors (21 pm) and two short-term consultants (6 pm)	205
Participants: One long-term U.S. participant (12 pm)	15
Total	220

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,365	685	680
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	694	832	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,059	1,517	542
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	220	221	2,500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Medical Services Consultants, Inc.

PROGRAM:

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Improved Efficiency of Learning	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 80 948		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,438
NUMBER 669-0130 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa program, p. 336	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY83

Purpose: To develop and establish systems which increase the effectiveness of instruction by elementary teachers.

Background and Progress to Date: At present slightly over 50% of the children of primary school age attend school and over two-thirds of the pupils who start school never complete the first six grades. Three-fourths of the teaching staff is under-qualified. The result is that few students obtain an education adequate to cope with modern life. The traditional methods of upgrading teachers are far too expensive and time consuming to meet the need for the foreseeable future.

This project addresses these problems through the introduction of programmed instruction which enables the existing teachers to transfer knowledge more effectively. Simultaneously, materials are developed which allow students to learn more and at a quicker rate. The project thus forms the basis for a Government of Liberia/A.I.D. effort to make quality education affordable and available to the nation's poor majority.

The project technicians are expected to be in place early in CY 1979. Peace Corps Volunteers involved in teacher training programs are being considered for use in baseline data collection and as instructorsin the programmed instruction techniques.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Liberian Government's financial and "in-kind" contributions to the project are estimated at $1.5 million, including facilities, personnel, transportation and budgetary support. The World Bank provides advisors to improve the administration of the Ministry of Education, experts in curriculum development, and educational tests and measurements specialists who work in the elementary and secondary system.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 120 teachers who are now under-qualified to teach and over 4,800 students will be the immediate beneficiaries from this activity at an initial cost of $900 per beneficiary. If the final evaluation is positive, the project is expected to be replicated at significantly reduced costs.

FY 80 Program: While experimental materials are being introduced for grades 1 and 4 of the project schools, development of similar experimental teaching aids and methods for grades 2 and 5 will be underway. Some teachers in grades 2 and 5 will receive in-country training and one Government project counterpart member is scheduled to begin long-term training in the U.S. Three other GOL project personnel will complete long-term training begun in FY 79.

Major Outputs:	All Years
- Instructional materials designed and validated for all elementary grades	X
- Trained project staff	10
- Installed procedures for training teachers in the use of materials	X
- Plans for replicating results of the project experiment	X
- Teachers trained in improved teaching techniques	120
- Number of students receiving improved teaching	4,800

AID Financed Inputs	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Six long term advisors (90 pm) and 2 short term consultants (12 pm)	816
Training: One US (12 pm), four short term US (12 pm)	39
Commodities: Office and audiovisual equipment	54
Other Costs: In country travel & vehicle maintenance	39
Total	948

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	825	-0-	825
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,301	1,140	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,126	1,140	986
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	948	1,364	4,438

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Vocational Training	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 80 1,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,954
NUMBER 669-0131 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 337	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To restructure the secondary vocational program at Booker T. Washington Agricultural and Industrial Institute (BWI) to produce employable graduates for identified middle-level manpower skill requirements.

Background and Progress to Date: Liberia's Indicative Manpower Plan prepared with United Nations assistance, manpower studies carried out by the World Bank, and a 1976 Harvard Institute for International Development survey, point to the critical shortage of skills in Liberia and the inability of the present system to produce skilled workers in adequate numbers. The Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs has designated vocational/technical training one of its top priorities.

This project is designed to turn BWI into a quality vocational school by upgrading its curriculum, staff, and facilities. It places emphasis on maximum classroom, staff, workshop, and equipment utilization through careful scheduling. A joint GOL-AID analysis of the original proposal revealed that it would take an additional year and a change in the mix of technical assistance to realize the project's objectives. Consequently, the life of the project has been changed to five years and the composition of the technical advisory team increased. The plans call for curriculum restructuring to reduce the current four-year study course in secondary level vocational education to a job-oriented three-year course. The Ministry of Labor apprenticeship program, originally under this project, was eliminated since it was deemed more suitable to handle it as a separate project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL provides technical education counterparts, personnel, in-country transportation, and budgetary support ($1.2 million). The World Bank contributes two vocational and technical education advisors to the National Vocational Council, and establishes a craft skill vocational training center in Monrovia. Peace Corps provides 2 volunteers for Vocational Teaching.

Beneficiaries: BWI expects to turn out 1979 graduates over the five year life of the project, at an average cost of $3,000 per graduate. The projected number of graduates for FY 80 is 371 at an average cost of $4,000 each.

FY 80 Program: During FY 80, the second year curriculum will be developed. A student internship and work program will be established and job placement and follow up for graduates instituted. Guidance and counseling programs are to be developed. Four physical facilities (shops) will be completely renovated.

Major Outputs:	All Years
- Job oriented 3 year curriculum developed	X
- Renovation of buildings	4
- Faculty and staff members trained	28
- Student internship and work program implemented	X
- Students graduated	1,979
- Job placement and follow-up for graduates effectively operating	X

AID Financed Inputs	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Eight long-term advisors (144 pm)	1,206
Training: Six short-term participants U.S. (23 pm)	49
Commodities: Classroom equipment and supplies	210
Other Costs: Local travel	35
Total	1,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	800	-0-	800
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,800	1,082	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,600	1,082	1,518
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,500	1,854	5,954

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Rural Learning Delivery System	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 80 400		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,600
NUMBER 669-0134 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 338	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To develop a system of distance teaching (approaches under consideration include, radio, television, correspondence, etc.) which enhances the quality of life of rural populations not reached by the formal school system.

Background and Progress to Date: Illiteracy in the rural areas is close to 80%. Since high costs preclude expansion of the school system or undertaking traditional literacy programs to enable the entire population to improve their life skills, other more cost effective methods must be employed. A recent study of the problem recommended a non-formal educational approach.

This project, using radio, cassettes, and community resources, develops the means for the Government to respond systematically to the training needs of the rural population. Drawing on the experience of non-formal distance teaching programs introduced in various parts of the Third World over the last decade, the project will develop and test pilot programs in selected communities tailored to provide relevant, non-formal learning opportunities for rural citizens.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL provides counterparts, facilities, in-country transportation and personnel ($876,000). The Peace Corps will be involved in the implementation of this project.

Beneficiaries: Adults and out-of-school youth who are presently by-passed by the formal school system and other training opportunities provided by the GOL are the primary beneficiaries. The target population is located primarily in rural areas where annual per capita income is about $70. It is estimated 200,000 people will take advantage of this program at a per person cost of approximately $13.

FY 80 Program: Teaching materials and procedures will be ready for testing. Test materials and delivery systems are to be identified towards the end of the year.

Major Outputs:	All Years
- Basic life skills identified and priorities established for use in specific programs	X
- Alternative strategies identified and assessed in terms of effectiveness and cost efficiency	X
- Plans for coordinated national programs developed for implementation	X

AID Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Three long-term advisors (36 pm)	315
Training: One long-term US (12 pm) and five short-term US (15 pm)	45
Commodities: Vehicles, office equipment	20
Other Costs: Local travel, and conferences	20
Total	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-0-	-0-	-0-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	210	85	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	210	85	125
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	400	1,990	2,600

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Increased Revenue for Development	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 300		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,333
NUMBER 669-0132 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.339	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY83

Purpose: To upgrade the capability of the Ministry of Finance (MOF) to increase resources from internal taxes.

Background and Progress to Date: The Liberian National Socio-Economic Development Plan, which has a rural bias, requires the generation of new revenues from existing domestic sources if the goals are to be met. The revised plan envisions the need for an additional $185 million in revenue from existing and new domestic sources to meet its objectives. This project strengthens and modernizes the Liberian internal tax system (income and real property tax) by providing advice to Liberian tax administrators, training Ministry of Finance personnel and upgrading working facilities and equipment.

Interpretative regulations of the revenue law are now drafted; and office space and equipment have been provided for the expanded Real Estate Tax Division. Preliminary planning for two special enforcement programs for the non-filers and the delinquent accounts is completed. Texts and training materials have been ordered for the Programmed Basic Accounting and Audit Techniques courses which are to be given in the Ministry of Finance later in the fiscal year. Candidates have been nominated from the Revenue section to attend in-service management training programs conducted by the Liberian Institute of Public Administration.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government continues to provide counterparts, office space and equipment, transport, participants, and budgetary support. ($600,000).

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be Liberian tax administrators and other MOF personnel. The rural and urban poor will ultimately benefit as national revenue increases and the GOL acquires additional funds to carry out development projects.

FY 80 Program: Orientation/training abroad will be underway for at least three managers. The local Programmed Basic Accounting Course for 25 technical employees; courses in Income Tax Law and Regulations and Indirect Auditing Methods; and at least one seminar for technical and managerial employees to review Revenue Office functions will be completed. The preparation and revision of account cards for at least 25,000 property accounts, and the establishment of a new Receiving and Billing Section in the Internal Revenue Office will also be completed. The audit function will be assimilated into the Internal Revenue Office. The Ministry of Finance will add 25 additional employees and provide additional office space which will be furnished with specialized office equipment to improve the effectiveness of the revenue and real estate sections.

Major Outputs:	All Years
- Management officials receive training in U.S.	5
- Employees receive in-house orientation in revenue operation, basic accounting, indrect audit methods, and Liberian tax law	225
- Senior policy and administration officials receive orientation in the U.S.	4
- Increased staffing in project related offices	50
- Increased accounts in Real property tax rolls	51,000
- Updated filing systems installed	3
- New procedural rules and manuals written for functional areas	3

AID Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Three long-term advisors (36 pm)	280
Commodities: Specialized office equipment	10
Other Costs: In-country travel and training seminars	10
Total	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	296	135	161
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	418	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	796	553	243
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	300	237	1,333

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

U.S. Internal Revenue Service

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Low Income Housing	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 250	LIFE OF PROJECT	Grant - 1,672 Loan - 4,000
NUMBER 669-0146 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 340	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To assist the GOL develop a national housing policy and strengthen the institutional capacity of the National Housing Authority (NHA) to carry out comprehensive shelter programs for low-income families through demonstration projects.

Background and Progress to Date: This project, the result of more than six years of dialogue between AID and GOL, is just now getting underway. Phase I provides a $1.0 million grant for long and short term technical assistance and participant training; it also funds a socio-economic housing survey. Phase II includes a $5 million Housing Guaranty (HG) and a $4 million Development Loan (DL) for sites and services. and community upgrading housing projects.

To date, the AID-financed shelter sector analysis has been completed and the socio-economic survey in low income neighborhoods has started. A number of top officials from the NHA and the Ministries of Planning, Finance and Public Works made observation tours of housing and sites and services projects in Senegal and East Africa. The organizational analysis of the NHA and the design-and-cost estimates for demonstration projects have been initiated.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL provides counterparts, facilities, in-country transportation, offices, and budgetary support in the amount of $998,000 during Phase I of the project. During Phase II, the GOL will provide off-site infrastructure, small loans, community upgrading and sites and services, in the amount of approximately $1.4 million.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries of the first phase are the middle level managers of the NHA who acquire training in the process of writing the National Housing Policy and designing and managing sites, services and integrated shelter projects. The ultimate beneficiaries of this two-phase project will be families earning less than the median income of $90 per month at an average per person cost of $350.

FY 80 Program: The three long-term technical advisors will continue to work with the NHA to strengthen its capacity to carry out low income housing programs. This process includes on-the-job training of counterparts such as the Deputy Director and the Controller and the personnel of the socio-economic, estate management, and technical units and operations divisions of the NHA in the preparation of a National Housing Policy.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Housing Policy drafted and adopted	X
Demonstration project households identified	7,000
Shelter projects designed	6
Services Sites completed	2,000
Households benefited by Community Upgrading	5,000
Small loans made in support of above projects	4,000

AID Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Three long-term advisers (27 pm) and Housing Policy Consultant (4 pm)	238
Training: Short-term U.S. (8 pm)	12
Total	250

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	400	-0-	400
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	400	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	800	400	400
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	250	4,622	5,672

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Clapp and Mayne Inc.

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 68,383

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 380

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) 5.3%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 2.6% (1970-1976) 16.1%

% national income received by low 20% of population . ( ) n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 41.0 male 39.4 female 42.6
(1865-1970) total 38.5 male 36.9 female 40.1

Literacy rate ..... (1970) total 25% male n.a. female n.a.
(1962) total 15% male 25% female 6%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954–77) -0.4%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 23

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1974) 410

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	yams, cassava	5	(1975)
Cash	cocoa beans	3	(1975)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) cocoa beans

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) wheat, rice

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1975) 64%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 8,262 (75) 9,355 (76) 9,741

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 6,199 (75) 13,813 (76) 11,428

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 2,063 (75) -4,458 (76) -1,687

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 13.7 (75) 8.3 (76) 10.3
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 3.8 (75) 4.6 (76) 4.0

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) 5,609 (76) 5,203 (77) 5,609
Equivalent to 5.1 months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977) crude petroleum, cocoa

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 2,316 (76) 3,759 (77) 5,510
as % of total exports ..... (1975) 29 (76) 35 (77) 47

Major imports ... (1976) machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 663 (76) 896 (77) 1,147
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 11 (76) 11 (77) 10

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) 1,949 (76) 2,557 (77) 744

Main trading partners ..... U.K., other E.E.C., U.S.

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 3.3

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 250
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 2.3

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.7%

% population in urban areas ..... (1963) 16 (1976) 18

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 49

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... (1977) 5

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 45.1 (15-64 yrs.) 52.6 (65+ yrs.) 2.3

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 163

People per physician ..... (1975) 25,400

Major causes of death (1969) diseases of infancy (not specified), birth injury, infections of newborn, pneumonia

Major disease(s) ... (1974) malaria, measles, whooping cough

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1973) 85

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 20

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1974) total 26.9 male 32.8 female 21.0
Secondary ... (15-19) (1974) total 8.7 male 11.7 female 5.7
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973) total 0.4 male 0.7 female 0.1

Energy production as % of consumption ..... (1970) 2,782

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY NIGERIA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD 1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	9.3	0.6	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	9.3	0.6	-	-	-			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	6.8	-	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	6.8	-	-	-	-			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	2.3	0.4	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	2.3	0.4	-	-	-			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	2.3	0.4	-	-	-			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	2.3	0.4	-	-	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.2	0.2	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.2	0.2	-	-	-			
Peace Corps	0.2	0.2	-	-	-			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	9.3	0.6	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	9.3	0.6	-	-	-			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	0.3	0.7	-	-				
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	0.3	*	-	-				
b. All Other Loans	-	0.7	-	-				

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	17.0	67.4	100.1	1,045.1
IBRD	17.0	62.0	90.0	908.0
IFC	-	-	-	5.7
IDA	-	-	-	35.3
AFDB	-	-	-	9.6
UNDP	-	3.1	10.1	63.8
Other UN	-	2.3	-	22.7

B OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	52.7	41.3	50.2
United Kingdom	10.0	11.2	141.6
Germany	8.4	5.4	119.6
Canada	15.0	3.6	85.4
Japan	9.9	12.0	66.9
Netherlands	5.5	4.7	51.6
Other	3.9	4.4	38.1

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	-	-	-

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	-	50.0
USSR	-	-	7.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	43.0
China	-	-	-

NIGERIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	3,000	3,000	–	–	–	–	–
Total ..	3,000	3,000	–	–	–	–	–

U.S. Interests

One of every five Africans is a Nigerian. The most important Black African nation, Nigerian has chosen to play a major role in regional affairs. It has pursued this role in a pragmatic and constructive manner, acting aggressively to seek peaceful solutions to inter African conflicts, to bring a peaceful transition to majority rule in southern Africa, and to avoid the involvement of outside forces in African conflicts. Economically, Nigeria is our second largest supplier of imported crude oil and our largest market in black Africa. It is the key stone in the development of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

The U.S. has important interests in contributing to the economic base on which Nigeria is seeking to develop a stable democratic government. We have equally important interests in ensuring our current access to the Nigerian market, both to obtain basic commodities and to sell our own products.

Development Overview

Utilizing primarily its own resources and those that it could obtain elsewhere, Nigeria has obtained impressive results in building up physical infrastructure, an industrial base, and a comprehensive educational system. These, however, have not been sufficient for Nigeria to avoid the difficulty that commonly affects many developing nations -- a dual economy with a stagnating, largely subsistence agriculture. This leaves Nigeria, inspite of large oil revenues with a per capita GNP of less than $400, and its citizens still among the worlds poorest. In the modern industrial sector Nigeria has performed reasonably well. Many Nigerians engaged in this sector do well although the growth of urban areas has outstripped the government's ability to provide services.

The majority of the people, however, are not involved in industry. Those not participating in the modern industrial sector are largely employed in subsistence agriculture. The return on small farmer's investment of time and labor is low. Their crops are poor, and result in Nigeria having the largest food deficit of any country in Africa. Ominously, projections by world food agencies indicate that by the late 1980's this deficit will grow to rival that of India and will represent over half the total African deficit. The Government of Nigeria is concerned about this problem and is aware of its potential ramifications but remains unclear on how to deal with it.

Socio-Economic Performance

Revenues, largely from oil, have fallen short of expectations. Inflation is currently running at over 30% and is a serious problem. The government has moved responsibly to adjust expenditures downward in line with revenues and to cut nonessential imports. Budgetary cuts have been made on the basis of sound priorities. While a number of construction projects have been deferred, a project which finances vocational/technical training in

the U.S. and elsewhere for electricians, construction workers, agricultural and other technicians most vitally needed for development has been continued. This project bring $16.0 million a year to the U.S. and returns some 1,000 trained technicians to Nigeria per year.

The Federal Military Government recognizes the need to stimulate agriculture production. To that end it finances several major projects designed to assist the small farmer. Perhaps the most important of these is the National Accelerated Food Production Project (NAFPP). Initially financed by A.I.D. in the early 1970's the NAFPP is designed to make available to small farmers appropriate packages of inputs (seeds, fertilizer, insecticides, and implements). Nigeria has assumed complete financial responsibility for the project and has expanded it to areas not covered originally. Project results are encouraging; in 1977, for the first time in twelve years, the growth in agriculture production exceeded the population growth rate. Simultaneous with managing the economic development process in a difficult economic environment, the government has committed itself to changing to civilian rule. In spite of the inevitable stresses and strains involved, a democratically elected civilian government is expected to come to power as scheduled in October 1979.

Total Resources

For a relatively short period in the mid-70's Nigeria has had substantial internal resources which it relied upon to finance its own development. The major increase in oil revenues in 1973-74 generated false expectations as to the ability of the government to deal with the massive development problems of a nation of approximately 80 million people. The Nigerian government recognizes major steps are required to meet the existing situation. They have obtained over $2.0 billion in commercial loans. They are actively negotiating with the IBRD on financing several major projects. The FMG is also seeking private investment in both oil and other sectors. Major DAC donors will be contributing over $38 million in 1979.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Senior U.S. technical specialists will be placed in Nigerian institutions as the first step in establishing effective institutional ties.

Training of 120 scientific and technical students begins. Training of mid level vocational/technical students will continue.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	–	–	–
PASA[c]	–	–	–
Contract	–	–	10
Total	–	–	10
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	15	5	120
Contract	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total	2,015	2,005	2,120

[a] *U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.*
[b] *FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.*
[c] *Participating agency technicians.*
[d] *Programmed during the fiscal year.*

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	730	912	2,685
Total AID			
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	–	–	–
Total P.L. 480	–	–	–
Total AID and P.L. 480	730	912	2,685

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		–		–		–
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		–		–		–
World Food Programs		–		–		–
Gov't.-to-Gov't		–		–		–
Title II Total		–		–		–
Total P.L. 480		–		–		–

To augment these efforts, the FMG has requested A.I.D. funding for technical assistance in key sectors -- principally agriculture, science/technology, and human resource development.

A.I.D. Strategy

Nigeria's primary development problem is a sluggish agriculture sector. Related to this difficulty is the problem Nigeria has in directly bringing to bear its science/technology and human resources development programs on the problems of the majority of the people. The Nigerians have indicated a strong desire for U.S. assistance in dealing with these issues. The U.S. strategy is to help the Nigerian Government to structure and identify issues, and then aggressively seek solutions. Through the development exchange process, AID funds will be provided for training technical personnel to address agriculture and rural development issues.

DIRECTOR CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA AFFAIRS
Dalton A. Griffith

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM NIGERIA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
NIGERIA-U.S. DEV. EXCHANGE PROJECT	*	G	620-0502	80	---	---	---	---	3,000	2,000	35,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	---	---	3,000	2,000	
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	3,000	2,000	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
POPULATION PLANNING											
FAMILY HEALTH TRAINING		G	620-0769	72	1,615	1,503	---	112	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,615	1,503	---	112	---	---	
GRANTS					1,615	1,503	---	112	---	---	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
PROGRAM GRANT		G	620-0818	73	4,300	2,815	---	800	---	685	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,300	2,815	---	800	---	685	
GRANTS					4,300	2,815	---	800	---	685	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					5,915	4,318	---	912	3,000	2,685	
GRANTS					5,915	4,318	---	912	3,000	2,685	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Shee*

PROGRAM: NIGERIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Nigeria/U.S. Development Exchange Project	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 $3,000 Grant		LIFE OF PROJECT $38,000
NUMBER 620-0502 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 86

Purpose: To establish a collaborative development exchange program in agriculture and rural development with Nigeria which will: a) provide a continuing framework for technical exchanges related to agricultural production; b) develop an institutional capacity in the U.S. to work with Nigeria on critical development problems and c) facilitate the provision of U.S. technical services for developed jointly programs.

Background: Nigeria is the largest food deficit country in Africa and the deficit appears likely to grow unless positive action is taken. In spite of this growing deficit, Nigeria has the potential to feed itself and clearly recognizes the importance of doing so. What Nigerian agriculture lacks is the systematic application of appropriate technology supported by governmental policies which consistently promote higher production. The Federal Military Government recognizes this and has indicated a strong desire for U.S. assistance in resolving the problems by bringing together Nigerian and U.S. expertise, both private and public. Building on the base established by the continuing Nigerian/U.S. bilateral economic talks started in April 1978 following President Carter's visit, a Development Exchange program with the Nigerians will be initiated. This project will jointly finance technical training programs in the U.S. and Nigeria, staff support for institutional development, technical exchange conferences and workshops, long-term institutional linkages, project planning and design, and other similar activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The FMG will provide 75% of the total cost of this project and related activities.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries will be Nigerian farmers. Realistic estimates of the per family cost are dependent upon the individual projects being identified for financing.

FY 80 Program: The initial step for the FY 80 program will be to institutionalize the Development Exchange between Nigerian and U.S. development specialists. Training of advanced scientific, technical, and managerial specialists will begin. Funding of institutional ties will be initiated and a number of U.S. specialists will be recruited for service in Nigerian Government agencies.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Development Exchange unit established	X
Participants trained	450
Institutional ties established	12
Technical specialists (man years)	100

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	
Personnel: 10 long term Technical specialists (120 pm) and	900
Short-term consultants (40 pm)	100
Participant: Training 120 long-term academic in the U.S. (1,400 pm)	600
Other Costs: Institutional ties, technical exchanges, conferences, and workshops	1,400
Total	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	35,000	38,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: RWANDA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 4,612

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 110

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) 0.2%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 13.1% (1970-1976) 10.6%

% national income received by low 20% of population . ( ) n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 41.0 male 39.4 female 42.6
(1965-1970) total 41.0 male 39.4 female 42.6

Literacy rate ..... (1970) total 10% male n.a. female n.a.
(1962) total 16% male 24% female 9%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954–77) -0.7%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 52

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1973) 640

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	pulses	30	(1977)
Cash	coffee	2	(1977)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) coffee, tea

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) relief food

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1970) 91%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 35 (75) 47 (76) 71

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 40 (75) 50 (76) 61

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) -5 (75) -3 (76) 10

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 17.1 (75) 15.0 (76) 14.9
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 2.2 (75) 1.8 (76) 1.8

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) .... (1975) 29 (76) 64 (77) 85
Equivalent to 9.0 months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977) coffee, tea, tin

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 17 (76) 33 (77) 31
as % of total exports ..... (1975) 40 (76) 41 (77) 34

Major imports ... (1975) textiles, foodstuffs, machinery

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 6 (76) 4 (77) 4
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 6 (76) 4 (77) 4

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) -54 (76) -22 (77) -22

Main trading partners ..... U.S., Belgium, Germany

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 8.1

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions U.S.) ..... ( ) n.a.
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 0.6

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.8%

% population in urban areas ..... (1970) 3 (1974) 4

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 50

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 43.6 (15-64 yrs.) 53.3 (65+ yrs.) 3.1

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1975) 133

People per physician ..... (1973) 52,700

Major causes of death ( ) n.a.

Major disease(s) ... ( ) n.a.

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1973) 91

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. ( ) n.a.

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1974) total 38.0 male 42.3 female 33.8
Secondary .. (15-19) (1974) total 2.4 male 3.3 female 1.5
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973) total 0.1 male 0.3 female n.a.

Energy production as % of consumption ..... (1970) 30

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY RWANDA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	2.9	1.6	0.6	1.8	3.4			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	2.9	1.6	0.6	1.8	3.4			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.7			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.7			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	2.1	1.2	0.3	1.5	1.6			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	2.1	1.2	0.3	1.5	1.6			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	2.1	1.2	0.3	1.5	1.6			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	1.1	-	0.1	0.7	0.1			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.8	1.5			
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	*	*	0.1	0.1			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	*	*	0.1	0.1			
Peace Corps	-	*	*	0.1	0.1			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	0.5	*	-	-				
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-				
b. All Other Loans	0.5	*	-	-				

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	5.8	27.6	22.8	176.5
IFC	-	-	-	0.5
IDA	5.8	14.0	15.0	74.7
AFDB	-	12.5	2.6	19.7
UNDP	-	1.0	2.7	15.7
Other UN	-	0.1	2.5	5.7
EEC	-	-	-	60.2

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES((Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	54.6	58.6	290.8
Belgium	26.3	28.6	163.1
France	7.5	6.9	39.4
Germany	8.3	12.2	36.8
Canada	6.6	6.6	26.7
Switzerland	2.1	1.4	13.2
Other	3.8	2.9	11.6

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977.	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	0.1	NA	8.6
Saudi Arabia	-	NA	5.0
Libya	0.1	NA	3.3
Kuwait	-	NA	0.3

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	-	23.0
USSR	-	-	1.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	22.0

NA - Not available

RWANDA

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	1,567	1,567	–	–	–	–	–
Total ..	1,567	1,567	–	–	–	–	–
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	4,136	4,136	–	–	–	–	–
Total ..	4,136	4,136	–	–	–	–	–
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	6,537	3,897	2,640	–	–	–	–
Total ..	6,537	3,897	2,640	–	–	–	–

U.S. Interests

U.S. interests in Rwanda are principally developmental. As one of the world's poorest countries facing a potentially disastrous food/population crisis, it merits special attention. As a government with plans and priorities closely aligned with the U.S. basic human needs strategy, it gives promise of effective use of development assistance.

Development Overview

With a population of 4.6 million, a population growth rate of 2.8%, and mainland Africa's highest population density at 635 persons per square mile of arable land, Rwanda is heading for a food/population crisis before the end of the century. Rwanda's economy is heavily dependent upon agriculture, which provides about 52% of GDP and employs 91% of the labor force. Although largely subsistence oriented, agriculture provides as much as 75% of the country's exports, with coffee alone amounting to more than 70% in recent years.

In view of these circumstances, A.I.D. is supporting the Rwandan Government's efforts in rural development. More specifically, competing demands on land use dictate that food production and food conservation, as well as the demographic problem itself, receive high priority. A.I.D. is, therefore, concentrating development assistance in these two areas, and in related agricultural education.

Socio-Economic Performance

Rwanda's commitment to improving the lot of its rural poor is strong, but the means to carry out this commitment are weak. Close to 60% of Rwanda's combined Ordinary and Development Budget of $70-80 million per annum is devoted to development, with education, public health, and agriculture claiming close to 35% of the total.

Indicators of socio-economic progress remain relatively static with GNP per capita estimated at no more than $110, declining agricultural productivity, a life expectancy of 41 years, and infant deaths at 165-170 per 1,000 live births. Nevertheless, the Rwandan Government (GOR) is mobilizing what resources are at its disposal, e.g., decentralizing taxing authority to local administrative units, expanding basic health care, beginning pilot family planning efforts, providing storage to increase food availability and exercising greater coordination of donor efforts.

Total Resources

Annually, external assistance commitments equal or surpass Rwanda's expenditures for development. Belgium leads the way with more than $30 million. Other donors -- Canada, China, France, West Germany, European Fund for Development, UNDP, African Development Bank, and the IBRD -- each contribute between $5 and $10 million per year, and others -- Switzerland, USSR, the Scandinavian countries and Austria -- each range between $500,000 and $3 million.

Between FY 75, when the A.I.D. program was reintroduced, and FY 79, U.S. assistance has ranged from $1.6 to $3.0

million per annum, including A.I.D., Peace Corps and PL 480 Title II. Historically, there has been little U.S. private investment.

A.I.D. Strategy

In support of Rwanda's own development plans, especially as they relate to food availability and the high population growth rate, A.I.D. is concentrating on projects which are likely to produce a relatively rapid and significant development impact. The primary focus is on food, with several major projects in food storage and marketing, supplemented by a major agricultural education project and a fish culture activity. Chiefly through technical assistance, but also by utilizing other means such as PL 480 and private voluntary agency (PVO) grants, priority is given to increasing the availability of food by improving and extending agricultural technology and practices.

Along with this, A.I.D. is helping the GOR approach its demographic problem, initially through support of PVO's and use of central A.I.D. funds to finance third party intermediaries such as Pathfinder, and in FY 80 with a major rural health/family planning project. The GOR is moving toward an active population program, but history and culture signal caution. While supporting movement toward such a program, A.I.D. can assist preventive health, maternal and child health and nutrition programs in rural areas.

The PL 480 Title II program will continue to concentrate on its basic nutritional objectives chiefly through maternal/child and school/child feeding projects and food for work activities.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

*The looming food/population crisis in Rwanda dictates a program which concentrates on:
-- increasing food availability
-- decreasing the population growth rate

*Nearly $4.0 million is earmarked for agriculture and rural development and over $2.5 million for rural health/family planning. A PL 480 Title II program of nearly $2.0 million will finance maternal and child health, school and child feeding, and food for work activities.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	2	6	6
PASA[c]	1	1	1
Contract	3	6	23
Total	6	13	30
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	–	15	35
Contract	–	–	–
Total	–	15	35

[a] *U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.*
[b] *FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.*
[c] *Participating agency technicians.*
[d] *Programmed during the fiscal year.*

RWANDA

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	54	2,460	5,409
Total AID	54	2,460	5,409
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	1,596	1,501	1,814
Total P.L. 480	1,596	1,501	1,814
Total AID and P.L. 480	1,650	3,961	7,223

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		–		–		–
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		1,495		1,333		1.678
World Food Programs		101		168		136
Gov't.-to-Gov't		–		–		–
Title II Total		1,596		1,501		1,814
Total P.L. 480		1,596		1,501		1,814

A.I.D. AFFAIRS OFFICER John A. Patterson

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM RWANDA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
FOOD STORAGE AND MARKETING		G	696-0100	75	2,251	1,252	659	1,000	---	619	---
FARM HAND TOOLS (PVO)		G	696-0103	78	240	---	---	150	---	90	---
LOCAL CROP STORAGE	*	G	696-0107	79	---	---	230	160	375	300	875
COOPERATIVE GRAIN STORAGE (PVO)		G	696-0108	78	327	---	---	150	---	100	---
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	*	G	696-0109	79	---	---	3,247	1,000	602	2,000	1,951
AREA DEVELOPMENT - I	*	G	696-0110	80	---	---	---	---	2,320	1,000	---
FISH CULTURE	*	G	696-0112	80	---	---	---	---	600	300	850
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,818	1,252	4,136	2,460	3,897	4,409	
GRANTS					2,818	1,252	4,136	2,460	3,897	4,409	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
POPULATION PLANNING											
RURAL HEALTH/FAMILY PLANNING	*	G	696-0113	80	---	---	---	---	2,640	1,000	8,680
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	---	---	2,640	1,000	
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	2,640	1,000	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					2,818	1,252	4,136	2,460	6,537	5,409	
GRANTS					2,818	1,252	4,136	2,460	6,537	5,409	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: RWANDA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Local Crop Storage	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 375		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,480
NUMBER 696-0107 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 347	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To reduce food loss in storage by strengthening local level storage systems.

Background and Progress to Date: Rwandan farmers lose between 25 and 35% of their food crops from mold, insects and rodents within three months after each harvest. In addition, traditional storage units cannot limit the effects of moisture and are not suited for the application of fumigants. Experience with four local silo warehouses developed under an A.I.D.-financed Catholic Relief Services (CRS) project indicates that good storage of inexpensive construction can reduce losses to about 3%. Many of the cooperatives and other organizations throughout the country do not have adequate storage facilities. With the construction of silos, technical assistance and training, this project is providing local level institutions with good warehouse facilities so that secure storage for food will be available during all seasons. The storage facilities also serve as central farmers' markets.

Host Country and Other Donors: UNICEF is financing 20 local level silos based on the CRS model and seven more are being built by the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. under a bilateral A.I.D. grant in collaboration with local Rwandan cooperatives and UNCDF, which is contributing over $250,000. The Rwandan Government is providing personnel, land and other project support expenses valued at approximately $500,000.

Beneficiaries: Small farmers and their families and non-producing consumers relying on local staples will benefit directly from increased food availability as a result of reduced storage losses. Small farmers participating in local storage systems will also achieve higher incomes resulting from reduced storage loss and more stable prices. Based on CRS experience it is estimated that about 400 families (2,500 people) will be utilizing each storage facility. Thus, an estimated 3,200 farm families will benefit from the eight silos in operation in FY 80 at a cost of about $117 per family benefited. By FY 84, the estimated completion date of the project, some 12,000 farm families per year will directly benefit from the 30 silos built under this project making the A.I.D. cost per farm family about $123.

FY 80 Program: To continue the work begun in FY 79 by beginning the construction and equipping of an additional 8 silos of 85 MT capacity each, providing technical assistance and continuing third-country and in-country training.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Local level silos constructed	30
Trained local managers	60
Reduced food losses to about 3%	X
Improved storage and marketing system	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	One long-term contract technician (18 pm)	150
Training:	Twelve short-term third-country (48 pm)	40
Commodities:	Warehouse equipment and vehicles	40
Construction:	Eight silos	90
Other Costs:	Working capital, vehicle repairs, fuel, and operating costs	55
	Total	375

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	230	160	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	230	160	70
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	375	875	1,480

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: RWANDA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Agricultural Education	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 602		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,800
NUMBER 696-0109 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 348	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To improve the technical quality of agricultural and rural skills necessary for increasing food production and enhancing rural standards of living.

Background and Progress to Date: The Rwandan Government's Five-Year Development Plan (1977-1981) calls for improvement in the levels of rural living and family well-being through a series of programs aimed at increasing small farm agricultural production and raising rural incomes. Constraints to the achievement of this goal include poor farm management practices resulting in low yields and soil erosion, insufficient and inadequately trained rural manpower, and educational systems and practices that are ill-adapted to rural development needs. In order to re-orient the education system to meet the requirements of the rural poor, a major education reform, announced within the last year, includes (1) offering to all students six years of general education plus an additional two years for practical rural training; (2) providing an academic post-primary track for 10% of the student population; and (3) an alternative practical track for the remaining 90% of the primary school leavers. This project is helping Rwanda to address its critical lack of trained personnel, especially in rural development, by (1) assisting the only women's agriculture school in the country, (2) an agro-pastoral school, and (3) constructing, equipping and providing support to post-primary Rural Training Centers (RTCs).

Host Country and Other Donors: Belgium, Canada, France, Switzerland, UNESCO and the World Bank are presently providing assistance to Rwanda in education and agricultural training. The Bank has agreed to build a number of the Rural Training Centers and the government is negotiating with other donors for additional financing. The GOR will provide personnel, land and other project support valued at $1.8 million.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries include students who will study in the RTCs and the two agricultural schools. The RTCs will serve ever widening community purposes such as adult education with each RTC reaching as many as 500 farm families per year. The graduates of the agriculture schools (about 100 annually) will enlarge the low and middle level extension expertise available to Rwandan farmers.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will continue the construction of 10 RTCs and will provide them and the Agro-Pastoral School and the Women's Agricultural School with technical assistance, equipment and training support.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Rural Training Centers constructed and equipped	10
Agricultural Schools upgraded and construction completed	2
Directors, administrators and teachers trained	184
Graduates of the institutions (annually)	550
Revised curriculum developed, tested and in place	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Four long-term technicians (48 pm), and short-term consultant services (12 pm)	500
Training:	Six short-term third country (24 pm)	20
Other Costs:	Vehicle repairs, fuel, operating costs	82
	Total	602

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	3,247	1,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,247	1,000	2,247
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	602	1,951	5,800

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: RWANDA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Area Development - I	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 2,320		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,320
NUMBER 696-0110 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To provide the studies and related pilot activities necessary to initiate a food production oriented area development project in Rwanda.

Background: Under its Five-Year Development Plan (1977-1981), the government is undertaking a rural development program to increase food production, employment, services and infrastructure throughout the country. The government's approach is one of area concentration as a means to develop, demonstrate and extend systems which will improve the day-to-day life of the rural populace. For this effort to succeed, additional lands must be put into production, and other measures, such as crop intensification, irrigation and soil conservation, will have to be undertaken. The government has asked A.I.D. to study the possibility of supporting the development of a specific area, and has suggested the Nyabarongo Valley and Zaire-Nile Crest for consideration. This project will fund the agronomic, technical, sociological and economic studies and pilot research and test activities necessary to provide the basis for future implementation of an area development project.

Host Country and Other Donors: Rwanda will provide the salaries of local counterparts and the costs for some transportation valued $600,000. At present, Canada, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Switzerland are involved in similar projects as a part of the government's area development strategy.

Beneficiaries: Small farmers and their families will benefit directly from the various improved extension systems and the increased productivity accompanying the area development project. A preliminary study has suggested that as many as 7,500 hectares might be reclaimed in the Nyabarongo Valley alone, and that as many as 50,000 people might benefit from such a development. Accurate estimates, however, of the numbers of families who would profit by the effort must await the outcome of the studies to be funded under this project.

FY 80 Program: To initiate studies in land suitability classification, river morphology and sediment load, environmental impact and farmer economy and outline preliminary plans for pilot activities.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Agronomic studies, including crop variety trials, crop rotation systems, liming and fertilizer response studies, etc.	X
Technical studies, including research of land suitability classification, river morphology and sediment load and environmental impact	X
Sociological studies (at local level)	X
Economic studies (cost benefit analyses)	X
Pilot research in seed multiplication	X
Pilot test activity in land erosion control	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Ten long-term technicians (214 pm) and 16 short-term technicians (41 pm)	2,100
Commodities:	Vehicles, equipment and supplies	165
Other Costs:	Fuel, vehicle repairs, operating costs	55
	Total	2,320

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,320	-	2,320

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: RWANDA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE		FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars)		
Fish Culture		Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 600		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,450
NUMBER 696-0112 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To develop the capacity of Rwandan farmers to build and maintain productive on-farm fish ponds.

Background: During the 1950's the colonial administrations in Central Africa attempted to introduce fish culture farming as part of an effort to raise nutrition levels. Although many fish ponds were constructed, poor site selection and poor construction and management led generally to their failure. In 1975, however, a team of U.S. Peace Corps Volunteers initiated an extension project in Zaire to improve and build on the earlier fish culture activity. This proved successful, and when the government requested U.S. assistance to help develop a fish culture program, this project, much like the one in Zaire, was developed. A feasibility study undertaken in October 1977 indicated that although Rwanda has a somewhat cooler climate than Zaire, there are generally better soils and topography for fish culture, a larger potential market and a denser road network. The study concluded that a fish culture project of this type should prove successful.

Host Country and Other Donors: The government will provide personnel for extension services and fish pond construction, office space for technical staff, and land for the construction of fish production centers in each of the 10 Rwandan prefectures valued at $450,000. The Canadian IDRC is supporting an applied fisheries research program which is complementary to this project.

Beneficiaries: The prime beneficiaries of the project will be the farmers and farm families who have access to land on which fish ponds can be constructed. Additional benefits will accrue to Rwandan consumers in the form of improved nutrition levels. Ultimately, the project will have contributed directly to the construction of an estimated 1,200 fish ponds which will be producing about 36 MT of fish on Rwandan farms each year. The project "spread effect" cannot be accurately estimated, but if the success of a single local fish pond influences even five farmers to construct their own ponds, and if the local technical assistance is provided as planned (150 extension agents are to be trained), the project will improve the nutrition and income levels of 7,200 families at a cost of about $200 per family.

FY 80 Program: The first group of 10 Ministry of Agriculture extension agents will be trained. Construction/rehabilitation of 10 prefectural fingerling production and distribution centers will be undertaken.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Regional fish stations improved or constructed and equipped	10
Ponds equipped on 600 farms	1,200
Extension workers trained in the principles of fish culture	150
Farmers trained in fish culture	600

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	One long-term technician (18 pm) and 2 short-term technicians (3 pm)	164
Training:	Ten short-term participants in third-countries (10 pm)	8
Commodities:	Tools and equipment, nets, vehicles	200
Construction:	Ponds, training and storage facilities	115
Other Costs:	Fuel, vehicle repairs, operating costs	113
	Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	850	1,450

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: RWANDA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Rural Health/Family Planning	Population Planning	FY 80 2,640		LIFE OF PROJECT 11,320
NUMBER 696-0113 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To improve the capacity of the Rwandan Government to deliver health services including Maternal and Child Health (MCH) and Family Planning (FP) to the rural poor.

Background: The government has resolved to make existing medical services more efficient and effective by stressing preventive medicine for the majority of the country's predominantly rural population. At the same time, it intends to address the problem of its burgeoning population by promoting knowledge of child spacing techniques, establishing pilot activities to introduce family planning and, subsequently, implementing a national family planning program. This project will assist the government by (1) supporting MCH/FP educational campaigns, (2) training a cadre of MCH/FP and nutrition field workers and, where necessary, (3) assisting with construction or renovation of rural health centers and dispensaries. The project addresses Rwanda's demographic problem directly, through the family planning element and, indirectly through the health and nutrition component.

Host Country and Other Donors: The government will pay the salaries of health and family planning extension workers and provide the space necessary for project activities in its rural health and nutrition centers. There is significant activity by other donors in the health and nutrition field. The French support a hospital; the Belgians furnish specialists to Rwandan medical staffs, and FAO supplies staff advisors and Catholic Relief Services provides PL 480 Title II food to the government nutrition program. There is no other significant donor effort in the field of rural health and none at all in family planning.

Beneficiaries: The target group is the entire rural populace of Rwanda, which comprises over 95% of the total population of 4.5 million. The most benefit, however, will accrue to "at-risk" women who, offered the knowledge and means to control the timing of pregnancies, will be better able to maintain their own health and to better guarantee that of their yet unborn children. On the basis of the some 800,000 families, nationwide, to whom services will ultimately be made available over the 5-year life of the project, the cost will be about $15 per family.

FY 80 Program: The project will begin with training programs for MCH/FP workers and with the construction and rehabilitation of a number of rural health centers. In addition, work will start on an MCH/FP pilot education program.

Major Outputs:	All Years
National public health, MCH/FP education program	X
In-service MCH/FP training program for paramedical personnel	200
Dispensaries and health centers constructed and/or upgraded and adequately staffed	50

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Six long-term technicians (144 pm), and 4 short-term technicians (18 pm)	1,200
Training:	Four long-term participants in U.S. (48 pm) and 3 short-term in third-countries (10 pm)	60
Commodities:	Training materials and equipment, supplies, laboratory equipment, vehicles	470
Construction:	MCH/FP centers, training facilities, dormitories	670
Other Costs:	Vehicle repairs, fuel, operating costs	240
	Total	2,640

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,640	8,680	11,320

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

COUNTRY: SIERRA LEONE

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 3,274

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 200

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1964–75) -0.5%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 2.9% (1970-1976) 10.2%

% national income received by low 20% of population . (1970) 1.1

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 43.5 male 41.9 female 45.1
(1965-1970) total 41.0 male 39.4 female 42.6

Literacy rate ..... (1970) total 7% male n.a. female n.a.
(1963) total 7% male 10% female 4%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954–77) 0.0%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 32

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1974) 130

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	rice	10	(1977)
Cash	palm oil and kernels	n.a.	(1977)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) palm kernels, coffee, cocoa

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) cereals

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1970) 75%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 82 (75) 87 (76) 86

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 104 (75) 127 (76) 139

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) -22 (75) -40 (76) -53

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 3.6 (75) 3.5 (76) 3.8
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 0.9 (75) 0.9 (76) 1.0

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) 28 (76) 25 (77) 33
Equivalent to 2.4 months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977) diamonds, coffee, cocoa

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 16 (76) 46 (77) 59
as % of total exports ..... (1975) 12 (76) 41 (77) 46

Major imports ... (1975) machinery and transport equipment

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S.,
c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 10 (76) 12 (77) 15
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 5 (76) 6 (77) 8

Total trade balance ($ millions,
U.S.) ..... (1975) -57 (76) -43 (77) -60

Main trading partners ..... E.E.C., Japan

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 27.7

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 21
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 8.3

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.4%

% population in urban areas ..... (1965) 13 (1976) 15

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 45

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... (1977) 0.5

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 42.8 (15-64 yrs.) 54.1 (65+ yrs.) 3.1

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 147

People per physician ..... (1973) 18,100

Major causes of death ( ) n.a.

Major disease(s) ... (1973) measles, chicken pox, dysentery

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1973) 98

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 12

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:

Primary ... (ages 5-14)	(1974)	total 25.2	male 30.7	female 19.8
Secondary .. (15-19)	(1974)	total 15.8	male 19.5	female 12.2
Post Secondary (20-24)	(1973)	total 0.5	male 1.0	female 0.1

Energy production as % of consumption ..... ( ) n.a.

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY SIERRA LEONE

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	4.9	4.1	0.9	4.5	6.4			
Loans	-	-	-	1.3	1.3			
Grants	4.9	4.1	0.9	3.2	5.1			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.7	0.1	*	0.6	3.0			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.7	0.1	*	0.6	3.0			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	2.2	2.6	0.4	2.4	2.2			
Loans	-	-	-	1.3	1.3			
Grants	2.2	2.6	0.4	1.1	0.9			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	1.3	1.3			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	1.3	1.3			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	2.2	2.6	0.4	1.1	0.9			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	1.9	2.2	0.3	1.0	0.8			
c. Other Economic Assistance	2.0	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.2			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	2.0	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.2			
Peace Corps	2.0	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.2			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	8.0	1.0	-	3.9				
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	8.0	1.0	-	3.9				
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-				

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	13.5	1.8	78.9
IBRD	-	-	-	18.7
IDA	-	8.2	-	31.3
AFDB	-	5.0	0.5	13.3
UNDP	-	*	1.3	13.3
Other UN	-	0.3	-	2.3

B OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1960-77
TOTAL	5.7	9.0	52.2
Germany	3.3	5.2	30.6
United Kingdom	1.6	3.1	18.4
Netherlands	0.5	0.4	1.2
Canada	0.1	*	0.7
Other	0.2	0.3	1.3

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	0.2	NA	0.3
Libya	0.2	NA	0.2
Nigeria	-	NA	0.1

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	-	69.0
USSR	-	-	28.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	41.0

NA - Not available * Less than $50,000

SIERRA LEONE

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	2,900	2,700	–	–	–	200	–
Total ..	2,900	2,700	–	–	–	200	–
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	3,151	2,911	–	–	–	240	–
Total ..	3,151	2,911	–	–	–	240	–
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	2,441	2,270	–	–	–	171	–
Total ..	2,441	2,270	–	–	–	171	–

U.S. Interests:

The principal U.S. interests in Sierra Leone include the strengthening of its traditionally friendly relations with the United States and the West, greater regional cooperation, and the maintenance of human rights. The U.S. shares with Sierra Leone a concern for an improved rate of economic development which emphasizes expanded food production and the greater well-being of the rural population.

Development Overview: Sierra Leone is primarily an agricultural country, although diamonds account for about half of its exports. Approximately 75%-80% of the people derive their livelihood from agriculture and it accounts for about 32% of gross domestic product (GDP). It is the only sector of the economy to show significant growth in recent years - nearly 5% in 1967/77-chiefly in increased output of cocoa, coffee and rice. While small subsistence farmers predominate, they earn an annual per capita income of less than $100, about half the national level, and their output has remained generally stagnant. Real GDP has risen at an average of only 1.7% a year during the 1970's, considerably less than the estimated population growth rate of about 2.5%.

Sierra Leone continues to experience serious balance of payments and fiscal problems. Mining is declining as deposits play out. At the same time gross domestic expenditures have grown rapidly, particularly in the public sector. In 1976/77 Government had a budget deficit of over $52.0 million and a balance of payments deficit of $25.0 million. The Government is negotiating with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a second standby arrangement.

Socio-Economic Performance:

The Government's commitment to a strategy of growth with equity is spelled out in the National Development Plan and subsequent policy statements. Long range goals include an increase in the welfare of the people, more equitable distribution of wealth and income, and accelerated economic and social progress. The Government recognizes that agricultural development offers the best opportunity for broadening the productive base of the nation and meeting the basic human needs of the poor majority. Development expenditures for agriculture have more than doubled in the past three years and in FY 1977 agriculture was allocated $56.0 million, 28.9% of the development budget.

There is also an increased realization of the need to improve rural health services. With outside assistance the Ministry of Health is building a paramedic training school to staff provincial clinics and health centers and has embarked upon an expanded endemic disease immunization program for women and young children. It also enthusiastically supported an A.I.D. financed nutrition survey of these groups. The Government has not taken an official position on population control. However, with the help of UNFPA the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning is establishing a population planning unit. Significant numbers of medical personnel and administrators are active in family planning programs, both

within Government and private organizations. The Ministry of Finance has initiated a program to improve the collection of personal income taxes. The tax program is highly progressive and includes a campaign to ensure stricter compliance with the tax laws by those most able to pay.

Total Resources:

During 1977 foreign donors committed $38.0 million, principally for assistance in agriculture, education, health, transport and communications, and administration The major contributors were the Netherlands, West Germany, the World Bank/IDA and the Arab Bank. In addition, the IMF granted a loan of $7.8 million, together with a standby agreement for SDR 9.020 million. In addition to A.I.D. assistance in FY 78, the Peace Corps financed 185 volunteers, and CARE and CRS provided over $500,000 of their resources for equipment and grants. U.S. private investment in Sierra Leone totals $35.0 million including Export-Import Bank loans of $25.0 million.

A.I.D. Strategy:

In support of the Government's development priorities, A.I.D. is concentrating its assistance on the small subsistence farmer with the objective of increasing agricultural productivity and income and improving the living standards on the farm. Projects now underway in adaptive crop research and extension and in construction of rural roads are designed to encourage the development of small farm labor-intensive agriculture by providing the small producer with improved technology and increased access to markets and services. To support government efforts in adopting necessary fiscal reforms, A.I.D. is financing Internal Revenue Service advisors to the Ministry of Finance. The on-going PL 480 Title I and Title II programs, in addition to their nutritional impact, provide balance of payments support and local resources for the development budget allocated to small farms production activities.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

FY 80 Program Highlights

* Continuation of the program begun in FY 78
-- to increase agriculture production and foster rural development
-- to assist with the country's fiscal and balance of payment problems
*2.3 million of AID's development assistance program is for agriculture and rural development projects.
* Another $3.1 million in PL 480 (Titles I and II) finances maternal/child feeding and provides development budget support as well as balance of payments assistance.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	2	5	5
PASA[c]	–	1	1
Contract	–	6	6
Total	2	12	12
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	5	11	13
Contract	–	–	–
Total	5	11	13

[a]U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
[b]FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
[c]Participating agency technicians.
[d]Programmed during the fiscal year.

SIERRA LEONE

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	1,257	2,720	2,620
Total AID	1,257	2,720	2,620
P.L. 480**			
Title I	1,300	1,200	1,200
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	864	2,081	1,903
Total P.L. 480	2,164	3,281	3,103
Total AID and P.L. 480	3,421	5,981	5,723

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	3.0	400	5.4	700	5.4	700
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	1.0	100	5.0	500	5.0	500
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	.2	800	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		1,300		1,200		1,200
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		788		1,778		1,582
World Food Programs		76		303		321
Gov't-to-Gov't		–		–		–
Title II Total		864		2,081		1,903
Total P.L. 480		2,164		3,281		3,103

A.I.D. AFFAIRS OFFICER Robert W. Huddleston

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROGRAM SIERRA LEONE

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY(PVO)		G	636-0PVO	79	---	---	500	90	---	210	---
ADAPTIVE CROP RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	*	G	636-0102	78	900	---	1,270	1,200	1,220	1,200	2,710
CARE RURAL ROADS II-(PVO)	*	G	636-0111	78	1,800	1,257	1,141	1,200	1,050	1,000	---
AGRICULTURE CREDIT		G	636-0112	80	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,700	1,257	2,911	2,490	2,270	2,410	
GRANTS					2,700	1,257	2,911	2,490	2,270	2,410	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
INCREASING REVENUE FOR DEVELOPMENT	*	G	636-0105	78	200	---	240	230	171	210	161
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					200	---	240	230	171	210	
GRANTS					200	---	240	230	171	210	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					2,900	1,257	3,151	2,720	2,441	2,620	
GRANTS					2,900	1,257	3,151	2,720	2,441	2,620	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: SIERRA LEONE

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Adaptive Crop Research and Extension (ACRE)	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 1,220		LIFE OF PROJECT 6,100
NUMBER GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 355	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To develop a food crop adaptive research and technology delivery system which meets the need of rural smallholders.

Background and Progress to Date: AID's primary emphasis in Sierra Leone is to improve the productivity, income and living standards of the rural poor. Rapid population growth and the resulting pressure for increased food crop production have substantially reduced the time land is allowed to lie fallow under the shifting cultivation system prevalent in the country. The risk is permanent loss of fragile tropical topsoil. The ACRE project, designed in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Njala University College, will assist in developing improved cropping and extension methods to help small farmers increase production and conserve soil resources and fertility.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will contribute approximately $3.1 million for facilities and staff, operating costs, land and civil works, and extension services. The project complements the activities of several other donors (The United Kingdom, West Germany, the European Development Fund and the World Bank) in extension training, seed multiplication and integrated agricultural development.

Beneficiaries: The project plans for the direct participation of 1,200 small farm families in adaptive research trials and extension demonstrations. Mini-kits which include seed, fertilizer and planting instructions, developed through the research trials, will be distributed over 85,000 small holders. The cost to AID per family benefited from FY 80 funds will be approximately $14 and over the life of the project $71.

FY 80 Program: FY 80 will be a period of intensive field work, during which the technical staff will address the basic problems of securing additional information through research tests, surveys and analyses of on-farm trials. Project results will include a) land resources survey analysis, b) initiation of on-farm extension demonstration, c) agronomic, economic and social analysis of replicable delivery and cultivation practices and techniques and d) selection of eight additional participants for external training.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Functioning, efficient linkage established between research and extension	X
Farm families in adaptive research trials and extension demonstrations	1,200
Farm families directly benefiting from improved seed, plant materials, production and storage	85,000
Degree trainees	14
Non-degree trainees	18

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Six long term technicians (72 pm) and short term consultants (14 pm)	700
Training: Six long term (72 pm) and two short term (4 pm)	85
Commodities: Equipment, supplies, seed	190
Construction: Soils Lab & Research Center	125
Other Costs: POL and costs associated with field trials and extension	120
	1,220

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	900	–	900
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,270	1,200	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,170	1,200	970
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,220	2,710	6,100

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: SIERRA LEONE

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
CARE Rural Roads II (OPG).	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 1,050		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,991
NUMBER 636-0111 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change Transmitted 11/16/77	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To provide subsistence farmers with better access to markets and developmental services through the construction and rehabilitation of rural roads.

Background and Progress to Date: An inadequate road network is one of the principal constraints to increasing agricultural productivity and income and improving the quality of rural life in Sierra Leone. This three-year road construction project is an extension of a previous CARE OPG activity which was evaluated as a success. The first phase of the project completed in FY 79 covered a total of 224 miles of feeder roads. In 1977 the government asked CARE to construct and recondition 400 miles of rural roads, principally in the northern province, where the World Bank/IDA is financing an integrated agricultural development project. Approximately 320 miles are existing gravel penetration roads which require rehabilitation and realignment, and 80 miles are new construction. The rural roads program in the north was formally inaugurated in February 1978; and AID signed an operational program grant with CARE, effective March 1, to fund almost half of the total project cost. Implementation got underway with the beginning of the 1978-1979 construction season.

Host Country and Other Donors: Over the life of the project the Sierra Leone Government will contribute the equivalent of $1,800,000 for road maintenance and other costs, CARE $1,200,000 for personnel and operating expenses, the World Bank $1,200,000 for construction equipment, and the Peace Corps and the U.K. Volunteer Services overseas $337,500 for personnel.

Beneficiaries: Direct project beneficiaries are the estimated 14,800 farm families living in the project area, for whom the roads will provide ready access to agricultural markets for cash crops like rice and cocoa, and to developmental inputs, such as improved seed, fertilizer, extension services, health care and education. The cost to AID per family benefited from FY 80 funds will be approximately $71 and over the life of the project $270.

FY 80 Program: In FY 1980 the final 150 miles of rural roads, including 110 miles in the northern project area, will be surveyed, designed and constructed. A bridge over the Male river will be completed.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Miles of roads constructed and reconditioned	400
Rural roads maintenance unit in operation	X
Maintenance equipment depreciation fund established	X
Miles of roads regularly maintained	583

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Commodities: Spareparts, tools and equipment	210
Other Costs: Fuel and oil and local labor	840
Total	1,050

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,800	1,257	543
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,141	1,200	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,941	2,457	484
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,050	–	3,991

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere. Inc. (CARE)

PROGRAM: SIERRA LEONE

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Increasing Revenue for Development	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 171	LIFE OF PROJECT 772	
NUMBER 636-0108 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 356	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To strengthen and modernize the internal tax administration system and to raise additional government revenue for development purposes.

Background and Progress to Date: Sierra Leone government revenues have not kept pace with development expenditures, which more than doubled in the past three years. In 1977 the government began a program to improve the collection of direct taxes. It includes a public relations and enforcement campaign to ensure stricter compliance with the tax laws. Revenues generated through the program will support the rapid expansion of productive capacity, particularly in agriculture, and increased services for the broad mass of the population, with special emphasis given to those in rural villages. This project emphasizes the training of tax managers and technicians, taxpayer information, equitable enforcement, employee integrity, and the institutionalization and modernization of all important internal tax procedures and functions.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will contribute approximately $270,000 over the life of the project in staff, equipment and maintenance, and support facilities for the Internal Revenue Service advisory team. For the last four years the United Kingdom has shared with the government the cost of auditors to review the tax returns of large commercial and industrial firms. The IMF is providing a consultant to the Ministry of Finance ~~for~~ two years on tax policy.

Beneficiaries: The rural and urban poor will be the principal, though indirect, beneficiaries of the project as additional revenues flow into social and economic services, like health, agriculture, transport and communications. The new revenues will finance part of Sierra Leone's development budget, over half of which goes for projects which directly benefit the poor. Agriculture, from which more than three-fourths of the population derive their livelihood, is allocated 29 percent of this year's development budget.

FY 80 Program: A total of 14 months of technical services will be provided by a full time Senior Advisor and a short-term tax audit specialist. A senior ministry official will come to the U.S. for orientation in the IRS tax system, and four participants will attend the IRS middle management course. In-service training will be started. Practically all project commodities will be delivered and in use.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Major tax department functions established or upgraded	6
Centralized management for assessment procedures	X
Internal audit and inspection initiated	X
Tax administration executives trained	4
Middle managers trained	9
Procedural manuals prepared	2
Periodic in-service training courses started	2
Rise in direct tax revenue	$17.6 Million

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: One long term (12 pm); one short term (2 pm)	105
Training: Five short term (9 pm)	36
Commodities: Office equipment and supplies training materials, local travel and logistical support	30
Total	171

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	200	–	200
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	240	230	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	440	230	210
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	171	161	772

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

COUNTRY: SOMALIA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 3,403

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 110

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) -0.2%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 4.5% (1970-1976) 8.9%

% national income received by low 20% of population . ( ) n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 41.0 male 39.4 female 42.6
(1965-1970) total 38.5 male 36.9 female 40.1

Literacy rate ..... (1972) total 15% male n.a. female n.a.
(1962) total 2% male 3% female n.a.

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . ( ) n.a.

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 31

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1974) 26

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	corn and sorghum	60	(1977)
Cash	bananas	less than 1	(1977)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) livestock, bananas, hides and skins

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) cereals

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1970) 82%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 88 (75) 99 (76) 109

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 186 (75) 212 (76) 276

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) -98 (75) -113 (76) -167

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 11.5 (75) 10.9 (76) 9.5
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 7.5 (75) 6.6 (76) 6.7

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) 69 (75) 85 (77) 121
Equivalent to 5.1 months of imports (1975)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977) livestock, bananas, hides and skins

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) n.a. (76) n.a. (77) 1
as % of total exports ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Major imports ... (1975) textiles, cereals, transport equipment

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) n.a. (76) n.a. (77) 5
as % of total imports ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) -71 (76) -90 (77) n.a.

Main trading partners ..... Italy, Arab Countries

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 70.9

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 2
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 3.0

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.4%

% population in urban areas ..... ( ) n.a. (1973) 3

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 47

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 45.0 (15-64 yrs.) 53.0 (65+ yrs.) 2.0

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... ( ) n.a.

People per physician ..... (1973) 15,600

Major causes of death ( ) n.a.

Major disease(s) ... ( ) n.a.

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1973) 84

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 15

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1973) total 8.4 male 11.9 female 5.0
Secondary .. (15-19) (1973) total 11.9 male 18.9 female 5.0
Post Secondary (20-24) (1971) total 0.3 male 0.6 female 0.1

Energy production as % of consumption ..... ( ) n.a.

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY SOMALIA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	5.2	1.6	0.7	0.8	16.7			
Loans	-	-	-	-	7.0			
Grants	5.2	1.6	0.7	0.8	9.7			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.6	-	-	-	3.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.6	-	-	-	3.3			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	4.6	1.6	0.7	0.8	13.4			
Loans	-	-	-	-	7.0			
Grants	4.6	1.6	0.7	0.3	6.4			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	7.0			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	7.0			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	4.6	1.6	0.7	0.8	6.4			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	4.6	1.6	0.7	0.8	6.4			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ – TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	18.0	28.4	24.4	257.1
IDA	18.0	20.0	14.5	110.2
AFDB	-	6.5	6.2	23.7
UNDP	-	1.6	1.2	35.1
Other UN	-	0.3	2.5	9.6
EEC	-	-	-	78.5

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	19.4	22.9	140.4
Italy	4.7	8.5	72.0
Germany	5.6	7.0	40.1
Sweden	3.4	3.4	11.5
Canada	3.9	0.2	5.5
United Kingdom	0.3	0.2	3.6
Netherlands	0.6	3.2	4.8
Other	0.9	0.4	2.9

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977.	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	33.4	NA	154.4
Saudi Arabia	22.8	NA	50.0
Iraq	7.5	NA	33.5
UAE	0.1	NA	24.1
Qatar	*	NA	19.8
Libya	-	NA	13.7
Kuwait	3.0	NA	12.2
Nigeria	-	NA	1.1

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	-	292.0
USSR	-	-	154.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	6.0
China	-	-	132.0

NA - Not available UAE - United Arab Emirates
* Less than $50,000

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	3,253	3,253	–	–	–	–	–
Total ..	3,253	3,253	–	–	–	–	–
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	4,000	1,000	–	2,000	–	1,000	–
Total ..	4,000	1,000	–	2,000	–	1,000	–
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	11,700	7,300	–	3,900	–	500	–
Total ..	11,700	7,300	–	3,900	–	500	–

U.S. Interest

U.S. interest in Somalia are developmental and political. A.I.D. is assisting Somalia's development efforts which emphasize improving the welfare of the rural poor by increasing agricultural production and providing essential social services. A.I.D. wishes to reinforce the trend toward improved relations between the United States and Somalia and support Somalia's non-aligned and moderate foreign policy. The United States shares and supports the interest of the international community in encouraging Somalia to seek peaceful solutions to disputes in the region.

Development Overview

Somalia is an arid or semi-arid country with few natural resources, low or irregular rainfall. Its economy is based on subsistence agriculture and livestock raising. It has inadequate financial resources to sustain a viable development program without external assistance, suffers from progressively severe balance-of-payment deficits and lacks the institutions to provide basic essential services, particularly in the rural areas. The country is still suffering from the effects of the severe drought of 1975-76 as well as the conflict with Ethiopia in the Ogaden which resulted in the influx of thousands of refugee nomads. The shortage of trained middle-level manpower in virtually all sectors of the economy is a major constraint. Somalia is listed by the UN as one of the 30 least-developed countries.

Somalia's principal natural resource is its people who are a single ethnic group with a common written language. A basic development strategy of the government is to give concentrated attention to strengthening of the agricultural and livestock sectors. The Government's overall goal is to achieve self-sufficiency in cereal production while improving the incomes of small farmers and herdsmen.

Socio-Economic Performance

Somalia is committed to a development program which emphasizes growth with equity. For a number of years it has sought to strengthen the public sector and has attempted, to the extent possible, to finance development from its own resources by tight internal fiscal policies. The Somalia Government has demonstrated a remarkable capacity to mobilize its people and resources to settle thousands of persons displaced as a result of drought and border conflict. It has carried out a massive and largely successful literacy campaign while educational opportunities have been dramatically increased. At considerable political risk for a Moslem country, women have been accorded equal rights with men and encouraged to take a more active role in development. The government is expected to give increasing importance to the strengthening of cooperatives and encouragement of the private sector in coming years.

Total Resources

The international community has recognized and responded to the need for significant resources to help support

SOMALIA

Somalia's development program. In 1977, 88% of development resources came from eight donors, with five Arab states providing one-third of the total. The capital commitments for CY 77 amounted to approximately U.S. $150 million with 92% earmarked for industry, transportation, and the agricultural and fisheries sectors. In addition, the UN, Italy, Germany, the World Bank and others provided substantial amounts of financing for technical assistance and food aid.

U.S. direct assistance, closely coordinated with and supportive of other donor emergency and developmental assistance efforts, resumed in FY 78 with the provision of $3.2 million for technical assistance to fund an agriculture extension project. $13.3 million worth of PL 480 commodities were provided, $6 million of which was emergency food aid for displaced persons.

A.I.D. Strategy

The A.I.D. program gives primary emphasis to helping develop the trained manpower needed by institutions providing basic services to the rural poor. The current agricultural program will help train extension personnel, small farmers and livestock owners to expand agricultural production to overcome food deficits and increase rural incomes. These programs include efforts in improved range management and animal health designed to make more efficient use of land and animal resources for the benefit of pastoral groups and the country's economy. Proposed programs in primary health care, water development and resettlement housing will help provide essential services for the rural population.

Assistance to women's groups will help strengthen their newly acquired status in society while government programs in education will specifically address the trained manpower supply problem. PL 480 assistance will help make up cereal and edible oil deficits and generate local currency required for support of joint A.I.D./Somalia agriculture demonstration, range improvement and rural health delivery programs.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

* Given the critical lack of well-trained manpower, A.I.D.'s primary program thrust is in Human Resource Development.

* Since balance of payments problems are severe, a priority sectoral thrust is to decrease dependence on imported c[illegible]ls while increasing production and e[illegible]s of livestock, the major export product.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	5	18	18
PASA[c]	–	2	4
Contract	–	18	34
Total	5	38	56
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	–	11	34
Contract	–	52	25
Total		63	59

[a] *U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.*
[b] *FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.*
[c] *Participating agency technicians.*
[d] *Programmed during the fiscal year.*

SOMALIA

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	–	4,000	7,700
Total AID	–	4,000	7,700
P.L. 480**			
Title I	7,000	10,700	11,700
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(3,000)	(5,300)
Title II	6,334	1,150	2,547
Total P.L. 480	13,334	11,850	14,247
Total AID and P.L. 480	13,334	15,850	21,947

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	25.0	3,200	23.9	3,300	42.0	5,500
Rice	5.0	1,700	10.0	2,800	9.8	2,700
Feedgrains	–	–	24.0	2,300	33.0	3,200
Vegoil	2.8	2,100	3.0	2,300	.5	300
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		7,000		10,700		11,700
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(3,000)		(5,300)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		–		–		–
World Food Programs		434		1,150		2,547
Gov't.-to-Gov't		5,900		–		–
Title II Total		6,334		1,150		2,547
Total P.L. 480		6,334		11,850		14,247

AID Representative: Charles P. Campbell

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SOMALIA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
AGRIC. EXTENSION, TRAINING AND RESEARCH	*	G	649-0101	78	3,253	---	---	2,400	1,800	1,600	---
LIVESTOCK RANGE AND MANAGEMENT DEV.	*	G	649-0108	79	---	---	1,000	300	4,000	2,200	10,000
AGRIC. DELIVERY SYSTEMS	*	G	649-0112	80	---	---	---	---	1,500	800	4,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,253	---	1,000	2,700	7,300	4,600	
GRANTS					3,253	---	1,000	2,700	7,300	4,600	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH											
RURAL HEALTH SERVICE	*	G	649-0102	79	---	---	2,000	850	2,900	1,800	8,300
COMPREHENSIVE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT	*	G	649-0104	80	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	9,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	2,000	850	3,900	2,300	
GRANTS					---	---	2,000	850	3,900	2,300	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
KURTUNWAARE SETTLEMENT PROGRAM	*	G	649-0103	79	---	---	1,000	450	500	800	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	1,000	450	500	800	
GRANTS					---	---	1,000	450	500	800	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					3,253	---	4,000	4,000	11,700	7,700	
GRANTS					3,253	---	4,000	4,000	11,700	7,700	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: SOMALIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Agricultural Extension, Training and Research	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 1,800		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,053
NUMBER 649-0101 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change, 8/25/78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To develop an immediate impact food production program by strengthening the existing extension, training and research capabilities of the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock to assure the delivery of minimum technology to small farmers in the Bay and Interriverine regions of southern Somalia.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Somalia has undertaken, with substantial foreign assistance, a large number of agricultural development projects covering virtually the whole country with the goals of attaining (1) self-sufficiency in food grains productions; and (2) increased livestock production. The fragmented extension service, in particular, is handicapped in its ability to assist small farmers and herdsmen at the village level to expand their production due to lack of organization, training, knowledge of modern technical practicies, programs of farmer assistance and availability of resources. Initial funding is making possible the initiation of contractor recruitment for technical services, ordering of equipment, construction of facilities, identification of the first trainees and organization of their courses, and establishment of the first demonstration programs on small farmer pilot farms. FY 79 funding will provide operational expenses, participant training and continue FY 78 activities which include installing an extension delivery system in the pilot area.

Host Country and Other Donors: The government has assigned top priority to regaining self-sufficiency in food grains and strengthening of the most important livestock sector. The World Bank has designed the Bay Region Production Project and the National Extension Service Project to directly assist the government in developing and utilizing an extension service. A.I.D. plans to become a co-financier of the Bank's Bay Region project, in conjunction with the Arab Fund and the AFDB, within the framework of A.I.D.'s Agricultural Extension, Training and Research project.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries at a cost of $600 per family will be those agriculture technicians and farmers receiving training and advanced technology through their participation in project demonstration activities. Secondarily, increasing numbers of small farmers and herdsmen will benefit as they are exposed to the program and the strengthened extension services it makes available to assist with addressing the problems and meeting the needs of small farmers.

FY 80 Program: The initial impact production program involving the training of agricultural workers and providing extension services to small farmers will be continued with necessary modifications as result of experience gained in FY 79. Emphasis will also be given to extending the institutional development phases of the program to other sections of the country. The funds programmed will be used to finance technical assistance participant training, field trials and demonstrations.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Extension Training Center staffed and equipped	1
Extension agents trained	100
Farmer Training Centers staffed and equipped	3
Farmers trained at Training Centers	5,000/7,500
Small farmer pilot farms developed	200

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 12 PY long term and 25 PM short term	1,350
Participants: 10 long term and 9 short term	300
Other Costs: field trials, in-country travel, in-country training	150
Total	1,800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	3,253	-	3,253
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	2,400	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,253	2,400	853
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,800	-	5,053

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: SOMALIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Livestock/Range Management Development	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 4,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 15,000
NUMBER 649-0108 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 87

Purpose: To arrest the ecological decline of rangelands and improve the production of livestock through the introduction of improved grazing practices.

Background and Progress to Date: In the central rangeland areas of Somalia where this project will be implemented, virtually all the population is engaged in the raising of cattle, camels, sheep and goats. The income earned by the people is therefore directly related to the quality of the livestock produced and thus to the quality of the rangeland. The Government perceives the need for structured, institutionalized efforts to control and even reduce grazing through the establishment of reserves and other controls. Traditional safeguards of the ranges have lessened as a result of the increased population and the decline of traditional clan structures and discipline. Family groups now operate on a more individual basis with a general tendency to increase herd size to the maximum which only leads to greater deterioration of range resources.

Host Country and Other Donors: Because of the deterioration of the land, and the poverty of the people in the project area, the Government of Somalia, as well as the World Bank, have agreed to give high priority to this program. The IBRD has prepared a project for a rational development of the central rangelands of Somalia. The project will be financed in part by IDA funds and the Bank is seeking parallel financing which A.I.D. will provide within the framework of this project.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 550,000 nomads live in the Central Rangelands at some point every year, and it is expected that the A.I.D. input will reach half of them during the life of the project. The A.I.D. cost per family benefitted is $35.

FY 80 Program: The program will concentrate on the first phase of the range resource inventory, identifying suitable areas in which to establish reserves and water points.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Wells drilled	32
Returned participants with M.S. Degrees	15
Surveys completed	3
Locally trained personnel	175

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 20 PY long term, PM short term	2,500
Participants: 8 long term, 6 short term	200
Commodities: vehicles, livestock equipment	300
Construction: 11 contractor houses	900
Other costs: local travel, in-country training	100
	4,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	300	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,000	300	700
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	4,000	10,000	15,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: SOMALIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Agriculture Delivery Systems	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 1,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 6,000
NUMBER 649-0112 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [x] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 86

Purpose: To increase the productivity of small farmers, and thus their quality of life, through development of a national agriculture extension service and delivery to farmers of extension advice on improved agricultural techniques.

Background: Somalia has some 180,000 small farmers cultivating an estimated 620,000 hectares. Yields are low and variable with a pattern of crop failures brought on by a variety of causes. The Government of Somalia (GSDR) has recognized the need to increase the productivity of its small farmers thus reducing the country's food grains deficit and increasing the well being of rural people. One of the major constraints to improvement of the productivity of the small farmer is the absence of an efficient extension service. A service is needed which will have the capacity to identify the weaknesses of the present cropping and animal husbandry systems, develop ways to help farmers cope with their problems and most important deliver the solutions to the farmers. Based on studies initiated by the World Bank, it is apparent that substantial progress can be achieved through dissemination of agricultural knowledge now available. There is an urgent need to bridge the gap between what is feasible with present technological know-how and what is actually being realized by farmers. Extension agents must be trained, an organization established, and regular contact between the service and the farmers made possible.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Bank has designed a $22 million project through which a national extension service will be developed. A.I.D. is asked to co-finance the project funding much of the technical assistance and support for the small farmer oriented extension work. For their part the World Bank and the African Development Bank will provide $16 million to fund capital requirements for the Extension Training Centers to be constructed under the project and technical assistance for farm management training to assist larger scale farming enterprises. The GSDR will furnish salaries, operating costs, and rural extension offices.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries of the A.I.D. activity will be the 800 extension agents trained by the end of the project. It is planned that they reach and benefit 100,000 farm families at a cost to A.I.D. of $60 per family.

FY 80 Program: Contractor selection and procurement activities will be undertaken; the extension training curriculum will be developed; initial participants will be identified and sent for training.

Major Outputs:	All Years
National Extension Service established	X
Extension Training Centers functioning	2
Extension agents trained	800

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 7 PY long term technicians	650
Participants: 6 long term, 6 short term	150
Commodities: vehicles, training aids	150
Other costs: local travel, in-country training	50
Construction: 7 contractor houses	500
	1,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,500	4,500	6,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: SOMALIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Primary Health Care	Health	FY 80 2,900		LIFE OF PROJECT 13,200
NUMBER 649-0102 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program p.363	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 86

Purpose: To assist the Ministry of Health to develop a primary health care program to reach the rural and nomadic poor.

Background and Progress to Date: The GSDR has given top priority in its Health Plan to developing and implementing a primary health care program to reach the rural poor and nomads who constitute about 60% of the rural population. A limited number of pilot projects in primary health care (PHC) have been carried out in villages in Balad and Qoriolei Districts, with technical assistance and support from WHO. Expansion of the PHC, drawing on relevant experiences of these pilot projects as well as from similar experiences in other East African countries, is now appropriate. The current health delivery system is urban and curative oriented, based in hospitals. The GSDR has requested A.I.D. to assist in developing PHC to reach rural and nomadic poor. In 1979 A.I.D. will assist the Ministry to establish two rural health training centers where village health workers will be trained to staff rural health posts. Supervisory staff will be trained in management and supervision. The health logistical support and transportation systems will be strengthened and participant training for key management and planning staff organized.

Host Country and Other Donors: Somalia will contribute to the support of this project by financing a portion of the operating costs in the form of personnel, salaries, maintenance of health facilities, logistical support, and administrative/management and supervisory services. Other related health care projects in Somalia include the activities of WHO, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, Italy, Germany, and China. The WHO pilot rural health program and the supply programs of UNICEF are particularly important to this project.

Beneficiaries: The main beneficiaries will be the 300,000 in the project area, rural and nomadic poor who do not now have access to the district medical centers. Secondarily, all rural people will benefit as the health delivery system developed is extended throughout the country.

FY 80 Program: The FY 80 program will continue the activities begun in 1979. The trainers trained in 1979 will begin training lower level workers permitting the PHC program to begin in the village level. At the same time more detailed investigation will begin to develop plans to deliver health services to nomads.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Training centers established	2
Community health workers trained	256
Health units functioning	64
Supply system operating	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	long term 120 PM (8 technicians) short term 25 PM (5 technicians)	1,300
Participants:	long term 24 PM (10) short term 17 PM (5)	60
Commodities:	vehicles, drugs, medical appliances	800
Construction:	warehouses, maintenance center, health posts	540
Other costs:	In-country travel, health surveys, local training, seminars	200
	Total	2,900

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	850	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,000	850	1,150
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,900	8,300	13,200

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected.

PROGRAM: SOMALIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Comprehensive Groundwater Development	Health	FY 80 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 10,000
NUMBER 649-0104 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☒ CONTINUING ☐	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 86	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 88

Purpose: To supply a reliable and safe source of water for the rural populations of Somalia and their livestock.

Background and Progress to Date: In an arid country the availability of good water in sufficient quantities is one of the most critical factors in limiting the progress toward improving the quality of life in rural areas. Over the past 20 years numerous attempts have been made to improve the availability of water in selected areas of the country. However, it has become apparent that what has not been done and what is clearly required is the preparation and implementation of a comprehensive water development program under which both the availability and requirements for water are clearly defined and plans are formulated to exploit water resources in a rational manner. Funds provided under the FY 80 program will provide the detailed investigations and exploitation needed to prepare for a drilling program as well as begin the development of the institution to manage and implement the production phase.

Host Country and Other Donors: The current project will build upon the preliminary surveys conducted by the UNDP in their earlier water development program. Other donor activities, principally those of Germany and China, have concentrated their efforts on the development of urban and rural population center water supplies with no concerted effort being made to meet the requirements of rural farming and herding populations. This project will be coordinated with several other donor projects including the joint IBRD/A.I.D./Arab Fund Project for development of the Bay Region which includes a wells program and the joint IBRD/A.I.D./British aid/World Food Program Central Livestock Project which also includes a sizeable wells component.

Beneficiaries: The project will directly affect the well being and physical quality of life of the settled rural, nomadic rural and semi-nomadic rural populations. Since at present some 30% of the rural population is not served by public water supplies, there is great scope for improvements in this sector. Direct beneficiaries of the approximately 400 wells envisaged for the project will be approximately 1.2 million rural people. It is estimated that the cost per beneficiary family will be approximately $40 per family.

FY 80 Program: The groundwater resource investigation of the country will proceed while the major well drilling and production phases will be organized in an area or areas which have been identified by earlier studies as having high probability for potable water. In addition to groundwater investigations, an institutional strengthening program within the Water Development Agency will be organized concentrating on the drilling and geologic sections.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Country surveyed	100%
Persons trained in well maintenance	700
Hydrogeological unit established	1
Wells drilled	400
Returned participants in water technology	24

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: long term: 3 PY	280
Participants: 6 long term 3 short term	100
Commodities: well drilling supplies, vehicles	620
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	9,000	10,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: SOMALIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Kurtunwaare Settlement Program	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,500
NUMBER 649-0103 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To assist in the design and construction of minimum permanent dwellings for the formerly nomadic population in the Kurtunwaare Settlement Area and to demonstrate the techniques of building design, construction and planning which would be replicable throughout the country.

Background and Progress to Date: Thousands of nomads were resettled in Somalia during the droughts of 1975-76. These people have been housed in temporary shelters up to the present time. Adequate shelter is a prerequisite to satisfaction with a way of life quite different from the traditional nomadic life and is a key element in helping assure the success of the GSDR settlement program. Numerous donors are assisting the GSDR in improving conditions at resettlement villages, providing supplemental food until settlements can be self-supporting. Other efforts range from providing the basic social infrastructure, schools, health facilities and roads, to providing technical assistance and infrastructure for agricultural development. The project proposed by A.I.D. will develop a low cost unit built primarily of local materials and using a large measure of local labor. The units built under this project are to serve as a pilot and demonstration activity for a follow-on project which may be considered for funding by other donors or the United States.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GSDR has been providing a great measure of support to the resettlement villages since their inception in 1975. The World Food Program has made available commodities for a Food for Work Program in the village; the IBRD and Arab Fund are providing financing for the Agricultural Development scheme; the Dutch are undertaking a design program for one other settlement village; and the ILO is considering assisting with the settlements.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be the 400 families who actually live in the housing units constructed under the project, at a project unit per family of $3,750. However, beneficiaries will actually be more widely spread due to training of skilled and semi-skilled workers available for future building efforts. The beneficiaries in a secondary sense are all those resettled people and other segments of the rural population who will be eventually living in improved houses, since the design efforts created by this project are expected to be replicated in other areas of the country.

FY 80 Program: The training program to develop skilled and semi-skilled workers and artisans will begin to produce suitable trained staff to undertake the building program. The units constructed will provide the Settlement Development Agency with practical experience with costs of construction, acceptability of design, management problems.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Master plan for village	1
Dwellings constructed	400
Skilled artisans trained	100

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel (2 PY)	200
Construction: resettlement houses	300
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	450	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,000	450	550
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	-	1,500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected.

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: SUDAN

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 17,306

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 290

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) 3.8%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 3.7% (1970-1976) 3.5%

% national income received by low 20% of population . (1970) 5.1

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 48.6 male 47.3 female 49.9
(1965-1970) total 46.1 male 44.9 female 47.3

Literacy rate ..... (1972) total 19% male n.a. female n.a.
(1966) total 15% male 25% female 4%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954–77) 1.3%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 41

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1974) 130

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	sorghum, millet	52	(1977)
Cash	cotton	9	(1977)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) cotton, groundnuts, sesame

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) sugar, cereals, honey

Proportion of labor force in agriculture ....(1970) 80%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 602 (75) 827 (76) 955

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 693 (75) 1,024 (76) 1,184

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) -91 (75) -197 (76) -229

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 16.3 (75) 10.9 (76) 10.1
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 3.2 (75) 2.6 (76) 2.6

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) 36 (76) 24 (77) 23
Equivalent to 0.4 months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977) cotton, groundnuts, sesame

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 10 (76) 22 (77) 19
as % of total exports ..... (1975) 2.3 (76) 4.0 (77) 2.9

Major imports ... (1975) textiles, petroleum products, vehicles

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 88 (76) 92 (77) 105
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 9 (76) 9 (77) 10

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) -518 (76) -426 (77) -399

Main trading partners ..... U.K., Germany, Italy

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 27.4

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 118
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 16.7

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.2%

% population in urban areas ..... (1966) 11 (1976) 20

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 49

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1976) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 45.4 (15-64 yrs.) 51.9 (65+ yrs.) 2.7

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 136

People per physician ..... (1973) 11,100

Major causes of death ( ) n.a.

Major disease(s) ... (1975) malaria, dysentery, tuberculosis

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1974) 88

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 18

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1974) total 27.2 male 36.2 female 18.1
Secondary .. (15-19) (1974) total 16.4 male 22.7 female 9.8
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973) total 1.5 male 2.5 female 0.5

Energy production as % of consumption ..... (1970) 0.7

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY SUDAN

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1976	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	8.2	1.7	0.1	6.4	19.9			
Loans	-	-	-	4.6	9.8			
Grants	8.2	1.7	0.1	1.8	10.1			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	-	0.2	-	*	7.6			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	0.2	-	*	7.6			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	8.2	1.5	0.1	6.4	12.3			
Loans	-	-	-	4.6	9.8			
Grants	8.2	1.5	0.1	1.8	2.5			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	4.6	9.8			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	4.6	9.8			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	8.2	1.5	0.1	1.8	2.5			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	7.9	1.2	-	1.5	2.0			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5			
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	0.2	0.2			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	0.2	0.2			
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	0.1	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	0.1	0.2			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	8.2	1.7	0.1	6.6	20.1			
Loans	-	-	-	4.6	9.8			
Grants	8.2	1.7	0.1	2.0	10.3			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	2.7	-	3.3				
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-				
b. All Other Loans	-	2.7	-	3.3				

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000.

TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	29.1	62.2	114.0	576.9
IBRD	20.0	32.0	*	159.2
IFC	-	-	20.5	32.6
IDA	9.1	25.0	78.0	295.8
AFDB	-	-	12.4	32.0
UNDP	-	2.8	3.1	46.7
Other UN		2.4	-	10.6

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	58.2	54.6	249.0
Germany	23.7	15.4	120.7
United Kingdom	13.9	8.8	43.8
Netherlands	9.1	20.2	39.6
Norway	6.4	4.6	16.5
Sweden	0.7	0.9	8.9
Other	4.4	4.7	19.5

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	193.3	NA	413.3
Saudi Arabia	163.5	NA	273.2
UAE	25.4	NA	89.8
Kuwait	2.7	NA	22.3
Qatar	0.7	NA	16.7
Other	1.0	NA	11.3

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	62.0	362.0
USSR	-	-	64.0
Eastern Europe	-	62.0	216.0
China	-	-	82.0

NA - Not available * Less than $50,000
UAE - United Arab Emirates

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	7,616	4,010	–	3,400	206	–	–
Total ..	7,616	4,010	–	3,400	206	–	–
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	15,980	9,450	–	6,130	400	–	–
Total ..	15,980	9,450	–	6,130	400	–	–
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	30,163	14,800	–	4,663	700	10,000	–
Total ..	30,163	14,800	–	4,663	700	10,000	–

U.S. Interests

The U.S. retains a major interest in Sudan because of its vast potential for economic development and because of the moderating role it plays in Africa and Middle East. The largest African country in area and one of the world's least developed countries, Sudan is characterized by a dual economy--modern and traditional, the latter encompassing large numbers of rural poor. The per capita income in 1976-77 was $290. Most of the people, however, earn substantially less from small-scale, rain-fed farming and nomadic herding. The A.I.D. program in FY 1980 will continue to support the Government's objective of increased development of rural areas.

Development Overview

With a land area of about one million square miles, Sudan has vast agricultural potential which is only partially developed. Efforts are underway to explore and develop the country's mineral resources and expand industrial production. Agriculture, however, will be the "mainstay" of the economy for several decades.

Structurally, the agricultural sector has two distinct elements: large, publicly-administered irrigated and mechanized schemes along the Nile, and small-scale traditional farming and herding. Historically, the Government has concentrated development efforts in the modern sector, the chief earner of scarce foreign exchange. Through a new policy of decentralization and greater participatory development, the Six Year Plan (1977-83) calls for correcting this past imbalance.

The majority of the poor are concentrated in the West and South. Productivity is low due to insufficient availability of improved agricultural inputs and services, and access to markets and basic health care services. This problem is complicated by continuing desert encroachment resulting from mounting human and animal population pressure on arid lands.

Socio-Economic Performance

The Government is painfully aware of the need to address problems of the rural majority and is working with international donors accordingly. With less than a decade since the end of a 17-year civil war, Sudanese are also acutely aware of the need to reduce regional inequalities. Provincial governments are being given a greater role in development planning. As a result new programs are being initiated in the West and South, the poorest areas of the country.

Sudan has been experiencing large, continuing deficits in public sector finances and external balance of payments. Deterioration in the economy resulted in an IMF economic program in mid-1978, which poses two major and potentially conflicting implications for the poor. It calls for increasing incentives to farmers to encourage increased production and export. It also calls for an austere budget, requiring prudent allocation of scarce development

funds to maintain ongoing investment in the modern sector and concurrently continue newly initiated programs of assistance to the traditional sector. Donor assistance will play a critical role, therefore, in helping to reach and maintain an acceptable level of socio-economic performance and retain a degree of economic stabilization conducive to helping the rural poor.

Total Resources

Sudan receives considerable external resources through technical, capital, food and financial assistance. In 1977, foreign donors--including multilateral, bilateral and private/non profit agencies--contributed approximately $50 million in technical assistance. Food assistance amounting to $23 million came from the World Food Program, the European Economic Commission and the United States; official capital assistance of approximately $160 million derived from 16 sources. The World Bank/IDA initiated three loans, the German Government two, and the Dutch Government converted $19 million of Sudanese debt to grants. Other financial assistance is less easily quantified since it comes irregularly under minimally-publicized circumstances, and principally from Arab States.

After a ten-year break in its development assistance to Sudan, A.I.D. supplied modest amounts of assistance in FY 1978, principally $15.1 million in PL 480 Title I and $7.6 million in Development Assistance. OPIC which has underwritten some U.S. investment in Sudan, plans an investment promotion mission in early 1979.

A.I.D. Strategy

The A.I.D. program will continue to assist the Government in refocusing its development efforts on the rural poor by addressing problems which limit the productivity of traditional rural areas. This will be achieved through pilot activities designed to test alternative production techniques and modes of organization for increased production.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

* Since the traditional sector, particularly western and southern Sudan, represents an immeasurable source of development potential A.I.D. places special emphasis on
  --removing constraints to agricultural production and rural development, e.g. desert encroachment, manpower, infrastructure and low productivity.
  --delivering basic health services to sedentary and nomadic rural poor.
* Alleviate Sudan's financial difficulties with
  --$25 million PL 480 Title I/III

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	9	23	23
PASA[c]	1	1	1
Contract	3	27	46
Total	13	51	70
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	30	43	40
Contract	–	–	–
Total	30	43	40

[a] *U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.*
[b] *FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.*
[c] *Participating agency technicians.*
[d] *Programmed during the fiscal year.*

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	677	726	–
Grants	40	8,415	17,728
Total AID	717	9,141	17,728
P.L. 480**			
Title I	10,300	20,000	20,000
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(10,000)	(20,000)
Title II	1,924	4,046	3,117
Total P.L. 480	12,224	24,046	23,117
Total AID and P.L. 480	12,941	33,187	40,845

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	100.1	10,300	153.1	20,000	138.4	18,000
Rice	–	–	–	–	7.2	2,000
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		10,300		20,000		20,000
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(10,000)		(20,000)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		341		628		731
World Food Programs		1,583		3,418		2,386
Gov't-to-Gov't		–		–		–
Title II Total		1,924		4,046		3,117
Total P.L. 480		12,224		24,046		23,117

A.I.D. will also address limitations imposed upon the poor by lack of training, access to markets, production services and inputs, as well as health and other necessary social services. Assistance to the poor will also be provided through a sector grant in health and through an increased PL 480 program to help ease budget and foreign exchange limitations in these sectors.

MISSION DIRECTOR: GORDON PIERSON

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SUDAN

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
RURAL PLANNING	*	G	650-0012	79	---	---	750	50	500	534	250
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR SUPPORT		G	650-0013	79	---	---	5,000	1,000	---	4,000	15,000
BLUE NILE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	*	G	650-0018	78	500	---	1,500	1,000	2,500	2,100	7,532
WESTERN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	*	G	650-0020	78	617	---	2,200	1,000	7,800	3,050	9,383
SOUTHERN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	*	G	650-0021	78	2,000	---	---	1,200	1,000	1,200	2,457
ABYEI INTEGRATED RURAL DEV.		G	650-0025	78	495	40	---	300	---	155	---
WADI MALFA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT(PVO)		G	650-0026	78	398	---	---	200	---	198	---
SOUTHERN RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE	*	G	650-0031	80	---	---	---	---	3,000	150	7,000
SUDAN-RAHAD PROJECT		L	650-0100	73	11,000	10,274	---	726	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					15,010	10,314	9,450	5,476	14,800	11,387	
GRANTS					4,010	40	9,450	4,750	14,800	11,387	
LOANS					11,000	10,274	---	726	---	---	
HEALTH											
NORTH PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	*	G	650-0011	78	1,900	---	2,700	1,500	1,263	2,000	---
SOUTH PRIMARY HEALTH CARE (PVO)	*	G	650-0019	78	1,500	---	430	900	400	450	870
HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT	*	G	650-0030	79	---	---	3,000	1,000	3,000	3,500	29,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,400	---	6,130	3,400	4,663	5,950	
GRANTS					3,400	---	6,130	3,400	4,663	5,950	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
EXTENSION ED. TRNG. (PVO)		G	650-0010	78	206	---	---	115	---	91	---
LITERACY TRAINING (PVO)	*	G	650-0028	79	---	---	400	150	700	300	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					206	---	400	265	700	391	
GRANTS					206	---	400	265	700	391	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
SOUTHERN ACCESS ROAD	*	G	650-0036	80	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	---	---	10,000	---	
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	10,000	---	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

* *Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SUDAN

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					18,616	10,314	15,980	9,141	30,163	17,728	
GRANTS					7,616	40	15,980	8,415	30,163	17,728	
LOANS					11,000	10,274	---	726	---	---	

* *Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: SUDAN

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Rural Development Planning	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,500
NUMBER 650-0012 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of change to be submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To: (1) improve skills in planning, designing, implementing and evaluating agricultural development projects which benefit the small farmer in the traditional sector; (2) develop institutional mechanisms for funneling the results of applied research into the regional planning process, the development of rural development strategies and the design of development projects; and (3) improve data collection, analysis and integrated planning and capacity at the provincial level.

Background and Progress to Date: Several institutions of considerable relevance to the development of the traditional agricultural sector exist in the Sudan. The University of Khartoum, its Development Studies and Research Center, and the National Council for Research, along with the Ministries of Finance, Planning and Agriculture all can have significant impact on developmental strategy and inputs. The traditional sector has long been downplayed in developmental planning. This project seeks to promote a fruitful interaction between these institutions by bringing their resources to bear upon the development of traditional small farming and herding systems in the Sudan. An effort to strengthen planning and implementation of development policy and projects at the provincial level is called for by the GOS's policy of decentralization and increased emphasis on broad development of the traditional sector.

U.S. expertise will be provided to improve central and provincial level capacity to design, implement and evaluate development projects which benefit the farmer through participant training, special courses, including seminars and workshops for mid-career GOS officials, special studies and on-the-job training.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS will contribute counterpart staff and funding, office space and part of the international air transportation for training totalling about 30% of total project costs or about $650,000.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of this activity will be those Sudanese conducting applied research or receiving training. Ultimate beneficiaries will be the small farmers and herders in the traditional sector who are affected by the development projects that the trained participants plan, design and implement. Project cost estimates, based on expected ultimate beneficiaries of 150,000 families, is about $10 per family.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. funds will be used to initiate: training of provincial planners; special courses for provincial planners; courses, seminars and workshops for line personnel; applied research to investigate technical and socio-economic aspects of major agriculture development problems; and evaluations of selected on-going and completed development projects.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Provincial planners trained	100
Workshops conducted	6
Small farming systems applied research proposals completed	4
Evaluations of selected development projects completed	5

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 2 U.S. long-term (24 person months)	170
Training: 2 U.S. short-term (4 person months)	30
Commodities: Training materials, books, equipment	140
Other costs: Workshops, library support	130
TOTAL	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	750	50	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	750	50	700
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	250	1,500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: SUDAN

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Blue Nile Agricultural Development	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 2,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 12,032
NUMBER 650-0018 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p.372	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To develop a process and supporting institutional mechanism to deliver an integrated agricultural development system for small farmers that can be replicated.

Background and Progress to Date: Almost 90% of the total agricultural output in Sudan is produced by traditional farming or herding on rainfed lands. The Government of the Sudan's (GOS) Six Year Plan calls for increased emphasis on improving the productivity of the traditional sector. Given the high land-to-labor ratio, A.I.D. is working with the GOS to develop a replicable integrated delivery system for increased small farmer and herder agricultural production in Blue Nile Province. This project, working in selected villages through local government institutions, is testing; (1) improved agronomic practices and inputs with tractor mechanization and without mechanization; (2) extension approaches, to effective transfer of agricultural information; (3) cooperative systems to provide production services; and (4) approaches to small farmer credit. These approaches will be developed through applied research and experimentation in close collaboration with farmers, contributing to development of an A.I.D. sectoral strategy and national institutional development. Housing construction and a logistical support system for 5 U.S. technicians started in FY 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS is providing 25% of the total project costs covering personnel, back-up technical services, credit funds and operating costs.

Beneficiaries: Over the life of the project a minimum of 6,000 traditional farmer and herder families will be benefitted at an estimated project cost of $2,000 per family.

FY 80 Program: To complete housing and other construction, procure start-up commodities, initiative verification trials and training programs, and complete socio-economic studies.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Blue Nile Agricultural Services Center (BASC)	1
Cooperative Union composed of village cooperatives	1
Basic sub-centers	2
Cost-effective information and evaluation system	1
Small farmer credit program	1
Farm machinery operational and maintenance capacity developed	
Suitable crop and livestock technologies verified	
Extension of improved technologies to local farmers	

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 9 U.S. long-term (216 person months)	1,512
Commodities: Production supplies, materials	88
Other Costs: Small farmer credit	900
Total	2,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	500	-0-	500
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,500	1,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,000	1,000	1,000
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,500	7,532	12,032

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected.

PROGRAM: SUDAN

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Western Agricultural Research	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 7,800		LIFE OF PROJECT 20,000
NUMBER 650-0020 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A. Africa Program, P. 373	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To: (1) develop, expand and increase the efficiency of the Sudanese Agricultural Research Cooporation's (ARC) research operations in western Sudan; (2) develop improved production systems for livestock and crops; (3) conserve and rehabilitate natural resources; and (4) improve the standard of living of subsistance areas of western Sudan.

Background and Progress to Date: A major constraint in the success of ongoing and proposed development programs in the traditional agriculture sector is a lack of applicable research results. In support of GOS efforts to develop its agricultural research program in western Sudan, the International Development Association (IDA) and A.I.D. formulated a comprehensive project based on a multidisciplinary model designed to undertake research on agro-pastoral production systems in the project area. All aspects of human, land and water resources utilization as they pertain to human use, livestock and crop production will be the subject of research. Initial funding was provided late in FY 1978. Construction of research facilities, initiation of participant training and the preparation of a long-term research plan commenced during FY 1979. Project implementation is under Title XII by universities with recognized competence in arid and semi-arid agriculture. A.I.D.'s contribution defrays costs for technical assistance, training, operating costs, equipment and furniture, vehicles, and farm machinery.

Host Country and Other Donors: The overall six year project requires $45 million which is being jointly funded by the GOS ($10 million), IDA ($15 million) and A.I.D. ($20 million). The IDA loan is being used primarily for physical facilities construction.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries will be the traditional agricultural producers of the western Sudan who comprise about 30% of the total population or 5 million people (1 million families). The incidence of benefit ultimately will depend on the adoption of research results and extent of the spread. Assuming a 10% adoption rate during the life of the project, cost per family would be $200. In time an adoption rate of 80-90% can be expected.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. funds will be used to complete hiring of scientific and support staff, develop research facilities, and continue training, procurement of equipment and vehicles.

Major Outputs: (Unified IDA/AID Project)	All Years
ARC research center and regional headquarter operating	1
Satellite research stations staffed and operating	3
ARC headquarters facility established	1
Planning Evaluation Unit established and functioning	1
Training Unit established and functioning	1
Extension Unit established and functioning	1
Mobile Research Units operating	7
Participants trained on the job	28

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	6 U.S. long-term (116 person months)	825
	9 U.S. short-term (36 person months)	300
Training:	3 long-term (23 person months)	140
	short-term (7 person months)	15
Commodities:	Equipment, vehicles, farm machinery	6,100
Other Costs:	Operating cost	420
	TOTAL	7,800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	617	-	617
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,200	1,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,817	1,000	1,817
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	7,800	9,383	20,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Consortium for International Development (CID) (Title XII)

PROGRAM: SUDAN

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Southern Manpower Development	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,457
NUMBER 650-0021 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program p.374	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78 / ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To strengthen the human resource base in the southern Sudan through improvements in the training and utilization of agricultural personnel who work with small farmers.

Background and Progress to Date: Among the most detrimental effects of the long Sudanese civil war (1956-1972) was an almost total breakdown of educational services, the consequence of which has been to seriously retard the emergence of a skilled and trained human resource base in southern Sudan. As the country turns to reconstruction, the GOS has given priority to reopening and establishing the training institutions in the South to meet the growing requirements of appropriately trained manpower.

The GOS requested A.I.D. support in providing technical assistance and limited commodity support to the Yambio Institute for Agricultural Technicians and the Agricultural Training Center at Rumbek in coordination with other donor assistance. In conjunction with assistance to the training institutions and as a first phase of broader support to agriculture training and development in the South, A.I.D. is also providing assistance to the Ministries of Agriculture and Education.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS is providing approximately $1.8 million, UNDP $1.4 million and the Swedish International Development Agency about $168,000 for support to the institute at Yambio. The GOS is soliciting other donor assistance for broader manpower development activities in the South.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of this activity will be the Sudanese who will be trained. Ultimate beneficiaries will be the rural residents of southern Sudan who are affected by the agricultural programs that these trained participants plan and implement (about 600,000 families). The estimated cost per family is $10.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. funds will be used to continue education seminars for technicians, extension agents and other key agricultural personnel, establish a library, conduct a teaching method's course for Yambio and Rumbek teaching staff, commence work to conceptualize a Southern Region extension program, and initiate work to incorporate socio-economic and technical aspects of improved agricultural production into training programs.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Students trained in theoretical and practical aspects of data collection, input selection, farmer trials and evaluation	330
Extension workers trained	360
Farmer/pastoralist field extension sessions conducted	60
Field training programs (6 months each) conducted	6
Agricultural technician/extensionist continuing education course established	24
Library established	1
Recruitment and pre-service training program established	1

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	5 U.S. long-term (72 person months)	482
	2 U.S. short-term (24 person months)	200
Training:	8 U.S. long-term (96 person months)	50
	12 U.S. short-term (180 person months)	30
Construction:	Training facilities and housing	80
Commodities:	Vehicles, radios, classroom and household furnishings	158
	TOTAL	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,000	-	2,000
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	1,200	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,000	1,200	800
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	2,457	5,457

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected.

PROGRAM: SUDAN

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Southern Rural Infrastructure	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 3,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 10,000
NUMBER 650-0031 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To improve the capability of the Southern Regional Government (SRG) to maintain rural roads, thereby increasing the access of the rural population to basic public services and the cash economy of the South.

Background: The civil war (1956-1972) left the road network in southern Sudan in complete disrepair and the responsible GOS ministry almost depleted of qualified technicians, equipment, and financing. The efficiency of government programs of assistance to the rural population and efforts to further basic economic development depends on an increased capability of the Southern Regional Ministry of Communications, Transport and Roads (MCTR) to rehabilitate and maintain the present network of rural roads. Development activities and public services have been crippled by a very severe shortage of general supplies, especially fuel, building materials and transport equipment. This problem is caused largely by the present poor condition of the road network. This project will assist the MCTR in improving the road maintenance capability of two regional maintenance centers through provision of technical expertise, training courses for mid and senior-level personnel, as well as on-the-job training for lower-level personnel, while rehabilitating approximately 256 miles of road.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS will provide technicians to supervise implementation of project activities and contribute a minimum of 25% of project costs or about $3.3 million. West Germany and the Netherlands are also assisting the Southern Regional Government to rehabilitate other sections of the road system in complementary activities.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of this project will be those Sudanese who will receive training. Ultimate beneficiaries will be the rural residents of three provinces in the southern Sudan who will benefit from basic public services and development programs facilitated by rehabilitation of all-weather roads provided under this project. An estimated 300,000 families will benefit making the cost per family about $35 by project completion.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. funds will be used to initiate participant and on-the-job training, complete construction, procure and operate equipment, and initiate rehabilitation of target roads.

Major Outputs:	All Years
MCTR plan to improve regional maintenance centers	1
Training courses developed	5
Participants trained	10
Regional maintenance centers improved	2
Rehabilitation of roads	256 mi.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	7 U.S. long-term (118 person months)	840
	4 U.S. short-term (8 person months)	64
Training:	1 U.S. long-term (12 person months)	10
Construction:	Housing, roads	900
Commodities:	Building materials, equipment, training materials	500
Other costs:	Operating costs	686
	TOTAL	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	7,000	10,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected.

PROGRAM: SUDAN

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Northern Primary Health Care	Health	FY 80 1,263		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,863
NUMBER 650-0011 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program p,375	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To accelerate, expand and strenghten the ability of the Government of Sudan (GOS) to deliver primary health care services to the rural areas of northern Sudan.

Background and Progress to Date: The long-range goal of the GOS is to develop a health care system that will deliver curative and preventive care to the people of Sudan. To this end, and with the assistance of the WHO, the GOS systematically analyzed its health problems, prioritized its health needs and prepared a comprehensive national health plan. A.I.D. initiated a three-year Phase I health activity in FY 1978 to provide assistance to the Primary Health Care Program (PHCP), the key component of this plan. Assistance is being provided in health planning, data collection, the improvement of logistical support systems, and construction/renovation of primary health care units. Field work began in early FY 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: WHO is assisting the GOS in coordinating donor and host government inputs. The African Development Bank has contributed a loan of $8 million. Local community self-help activities will meet a substantial portion of the program costs. A.I.D. is also supporting the rural health program in southern Sudan through a U.S. private voluntary organization.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are the rural inhabitants in the northern Provinces, totalling about 1,340,000. Project cost per family will be approximately $5.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. funds will be used to continue work started in FY 1979 on training, procurement of equipment, supplies and vehicles, and construction of Primary Health Care Units (PHCU).

Major Outputs:	All Years
Access to primary health care extended to rural people in remote areas	1,340,000
National data, vital statistics and logistics systems for PHCP operational	1 ea.
Refresher/reorientation training given to medical assistants and Community Health Workers	4,000
Short-term training completed for MOH personnel	42
MA degree courses completed	3
PHCUs constructed, staffed and provided with equipment and drugs	35

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	3 U.S. long-term (51 person months)	365
	2 U.S. short-term (9 person months)	75
Training:	25 In-country (229 person months)	200
Commodities:	Equipment and supplies for health care units	200
Construction:	Health Units, housing	423
	TOTAL	1,263

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,900	–	1,900
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,700	1,500	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,600	1,500	3,100
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,263	–	5,863

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected.

PROGRAM: SUDAN

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Southern Primary Health Care (OPG)	Health	FY 80 400		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,200
NUMBER 650-0019 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of change submitted 76/78	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To provide basic health care services to the rural population of southern Sudan.

Background and Progress to Date: African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF), a private voluntary organization, initiated work in primary health care in southern Sudan in 1972 at the end of the civil war. Under this project AMREF is continuing and expanding its assistance to the Southern Regional Government by providing additional technical staff and corresponding support funds in training, self-help low cost construction, information processing and supply management. Southern Region's Primary Health Care Program (PHCP) supports the Government's effort to obtain maximum primary health care coverage of the rural population. The PHCP calls for the training of 800 community health workers during the six year plan, each of whom will be responsible for approximately 4000 rural inhabitants.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS Southern Regional Government will contribute about $4.9 million during the life of the project, primarily for construction, personnel and supplies. Other donors include: Maryknoll Fathers, Lutheran World Federation, Sudan Council of Churches and other agencies active in health programs in the southern region.

Beneficiaries: The population of southern Sudan, about 3 million, (600,000 families), with diverse ethnic and rural backgrounds, represents the key beneficiary group. It is estimated that more than 90% of the southern population lives in rural areas under harsh environmental and economic conditions. Since community health workers will be chosen from the villages in which they are to serve, they will be especially sensitive to local customs, habits and health-related behavior patterns of the people. This rapport also should ensure their acceptance as development agents and health promoters. Assuming a 10% adoption rate during the life of the Project, estimated cost per family is $50.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. funds will be used to continue participant training and construction of 25 primary health care units, procure supplies, equipment and materials, schedule orientation courses, seminars, workshops, and provide for requisite short-term advisory services.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Community health workers/medical assistants trained	1,600
Community health workers training schools constructed	2
Training dispensaries constructed	2
Health information system established	1
Supply/transport system established	1
Primary Health Care Units constructed	25
Reorientation courses/workshops	20

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 4 third country long-term (72 person months)	84
Training: In-country (62 person months)	54
Commodities: Medical supplies and equipment	125
Construction: Health care units	137
TOTAL	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,500	–	1,500
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	430	900	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,930	900	1,030
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	400	870	3,200

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF)

PROGRAM: SUDAN

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Health Sector Support	Health	FY 80 3,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 35,000
NUMBER 650-0030 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Change to be submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To foster more effective and timely implementation of the national Primary Health Care Program (PHCP) by ensuring the dependable availability of financial resources for the general expansion of health facilities throughout the rural areas of the country.

Background and Progress to Date: Communicable diseases emanating from poor environmental sanitation and other avoidable diseases comprise the principal health problems of Sudan, absorb the bulk of its public health resources and cause a serious drain on productivity, output and development. Malaria, afflicting about 25% of the population, gastro-enteritis and bilharzia are prevalent and increasing. Malnutrition and anemia accounted for 20% of the ten most common, non-accident admissions to hospitals in 1974, with prevalence among preschool children estimated at 30-50% country-wide.

The GOS recognizes the economic burden of disease. The propagation of basic health services is a central objective of Sudan's development plans. At present, health resources available to improve health nutrition are qualitatively mixed, most often inadequate, and are maldistributed. Infrastructure, planning and administration expertise and logistical support for health programs are totally inadequate. A.I.D.funds are being used to directly support these problem areas of the PHCP by improving health planning and management capability, expanding coverage of rural areas with primary health care units and strengthening logistical support capacity for providing necessary medical supplies.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOS investment in health programs during the next five years are expected to exceed $93 million. Support from WHO, African Development Bank ($8 million) and other donors is expected.

Beneficiaries: A.I.D.'s sector support grant will finance key elements of the GOS Primary Health Care Program. The underlying theme of the PHCP is the delivery of a balanced program of curative, and preventive care to the rural people of the Sudan, particularly the poor nomads. This grant will support the development of health care services to about 700,000 rural families, making the estimated per family cost about $10.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. funds will be used to continue to assist the GOS in strengthening its health infrastructure at the national and provincial levels, specifically in the areas of logistical and supply services; health information and data collection/analysis; manpower training; and primary health care unit construction.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Community health workers and nomadic health workers trained	1,500
Improved provincial logistics/supply system established	18
Health and management information system established	1
Primary health care units constructed	1,000
Expanded provincial immunization programs	18

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 4 U.S. long-term (96 person months)	672
2 U.S. short-term (4 person months)	28
Training: 134 In-country (800 person months)	700
Construction: Materials, supplies	1,100
Commodities: Training aids, drugs, medical supplies	500
TOTAL	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	3,000	1,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,000	1,000	2,000
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	29,000	35,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: SUDAN

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Literacy Training	FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 700		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,100
NUMBER 650-0028 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of change submitted FY 79	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To reorient education in southern Sudan to the development needs of the rural majority and bring the quality of education up to national primary school standards.

Background and Progress to Date: At present no one language is used throughout southern Sudan. Bilingualism is increasing, but it is not yet at the point where it can solve the language diversity problems of the South, which has at least 53 spoken languages. The Southern Regional Ministry of Education requested the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) to conduct a survey and formulate proposals to develop teaching materials for primary school children. The project aims at providing basic literacy skills, creating an affirmative change in individual self-image, and developing positive attitudes toward development which will enable the participants to effectively benefit from companion agricultural and health programs. During the three-year life of project SIL will produce pre-primers, primers and post-primer materials in 16 languages for which no instructional materials now exist and, in some cases, for which no recorded alphabet exists. Curriculum development and teacher education will also be emphasized in this comprehensive reorientation of education. 26 SIL linguists began preparation of linguistic materials and commenced training of the counterpart GOS Ministry of Education personnel in the target languages. Construction work began on the Maridi linguistic center.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS/Southern Regional Government will contribute $250,000 to fund personnel, training, equipment and materials costs for this project. SIL will provide the equivalent of $2,677,000 in personnel costs. UNICEF will contribute $32,000 for textbook publication. IDA will provide a loan of which $1 million will be marked for project related activities.

Beneficiaries: During the three project years 35,000 primary school students will benefit directly. By 1985 the number of students benefitting from materials developed will approach 150,000. In addition, an estimated 15,000 adults will have achieved functional literacy. Indirectly the entire southern population of 3 million will benefit. Functional literacy makes the individual aware of the larger society, presents change in more acceptable terms, and fosters skills needed for economic production. Discounting from 1985, the project cost per family benefitted is estimated to be $82.

FY 80 Program: To continue the training of literacy writers in preparation of pre-primers, primers and post-primers in eight languages, training Ministry of Education counterpart staff, testing of literacy materials in classroom settings, and construction of participant training facilities at Maridi.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Local languages department established	1
Pre-primer, primer and post-primer packages of materials in local languages	16
Primary students taught in local language	35,000
Vernacular language vocabulary lists	16
Grammar analyses	11
Training facility constructed	1

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 2 U.S. long-term (20 person months)	140
Training: short-term (3 person months)	20
short-term in third country (10 person months)	10
Construction: Maridi training center	250
Commodities: Equipment, reference books, vehicles	280
TOTAL	700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	150	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	400	150	250
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	700	-	1,100

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL)

PROGRAM: SUDAN

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Southern Access Road	Selected Development Problems	FY 80 10,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 10,000
NUMBER 650-0036 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To provide southern Sudan more economical access to critical international market centers.

Background: Nearly two decades of civil war fought in the South have left the region economically depressed and essentially cut-off from commercial ties to northern Sudan or the world outside Sudan. Within the South, provincial capitals and district centers remain isolated during much of the year when heavy rains wash-out the skeletal dirt road network that remains. The Southern Region Government has given highest priority to the development of a basic, effective, all-weather network of roads, rail and river transport. Without such, plans for rural development in this the most remote region of the country, can never materialize. Other donors are addressing the need for effective transport links to the North. A.I.D., under a separate project, is addressing the problem of limited institutional capacity in the Ministry of Communications, Transport and Roads while simultaneously rehabilitating rural access roads. In this project, A.I.D. will join with other donors to address the critical specific need for more effective access to Kenya where the closest international sea port to southern Sudan is located in Mombassa. Currently the only all-weather access to Kenya is a road through Uganda. This project will widen and upgrade to all-weather status a dirt trail to Kenya where it will link into an all-weather road to Sudan currently under construction in Kenya. When completed it will enable the Government to more effectively mount its programs to provide improved health care, agricultural production and other critical social services to the rural poor and will give the poor access to key regional markets.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will contribute about 25 percent of the project costs or about $3.3 million. Several other donors are actively supporting needs in Sudan, including World Bank, Norway, and the UN. The Government and A.I.D. are actively seeking other donor support for this project.

Beneficiaries: The initial beneficiaries of this project will be those rural residents who live adjacent to the road and can have immediate use of it. The ultimate beneficiaries clearly will be the entire population (3 million people) of the South as the Government mounts its expanded program of rural economic and social development.

FY 1980 Program: A.I.D. funds will be used to provide for initial engineering surveys, construction work plans, equipment procurement and actual road construction.

Major Outputs:	All Years
All-weather road constructed	50 mi.
Road maintenance facility established	1

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	4 U.S. long-term (200 person months)	1,420
	5 U.S. short-term (10 person months)	80
Construction:	road, maintenance facility, housing	5,000
Commodities:	building materials, equipment	2,000
Other costs:	operating costs	1,500
	TOTAL	10,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	10,000	–	10,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 16,435

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 180

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) 2.9%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 1.8% (1970-1976) 11.7%

% national income received by low 20% of population . (1970) 2.3

Life expectancy at birth, in years		total	male	female
	(1970-1975)	44.5	42.9	46.1
	(1965-1970)	41.8	40.2	43.4

Literacy rate		total	male	female
	(1971)	15%	n.a.	n.a.
	(1962)	10%	14%	5%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954–77) 0.5%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 45

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1974) 73

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	corn	30	(1976)
Cash	coffee	2	(1976)

Major agricultural exports .. (1976) coffee, cotton

Major agricultural imports .. (1976) corn, fats and oil

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1970) 86%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 361 (75) 464 (76) 490

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 519 (75) 761 (76) 716

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) -158 (75) -297 (76) -226

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 11.4 (75) 11.5 (76) 13.0
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 3.1 (75) 3.9 (76) 3.5

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) .....(1975) 65 (76) 112 (77) 282
Equivalent to 4.7 months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977) coffee, cotton, sisal

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 23 (76) 47 (77) 74
as % of total exports ..... (1975) 6 (76) 10 (77) 15

Major imports ... (1976) machinery and transport equipment

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 101 (76) 40 (77) 29
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 13 (76) 6 (77) 4

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) -406 (76) -149 (77) -219

Main trading partners ..... U.K., China, Kenya

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 35.7

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 28
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 4.3

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.6%

% population in urban areas ..... (1967) 6 (1973) 7

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1973) 47

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... (1977) 0.4

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 46.7 (15-64 yrs.) 50.9 (65+ yrs.) 2.4

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 160

People per physician ..... (1973) 26,800

Major causes of death (1968) malaria, sleeping sickness, leprosy

Major disease(s) ... (1974) trypanosomiasis, meningococcal infections

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1973) 85

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 13

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:

			total	male	female
Primary ... (ages 5-14)	(1973)		28.7	33.2	23.8
Secondary .. (15-19)	(1975)		3.9	5.4	2.5
Post Secondary (20-24)	(1972)		0.2	0.3	0

Energy production as % of consumption ..... (1970) 5

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY TANZANIA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD 1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	39.9	31.1	5.1	24.6	25.2			
Loans	19.6	4.3	-	7.6	6.2			
Grants	20.3	26.8	5.1	17.0	19.0			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	16.3	7.2	1.3	6.7	17.2			
Loans	12.0	-	-	-	-			
Grants	4.3	7.2	1.3	6.7	17.2			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	23.6	23.9	3.8	17.9	8.0			
Loans	7.6	4.3	-	7.6	6.2			
Grants	16.0	19.6	3.8	10.3	1.8			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	7.6	4.3	-	7.6	6.2			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	7.6	4.3	-	7.6	6.2			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	16.0	19.6	3.8	10.3	1.8			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	13.6	12.9	3.4	7.1	-			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	2.4	6.7	0.4	3.2	1.8			
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	0.3				
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-				
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	0.3				

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

• LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	59.0	88.4	143.0	699.8
IBRD	37.0	38.0	40.0	252.2
IFC	-	-	1.8	5.6
IDA	17.0	34.2	88.5	352.3
AFDB	5.0	11.0	5.8	35.0
UNDP	-	0.7	6.2	39.5
Other UN	-	4.5	0.7	15.2

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	185.0	232.3	622.4
Sweden	51.8	57.7	164.6
Canada	20.3	9.7	62.0
Germany	21.2	30.0	80.4
Netherlands	27.6	45.6	92.2
Denmark	20.0	35.4	79.5
Norway	14.5	25.7	57.4
Finland	12.3	10.0	34.3
Other	17.3	18.2	52.0

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	-	NA	0.2
Iraq	-	NA	0.2

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	28.0	19.0	415.0
USSR	-	19.0	40.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	13.0
China	28.0	-	362.0

NA - Not available

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	17,138	15,053	1,151	838	96	–	–
Total ..	17,138	15,053	1,151	838	96	–	–
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	15,457	11,892	1,171	1,094	1,300	–	–
Total ..	15,457	11,892	1,171	1,094	1,300	–	–
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	20,253	14,678	1,011	1,579	2,985	–	–
Total ..	20,253	14,678	1,011	1,579	2,985	–	–

U.S. Interest

U.S. economic assistance interests in Tanzania are primarily developmental. U.S. assistance also provides the backdrop for cooperation in attaining other mutually desired goals, as manifested by the growing and important mutuality of interest and agreement between the U.S. and Tanzanians on matters pertaining to peace and development in southern Africa.

Development Overview

As one of the world's 30 least developed countries, the number of Tanzania's poor virtually coincides with its 16.5 million (mostly rural) population. Eighty-five percent of the population is engaged in small (3-5 acre) subsistence farming. The principal constraint to improving these people's welfare is their isolation in rural villages where they are denied or have only limited access to appropriate technology, production inputs and marketing facilities needed to improve low farm yields and to basic health and education services.

Tanzania's efforts to overcome this situation are further constrained by government revenues (about $600 million in FY 77) which are less than two-third of the budget of the District of Columbia, and by acute shortages of trained personnel at all levels in the organizations responsible for providing development resources and basic social services.

Socio-Economic Performance

Tanzania is strongly committed to achieving self-reliant economic growth. While the government has not deviated from this basic policy, it has made many institutional and policy changes in its search for realization of its goal. New approaches include decentralization of government to allow greater community involvement in planning ways to increase food production and to satisfy basic human needs, and more pragmatic policies to stimulate economic growth and reduce inefficiencies. For example, the introduction of uniform producer and consumer prices throughout the country has benefited the small producer in remote regions. Government commitment and progress to rural development and greater urban-rural equity is illustrated by an increase from 15% to 50% over the 1971-76 period in the share of the health budget devoted to rural clinics and health centers.

From 1966 to 1976, adult education enrollment rose from 100,000 to 5,000,000 and between 1967-75, the number of pupils in primary schools almost doubled from 825,000 to 1,592,000. The vast majority of these increases occurred in rural areas. The number of rural centers providing family planning services quadrupled in 1978 alone.

Total Resources

Foreign assistance, predominantly grants, comprises about 70% of Tanzania's development expenditures budget. Twenty-seven countries provide grant assistance to Tanzania including the Nordic countries, West Germany, Canada and

The Netherlands. IBRD/IDA are the most important sources of concessional loan funding (approximately $317 million to date). In 1977, U.S. assistance comprised only 8% of the total external assistance provided to Tanzania. The growing volume of foreign assistance is being matched to an appreciable extent by increased domestic revenues. FY 1978/79 Government projections for recurrent expenditures are $873 million, and for development expenditures $720 million.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D. directly assists the rural population in specific regions while concurrently increasing the capacity of national and regional governments to deliver resources and services to rural areas, particularly in the key areas of agriculture research, improved seeds, livestock development, credit and farmer training. This assistance is being linked to village programs.

In the Arusha Region, an extensive rural development program will provide village transport, safe water, health facilities, appropriate technology and production credit. In three other regions, access roads construction will enable similar development assistance to reach villagers.

In the rural health area, maternal/child health centers, school health services, and health professional training are being established and strengthened.

PL 480 Title II commodities will continue to support maternal and child health but will decline in other categories as a result of progress over the past two years in meeting minimum food needs.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

* Concentration in agriculture, rural development and health to
  --increase food production;
  --increase linkages between villages and higher level Government services;
  --provide greater access by the rural population to basic health services;
  --enhance the capability of government institutions, particularly at the village level, to administer the services provided.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	20	28	28
PASA[c]	4	4	4
Contract	49	103	110
Total	73	135	142
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	113	137	254
Contract	31	34	42
Total	144	171	296

[a] *U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.*
[b] *FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.*
[c] *Participating agency technicians.*
[d] *Programmed during the fiscal year.*

TANZANIA

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	8,915	14,537	17,725
Total AID	8,915	14,537	17,725
P.L. 480**			
Title I	6,500	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	1,750	4,855	5,435
Total P.L. 480	8,250	4,855	5,435
Total AID and P.L. 480	17,165	19,392	23,160

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	18.0	6,500	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		6,500		–		–
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		1,750		1,705		1,903
World Food Programs		0		560		876
Gov't.-to-Gov't		0		2,590		2,656
Title II Total		1,750		4,855		5,435
Total P.L. 480		8,250		4,855		5,435

MISSION DIRECTOR
HOWARD L. STEVERSON

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM TANZANIA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
SEED MULTIPLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION	*	G	621-0092	70	4,309	3,133	2,020	1,802	2,000	1,395	1,195
MASAI LIVESTOCK AND RANGE MANAGEMENT		G	621-0093	70	4,278	3,556	490	715	---	477	1
AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT		G	621-0099	72	1,713	1,448	---	265	---	---	---
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	*	G	621-0107	71	3,366	2,173	1,185	1,311	1,300	1,411	6,649
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT		G	621-0117	74	3,062	2,788	1,800	1,498	---	576	---
AGRIC. MANPOWER DEV. FARMER TRNG/PROD.	*	G	621-0119	74	4,581	2,702	1,520	1,727	610	1,458	372
LIVESTOCK MARKETING AND DEVELOPMENT	*	G	621-0122	74	3,027	2,125	800	1,012	600	826	---
DAIRY PRODUCTION ASSISTANCE (PVO)		G	621-0129	75	1,136	994	---	42	---	---	---
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND EXTENSION		G	621-0135	78	2,356	---	---	625	---	674	---
ARUSHA REG. PLANNING/VILLAGE DEV.	*	G	621-0143	78	6,834	---	1,577	3,100	4,353	3,856	1,827
TSETSE FLY REARING AND CONTROL	*	G	621-0144	79	---	---	500	46	410	591	3,890
RURAL ACCESS ROADS	*	G	621-0146	79	---	---	1,500	---	3,905	3,540	10,595
DAIRY PRODUCTION TRAINING (PVO)		G	621-0153	79	---	---	500	500	---	---	---
AGRICULTURE CREDIT II	*	G	621-0155	80	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	10,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					34,662	18,919	11,892	12,643	14,678	14,804	
GRANTS					34,662	18,919	11,892	12,643	14,678	14,804	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
POPULATION PLANNING											
MANPOWER TRNG. PROG. FOR MCH AIDES	*	G	621-0121	73	8,239	5,891	1,171	1,066	1,011	894	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					8,239	5,891	1,171	1,066	1,011	894	
GRANTS					8,239	5,891	1,171	1,066	1,011	894	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH											
MANPOWER TRNG. PROG. FOR MCH AIDES	*	G	621-0121	73	---	---	394	374	130	123	---
HANANG DISTRICT HEALTH (PVO)		G	621-0138	78	340	66	---	120	---	150	---
CANCER CONTROL CODEL (PVO)		G	621-0147	78	498	158	---	97	---	110	---
SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM	*	G	621-0150	79	---	---	700	107	659	620	1,798
CONT/ED. CENTER FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONALS	*	G	621-0154	80	---	---	---	---	790	79	1,210
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					838	224	1,094	698	1,579	1,082	
GRANTS					838	224	1,094	698	1,579	1,082	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
VOCATIONALIZATION PRIMARY SCHOOLS(PVO)		G	621-0139	76	156	156	550	130	---	130	---
TRAINING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT	*	G	621-0149	79	---	---	750	---	2,985	815	12,530

* *Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM TANZANIA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					156	156	1,300	130	2,985	945	
GRANTS					156	156	1,300	130	2,985	945	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					43,895	25,190	15,457	14,537	20,253	17,725	
GRANTS					43,895	25,190	15,457	14,537	20,253	17,725	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: TANZANIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Seed Multiplication	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 2,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 9,524
NUMBER 621-0092 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 385	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 70	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: Develop a system for producing the quantities of improved and high quality food-crop seeds needed to satisfy Tanzania national demand.

Background and Progress to Date: Increased national food crop production is a priority objective of the Tanzania Government (TanGov) and the principal focus of the A.I.D. development assistance strategy for Tanzania. Increases in food production (2.4% p.a.) have failed to keep pace with population growth (2.6% p.a.). Lack of quality seed in adequate quantities is one factor in low production. This project addresses the problem by assisting in the development of four seed multiplication farms. Two farms are fully operational and continue to provide each year enough maize sorghum, soybean, cowpea, wheat, bean, and millet seeds to plant 400,000 acres on small farms for the subsequent crop year. Land clearing and building construction are under way on the third farm, where 150 acres of improved seed were planted in FY 78. A site for the fourth farm was selected and land was cleared in FY 78 and an initial 300 acres were planted. The farms, situated in four different ecological zones, produce foundation and certified seeds for distribution to small farmers. Project activities have included promulgation of the Tanzania Seed Act in 1975, and subsequent support to processing, inspection, certification, and testing of seed. Planning is under way for the establishment of a 5th seed farm in FY 79 and a 6th in FY 80. Training for 13 Tanzanian agro-mechanics will be provided in FY 79 to insure continuity in seed farm equipment maintenance. A seed industry survey will be conducted in FY 79 to identify and help solve bottlenecks presently existing in seed marketing and distribution.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country local costs are estimated at $400,000 for FY 80. IBRD provides capital and technical assistance for a complementary program for food and cash crop production.

Beneficiaries: There are an estimated 2.5 million small farmer families cultivating an average of 5 acres of land who will ultimately benefit from availability of improved food-crop seeds. The cost of the project is $3.80 per family.

FY 80 Program: Technical assistance to the first two farms will be fully phased out. Work will continue on farms 3 and 4. Funding will be provided to begin clearing and land preparation activities for the 5th and 6th seed farms.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Seed farms established	6
Total acres planted	9,000
Tons of foundation seed produced p.a.	2,200
Tons of certified seed produced p.a.	7,000
Seed laboratory established	1
Participants trained	43

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	619
LT: 6 (72 person months)	
ST: 3 (23 person months)	
Training:	267
LT: 11 (132 person months)	
ST: 10 (40 person months)	
Construction:	73
Commodities: (Farm and road machinery, vehicles)	1,021
Other Costs: (Evaluation)	20
Total	2,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	4,309	3,133	1,176
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,020	1,802	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	6,329	4,935	1,394
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,000	1,195	9,524

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Experience Incorporated

PROGRAM: TANZANIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Agricultural Research	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 1,300		LIFE OF PROJECT 12,500
NUMBER 621-0107 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program p. 387	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 71	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: Develop Tanzanian capacity to plan, organize, and administer an agricultural research system for food crops (maize, grain legumes, sorghum/millet and root crops).

Background and Progress to Date: Food production in Tanzania has increased by 2.4% per annum, while population has grown at the rate of 2.6%. A major reason for low production is lack of knowledge and plant materials needed to increase yields for Tanzania's small farmers. This project supports in-country research to fill this gap. Project activities have centered on varietal genetic improvement, testing and release of improved varieties, development of agronomic packages for small farmers, and training. A new variety of maize has been developed, tested, released, and widely accepted by the farmers. A high-altitude hybrid maize has been tested and released; early indications are that it will yield up to 20% more than presently used hybrid varieties. Superior strains of cowpeas, soybeans, and common beans are being tested and produced. In FY 78 the project was expanded to include research on sorghum and millet and substantial testing of germ plasm introduction was done. Project advisors have also assisted in designing a nationwide Tanzanian agricultural research system, including financial, manpower, administrative, and facility requirements. In FY 79 a production economist will work on producing more economically viable agronomic packages for the small farmer. Also in FY 79 work will be initiated on root and tubers (cassava and sweet potatoes) and a new cowpea variety will be released. Testing will continue on sorghum/millet materials for release in FY 80.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country local costs are estimated at $400,000 for FY 80. In similar projects, Canadian aid is supporting an adaptive wheat research program ($2.1 million) and the Ford Foundation a small project at the University of Dar es Salaam/Morogoro ($46,000) in maize and legume research.

Beneficiaries: There are an estimated 2.5 million small farmers cultivating an average of five acres of land who will ultimately benefit from improved seed varieties and farming techniques. Cost of the project is $3.40 per farm family.

FY 80 Program: The project will be further expanded by the addition of a rice research component. The contract team will be increased to 13 positions. Work will continue in selection and upgrading of varieties which have been previously released. New high yielding sorghum/millet materials will be released.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Participants trained to conduct/manage food crop research	72
Village trials conducted annually	160
New varieties released	15
Local varieties upgraded	10
National research system developed	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: 12 long term (144 person months) 2 short term (12 person months)	730
Training: 25 long term (300 person months) 11 short term (55 person months)	449
Commodities:	61
Other Costs:	60
Total	1,300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	3,366	2,173	1,193
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,185	1,311	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,551	3,484	1,067
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,300	6,649	12,500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA)

International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)

PROGRAM: TANZANIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Agricultural Manpower Development Project - Farmer Training and Production	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 610		LIFE OF PROJECT 7,083
NUMBER 621-0119 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program p. 389	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To establish training programs for farmers that will bring their problems/attitudes to the attention of the extension service and that will ensure a continuous flow of technical information required for increased agriculture production.

Background and Progress to Date: A severe constraint to agriculture production in Tanzania is the failure to provide farmers with technical information in a form they can use and which is relevant to their needs. In an experimental effort to overcome this problem, Special Farmer Training Wings are being established at 4 MATIs (Ministry of Agriculture Training Institutes). Extension agents will assist MATI personnel to conduct agriculture courses and follow-up outreach programs for farmers. They will participate in reviewing and refining course content to ensure its relevance to and acceptability by farmers. Activities of this kind are essential to obtain maximum benefit from A.I.D.'s other agricultural development activities in Tanzania, i.e., seed multiplication, research, manpower training and marketing.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Tanzanian Government will provide $850,000 in FY 1978 for staff support, facilities, operating costs and housing for this project.

Beneficiaries: Experience, curricula and extension techniques developed in this project eventually will be applied to all 12 MATIs and will be used to improve their farmer training programs for extension agents. The project will thus indirectly benefit most of the one million small farm families in Tanzania serviced by agricultural extension workers. Project costs will be about $70 per family directly assisted.

FY 80 Program: Activities will focus on initiating the village outreach and small farmer training programs of four MATIs.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Farmer Training Wings at MATIs	4
Villages directly assisted	20
MATI staff/students training in data collection/analysis methods	490
Improved training extension materials	X
Improved production packages/practices	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	454
LT: 6 (72 person months)	
ST: 1 (3 person months)	
Training:	32
LT: 2 (24 person months)	
Construction:	5
Commodities:	104
Other Costs:	15
TOTAL	610

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	4,581	2,702	1,879
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,520	1,727	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	6,101	4,429	1,672
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	610	372	7,083

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

West Virginia University and North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University Consortium

PROGRAM: TANZANIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Livestock Marketing and Development	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 600		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,427
NUMBER 621-0122 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program p. 390	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: (1) Establish an effective and efficient livestock marketing system in Tanzania; (2) implement range management and water development aspects of the IDA Livestock Development Project, Phase II; (3) improve financial/management operation of TLMC (Tanzania Livestock Marketing Company); and (4) provide a comprehensive sub-sector analysis.

Background and Progress to Date: In line with A.I.D. strategy which empahsizes increasing and improving food production by small farmers, this project represents the major U.S.A.I.D. effort in the livestock sub-sector. With U.S. assistance, the TLMC has established a headquarters and five zonal offices, with primary and secondary markets in operation at some 271 villages and 16 towns. Marketing facilities, holding grounds and stock routes are being renovated with IDA credit and with a percentage of the fees collected from patrons of the markets. A statistical marketing, reporting and accounting system is being introduced. Forage utilization and water plans are being prepared for 11 government ranches, 6 village ranches and 17 holding grounds.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country annual recurrent costs are equivalent to approximately $13 million and $900,000 in capital investment. IBRD provided an $18.5 million loan in 1973 to increase beef production and previous grant assistance for development projects in three regions. The Netherlands provides assistance to Tanzania Packers Limited.

Beneficiaries: There are approximately 300,000 small herd, cattle owners in Tanzania. The project is designed to benefit 50 percent or about 150,000 producers who will utilize markets and facilities developed with assistance from this project. The estimated cost is about $30 per family.

FY 80 Program: As in FY 79, a nine-person contract team will continue to focus on the development of rural markets and related facilities, training, marketing new reporting, and improving financial/management procedures in TLMC.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Personnel trained to manage/operate livestock markets and facilities	240
Livestock marketing teams performing duties in five zonal areas	24
Range/water plans developed for ranches and holding ground	34
Holding ground/stock route teams operating in zonal areas	7
Statistical marketing, reporting and accounting system introduced	1
Marketing news service established	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs (000)	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	556
LT: 7 (84 person months)	
ST: 2 (8 person months)	
Other Costs:	44
Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	3,027	2,125	902
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	800	1,012	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,827	3,137	690
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	–	4,427

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Texas A&M University

PROGRAM: TANZANIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Arusha Regional Planning and Village Development	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 4,353		LIFE OF PROJECT 14,591
NUMBER 621-0143 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program p. 391	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: Strengthen the capabilities of Arusha Region, three of its Districts, and up to 120 villages within these districts to implement development activities.

Background and Progress to Date: Under Tanzania's policy of government decentralization, the 20 regions have become the primary agencies for implementing development programs benefiting the rural poor. To obtain widespread participation in the development process, a system of bottom-up planning from the village to the regional level is being established. The Tanzanian Government (TanGov) has requested A.I.D. assistance to improve its regional planning and implementation capability. The project will concentrate in improving planning, increasing agriculture output, providing access roads and village water systems, and developing appropriate technology for local conditions. Implementation will concentrate on localities of greatest need, while planning will be Region-wide in scope. Preparation of the Arusha Regional Rural Development Plan will begin in FY 79. The plan will cover needed development activities in all six districts and identify requirements in the areas of health, education, agriculture, and rural industry. It will form the basis upon which development activities are undertaken in three districts in subsequent years.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country local costs will average $1,600,000 annually.

Beneficiaries: Immediate project beneficiaries are the rural poor of three districts of Arusha Region. Project benefits will ultimately accrue to all 800,000 people located in the project areas. Intensive efforts to increase production will be concentrated at first in about 48 villages, expanding to 120 by the end of the project. Project cost will be about $110.00 per family in the Region.

FY 80 Program: The final stages of the Arusha Region Rural Development Plan will be completed. Improvement of access roads and water system will be emphasized. Individual villages will be assisted to complete farmer centers. Final refinement of the regional plan will provide guidance for additional efforts to increase farm income and welfare of the rural poor initially in three districts of the Arusha Region.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Farm Centers established	42
Feeder roads constructed (kilometers)	200
Secondary roads rehabilitated (kilometers)	276
Potable water systems (villages)	53

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	2,238
LT: 11 (264 person months)	
ST: 13 (52 person months)	
Training:	187
LT: 10 (120 person months)	
ST: 4 (4 person months)	
Construction:	363
Commodities:	50
Other Costs:	1,515
Total	4,353

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	6,834	–	6,834
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,577	3,100	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	8,411	3,100	5,311
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	4,353	1,827	14,591

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: TANZANIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE		FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Tsetse Fly Rearing and Control		Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 410		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,800
NUMBER 621-0144 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program p.381	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To eradicate the tsetse fly, G. austeni, the vector of the disease trypanosomiasis, on Zanzibar and demonstrate the economical and technical feasibility of an integrated tsetse fly eradication program.

Background and Progress to Date: Tsetse fly infestation occurs on over half of Zanzibar Island and is estimated to account for 25% mortality in young cattle, in addition to restricting the cattle population. Utilizing techniques developed through earlier A.I.D. sponsored research in Tanzania, eradication is to be accomplished by using the sterile male insect release method (SIRM) in appropriate combination with selected spraying techniques. SIRM introduces within the environment active tsetse flies that have been rendered sterile by irradiation, which then compete with the males of the natural population. The tsetse fly has a relatively low reproduction potential and correspondingly low population densities, and thus appears to be particularly vulnerable to genetic manipulation, the basis of SIRM. The combination of SIRM with selected spraying techniques is a new approach, SIRM being used as the final phase of an integrated program to provide the extra boost to eliminate remaining tsetse presence after spraying and prevent re-establishment of the species. FY 79 encompasses (1) the establishment at Tanga facility of a colony of G. austeni, (2) the adaptation of the membrane-feeding technique for fly rearing in lieu of large herds of goats, (3) distribution and ecological survey of G. austeni on Zanzibar, (4) training a cadre of Tanzania nationals in tsetse control.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Tanzanian Government will contribute $400,000 annually for facilities, supplies and personnel. There are no other donors contributing to this project.

Beneficiaries: With the present population of 260,000 people the immediate cost would be $42 per family. In addition, this project would demonstrate a method of tsetse fly control which could be employed in other infested areas of Africa, thus benefiting millions of people and opening millions of acres of new land to farming and grazing.

FY 80 Program: To continue work started in FY 1979: (1) expand the G. austeni colony, Tanga; (2) refine the membrane feeding technique; (3) train local nationals; (4) evaluate ecological and distribution survey results to decide the final approach to eradicate the tsetse fly on Zanzibar.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Tanzania tech. and mgr. staff trained (both in-country and participant program)	100
Field research and control method tested and adopted (1 at Tanga and 1 at Zanzibar)	2 sites
Research station and fly rearing facility (Tanga)	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: LT: 4 (48 person months)	290
Training: LT: 1 (12 person months) ST: 1 (4 person months)	20
Commodities:	70
Other Costs:	30
Total	410

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	46	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	46	454
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	410	3,890	4,800

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: TANZANIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Rural Access Roads	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 3,905		LIFE OF PROJECT 16,000
NUMBER 621-0148 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A,Africa Program p. 383	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: Establish a decentralized rural roads construction and maintenance capability in three regions.

Background and Progress to Date: Tanzania has consolidated most of its rural population into 8,000 villages. In order to stimulate production and improve the quality of village life, Tanzania is upgrading and expanding rural access roads. These roads link the rural population to essential development resources and quality of life services. The present limited and deteriorated road network prevents other development assistance from reaching the rural poor. Construction and maintenance of trunk, link and feeder roads is therefore essential to broader development assistance programming. A full feasibility study in three regions, plus selection of road maintenance crews will be accomplished during FY 79 as well as development of a syllabus for crew maintenance.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Tanzanian Government (TanGov) contribution for this project is estimated at $5 million for the life of the project. Other donors, including IBRD, West Germany and Britain, have complementary projects in support of road programs in other Regions and are planning to undertake construction/maintenance activities in FY 79 at budget levels exceeding $22 million. The TanGov anticipates expenditures on roads of $20 million during the same period.

Beneficiaries: The project is designed to be of immediate benefit to the rural poor by increasing access to services and by increasing production input supply and product marketing opportunities. The three regions have a rural population estimated at 2.2 million. Two of the regions have the lowest per capita income ($70-$80 per annum) in Tanzania. Resulting access to services and markets will provide opportunities for these people to increase productivity and raise their incomes. The project cost will be about $35 per family.

FY 80 Program: Following on the detailed feasibility study (completed in FY 79), road construction and maintenance activities will continue. New access road building will commence. Upgrading of government management competence will continue. Workshops and inventory facilities will be reorganized and maintenance schedules prepared. On-the-job training of road crews will continue.

Major Outputs	All Years
Kilometers of road rehabilitated	900
Kilometers of village access roads constructed	315
Local personnel trained (in-country)	200
District workshops reorganized	4

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	480
LT: 6 (72 person months)	
Commodities:	1,000
Other Costs:	2,425
Total	3,905

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,500	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,500	-	1,500
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,905	10,595	16,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: TANZANIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Agricultural Credit II	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 1,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 12,000
NUMBER 621-0155 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] / NEW [x] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: Assist the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) to provide agricultural production loans to approximately one million small scale farm families and 5,000 agri-business loans to villages during the life of the project.

Background: Phase I (1974-79) of the Agriculture Credit Program (ACP), project number 621-0117, complemented on-going programs in agricultural research, seed multiplication, manpower training, and marketing, by assisting the TRDB in its role as the major source of credit for small scale farmers. The ACP Phase II proposed for FY 80/85 will build on this work through a focus on the development of management capabilities for 20 regional and 90 district offices, continued effort to upgrade financial management capability, and disbursement of loans to one million small farm families. A grant of $12 million over the life of the project will be requested to expand the National Food Credit Program (NFCP) to provide loans for crop production, processing, storage, machinery and equipment, transportation, technical assistance, participant training, and related commodity support.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host Country annual recurrent costs are approximately $1.8 million. In a complementary project, IBRD/IDA is providing $35 million in credits and West Germany $14 million in loans and credits.

Beneficiaries: Borrowers under the program are small farmers (cultivating 10 acres or less). Over the life of the project, about three million farm families will directly benefit at a project cost of $4.00 per farm family.

FY 80 Program: Under the Government's NFCP, $1 million will be disbursed to some 1,200 village cooperatives in ten regions of Tanzania. Loans are used to finance farming operations, insecticides, seed, labor, machinery and implements, construction of storage facilities, and cost of transport to market. In FY 80, about 180,000 farmers will participate in the crop production loan program and approximately 900 villages in agri-business loan programs.

Major Outputs:	All Years
TRDB professional and middle-level employees trained (in-country and participants)	530
Village serviced by NFCP production and service loans	2,500
Increased decentralization of credit operations	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 78
Personnel:	265
LT: 3 (36 person months)	
ST: 2 (8 person months)	
Training:	135
LT: 3 (36 person months)	
ST: 6 (18 person months)	
Commodities:	80
Other Costs:	1,020
TOTAL	1,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,500	10,500	12,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be determined

PROGRAM: TANZANIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Manpower Training Program for Maternal and Child Health Aides	Population Planning and Health	FY 80 1,141		LIFE OF PROJECT 10,945
NUMBER 621-0121 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p.392	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 73	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: Improve Tanzania's institutional capability to provide comprehensive, nation-wide maternal and child health and child spacing services to the rural population as an integrated part of the Ministry of Health rural health program.

Background and Progress to Date: Since 1973 A.I.D. has assisted Tanzania in its development of nation-wide maternal and child health (MCH) delivery programs, with emphasis on preventive health services. Seventeen of 18 Maternal/Child Aide (MCHA) training centers begun under the project are operational; 900 trained MCHAs providing MCH/Child Spacing services will be graduated and assigned to Rural Health Centers (RHC) and dispensaries by the end of 1978. Anticipated output of MCHAs in future years is over 550 yearly. A.I.D.'s contract team has assisted in organizing and training MCHA supervisory staff at Region and District levels nation-wide. MCHA curriculum has been revised, and MCHA teaching staff upgraded through seminars and in-service training. These activities will continue in FY 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host government's contribution for FY 80 will be $10,000 toward recurring costs. This amount will increase each year during the remainder of the life of project as the Tanzania Government picks up a largerportion of the recurring costs. Other donors, notably the Scandinavian countries and UN Agencies, in complementary projects have provided major costs of constructing 7 Rural Aid Schools and 5 Medical Assistant Schools, and continue to assist in construction and improvement of RHC's and dispensaries.

Beneficiaries: Rural women and children of Tanzania are the beneficiaries. By May 1982 it is expected that over 90% of the population will be within 10 kilometers of MCH clinics staffed by MCHAs. Some 8.6 million women and children will benefit from the project with a cost of $3.23 per family.

FY 1980 Program: A.I.D. will provide technical specialists, consultants and supplies for the training centers, RHC's and dispensaries.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Construction MCHA Training Centers	18
Trained MCHAs (in-country)	2,500
Trained PH Nurses (in-country)	90
Long-term participants trained	40
Short-term participants trained	30

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 78
Personnel: (LT: (24 person months) ST: (4 person months)	207
Commodities: (MCHA Aides kits and contraceptives)	907
Other Costs:	27
TOTAL	1,141
PN	1,011
HE	130

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	8,239	5,891	2,348
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,565	1,440	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	9,804	7,331	2,473
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,141	–	10,945

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Loma Linda University

PROGRAM: TANZANIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thou		
Tanzania School Health Program	Health	FY 80 659		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,157
NUMBER 621-0150 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To assist the Tanzania Government (TanGov) achieve institutional capacity to provide comprehensive School Health Services to school-age children as an integrated part of the Rural Development Program.

Background and Progress to Date: TanGov recognizes the need to use promotional and educational processes to stimulate preventive health practices. This project will provide basic school health services and health education for all schools in Tanzania by establishing a school health nurse training program in the Ministry of Health (MOH) and a School Health Program in the Ministry of National Education. The project will train teachers and school health nurses, furnish school health kits and improve selected educational facilities. FY 79 activities include completion of design, contractor selection and initial procurement activities. Three districts in Arusha area will be fully developed as model school programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: The TanGov provides office space and support costs for technicians and will make available administrative staff for planning and implementing the school health program. All facilities and some supplies/equipment necessary for implementation of the school health program will be made available through the MOH's Maternal and primary and secondary school programs. This has been estimated at $200,000 annually. Other donors are not directly involved.

Beneficiaries: Students and teachers at training institutions will be the primary beneficiaries, and through these the project will reach pre-school children, other family members and community members. Assuming that each student will pass the project benefits on to one pre-school child, the cost to A.I.D. will be $2.50 per family.

FY 80 Program: The second year of the project will include continued training for school principals and teachers of school health nurses. Participant training will continue and school health nurses training will be started. Contract technicians will coordinate the above activities and the under taking of model school health programs and collaborate with the Ministries to assure the project's continued responsiveness to school health needs.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Tanzania professional staff trained	12
Training Center Principals and Teachers trained	30
School Health Nurses trained	750
Model District School Health Programs initiated	3
Visual Aids developed for Health Education Program	X
Seminars/workshops for staff/parents/leaders	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	295
LT: 36 person months	
ST: 5 person months	
Training:	45
LT: 36 person months	
ST: 15 person months	
Construction:	50
Commodities: (School health kits, audio-visual aids, seminars, workshops, vehicle maintenance)	239
Other Costs:	30
TOTAL	659

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	700	107	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	700	107	593
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	659	1,798	3,157

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: TANZANIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Continuing Education Center for Health Workers	Health	FY 80 790		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000
NUMBER 621-0154 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To assist Tanzania in achieving institutional capability to provide comprehensive continuing education to all health workers, including those paramedicals whose initial training has been in a narrow but highly technical specialty.

Background: This project will help Tanzania address its need for continuous upgrading and in-service training for health workers. As part of this project, a Continuing Education Training Unit (CETU) will be established in the Training Department of the Ministry of Health. There, physicians, nurses, medical assistants, rural medical aides, maternal and child health aides, health auxiliaries and other paramedicals will be provided regular in-service training. A.I.D. will support the CETU and develop training materials and techniques which can be implemented at the district level with local resources.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Tanzania Government, with support from the African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF), will establish the CETU and will pick up 25% of the recurrent costs the second year of operation, 50% the third year, 75% the fourth year and will assume full responsibility for all financial costs starting the fifth year of operation.

Beneficiaries: While the immediate beneficiaries will be the workers trained, the Tanzania citizenry will be the ultimate beneficiaries since all training will be planned to improve the delivery of health services throughout all of Tanzania. This program will provide in-service training to cover 10,000 health workers at the A.I.D. cost of $200 per trainee. This is equivalent to $0.63 per ultimate beneficiary family.

FY 80 Program: The initial year of operations will be concerned with construction of a Continuing Education Training Center, ordering equipment and supplies, identifying at least two Tanzanian health workers to send abroad for training to take over the direction of the center and obtaining technical advisors required to support start-up operations of the center.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Continuing Education Training Center for Health workers constructed and equipped	1
Workshop/seminars conducted	20
Visual aids for workshops/seminars developed	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel LT: (9 person months) ST: (10 person months)	170
Training: (36 person months)	40
Construction: (construction of cont. education center	430
Commodities: (vehicles, furnishings, audio-visual, aids, local procurement/services)	150
TOTAL	790

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	790	1,210	2,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: TANZANIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Training for Rural Development	Education and Human Resources	FY 80 2,985	LIFE OF PROJECT 16,265	
NUMBER 621-0149 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program p. 384	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: Augment the number of Tanzanians trained in specific rural development subjects while institutionalizing and improving training capability in Tanzania.

Background and Progress to Date: Rural development, Tanzania's priority goal, is impeded by extremely serious shortages of trained personnel in Ministries and parastatal organizations responsible for development of the rural sector. There exists only a thin layer of qualified and experienced people, whose effectiveness is limited because there are no cadres of supporting staff adequately trained in managerial and technical skills. As a result, there are breakdowns in the flow of production inputs, marketing opportunities, agricultural extension and related services to the small farmer, thus restricting his ability to increase production and productivity. The need for trained people far exceeds Tanzanian Government (TanGov) training capability and is too large for any one donor to manage. This project will provide degree training, community college/technical institute training, and short course training in the highest-priority areas, give advisory support to upgrade their utilization by management, and, in later stages of the project, aid in the development of in-country educational facilities. Final design will be completed during FY 79, including an analysis and forecast of rural development personnel needs for the period 1979-84 (in conjunction with a major agricultural manpower needs study to be conducted simultaneously). Initial participants will be identified, selected and processed for entrance into training programs in September 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The TanGov will provide standard pay, allowances, and predeparture costs for participants. The training financed under this project will be coordinated with complementary training projects available in-country and/or supported by other donors such as FAO, IDA, Sweden, Holland, UK, CIDA, and the Nordic Council.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries will be small farmers; without governmental mechanism capable of providing the means for increasing production and delivering needed services, the small farmer will continue to remain in an isolated state following primitive practices. With 2.5 million families of small farmers, the project cost is $6.50 per family.

FY 80 Program: Training will be provided for over 200 participants.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Trained Personnel	1,600
Strengthened Tanzanian Institutions	-

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	1,061
LT: 2 (24 person months)	
ST: 40 (120 person months)	
Training:	1,648
LT: 29 (348 person months)	
ST: 210 (400 person months)	
Commodities:	276
TOTAL	2,985

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	750	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	750	-	750
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,985	12,530	16,265

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

COUNTRY: TOGO

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 2,114

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 260

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) 2.0%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 1.7% (1970-1976) 8.6%

% national income received by low 20% of population . ( ) n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years	(1970-1975)	total 41.0	male 39.4	female 42.6
	(1965-1970)	total 38.5	male 36.9	female 40.1
Literacy rate	(1970)	total 16%	male 27%	female 7%
	(1962)	total 10%	male 17%	female 4%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1955–77) 0.0%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 25

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1974) 230

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	yams	n.a.	(1977)
Cash	coffee, cocoa	14	(1976)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) coffee, cocoa

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) cereals, sugar

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1970) 75%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 70 (75) 138 (76) 158

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 84 (75) 146 (76) 203

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) -14 (75) -9 (76) -45

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 8.5 (75) 6.6 (76) 5.8
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 1.3 (75) 1.7 (76) 2.0

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) .....(1975) 41 (76) 67 (77) 46
Equivalent to 4.3 months of imports (1976)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1976) phosphates, cocoa, coffee

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) n.a. (76) 1 (77) 1
as % of total exports ..... (1975) n.a. (76) 1 (77) n.a.

Major imports ... (1975) consumer goods, fuels, machinery

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 8 (76) 20 (77) 25
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 5 (76) 11 (77) n.a.

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) -48 (76) -82 (77) n.a.

Main trading partners ..... France, other E.E.C.

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 28.5

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 13
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 9.9

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.5%

% population in urban areas ..... (1961) 15 (1974) 15

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 51

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 45.6 (15-64 yrs.) 51.8 (65+ yrs.) 2.6

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 170

People per physician ..... (1973) 21,200

Major causes of death ( ) n.a.

Major disease(s) ... ( ) n.a.

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1973) 92

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 18

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:

Primary ... (ages 5-14)	(1975)	total 61.5	male 80.6	female 42.5
Secondary .. (15-19)	(1975)	total 28.8	male 44.6	female 13.2
Post Secondary (20-24)	(1973)	total 0.8	male 1.4	female 0.2

Energy production as % of consumption ..... ( ) n.a.

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY TOGO

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD 1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	3.0	3.0	0.9	4.2	3.7			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	3.0	3.0	0.9	4.2	3.7			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.3			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	2.0	2.0	0.5	2.6	1.4			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	2.0	2.0	0.5	2.6	1.4			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	2.0	2.0	0.5	2.6	1.4			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	1.5	0.8	0.2	1.8	1.0			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.4			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.1	1.0			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.1	1.0			
Peace Corps	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.1	1.0			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	*	-			
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	*	-			
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	*	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	-	-	-	-	-			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	3.0	3.0	0.9	4.2	3.7			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	3.0	3.0	0.9	4.2	3.7			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	1.4	-	-	-				
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	1.4	-	-	-				
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-				

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	53.0	24.5	199.4
IBRD	-	-	-	3.5
IDA	-	24.0	5.8	57.7
AFDB	-	8.8	11.9	29.6
UNDP	-	0.3	3.4	19.6
Other UN	-	-	1.1	3.0
EEC	-	19.9	2.3	86.0

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	21.3	40.9	177.0
France	12.7	14.1	85.1
Germany	6.4	23.1	73.4
Canada	1.5	1.5	13.3
Other	0.7	2.2	5.2

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	2.6	NA	6.4
Saudi Arabia	1.1	NA	3.7
Libya	0.6	NA	1.8
Algeria	0.9	NA	0.9

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	-	45.0
USSR	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	45.0

NA - Not available

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	1,103	–	200	678	–	225	–
Total ..	1,103	–	200	678	–	225	–
1979							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	1,355	–	–	1,000	–	355	–
Total ..	1,355	–	–	1,000	–	355	–
1980							
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants ...	1,300	300	–	1,000		–	–
Total ..	1,300	300	–	1,000	–	–	–

U.S. Interests

Togo has an active, moderate foreign policy in both regional and international affairs. Its commitment to development qualifies it for U.S. assistance as part of a continuing, constructive bilateral relationship. Togo also provides added access to the sea for Niger, Mali and Upper Volta.

Development Overview

With a per capita Gross Domestic Product of $233, approximately 90% of Togo's population lives in poverty. Subsistence farmers form the great mass of Togo's poor, although herders and the urban poor are part of the impoverished. Subsistence and cash crop agriculture depend upon rainfall which varies substantially from year to year and region to region. The few irrigation systems are designed only to provide supplemental water in sparse years. Chronic malnutrition is significant throughout the country. Lack of adequate water for farm and domestic use contributes to disease susceptibility. The need to bring water long distances subtracts from time and energy for productive purposes. General ignorance about sanitation and hygiene reinforces the poverty cycle.

Socio-Economic Performance

In the past, Togo concentrated its development on ambitious industrialization, tourism and institutional programs. As a result, food production has declined by 12% since 1970. In recent years, however, the Government of Togo (GOT) has taken steps to correct this imbalance. Education, health and agriculture are receiving growing shares of the GOT's budget. In the GOT's third five-year plan, water resources are given the highest priority with 22% planned for agriculture.

Total Resources

Approximately 21% of the GOT's 1977 budgeted funds came from external sources. Total foreign assistance to Togo over the past several years has been about $50 million per year. Major donors have focused their aid largely on infrastructure and cash-crop development. West Germany has extended sizeable credits to improve the Port of Lome. Canada is the major creditor for urban water systems and power and rail lines to a clinker factory financed by the World Bank. The European Community devotes much of its assistance to strengthening Togo's basic road network. France focused on telephone service amd helped reverse the decline of Togo's major cash crops. Total FY 77 A.I.D. assistance was $5.5 million, of which $2.0 million was for food assistance, $1.5 million for direct bilateral assistance, and $2.0 million for regional (Entente Fund) sub-loans. Total direct American private investment in Togo does not exceed $2 million and is confined primarily to mining and petroleum.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D. will continue to concentrate on new directions strategies: The Togo Family Health Project, begun in FY 77, will deliver preventive medicine and family planning services throughout the country; the rural water supply project, to begin in FY 79, will furnish potable water and environmental sanitation education to the least privileged people; the water development and management projects will help rural farmers to be less dependent upon rainfall and teach them to use technology appropriate for their environment. These bilateral efforts will complement regional activities undertaken through the A.I.D.-supported Entente Fund, river blindness area planning studies, and the semi-arid food grain research and development project. A low-income shelter planning project for the urban poor was begun in FY 78. A total of $1.7 million in P.L. 480 Title II is being programmed through Catholic Relief Services for child feeding programs. A supporting Housing Investment Guaranty of $5 million is scheduled for FY 79.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Given poor health and low agricultural production in Togo's rural areas, the thrust of A.I.D.'s program is to (1) improve health through adequate water supply and sanitation education and (2) improve agricultural production through water resource development and management.

A.I.D.'s FY 80 development assistance of $1.3 million is devoted to the above. Another $1.6 million in P.L. 480 Title II finances child feeding. Major projects in health and low-income housing will continue.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	2	5	5
PASA[c]	–	–	–
Contract	1	9	10
Total	3	14	15
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	–	–	–
Contract	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–

[a] *U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.*
[b] *FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.*
[c] *Participating agency technicians.*
[d] *Programmed during the fiscal year.*

TOGO

RESOURCE FLOWS

CF 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	0	825	1,250
Total AID	0	825	1,250
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	( )	( )	( )
Title II	1,438	2,303	1,904
Total P.L. 480	1,438	2,303	1,904
Total AID and P.L. 480	1,438	3,128	3,154

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	
Title I Total		–		–		
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		( )
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		433		1,832		1,649
World Food Programs		1,005		471		255
Gov't.-to-Gov't		–		–		–
Title II Total		1,438		2,303		1,904
Total P.L. 480		1,438		2,303		1,904

ASSISTANT PROGRAM OFFICER: Sally R. Sharp

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM TOGO

CP 80-G2(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
RURAL AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	*	G	693-0214	80	---	---	---	---	300	50	4,700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	---	---	300	50	
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	300	50	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
POPULATION PLANNING											
TOGO FAMILY HEALTH		G	693-0212	77	200	---	---	200	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					200	---	---	200	---	---	
GRANTS					200	---	---	200	---	---	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH											
RURAL WATER SUPPLIES/ENVIR. SANITATION	*	G	693-0210	79	---	---	1,000	200	1,000	500	6,000
TOGO FAMILY HEALTH		G	693-0212	77	1,078	---	---	200	---	400	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,078	---	1,000	400	1,000	900	
GRANTS					1,078	---	1,000	400	1,000	900	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
LOW-INCOME SHELTER		G	693-0213	76	225	---	355	225	---	300	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					225	---	355	225	---	300	
GRANTS					225	---	355	225	---	300	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					1,503	---	1,355	825	1,300	1,250	
GRANTS					1,503	---	1,355	825	1,300	1,250	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: TOGO

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Rural Water Resources Development and Management	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 300		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
NUMBER 693-0214 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To assist the Government of Togo (GOT) in becoming self-sufficient in food production, by increasing production of low-income farmers.

Background: Togo's Third Five-Year Economic and Social development Plan (1976-1980) and subsequent government policy statements note that the highest development priority is to increase its agricultural production. Togo plans to harness the potential of its northern areas which are free from river blindness by (a) channeling more investments to them, (b) creating centers for processing and transformation of agricultural products, and (c) creating off-farm employment opportunities to keep low-income farmers solvent during unproductive years. Togo sees this as a way to minimize income disparities and lack of opportunities pervading this section of the country. Togo is exploring irrigated agriculture as a guarantee for part of its food needs during drought years. A.I.D. is already assisting the GOT to study economic development projects for one of its northern areas being freed from river blindness.

This project will assist Togo to create, expand and improve water systems through irrigation, drainage, management and other water controls vital for increased agricultural production.

Host Country and Other Donors: The appraisal of potential irrigation sites, particularly in northern Togo, has been financed by several donors--UNDP, Italy, Canada and Togo itself.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries are from families in the middle and lower Oti Valley, and workers engaged in the processing, transportation and marketing of irrigated crops. FY 80 funds will finance the design of demonstration plots on about 100 hectares directly benefiting 300 farm families. By the end of the project, approximately 3,500 farm families will be engaged in farming in developed areas and an additional 800 workers from the immediate region will be employed in related agricultural processing and marketing, making the aid cost slightly over $1,000 per benefiting family.

FY 1980 Program: One contract technician will be recruited to initiate the training program and studies.

Major Outputs	All Years
Togolese irrigation technicians	10
Togolese farmers receiving demonstration of new irrigation techniques	3,000
Demonstrator farmers trained	300
Demonstration areas developed	100
Medium size irrigation schemes developed	4
Hectares of land irrigated	1,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	($ thousands) FY 80
Technical Assistance	
1 Irrigation planning technician (12 p.m.)	100
Training:	
Local training, 80 short-term (80 p.m.)	40
Other Costs:	
Contract studies on demonstration sites	160
Total	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	300	4,700	5,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: TOGO

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Health	FY 80 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 8,000
NUMBER 693-0210 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 399	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist the Government of Togo (GOT) to provide safe and clean water for its rural populace.

Background: The GOT's Third Five-Year Plan projects the construction of 500 open wells at the rate of 100 wells per year: 200 wells in the Savannah and LaKara regions; 200 wells in the Central and Plateau regions; and 100 wells in the Maritime region. To complement its open-well program, the GOT has requested aid for a program to drill wells and train well drillers, mechanics and maintenance men. Wells equipped with hand pumps, are to be installed as on-the-job training. At the same time, maintenance expertise will be developed and a maintenance organization established. Water quality control laboratories will also be established at various regional levels.

Activities should begin by early 1979 to procure equipment, establish detailed implementation schedules, and initiate local training. In heavily settled areas, a health education and waste disposal program for homes (in addition to schools, markets, hospitals) will be undertaken.

Host Country and Other Donors: Togo will provide counterpart trainees and a progressively larger percentage of the annual project operational costs. Total Togolese contributions to the project are estimated at $1.7 million. The Togolese government has also contracted an African firm for $500,000 to provide radar technological research on geological and hydrogeological conditions throughout Togo. A Canadian hydrogeological research and test-drilling project is providing additional information on groundwater reserves. A European Community (EC) project is under way to develop wells in the southern tier of Togo for approximately $5.4 million.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 31,250 rural families in northern Togo will benefit. Secondary beneficiaries will be rural villagers who already have adequate water supplies but who will receive public health information and education. During FY 80, approximately 20 villages will be provided with water for approximately 12,000 people. By the end of the project, costs per directly benefiting family will approximate $256 for sanitary water, latrine facilities and health education.

FY 1980 Program: Total activities begun in 1979, including identification of well sites, initiation of drilling activities and the sanitation program, will be continued.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Togolese trained in well maintenance	30
Wells Drilled	375
Latrines constructed	3,500

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Technical Assistance	
1 Long-term (12 p.m.)	100
3 Short-term (7 p.m.)	50
Well drilling rigs, pipes, hand tools	700
Latrine construction materials	50
Hand pumps	100
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	200	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,000	200	800
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	6,000	8,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be determined

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 26,354

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976 140

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) 1.5%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 29.9% (1970-1976) 15.7%

% national income received by low 20% of population . ( ) n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 43.5 male 41.9 female 45.1
(1965-1970) total 42.0 male 40.4 female 43.6

Literacy rate ..... (1972) total 15% male n.a. female n.a.
(1962) total 31% male 49% female 14%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954–77) -1.3%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 16

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1978) 220

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	cassava	15	(1977)
Cash	palm oil, coffee	0.4	(1977)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) coffee

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) wheat, corn, rice, dairy products

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1970) 78%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 667 (75) 535 (76) 602

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 903 (75) 726 (76) 965

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) -236 (75) -191 (76) -363

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 11.5 (75) 13.1 (76) 13.1
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 3.9 (75) 3.0 (76) 3.6

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) .....(1975) 59 (76) 61 (77) 145
Equivalent to 2.9 months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977) copper, coffee, cobalt

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 67 (76) 181 (77) 162
as % of total exports ..... (1975) 8 (76) 20 (77) 16

Major imports ... (1976) consumer goods, foodstuffs, machinery

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 207 (76) 109 (77) 125
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 23 (76) 16 (77) 21

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) -78 (76) 236 (77) 379

Main trading partners ..... Belgium, U.S., Germany

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 63.8

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 49
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 12.9

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.4%

% population in urban areas ..... (1966) 21 (1976) 29

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 45

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... (1977) 0.3

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 44.2 (15-64 yrs.) 53.0 (65+ yrs.) 2.8

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 160

People per physician ..... (1973) 24,700

Major causes of death (1973) malaria, gastroenteric diseases

Major disease(s) ... ( ) n.a.

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1973) 83%

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 13%

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1972) total 62.4 male 75.5 female 48.7
Secondary .. (15-19) (1973) total 16.0 male 23.2 female 8.8
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973) total 1.0 male 1.8 female 0.1

Energy production as % of consumption ..... (1970) 28

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY ZAIRE

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	5.2	23.7	7.9	45.7	24.8			
Loans	0.7	22.4	3.5	39.3	13.0			
Grants	4.5	6.3	4.4	6.4	6.8			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	1.6	12.6	7.0	20.0	4.6			
Loans	0.7	10.0	3.5	16.6	-			
Grants	0.9	2.6	3.5	3.4	4.6			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	12.0	-	20.0	4.6			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.4	12.6	*	22.8	18.4			
Loans	-	12.4	-	22.7	18.0			
Grants	0.4	0.2	-	0.1	0.4			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	12.4	-	22.7	18.0			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	12.4	-	22.7	18.0			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	0.4	0.2	*	0.1	0.4			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.2	0.2	*	0.1	0.4			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.2	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	3.2	3.5	0.9	2.9	1.8			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	3.2	3.5	0.9	2.9	1.8			
Peace Corps	3.2	3.5	0.9	2.9	1.8			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	4.1	19.7	10.2	32.8	19.5			
Credits or Loans	3.5	19.0	10.0	28.0	17.5			
Grants	0.6	0.7	0.2	4.8	2.0			
a. MAP Grants	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.4	-			
b. Credit Sales under FMS	3.5	19.0	10.0	28.0	17.5			
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program	0.3	0.4	-	2.4	2.0			
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-			
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	9.3	48.4	18.1	78.5	44.3			
Loans	4.2	41.4	13.5	67.3	35.5			
Grants	5.1	7.0	4.6	11.2	8.8			
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	56.4	50.6	3.2	19.6				
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	56.4	44.3	-	19.6				
b. All Other Loans	-	6.3	3.2	-				

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ – TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	0.2	50.6	14.5	681.9
IBRD	0.2	-	-	221.6
IFC	-	-	-	0.8
IDA	-	47.0	-	192.5
AFDB	-	-	10.1	23.5
UNDP	-	0.7	2.4	39.0
Other UN	-	2.9	2.0	12.1
EEC	-	-	-	192.4

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. O.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	132.7	147.5	955.4
Belgium	94.0	108.6	729.8
France	23.1	15.0	108.0
Germany	8.6	14.5	55.3
Canada	3.4	1.8	21.1
Denmark	1.3	2.1	14.7
Italy	0.3	0.5	5.4
Other	2.0	5.0	21.1

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	-	NA	-

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	-	100.0
USSR	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	-	-	100.0

NA - Not available

ZAIRE

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs a/
1978							
Loans	5,400	-	-	-	-	-	5,400
Grants ...	4,599	-	-	-	-	-	4,599
Total ..	9,999	-	-	-	-	-	9,999
1979							
Loans	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	4,897	4,097	-	300	500	-	-
Total ..	9,897	9,097	-	300	500	-	-
1980							
Loans	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	10,200	7,850	-	1,950	400	-	-
Total ..	12,200	9,850	-	1,950	400	-	-

a/Security Supporting Assistance

U.S. Interests

Zaire, the third largest nation in Africa with more than 26 million people, possesses substantial natural resources. Total U.S. public and private investment amounts to nearly $1 billion. Zaire's size, central location, and economic potential make it important to the stability and development of central and southern Africa.

Development Overview

Since the early 1970s the economic situation in Zaire has been deteriorating. A nationalization policy, begun in 1973, together with a breakdown in the marketing system, resulted in stagnating agricultural and industrial production. Beginning in 1975, this trend accelerated with the sharp fall in the price of copper, which provided over 60% of foreign exchange earnings and 40% of government revenues. Since 1975, the general deterioration in the terms of trade and poor financial management of the economy have led to severe balance of payments problems, growing budget deficits, and rapid inflation. Overvaluation of the currency has distorted resource allocations. Two invasions of the copper producing region in the past two years have exacerbated Zaire's problems.

Socio-Economic Performance

Key benchmarks include:

-- Agricultural stagnation and inflation, currently at 80% annually, have increased the inequity in income distribution.

-- Household consumption has fallen dramatically since 1974.

-- Malnutrition is a major cause of infant death.

-- Social services are inadequate or nonexistent.

-- A strategy for balanced development has not been formulated.

The Government of Zaire, however, has indicated that it will increase the allocation of resources for agricultural production and social services.

Total Resources

To reestablish economic stability, the IMF is negotiating a new standby agreement with Zaire that can be expected to impose severe limits on GOZ expenditures -- both budgetary and foreign exchange. Zaire's ability to finance development internally will be very limited well into the 1980s.

The leading foreign donors have been Belgium, France, the EEC, the IBRD, the U.S., and, more recently, Saudi Arabia. Total commitments of foreign donors were about $400 million in 1977, the major portion of which is in agriculture and related sectors.

ZAIRE

In addition to the A.I.D. program, the Export-Import Bank has total credits and guarantees of more than $400 million. The United States has also supported efforts of the Paris Club to reschedule Zaire's public debt, and has encouraged the private banks to reschedule Zaire's private debts on a comparable basis. PL 480 Title I programs have averaged $16 million per year and some $500,000 in PL 480 Emergency Title II Commodities have been made available for refugees.

Future donor assistance will depend in large part on the ability of the GOZ to create an environment within which that assistance can be effective.

A.I.D. Strategy

The A.I.D. program has moved from one of generally supporting the economy of Zaire to a development program focused more directly on the rural poor, while concurrently helping to effect constructive changes in the economic environment. Through U.S. participation in the IBRD Consultative Group and support of the IMF stabilization program, together with bilateral program negotiations, the U.S. hopes to encourage appropriate economic policies. As a result of negotiations with aid donors, the GOZ has agreed to put expatriates in key government positions and to establish an economic decision-making council. Foreign exchange budget data will be used as one measure of the GOZ's own effort to use its resources better. GOZ measures to effect national political reconciliation and increased respect for human rights in Zaire and its follow-through on the economic and political reforms which Mobutu has announced will be considered in recommendations for future assistance levels.

The A.I.D. program in FY 80 will for the most part continue efforts in rural development and agriculture production and marketing as well as efforts to improve the nutrition and health of the poor.

The PL 480 Title I programs will continue to provide essential food and commodities for local manufacture. Through joint programming of the local currency generated from Title I sales, resources will be channeled toward priority development activities.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

*Since the earliest reestablishment of economic stability is of primary importance, joint efforts with other donors are aimed at encouraging appropriate economic policies.

*Approximately $10.0 million of development assistance is planned for rural development and agriculture production and marketing. Another $15.7 million in PL 480 Title I provides essential food supplies and local financing for development projects.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	27	30	30
PASA[c]	6	4	1
Contract	13	42	54
Total	46	76	85
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	21	61	154
Contract	–	30	29
Total	21	91	183

[a] *U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.*
[b] *FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.*
[c] *Participating agency technicians.*
[d] *Programmed during the fiscal year.*

ZAIRE

RESOURCE FLOWS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-08(10-78)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	409	9,571	6,067
Grants	2,188	11,318	8,097
Total AID	2,597	20,889	14,164
P.L. 480**			
Title I	18,000	17,000	15,700
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	372	531	–
Total P.L. 480	18,372	17,531	15,700
Total AID and P.L. 480	20,969	38,420	29,864

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

(In 000MT/$000)

CP 80-14(10-78)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	50.0	6,400	21.7	2,800	50.4	6,600
Rice	13.0	4,600	30.0	8,400	21.0	5,800
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	3.2	7,000	2.7	5,800	2.2	3,300
Title I Total		18,000		17,000		15,700
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		–		–		–
World Food Programs		–		531		–
Gov't.-to-Gov't		372		–		–
Title II Total		372		531		–
Total P.L. 480		18,372		17,531		15,700

MISSION DIRECTOR Norman L. Sweet

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM ZAIRE

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT LOAN		L	660-0026	79	---	---	5,000	2,500	---	2,500	---
AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT LOAN	*	L	660-0027	80	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000	---
AGRICULTURE ECONOMIC DEV.	*	G	660-0052	77	---	---	764	137	600	600	402
NUTRITION PLANNING		G	660-0055	75	99	99	823	100	---	723	---
NORTH SHABA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	*	G	660-0059	76	3,454	1,350	---	1,900	4,000	2,000	---
NORTH SHABA RURAL DEVELOPMENT		L	660-0059	76	3,500	233	---	2,100	---	1,167	---
INERA SUPPORT	*	G	660-0064	77	---	---	800	410	850	700	800
GRAIN MARKETING	*	G	660-0069	79	---	---	860	360	550	600	190
MANIOC OUTREACH (CASSAVA)	*	G	660-0077	78	---	---	850	527	850	700	1,327
AREA NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT	*	G	660-0079	80	---	---	---	---	800	400	3,200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,053	1,682	9,097	8,034	9,850	10,390	
GRANTS					3,553	1,449	4,097	3,434	7,850	5,723	
LOANS					3,500	233	5,000	4,600	2,000	4,667	
HEALTH											
ENDEMIC AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL	*	G	660-0058	76	---	---	300	55	500	600	---
BASIC FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES	*	G	660-0067	80	---	---	---	---	850	500	2,150
SCHISTOMIASIS CONTROL	*	G	660-0084	80	---	---	---	---	600	300	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	300	55	1,950	1,400	
GRANTS					---	---	300	55	1,950	1,400	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
DEVELOPMENT MANPOWER TRAINING	*	G	660-0068	79	---	---	500	450	400	400	1,600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	500	450	400	400	
GRANTS					---	---	500	450	400	400	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
TRANSPORT SECTOR		L	660-0032	70	10,000	9,606	---	394	---	---	---
INLAND WATERWAYS		L	660-0054	74	637	60	---	577	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,637	9,666	---	971	---	---	
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
LOANS					10,637	9,666	---	971	---	---	

* *Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM ZAIRE

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE											
AGRIC. MARKET SUPPORT LOAN		L	660-0025	78	5,400	---	---	4,000	---	1,400	---
AGRICULTURE ECONOMIC DEV.		G	660-0052	77	1,561	698	---	863	---	---	---
NUTRITION PLANNING		G	660-0055	75	700	66	---	634	---	---	---
HEALTH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		G	660-0057	76	667	25	---	642	---	---	---
ENDEMIC AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL		G	660-0058	76	1,380	305	---	1,075	---	---	---
INERA SUPPORT		G	660-0064	77	900	43	---	857	---	---	---
AGRICULTURE SECTOR STUDY		G	660-0070	77	500	---	---	500	---	---	---
ERTS		G	660-0071	77	435	---	---	320	---	115	---
SMALL AGRICULTURAL TOOLS PRODUCTION(PVO)		G	660-0075	77	100	---	---	65	---	35	---
MANIOC OUTREACH		G	660-0077	78	1,473	---	---	1,473	---	---	---
FISH CULTURE EXPANSION		G	660-0080	76	464	---	---	250	---	214	---
KARAWA-RURAL DEV. (PVO)		G	660-0081	78	500	---	---	400	---	100	---
IMELOKO-INTEGRATED RURAL DEV. (PVO)		G	660-0082	78	410	---	---	300	---	110	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					14,490	1,137	---	11,379	---	1,974	
GRANTS					9,090	1,137	---	7,379	---	574	
LOANS					5,400	---	---	4,000	---	1,400	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					32,180	12,485	9,897	20,889	12,200	14,164	
GRANTS					12,643	2,586	4,897	11,318	10,200	8,097	
LOANS					19,537	9,899	5,000	9,571	2,000	6,067	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Agricultural Marketing Development	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 2,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000
NUMBER 660-0027 NEW [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To develop the agricultural marketing infrastructure of selected geographic areas to increase marketing efficiency and to stimulate increased small farmer production.

Background: Food production in Zaire has failed over the last decade to keep pace with urban needs. As a result, the government has been forced to import increasing quantities of food each year, with a corresponding adverse impact upon Zaire's precarious balance of payments. One of the key constraints to increased agricultural production is the weak, inefficient marketing system. This project, as part of a multi-year program, will assist Zaire to address some major constraints in its agricultural marketing system. Assistance will be provided to improve public and private sector transportation, and milling and storage facilities used primarily for grain marketing. Assistance provided under this project will build on and augment the activities commenced in FY 78 under the Agriculture Market Support Loan and in FY 79 under the Grain Marketing Project. The Agricultural pricing and marketing study planned for implementation in FY 79 will provide information for the detailed design and implementation of this project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The government will provide all local operational and support costs of the several implementing agents which will be concerned with this activity. These costs are tentatively estimated to approach the equivalent of $5.0 million. The Canadian and Japanese foreign assistance programs are expected to contribute funds for trucks and spare parts to assist Zaire to improve the agricultural marketing subsector. This assistance will be complementary to the proposed A.I.D. project.

Beneficiaries: Improvements in the agricultural marketing system are anticipated to stimulate production which should result in increased cash returns and improved living conditions for the small farmer. The urban citizens of Zaire will benefit from increased supplies of agricultural commodities at lower prices. Estimated rural population benefiting by 1982 will be 500,000. Therefore, cost per beneficiary is estimated to be $4.00.

FY 80 Program: Two subregions of Zaire will be selected for project activity. The integration and coordination of project inputs will be the responsibility of a GOZ agency specialized in marketing of agricultural products. These inputs will consist of repairing roads, bridges, mills; constructing or renovating grain storage facilities and collection points; and making truck, milling, grain hauling, and warehousing spare parts or equipment available for those who participate in the market improvement program.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Marketing infrastructure improvements	X
Production increases of maize and rice	X
Production increases of other crops	X
Increased farm income	X
Increased private sector efficiency in grain collection and marketing	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	One long-term technician (12 pm)	100
Commodities:	Vehicles, spare parts, grain storage/ handling, and milling equipment	1,900
	Total	2,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,000	–	2,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Agricultural Economic Development	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 800		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,527
NUMBER 660-0052 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 415	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: (a) To improve, in the short-term, the quality of the "small farmer income" policy advice emanating from the Department of Agriculture (DOA), (b) to improve, over the longer-term, the institutional capability of the Department of Agriculture's units concerned with planning, data gathering, and analysis, thereby enabling the DOA with its own resources to identify and recommend small farmer income strategies.

Background and Progress to Date: This project is designed to upgrade the analytical, project planning and evaluation capability of the DOA in order to enable DOA officials to focus agricultural policies and programs on the task of increasing small farmer incomes. Improvement of the quality and quantity of the agricultural data base is an inherent aspect of this project. A data processing unit already has been created to collect and process information from screening units, thus providing more reliable agricultural data. DOA staff members have gone to the U.S. for advanced training. The USDA team has guided the cataloguing of the DOA's projects in preparation for a comprehensive DOA evaluation of its ongoing efforts. The team also has developed plans for a planning system that would enable the DOA to differentiate among regions in determining the type of projects that should be undertaken. The project related US/DOA staff prepared medium-term agricultural development strategies for use by the World Bank Consultative Group.

Host Country and Other Donors: The government will provide $3.8 million in local currency for personnel, facilities, and other project support costs. Technicians are also being provided by Belgium (1), France (3), and FAO (2) to work in the same organizational units of the DOA. Their activities complement those of the U.S. project technicians in that A.I.D. can emphasize efforts that address the problems of the small farmer while other donors address agri-business activities.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate but indirect beneficiaries are the approximately one million farm units affected by 36 DOA agricultural projects served with information and strategies developed as a result of this project. The immediate beneficiaries will be the 55 DOA staff who will benefit from U.S. training. Cost per farm unit beneficiary is $3.53.

FY 80 Program: A small farmer income policy for GOZ promulgation and development of a strategy for implementing that policy will be completed. A fourth group of participants will depart for U.S. training and the second group will return to Zaire for thesis research. Returned first group of project-trained DOA staff will work in improved institutional context.

Major Outputs:	All Years
National regional agricultural trends analyzed	X
Analysis of agricultural situation	X
DOA contributing to small farmer agricultural policy formulation and assessment of options	X
Small farmer projects designed/funded	40
Small farmer projects systematically monitored/evaluated	40
DOA systems related to Directorate of Agricultural Economics functioning effectively	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Six technicians (72 pm)	600
Training:	Twenty-two participants in U.S. (195 pm)	195
Commodities:	Office equipment and supplies	5
	Total	800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978 *	1,561	698	863
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	764	1,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,325	1,698	627
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	800	402	3,527

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

*SSA funded in FY 77 and FY 78

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
North Shaba Rural Development	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 4,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 3,500 (Loan) 7,454 (Grant)

NUMBER		PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
660-0059 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	FY 77 Africa Program, p.11	FY 76	FY 80	FY 81

Purpose: To increase the income of small farmers in the North Shaba region primarily by helping to increase maize production; and to develop a replicable rural development process for increasing small farmer incomes in other parts of Zaire.

Background and Progress to Date: This project was initiated by the Zaire Department of Agriculture to increase maize production of traditional farmers in Shaba, reduce dependence on imported maize, stabilize rural populations, and increase small farmers' incomes. In response to a request for A.I.D. participation, American planners collaborated in the design of this project with officials in the Department of Agriculture, Office of Roads, and the Department of Plan. A contract team composed of 11 U.S. technicians is in place. The Zairian staff is functioning in each of six sub-systems. Maize research trials and demonstrations (five each) have begun. Road repair (30 km) is underway. A small pilot co-op has been organized. Small hand tools are being produced and sold to small farmers. Approximately 200 people from the project area are employed by the project. All of these people are receiving some kind of on-the-job training. About 60% of project building construction and rehabilitation is complete.

Host Country and Other Donors: Zaire through the Department of Agriculture and Office of Roads, will provide personnel, equipment, buildings, and administrative support in an amount equivalent to $10.0 million over life of the project.

Beneficiaries: An estimated 18,000 farm families will have been involved in Farmer Center activities involving new, improved farming practices. An even greater number will benefit from the improved farm road system as a direct result of the project infrastructure sub-system. Estimated total U.S. project cost per family benefited (18,000) is $608.00.

FY 80 Program: The Mbubula Crop Research and Varietal Testing Center will continue operations, and will continue to train extension agents. The majority of extension agents will be integrated into a new system of farmer assistance; additional farmer group centers will become active; a Special Road Brigade will be formed to build farm roads and bridges; blacksmith training will continue and two maize marketing centers will be established.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Functioning research center and extension network (No. of Agents)	100
No. of Farmers groups participating	165
No. small farmers adopting new technology	18,000
Increased maize production during project (MT)	22,000 to 55,000
Village blacksmiths trained in intermediate technology center	80
Rural roads rehabilitated	734 km
Net incomes of small farmers increased in three years	X
An information and monitoring system on-stream	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Eleven long-term and 5 short-term technicians (155 pm)	1,300
Training:	Two long-term and 3 short-term participants (36 pm)	40
Commodities:	Vehicles, agricultural equipment and supplies, construction equipment and supplies	2,460
Other Costs:	Local support and travel costs, housing, and operational expenses	200
	Total	4,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	6,954	1,583	5,371
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	---	4,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	6,954	5,583	1,371
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	4,000	---	10,954

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI)

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE INERA Support		FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 80 850		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,350
NUMBER 660-0064 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Program p. 416	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To develop the institutional capability of the National Agricultural Research Institute (INERA) to conduct effective adaptive research in food crops resulting in the development of production packages useful for small farmers.

Background and Progress to Date: Approximately 78% of Zaire's people are involved in agriculture, and live at the subsistence level. Zaire is not self-sufficient in food production. Per capita calorie intake is 75% of the World Health Organization recommended level while protein intake is 50%. Economic and political instability have stagnated production of basic foods. This, combined with inadequate budgets for supporting agricultural research, has contributed to the need for the current emphasis on food production. The project, initiated in late FY 77, will focus chiefly on soybeans, peanuts, beans and corn.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide $2.5 million in local currency for personnel, facilities, and other project support costs over the life of the project, and will thereafter fully fund the program.

Beneficiaries: Although the ultimate beneficiaries will be Zaire's consumers, small farmers and agri-business will benefit most directly from the project outputs. For example, 8,000 soil tests will be conducted annually by the fourth year in addition to 12 field demonstrations of legume crop production techniques per year, which will result in improved crop yields for approximately 600,000 beneficiaries. Also, INERA staff will benefit from training received. U.S. cost per farm beneficiary will be $5.50.

FY 80 Program: Soil tests will increase to three thousand per year. An initial food legume package will be made available to farmers. Six participants will be sent for overseas training. The mapping of each site on which soil test correlation data was obtained will be completed.

Major Outputs:	All Years
U.S. trained Zairian agricultural scientists	11
General & research directors trained on the job	2
Lab technicians trained on the job	3
Field crop technicians and soil surveyors trained on the job	10
Self-sustaining soils lab	1
Soil tests	12,000
Research in legume packages (on-going capability)	X
Agricultural research sub-sector assessment	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Six long-term technicians (72 pm) and four short-term consultants (5 pm)	640
Training:	Six long-term U.S. participants (72 pm)	75
Commodities:	Agriculture research equipment and chemicals, vehicle and miscellaneous	125
Other Costs:	Local support costs	10
	Total	850

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978 *	900	43	857
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	800	1,267	
Estimated through September 30, [illegible]	1,700	1,310	390
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	850	800	3,350

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

*SSA funded in FY 77 and FY 78

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Grain Marketing	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 550		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,600
NUMBER 660-0069 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Program, p. 417	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To develop grain marketing systems, public and private, that assure fair prices to producers and consumers, and also encourage increased levels of small farmer production.

Background and Progress to Date: Zaire has a rapidly growing urban population that is increasingly dependent on food imports. The country has been forced to use scarce foreign exchange to make up for the deficit in local production of basic foods such as maize. One of the key constraints to increased maize production is the weak and inefficient marketing system. The project was to start in FY 78 but the GOZ implementing agency was dissolved by the Government. Therefore, the project has been delayed until an appropriate GOZ implementing agency is identified. This project will assist the GOZ to strengthen its operational capacity to manage national food grain supplies and to revitalize and develop private and public sector grain marketing. As now designed, the project will include several innovations in existing marketing systems in one production area. Major commodity support will be provided under the $5.0 million Agriculture Marketing Development Loan planned for authorization in FY 79. These two projects and the Agricultural Marketing Development Loan contemplated for FY 80 are major elements in a national effort to improve grain marketing.

Host Country and Other Donors: Zaire will provide $2.0 million in local currency for personnel and operational costs, technical assistance support, training and market research support.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be small farmers and urban poor. Farmers will benefit from improved or new market outlets and higher prices for maize. The first group of farmers to be directly affected will be in the Bandundu region where the pilot maize marketing effort will start. More precise farmer impact will be determined by the project market research unit. The urban poor will benefit directly from increased availability of maize. During the life of the project, a total of approximately 63,000 farmers and 2,750,000 consumers should benefit at a project cost of approximately $0.57 per beneficiary.

FY 80 Program: The pilot maize marketing campaign in Bandundu will continue with an increase of approximately 2,000 MT in the amount of grain marketed through the project's four warehouses. Operational techniques of better stock control and faster delivery of grain will be introduced. A new national grain movement monitoring system will be put into effect. The Market Research Unit will systematically analyze weekly market information and regularly report recommendations to field offices.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Personnel trained in marketing, transportation, finance, grain storage and warehousing	60
Creation of a Market Research Unit	X
National radio communications network established regional centers	7
Results from pilot marketing project available	X
Corn buying campaign--quantity purchased	15,000 MT (approx.)
Vehicle maintenance and repair facility equipped garage	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Five long-term technicians (60 pm)	500
Training:	Three short-term participants third-country (6 pm)	5
Other Costs:	Local supplies and operational expenses	45
	Total	550

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	860	360	[illegible]
Estimated through September 30, 1979	860	360	500
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	550	190	1,600

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Manioc Outreach	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 850		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,500
NUMBER 660-0077 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A, Africa Program, p. 409	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To develop a Zairian institutional capability to: (1) conduct adaptive and applied research on cassava using a farmer participatory approach; and (2) make new cassava technology available for distribution to small farmers in Zaire.

Background and Progress to Date: The most important basic food crop in Zaire is cassava. Cassava provides the major source of calories for the poorer two-third's of the population. Cassava leaves are also a principal source of protein. The cassava crop in recent years has been ravaged by several diseases and insects. As a consequence, per capita production has declined. This could lead to a severe food problem in the near future. This project provides assistance for a continuation and expansion of ongoing adaptive research currently being carried out by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in cooperation with PRONAM--the National Cassava Program which was established by the government in 1974 in response to declining cassava yields.

Host Country and Other Donors: Since 1974 IITA has been working with PRONAM on an adaptive research program through its internationally supported program. IITA will provide four scientists for the main PRONAM research station at M'Vuazi, and A.I.D.-funded personnel for the sub-stations to be established under this project. Zaire's contribution will be approximately $19.0 million in local currency for personnel, facilities, and operating costs for four outreach stations and the M'Vuazi research and training center, and for other support costs of the program.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be subsistence farmers and low income consumers in the five areas where the stations are located. The project should eventually reach a vast number of the rural poor in every region of Zaire. The results of the project will mean increased production and improved nutritional intake among the poorest segments of Zaire's population. It is estimated that by 1984 approximately 15.7 million people will benefit from this project. Therefore, the project cost per beneficiary is estimated to be $0.30 from A.I.D. funds.

FY 80 Program. The basic research activities of the previous year will be continued. The genetic mechanism of resistances to green cassava mite will be studied. The effort to determine the most effective control method of the mealybug will be continued. Natural enemies of the mealybug will be assessed for effective biological control. Regional stations will work directly with farmers in establishing field trials.

Major Outputs:	All Years
PRONAM sub-stations established in major cassava producing areas and distributing new cassava technology	4
Agricultural economics baseline study completed	X
M'Vuazi research and training center established/staffed	X
Research/extension linkage study completed	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Eight long-term technicians (96 pm) and 2 short-term technicians (1 pm), and 1 project manager (12 pm)	755
Training:	Three long-term participants third-country (36 pm)	25
Other Costs:	Local support costs	70
	Total	850

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978 *	1,473	-	1,473
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	850	2,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,323	2,000	323
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	850	1,327	4,500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)

*SSA funded in FY 78

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Area Nutrition Improvement	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 800		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000
NUMBER 660-0079 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To counter malnutrition in mothers and young children in five nutritionally critical areas in Zaire.

Background: Malnutrition is a serious national health problem in Zaire. Malnutrition related deaths in the 0-5 age group and in pregnant and nursing mothers constitute the major cause of Zaire's high crude morality rate, estimated at 20 per 1,000. During the two year period prior to the start of this project, the A.I.D. Nutrition Planning Project (055) will develop a framework for planning and implementing nutrition programs at the national and at community levels and will be testing the basic methodologies to combat malnutrition in two areas: (1) among the urban poor in Kinshasa, and (2) in the depressed rural areas of southern Bandundu Region. The Area Nutrition Improvement Project will build on the experience acquired and work within the administrative framework of the previous project to develop and implement measures for combatting malnutrition in five other areas of Zaire.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Zaire (GOZ) will provide adequate medical, paramedical and support staff for both the central government and the local-level intervention activities of the nutrition program. In addition the GOZ will provide the necessary office and laboratory space and maintenance support for equipment and transport.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be approximately 250,000 fertile women and 500,000 children under age five in the target areas with serious nutrition problems. The benefits, however, will extend to other members of the families concerned because of the direct relationship of mothers to the nutritional status of the family, thus reaching an estimated total population of 1.250,000. The A.I.D. cost is estimated at $5 per person directly benefited.

FY 80 Program: Nutrition intervention sites will be selected in accordance with the information gathered by the previous nutrition project. Nutrition assessment and socio-economic studies will be completed in these areas and the nutrition interventions designed. The field worker teams will be selected and trained to conduct these nutrition interventions. Nutrition activities already underway in the city of Kinshasa and in Southern Bandundu will be continued and expanded.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Nutrition intervention programs operating and evaluated in nutritionally critical areas in Zaire	5
National Nutrition Planning Unit firmly established	X
Trained professional and community-level nutrition staff	175
National Nutrition Program evaluated and analyzed	X
A national nutrition strategy developed	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Three long-term technicians (36 pm), 6 short-term consultants (12 pm)	400
Training:	Five short-term in Africa (10 pm); 1 long-term in U.S. (12 pm)	30
Commodities:	Laboratory equipment and supplies, vehicles, food supplements, office equipment and supplies	270
Other Costs:	Travel, housing and other local costs	100
	Total	800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	800	3,200	4,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80 05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Endemic and Communicable Disease Control	Health	FY 80 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,180	
NUMBER 660-0058 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Program, p. 418	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY81

Purpose: To strengthen the endemic disease control and monitoring capabilities of the Government of Zaire.

Background and Progress to Date: Although endemic and communicable diseases have in the past been the target of international assistance agencies' efforts in the field of health, progress has been slow and uneven. These diseases still remain a major health problem in Zaire. The project concentrates on malaria and measles. Under the auspices of the project the Government is establishing malaria control for Kinshasa and a continguous rural area beginning with a pilot program in two Kinshasa zones (population coverage about 2 million). The baseline data survey for malaria control in Kinshasa began in September 1977 and is about 50% completed. Mosquito breeding control activities are underway in 2 zones of Kinshasa covering about 300,000 population. The Government is also establishing a measles control program in the Kinshasa region and 15 other urban areas throughout Zaire. Population coverage is 4.5 million including immunization of about 500,000 children. Approximately 180,000 have been immunized for measles in Kinshasa. Evaluation of measles coverage has been completed.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide $3.2 million in local currency for commodities, personnel training and operating expenses. The World Health Organization will provide project support for the malaria program valued at $430,000 for technicians, commodities and training.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries from measles immunization are approximately 500,000 children ages 9 to 36 months, mostly urban poor. Malaria control will ultimately benefit about 2 million people, mainly urban poor, in Kinshasa and environs and an additional 1 million in rural areas. Improved health will eventually be reflected in overall economic performance with workers being more productive. Unit cost per child immunization for measles to date has been 61¢ based on 180,000 immunizations at a cost of $110,000. No experience figures for malaria control are yet available but estimated costs are approximately 50¢ per capita per annum.

FY 80 Program: Measles immunization program will be operating in Kinshasa and 12 other urban areas with at least 375,000 children immunized. The malaria control program will cover 1.5 million in Kinshasa and 500,000 in adjacent rural areas.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Measles immunizations completed	500,000
Cities covered by measles program	16
Population covered by measles program	4.5 million
Population covered by malaria control program	2.0 million
Baseline survey for malaria control	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel	: Two long-term technicians (24 pm), and short-term consultants (3 pm)	220
Training	: Two long-term in the U.S. (24 pm)	30
Commodities	: Measles and Malaria Supplies/ equipment	160
Other Costs	: Local Expenses	90
	Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978 *	1,380	305	1,075
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	300	1,130	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,680	1,435	245
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	--	2,180

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Center for Disease Control (HEW)
Personal Services Contracts

* SSA funded in FY 76 through FY 78.

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Basic Family Health Services	Health	FY 80 850		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000
NUMBER 660-0067 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Program, p. 412	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To develop a model integrated health services system based upon a geographically oriented system of rural and urban health zones.

Background: Zaire has no effective system of health care. Serious health problems, which exist throughout the country, reduce the population's vitality and economic productivity. To address this problem the Government has created a system of geographically oriented health zones throughout the nation designed to offer a basic minimum of necessary services. This project will assist the Government to develop the concept to an operational status in five zones. Based on these operational models the Government will subsequently expand operations as resources permit. Expected to begin in FY 78, project start-up has been deferred to FY 80 as a result of government reorganizations. Informational inputs from the Health Systems Development project will form the basis for discrete elements of the project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide $1.5 million in local currency for Zairian staff support, in-country training and travel, local construction, and operating costs.

Beneficiaries: The project will provide basic family health services (including child care, family planning, maternity care, communicable disease control, and primary medical care) for about 1,250,000 people in areas that now have little or no health services. Project emphasis is on fertile women and children under age five. Other segments of the population will also benefit substantially from general health services available close to home. Unit cost per family for the health services to be provided during the life of the project is estimated at $14.40.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will assist Zaire in establishing integrated preventive and curative health services in one rural and one urban health zone.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Zone-level Basic Health Services (Zones)	5
Zone Referral Hospitals renovated, equipped and staff trained	5
Community Health Centers established	35
Zairian Staff trained in-country	500
Professional Staff trained	6

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel	: Four long-term technicians (48 pm) and two short-term consultants (8 pm)	480
Training	: Two long-term academic participants in the U.S. (24 pm)	30
Commodities	: Medical equipment, vehicles, and basic drugs	320
Other Costs	: Local expenses	20
	Total	850

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	--	--	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	--	--	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	--	--	--
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	850	2,150	3,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Schistosomiasis Control	Health	FY 80 600		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,200
NUMBER 660-0084 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] / NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To develop and test methods for the control of schistosomiasis in two of the most heavily infected areas of Zaire.

Background: Schistosomiasis is a serious incapacitating disease in many areas of Zaire. Both the intestinal form and the urinary form produce human infection rates of 80-90% in areas of Bas-Zaire and North Shaba. Other areas, including parts of Kasai Oriental, Haut Zaire and Kivu, have high infection rates for the intestinal form. Past efforts at control have been limited because available control measures have been inefficient, costly, and in cases of chemotherapy, highly toxic. More effective, less toxic drugs have recently become available. Encouraging results have been obtained in preliminary control trials in Egypt, Japan and Carribean islands. This project will test the new methodology in at least two highly infected areas of Zaire where both the intestinal and the urinary forms of schistosomiasis are prevalent. Investigative and control work, carried out in the field, will be carefully monitored and evaluated so that results with different approaches under varying conditions can be assessed in terms of cost effectiveness and the results can be rationally applied to other infected areas in Zaire.

Host Country and Other Donors: Zaire will provide personnel to be trained in carrying out the investigative studies and control measures and some of the facilities for laboratories, office space, and housing for Zairian personnel. No contribution from other donors is anticipated at this time.

Beneficiaries: The population in the two investigative control sites is primarily rural and is estimated at about 300,000. Since the schistosomiasis infection rate is around 80% in these areas, the project will directly benefit about 240,000 infected people. The A.I.D. cost would be five dollars per person benefited. Later application of results on a wider scale could benefit an estimated 2.5 million people infected with the disease in other parts of Zaire.

FY 80 Program: Renovate existing buildings or construct new facilities as required for offices and field laboratories. Procure equipment and transport and designate GOZ staff necessary to start field operations in one area before the end of FY 80. Initiate training of headquarters and field personnel.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Field investigation completed in target areas	X
Results of control measures evaluated	X
Zairian field teams trained and carrying out scientifically valid investigative studies and technically sound control measures in the field	X
Reduction of schistosomiasis infection rates in target areas	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	One long-term advisor (12 pm), and 4 short-term consultants (12 pm)	200
Training:	One long-term participant in U.S. (12 pm)	15
Commodities:	Laboratory equipment, medical supplies, vehicles, furnishings and appliances	285
Other Costs:	Local costs for travel, housing and services	100
	Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	600	1,200

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Development Manpower Training	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 80 400		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,500
NUMBER 660-0068 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] / NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Program, p. 419	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To provide technical and financial support for training programs that address key manpower constraints in social and economic development areas of high concern.

Background and Progress to Date: Prior to the independence of Zaire in 1960, all government positions of any importance were occupied by expatriates. After independence, Zairians were placed in positions of authority and responsibility but they were dependent on expatriate technical and advisory personnel for the accomplishment of their work. Although the number of expatriate technicians currently has been reduced sharply, many Zairians still lack the knowledge and skills required. One of A.I.D.'s key human resource objectives in Zaire is to support the impovement of the functioning of governmental units responsible for development. This project will develop a GOZ institutional capacity to provide for this kind of training. A final project design will be completed in early FY 79. Training will begin with participant programs outside of Zaire and continue with the development of an increasing number of in-country training programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: It is estimated that Zaire will contribute the equivalent of $5.0 million from its annual operational budget for the trainees' salaries and the equivalent of $6.0 million from PL 480 Title I counterpart funds for training costs in country.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be staff members of GOZ Departments and services as well as private sector manpower, whose skills will be improved in such areas as financial planning and administration, project planning and management, information management and analysis, program and project evaluation, management in key technical fields, and commodity and equipment supply management.

FY 80 Program: A contractor will be selected to provide technical assistance in organizing in-country training programs. The FY 80 training program includes 3 long-term and 3 short-term in the U.S., 15 short-term in third-countries, and 40 short-term in Zaire.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Long-term participants	30
Short-term participants	120
GOZ and private sector staff trained in Zaire	500

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	Four short-term consultants (16 pm)	130
Training:	Three long-term in U.S. (36 pm), 3 short-term in U.S. (15 pm) and 15 short-term in third-countries (90 pm)	130
Commodities:	Teaching materials	40
Other Costs:	Local training and support costs	100
	Total	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	450	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	450	50
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	400	1,600	2,500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

CP 80-13(10-78)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs
1978							
Loans	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	40,204	13,211	416	6,988	13,064	6,525	-
Total ..	42,204	15,211	416	6,988	13,064	6,525	-
1979							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-a/
Grants ...	66,347	16,276	5,061	11,014	14,626	4,370	15,000
Total ..	66,347	16,276	5,061	11,014	14,626	4,370	15,000
1980							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants ...	66,905	16,895	2,209	18,459	14,729	14,613	-
Total ..	66,905	16,895	2,209	18,459	14,729	14,613	-

a/ African Refugee Assistance, Sec. 495(f) of Foreign Assistance Act.

U.S. Interest

The Africa Regional Program addresses priority development problems which transcend national boundaries. Assistance is provided for activities implemented through African regional organizations and also for those which directly support and complement bilateral development programs. Emphasis is on development of rural populations, primarily through increasing food production and better health. Other donors and African intermediaries are encouraged to participate at all levels.

Development Overview

There is an ongoing need for Africans from dissimilar countries with different languages and cultures, and from regional organizations, to work together on programs aimed at solving African social and economic problems. This is particularly true because of the vast size of the continent compared to the limited availability of resources and trained personnel.

The Africa Regional Program enhances opportunities for intra-African cooperation through a broad spectrum of interrelated programs designed to:

-- Promote and stimulate food production through applied crop research and its application on farmers' fields; provide better data on improved land use through training Africans in regional remote sensing techniques; and expand productivity of specific areas through studies leading to rural development schemes and information on improved use of water.

-- Combat communicable diseases in children through public health measures, including immunization; strengthen and improve health care through expanded training; stop transmission of onchocerciasis in the Volta River Basin area; and test approaches to control schistosomiasis which is a major limitation on productivity in rural Africa.

-- Encourage use of low cost appropriate technologies and new production methods in such areas as agriculture production, alternate sources of energy, and village construction.

-- Assist African regional institutions in planning and stimulating economic and social integration. Promote development through rural activities, programs for and involving women, specialized university training for key personnel involved in development, and project management and rural development training for middle management personnel and village-level workers.

-- Provide opportunities for small pilot efforts in rural development, including non-formal education, village co-ops and production organizations, and literacy training.

In addition the Regional Program provides support for a large number of discrete but small activities in different African countries, including self-help efforts, program development and support to carry out project design and studies, and assistance to private voluntary organizations.

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AFRICA REGIONAL

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D. has adopted a regional approach in some areas of African development because of problems common to large portions of the population, the large number of small countries, the limited number of national institutions, and economy in management. In this latter regard, because of the involvement of the multilateral and multi-donor approach, the A.I.D. regional program stresses the increased use of intermediaries as partners in the design and implementation of programs.

In agriculture, nutrition, and rural development, such activities involve the West African Rice Development Association, the Organization of African Unity/Scientific and Technical Research Commission, the African Development Bank, the Inter-African Committee of Hydraulic Studies, and the Economic Commission for Africa.

In health, education and human resources development, and other selected development activities, intermediaries include the World Health Organization, the Association of African Universities, the African-American Labor Center, the African Training and Research Center in Administration for Development, the Pan-African Institute for Development, the Basic Education Programs for Africa, the Economic Community of West African States, the Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa, and the African Cooperative Credit and Savings Association.

A.I.D. proposes to continue activities which lead to improved living standards for rural people. Accordingly, emphasis will be on efforts leading to increased agriculture production and better health.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

* Chronic food shortages in most of Sub-Sahara call for:
  - -- Increased food crop production
  - -- Expanded productivity of specific land areas
* Increased utilization of human resources call for:
  - -- Improved health Africa-wide
  - -- Expanded education and training at all levels
* Promotion of West African economic cooperation.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	2	2	2
PASA[c]	1	6	16
Contract	8	19	22
Total	11	25	38
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	300	312	358
Contract	1,129	1,395	1,167
Total	1,429	1,707	1,525

[a] *U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.*
[b] *FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.*
[c] *Participating agency technicians.*
[d] *Programmed during the fiscal year.*

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	7,500	5,658
Grants	25,260	48,817	52,208
Total AID	25,260	56,317	57,866
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	1,476	1,416	992
Total P.L. 480	1,476	1,416	992
Total AID and P.L. 480	26,736	57,733	58,858

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY a/

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total						
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II a/						
Voluntary Agencies		–		–		–
World Food Programs		955		1,416		992
Gov't.-to-Gov't		521		–		–
Title II Total		1,476		1,416		992
Total P.L. 480		1,476		1,416		992

Africa Bureau Office Director - Regional Affairs
Dennis Conroy

a/ Programs in Angola, Congo, Gabon, Ivory Coast and Sao Tome and Principe

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
ENTENTE FOOD PRODUCTION		G	625-0203	76	6,480	1,099	950	---	---	750	---
ENTENTE FOOD PRODUCTION		L	625-0203	76	2,000	---	---	1,500	---	500	---
ENTENTE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION II		G	625-0204	76	4,240	1,002	320	1,000	---	1,535	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	*	G	698-0135	63	12,666	10,207	3,800	3,154	3,780	2,646	---
RICE RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION	*	G	698-0382	75	3,792	2,093	1,000	1,650	1,000	1,000	---
PRIVATE VOL OPERAT. PROG GRANT	*	G	698-0386	75	---	---	1,866	---	4,525	---	---
DIRECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION CREDIT		G	698-0391	76	764	619	440	500	---	85	---
SEMI-ARID FOOD GRAIN RESEARCH AND DEV.	*	G	698-0393	77	3,530	508	2,500	3,370	2,330	3,800	5,440
IMPROVED RURAL TECHNOLOGY	*	G	698-0407	78	400	---	1,000	1,130	1,205	1,075	3,495
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	*	G	698-0410	77	---	---	1,500	300	1,500	1,500	---
REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING(EASTERN AFRICA)	*	G	698-0414	77	1,060	390	750	836	540	700	1,080
WATER RESOURCES		G	698-0415	72	2,360	2,109	---	251	---	---	---
REG. ONCHOCERCIASIS-FREE AREA PLANNING	*	G	698-0416	78	2,827	1,038	1,150	1,442	385	1,000	---
REGIONAL WATER RESOURCES(CIEH)	*	G	698-0419	80	---	---	---	---	630	300	2,370
REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING(WESTERN AFRICA)	*	G	698-0420	78	770	80	1,000	937	1,000	1,000	1,554
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					40,889	19,145	16,276	16,070	16,895	15,891	
GRANTS					38,889	19,145	15,276	14,570	16,895	15,391	
LOANS					2,000	---	---	1,500	---	500	
POPULATION PLANNING											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	*	G	698-0135	79	---	---	200	166	150	105	---
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH EXTENSION		G	698-0358	71	4,405	4,254	---	151	---	---	---
MCH-FP NUTRITION TRAINING AND DEV.		G	698-0392	77	298	298	---	---	---	---	---
SPECIAL POPULATION ACTIVITIES	*	G	698-0500	71	1,299	1,099	250	156	200	100	729
FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES	*	G	698-0662	79	---	---	4,611	950	1,859	950	2,530
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,002	5,651	5,061	1,423	2,209	1,155	
GRANTS					6,002	5,651	5,061	1,423	2,209	1,155	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	*	G	698-0135	63	2,466	1,541	1,200	996	1,080	756	---
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH EXTENSION		G	698-0358	71	1,112	899	---	213	---	---	---
PRIVATE VOL OPERAT. PROG GRANT	*	G	698-0386	75	---	---	2,614	---	3,479	---	---
MCH-FP NUTRITION TRAINING AND DEV.		G	698-0392	77	691	436	---	255	---	---	---
SMALLPOX ERADICATION		G	698-0394	76	4,500	3,650	---	850	---	---	---
STRENGHTENING HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEMS II	*	G	698-0398	77	4,338	935	3,000	2,650	3,500	3,800	9,162
ONCHOCERCIASIS CONTROL PHASE II	*	G	698-0399	74	6,000	5,000	1,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	13,300
HEALTH CONSTRAINTS TO RURAL PRODUCTION	*	G	698-0408	79	---	---	500	250	1,200	650	4,000
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	*	G	698-0410	77	---	---	500	100	500	500	---
HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IMPROVEMENT 122(D)	*	G	698-0412	78	1,000	---	1,000	700	1,000	1,000	2,000

* *Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
COMBATING CHILDHOOD COMMUN. DISEASES	*	G	698-0421	79	—	—	500	100	5,000	1,400	29,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					20,107	12,461	11,014	8,814	18,459	10,806	
GRANTS					20,107	12,461	11,014	8,814	18,459	10,806	
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
AFRICAN GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM		G	698-0062	63	17,811	16,324	565	1,550	—	502	—
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	*	G	698-0135	63	3,127	2,826	1,200	996	1,080	756	—
AFR HIGHER ED INTER-AFR SCHOLARSHIP PROG		G	698-0210	67	12,201	11,071	550	1,100	—	430	—
AFRICAN LABOR DEVELOPMENT	*	G	698-0363	71	15,334	14,534	2,800	3,000	2,800	3,000	2,800
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	*	G	698-0384	76	7,593	2,778	4,550	5,053	4,620	5,100	27,237
PRIVATE VOL OPERAT. PROG GRANT	*	G	698-0386	75	—	—	657	—	2,399	—	—
ACCELERATED RURAL LEARNING		G	698-0387	76	529	303	—	226	—	—	—
AFRICAN WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT (WID)	*	G	698-0388	76	1,187	593	350	610	350	350	1,113
AFRICAN SCIENCE EDUCATION		G	698-0390	76	360	328	154	140	—	46	—
PROJECT MANAGEMENT TRAINING	*	G	698-0397	78	147	—	200	250	180	190	328
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH		G	698-0404	76	306	170	—	136	—	—	—
REGIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING	*	G	698-0405	78	750	—	1,000	1,700	1,200	1,000	1,750
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	*	G	698-0406	79	—	—	500	300	300	300	950
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	*	G	698-0410	77	—	—	500	100	500	500	—
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING FOR PSA	*	G	698-0418	77	3,018	1,454	1,600	1,440	1,300	1,700	4,082
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					62,363	50,381	14,626	16,601	14,729	13,874	
GRANTS					62,363	50,381	14,626	16,601	14,729	13,874	
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATION		G	625-0506	68	—	—	80	80	—	15	648
ENTENTE AFRICAN ENTERPRISES		G	625-0717	73	1,680	1,059	—	410	—	211	—
ENTENTE FOOD PRODUCTION		L	626-0203	76	8,000	—	—	4,000	—	3,000	—
ENTENTE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION II		L	626-0204	76	4,500	342	—	2,000	—	2,158	—
SELF HELP DEV.ACTIVITIES	*	G	698-SH01	65	18,207	16,708	1,400	1,300	1,400	1,300	—
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	*	G	698-0127	68	7,085	4,809	870	950	1,400	1,500	3,330
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	*	G	698-0135	63	1,933	1,661	790	589	1,080	756	—
REGIONAL ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT		G	698-0154	65	2,391	2,250	—	141	—	—	—
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA	*	G	698-0340	69	2,104	1,695	440	350	400	450	700
PRIVATE VOL OPERAT. PROG GRANT	*	G	698-0386	75	—	—	—	—	1,473	—	—
ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF FRANCOPHONE AFR		G	698-0395	77	122	25	—	97	—	—	—
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	*	G	698-0410	77	3,398	632	—	1,000	500	1,900	—
SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	*	G	698-0413	79	—	—	790	340	1,260	1,000	1,450
AFRICARE		G	698-0417	78	300	148	—	152	—	—	—
TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT STUDIES	*	G	698-0423	80	—	—	—	—	1,000	250	—
ENERGY INITIATIVE FOR AFRICA	*	G	698-0424	80	—	—	—	—	1,100	600	3,900

* *Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Program for Voluntary Sterilization	Population Planning	FY 80 10,680		LIFE OF PROJECT 46,000
NUMBER 932-0968 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 975	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 72	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To make high quality voluntary sterilization (VS) available as an integral part of LDC health and family planning programs.

Background and Progress to Date: The International Project of the Association for Voluntary Sterilization (IPAVS) was created in 1972 to make VS available to requesting couples in LDCs. Since then, IPAVS has responded to requests for assistance from more than 40 countries, has helped to develop nationwide VS training programs in Taiwan, the Philippines, Thailand, Korea, Indonesia, Tunisia, Egypt, Bangladesh, Panama, Guatemala, El Salvador, Colombia and Honduras; has convened two large international VS conferences and plans a third; has set up systems for equipment maintenance and repair in eight countries and has supported the development of 23 national associations for VS and the formation of a World Federation of these associations.

Host Country and Other Donors: Almost all IPAVS programs involve significant sharing of local project costs by the host country with the goal that almost all projects will become self-sustaining national associations for VS.

Beneficiaries: Impoverished couples in LDCs who already have their desired number of children and who are seeking voluntary sterilization services.

FY 1980 Program: Demand for sterilization services is increasing rapidly in the developing countries as safe, inexpensive techniques are introduced on an outpatient basis. The project will encourage development of innovative projects and expand successful projects in 15 countries; provide major surgical equipment with provision for repair in at least 15 countries and support services in 25 countries; support information and education programs as well as regional and national conferences; encourage formation and strengthening of national associations including the World Federation; maintain one regional office in Asia, and open one in Latin America or North Africa; offer full family planning services and fully informed choice in all its programs; and integrate its VS programs with existing local health facilities.

Major Outputs: All years, 65 sterilization programs developed; 2,500 physicians trained; 35 national sterilization associations formed; 22 national equipment maintenance and repair centers established; medical facilities renovated to provide sterilization services in 25 countries.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel, Travel and Central Office	1,618
Conferences Regional Office and National Associations	1,725
Subgrants for Services, Training and Equipment	7,337
Total	10,680

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	20,898	13,264	7,634
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	7,600	8,284	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	28,498	21,548	6,950
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	10,680	6,822	46,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, Inc.

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Program Development and Support	Various	FY 80 7,170		LIFE OF PROJECT NA
NUMBER 698-0135 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 AFRICA Program, p. 22	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: This project enables A.I.D. to obtain the technical expertise and ancillary goods and services needed to develop and design projects and to undertake studies and analyses on which to base program strategies and project designs. More specifically, this project provides a mechanism for financing (1) special analyses related to development of sector and country program strategies; (2) feasibility studies; (3) project development and design activities; (4) assessments of the environmental and social impact of proposed activities; (5) evaluations of project activities; and (6) analyses and research related to specific problems affecting development efforts. The project on occasion is also used to finance selective technical assistance in priority development areas of particular interest to A.I.D., where such assistance cannot be closely identified with ongoing projects.

The individual activities most frequently undertaken within the framework of this project are related to planning and project design and involve financing of the services of short-term consultants and other associated study and project development costs. In selected cases, financing of consultants, with provision for supporting services, for assignments up to two years may be undertaken. For the purposes described above, A.I.D. may utilize the services of various U.S. firms or institutions through contractual arrangements or the services of personnel from other U.S. government agencies through Participating Agency Service Agreements.

While this project for the financing of studies, analyses and project design efforts is presented on a region-wide basis for Africa, the individual project activities that result from these undertakings are described and presented for financing under the separate country or sub-regional sections of the presentation. For new FY 79 and FY 80 projects included under those sections for which final design or related studies must be completed prior to implementation, this project will provide the means for financing the services and related costs necessary to complete these efforts. Preliminary studies will also be financed hereunder which relate to project activities that may be proposed for FY 81 or subsequent year financing.

FY 80 Program: The majority of the activities financed under this project are directly related to development of loan and grant activities. The project finances the cost of consultants, including associated expenses and supporting services, to undertake feasibility studies, special analyses and studies, project design efforts, evaluations, surveys, environmental and social assessments, and pre-project development assistance. Limited financing will also be provided for costs of seminary/workshops and conferences for recipient country and U.S. personnel who are involved with the planning, managing and evaluating of A.I.D. activities.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

	($ Thousands) FY 80
Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	3,780
Population	150
Health	1,080
Education and Human Resource Development	1,080
Selected Development Activities	1,080
TOTAL	7,170

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	18,166	15,272	2,894
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	7,190	5,901	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	25,256	21,173	4,103
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	7,170	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Strengthen International Population Communication and Training	Population Planning	FY 80 600		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,640
NUMBER 932-0638 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 989	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To strengthen information, education and communication (IEC) components of LDC public and private family planning programs.

Background and Progress to Date: This project improves the IEC leadership and performance of LDC population and family planning (P/FP) programs by providing: technical assistance; IEC training; publications for IEC leaders; operating organizations; training centers; and fostering cooperation among agencies engaged in population IEC activities. Since September 1977, assistance under the project has helped family planning programs in 16 countries: Africa-8, Latin America-6, and Near East-2. A five-week regional workshop in Kenya, in collaboration with three multilateral donors, trained 54 participants from 26 African countries. A four-week workshop in Guatemala, jointly sponsored by host country organizations and another donor, trained 46 participants from 16 Latin American countries. Workshops are scheduled for The Gambia and Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana and Egypt, and Asia. Annual on-campus nine-week workshops also provide population IEC training. For example, in the summer of 1978 53 participants were trained from 16 countries. The degree program, initiated under a previous grant enrolled 12 participants from LDC training institutions in eight countries during academic years 1977-78 and 1978-79. Seven thousand copies of a quarterly IEC newsletter, printed in three languages, was distributed to 133 countries.

Host Country and Other Donors: Chicago collaborates with donors active in IEC, including the Ford Foundation, International Planned Parenthood Federation, United Nations Fund for Population Activities, UNESCO, and the World Bank.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries are the LDC institutions and individuals who receive training, publications, or technical assistance from this program. The ultimate beneficiaries are the millions of families and individuals who will more quickly and clearly receive family planning information.

FY 1980 Program: This project will continue to provide technical assistance for field studies to identify the factors which inhibit family planning, design IEC programs to overcome these inhibitions, and assist training of local IEC personnel in such countries as Egypt, Pakistan, Panama, Nigeria and Ghana; assist in faculty development and cooperative professional IEC teaching in educational institutions in Bangladesh, Philippines, Thailand, and Egypt; complete 10 publications; and provide professional training for approximately 100 IEC specialists.

Major Outputs: All years, technical assistance, IEC policy and program development, and local IEC training provided to 25 LDCs; 50 IEC publications distributed worldwide; 450 IEC professionals trained in short and long-term programs; and 10 conferences with IEC agencies held to foster cooperation and coordination.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Salaries and Benefits	135
Participant Fellowships	72
Workshops, data collection, publications and travel	318
Equipment, office expenses, and indirect costs	75
Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	756	630	126
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	600	576	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,356	1,206	150
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	684	2,640

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

The University of Chicago

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Private Voluntary Organization Operational Program Grants (OPG)	Various	FY 80 11,876	LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing	
NUMBER 698-0386 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Africa Program, p. 23	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To assist the poor majority in less developed countries through use of projects developed by indigenous and/or U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) in close collaboration with African governments.

Background and Progress to Date: The Africa Bureau continues to find the interventions of Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) a highly successful means of reaching directly a large percentage of the poor majority in the less developed countries. These projects not only supplement many bilateral activities, but are often complementary in areas to which the bilateral program could not extend. Approximately thirty (30) activities were extended or approved and developed by twenty (20) PVOs in Fiscal Year 78.

Host Country and Other Donors: Contributions to Operational Program Grants range from a minimum of 25% to a maximum of 50% by PVO and/or host government.

Beneficiaries: The number of beneficiaries reached will depend upon the type of project being implemented, but will, in every case, be among the least advantaged elements of the population.

FY 80 Program: The majority of the projects continue to be in the area of Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition. Extension training and development, as well as attention to rural development, are typical activities reflecting the interest of the rural people. Health activities are often added to basic agricultural proposals in the area of rural development.

As PVO project proposals are approved, A.I.D. will allocate funds to the appropriate country or regional programs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	4,525
Health	3,479
Education and Human Resources Development	2,399
Selected Development	1,473
Total	11,876

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	*	*	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	5,137	*	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	5,137	*	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	11,876	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

*Prior year obligations and expenditures are reported under individual country programs.

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 2,330		LIFE OF PROJECT 13,800
NUMBER 698-0393 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 28	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To develop improved cereals (millet, sorghum, maize) and legumes (cowpeas, groundnuts) and cultural practices which are compatible with small farm semi-arid farming systems and to adapt them for use in participating countries.

Background and Progress to Date: This project was developed in collaboration with representatives from 18 African countries (now increased to 24), five donors, and five International Research Centers/Agencies. The Organization for African Unity/Scientific and Technical Research Commission (OAU/STRC) is the grantee and coordinates project activities with all interested parties from their project headquarters office in Ouagadougou, Upper Volta. The concentration of food crop research in a few key locations makes maximum use of limited resources but results are transferred to small farmers in all participating countries. The research results from three centers involving approximately 22 researchers (11 are financed by A.I.D.) are disseminated through 18 Accelerated Crops Production Officers (ACPOs) (five financed by A.I.D.) attached to the national research organization in each of the participating countries. Extensive trials have been established in Mali, Upper Volta, and Togo where ACPOs have been posted. Crop trials are planned and in various stages of development in other participating countries. Five Africans started training in 1978, including four in the United States and one in Nigeria. Also, 48 short-term trainees will be trained in 1979 at the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT). In addition, 20 long-term trainees enter training during the same period.

Host Country and Other Donors: Twenty-four participating countries will provide facilities and staff estimated at $2.4 million for the five year program. Other donors will provide $6.7 million.

Beneficiaries: If research results are effectively disseminated, this project could eventually benefit 80% of the total rural and urban population of approximately 224.0 million in the 24 countries. Food crops researched under this project provide about 75% of the cereal supply in 14 of the countries.

FY 80 Program: Research will be concentrated at three sites on five crops with results disseminated to 24 African countries. Farming systems studies will be conducted at two pilot sites. Three conferences will be convened to consider problems and progress in cereal and legume production and improved farming systems. Two short-term training courses for approximately 20 to 25 trainees each will be conducted at IITA and ICRISAT. Coordinated field trials will be conducted at 12 sites in each of the participating countries.

Major Outputs: All years, strengthen three key national research stations to conduct regionally oriented SAFGRAD food crop research; research results disseminated to 24 participating countries; 288 field trials conducted; 135 African scientists trained.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel : Nine U.S. and seven FN long-term contract technicians (192 P.M.); two short-term U.S. consultants (four P.M.)	1,310
Commodities: Vehicles and spare parts; laboratory, office and farm equipment	130
Other Costs: Local salaries, headquarters costs, contractor overhead and operational costs, and seminars and conferences	890
Total	2,330

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	3,530	508	3,022
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,500	3,370	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	6,030	3,878	2,152
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,330	5,440	13,800

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics
Purdue University

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Improved Rural Technology	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 1,205		LIFE OF PROJECT 6,100
NUMBER 698-0407 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Program, p. 30	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To encourage and extend the use of low cost technologies which will allow traditional African farming communities to improve their levels of living.

Background and Progress to Date: This project responds to the increasing African interest in adapting appropriate technologies to local use. Currently, African countries are fabricating, testing, and disseminating small hand tools and mechanical items to increase agricultural production and to improve living standards in rural areas. These efforts have had varying degrees of success. Accordingly, this project is designed to provide funds on a timely basis to help rural villages develop and implement small scale subproject activities which are primarily experimental. These experiments have the potential of resulting in adaptations of useful technologies with on-farm applications. If the technologies are found useful, funding should be provided by the host governments or the donor community for broader applications in furthering rural development throughout Africa. The project will concentrate upon the range of on-farm applications, including food processing, village water systems, energy, construction techniques, and health, facilitated by information exchange among African countries.

A contract was signed in September 1978 with a U.S. firm, experienced in working in Africa's rural areas, to provide technical advice for development and implementation of subproject proposals, such as for low cost, minimum maintenance water pumps, alternative energy resources and new village industry. During the life of the project the contractor will regularly disseminate information on technology applications and conduct regional and national seminars and workshops in Africa in conjunction with appropriate technology programs of other donors. In 1979 it is planned to undertake approximately 15 subprojects in African countries.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host country in which a subproject is approved provides personnel, land, office space, and local materials. In addition, international agencies and voluntary organizations, including the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and Volunteers in Technical Assistance are providing technical assistance. The London-based Intermediate Technology Development Group and other organizations also provide technical development of low cost technologies.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries are people on rural farms and in villages where subprojects are implemented. Indirect beneficiaries are those rural poor who will eventually use the adapted technologies to improve their standard of living.

FY 80 Program: Approximately 20 subprojects in Africa with supporting contract services will be undertaken.

Major Outputs: All years, 115 subprojects implemented; 60 conferences held (regional/national); 54 bulletins published; 15 participants trained.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel 12 short-term U.S. consultants (12 P.M.)	95
Other Costs: Contract services and support ($215,000); approximately 20 subprojects, including local salaries, equipment, and operational support ($845,000); evaluation ($50,000)	1,110
Total	1,205

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	400	-	400
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	1,130	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,400	1,130	270
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,205	3,495	6,100

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Experience, Inc.

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Accelerated Impact Program	Various	FY 80 3,000		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 698-0410 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Program, p. 29	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To develop low cost agricultural technology; expand income of small primary producers; promote rural health measures; encourage non-formal education; and enhance capability of the rural populations to prepare themselves to carry out productive activities relative to the above.

Background and Progress to Date: In FY 77 the Accelerated Impact Program (AIP) expanded to other African countries in which bilateral A.I.D. development assistance programs were currently operating. Priority is accorded activities of a pilot, start-up or innovative nature which represent timely responses to development opportunities arising in the field. Five projects in four countries were funded at a cost of $921,000 in FY 77. In FY 78, nine projects in seven countries were funded at a cost of $2,477,000, as follows: Burundi - development of peat reserve for non-industrial thermal energy use and design of approaches to encourage rural consumption of peat as an alternative energy source; Gambia - construction of a community development services training center; Ghana - development through the National Council on Women and Development of small scale industries, making use of locally available materials; and development of the capacity of a Ghanian private voluntary organization to promote self-sustaining non-formal education activities in rural areas; Mali - promotion of village development through implementation of a functional literacy program conducted in the local languages of the region; Niger - protection through locally developed methods of stream beds which carry runoff water after seasonal storms; Tanzania - study of the effectiveness of a simple method for suppressing stable fly, a pest which feeds on the blood of both men and animals; Upper Volta - operation of an appropriate technology development/information dissemination program; and demonstration and evaluation of solar energy as a power source for such common village tasks as grain milling and water pumping.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries make substantial inputs, which are in addition to the A.I.D. contribution of facilities, personnel, commodities and training. Private voluntary organizations provide technical assistance to several projects.

Beneficiaries: Small scale farmers and rural artisans benefit in a direct and timely manner through improved health, increased food production, improved agricultural methods, and increased income generated by AIP projects.

FY 80 Program: Continuation of such projects as those described for previous years in the priority development areas of Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition ($1,500,000), Health ($500,000), Education and Human Resources Development ($500,000), and Selected Development Activities ($500,000) for a total of $3.0 million. No funds will be used for programs in the Sahel.

Major Outputs: All years, outputs vary for each project and are described under "Background and Progress to Date."

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel : Ten short-term consultants (60 P.M.)	350
Participants: Eight short-term participants in the United States (47 P.M.) and 50 short-term participants in Africa (300 P.M.)	350
Commodities:: Agricultural supplies, vehicles, training aids, and limited construction	1,250
Other Costs : Conferences, workshops, administrative costs, operational travel and transportation	1,050
Total	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	3,398	632	2,766
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,500	1,500	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	5,898	2,132	3,766
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	–	–

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

None

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Regional Remote Sensing a/ (Eastern Africa)	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 540		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,430
NUMBER 698-0414 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 31	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To make satellite data and related resource technologies available to African resource managers and development planners by training Africans in the utilization of these technologies.

Background and Progress to Date: To promote maximum utilization of their available resources, LDCs require knowledge of more comprehensive and systematic resource data collection methods and analysis techniques. Space-age technologies offer promising results, but resource managers need specialized training and access to data. This project provides for the establishment and operation of a regional facility in Nairobi for training and assistance in the application of resource assessment technology. It will also serve as an information center for linking users in Eastern, Central and Southern Africa with other African remote sensing centers and elsewhere. The facility shares office space, personnel and equipment with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)-sponsored Regional Center for Services in Surveying and Mapping. Over FY 77-79, A.I.D. plans to provide $1.8 million to equip and partially staff the facility. American technicians are on board, and most of the equipment is in place. Limited technical assistance is being given to African users, and short-term training courses will commence in January 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Kenya is providing the building and land, and some staff are funded by contributions from Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Somalia and Malawi. France has pledged staff and assistance in acquiring European satellite data. The World Bank has offered assistance in imagery processing. Other European countries are expected to contribute some logistical support, field staff, and laboratory facilities. The ECA will continue to serve as coordinator for donor support and for liaison with other African remote sensing facilities.

Beneficiaries: Resource personnel of the five member countries plus other African countries having access to the facility's training and advisory services will benefit from improved data collection and analysis techniques. The ultimate beneficiaries will include the large majority of Africans within the region whose livelihood derives from agriculture and the exploitation of other natural resources.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will continue to fund the services of three Nairobi-based technicians, U.S. consultants, and the salaries of six of the facility's African staff. A regional program of technical assistance, seminars, workshops, and on-job training will be offered, with eight participants slated for U.S. and third country training, and another one hundred students expected to receive short-term in-country training.

Major Outputs: All years, 36 regional resource surveys, 480 students receiving short-term training, 60 participants receiving long term and on-the-job training, 25 contributions to development project designs, and 600 users assisted through provision of imagery, interpretation and other services.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Three long-term U.S. contract technical advisors (36 P.M.) and three consultants (6 P.M.)	300
Participants: Four short-term students in third countries (20 P.M.) and four in the United States (20 P.M.)	70
Commodities: Imagery and training equipment	30
Other Costs: Administrative support, operational travel, aerial photography, local salaries, and workshops	140
Total	540

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,060	390	670
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	750	836	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,810	1,226	584
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	540	1,080	3,430

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Spectral Data Corporation and other to be selected

a/ Prior to FY 79, Remote Sensing for Resource Assessment 931-1166, funded by the Bureau for Development Support, Office of Science and Technology.

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Regional Onchocerciasis - Free Area Area Planning (ROAP)[a]	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 385		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,362
NUMBER 698-0416 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of program change transmitted on June 7, 1978	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY82

Purpose: To assist African governments in planning the economic development of those areas freed from onchocerciasis (river blindness).

Background and Progress to Date: This project represents the second stage of A.I.D. participation in a three-stage, multi-donor program assisting seven West African governments in onchocerciasis control and development of those regions recently freed of onchocerciasis transmission. The first stage consists of A.I.D. participation with other donors in the vector control program under Project 698-0399. This project, the second stage, includes (a) establishment of a comprehensive data base, (b) studies vital to project planning, and (c) feasibility and project design studies. The third stage, which will draw on the results of the second stage studies will entail bilateral capital investment and related technical assistance to implement development projects in selected onchocerciasis transmission-freed areas. Also under stage two, A.I.D. has provided funding for a LANDSAT imagery study covering parts of Benin, Ghana and Upper Volta. Of the additional funds which A.I.D. has made available to these three countries, one problem-related study has been completed (Volta Valley Planning in Upper Volta), and two others have been negotiated. A further study is being considered (Health Delivery Systems Assessment in Northern Togo). Additional projects involving Upper Volta, Benin, Ghana and Togo are under consideration.

Host Countries and Other Donors: Varying degrees of administrative support are provided by the host countries, depending on the needs of each activity. The Food and Agriculture Organization is funding an Onchocerciasis Control Project coordination officer in each of these countries who serves as a main point of contact with the study teams. The African Development Bank administers the contract with the U.S. firm undertaking the LANDSAT imagery study.

Beneficiaries: Those primarily benefiting are African resource planners. Over the longer run, benefits extend to the rural farmers (among the world's poorest), who move from overworked and overpopulated lands to new holdings in the oncho-transmission-freed areas.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. funding will complete ongoing socio-economic studies, provide additional funds for a pilot area soil and water management scheme in Upper Volta, three follow-on assessments of agricultural and health extension services (possibly involving Benin, Togo, and Ghana), and long-term training.

Major Outputs: All years, eight major studies, including LANDSAT imagery study, pilot soil and water management scheme in Upper Volta, socio-economic and agricultural health extension assessment studies in Benin, Ghana and Togo. Six participants receiving long-term training in the United States, and 75 African Government workers receiving short-term or on-job training within their respective countries.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel : One long-term U.S. contract (24 P.M.) and 6 short-term consultants (15 P.M.)	235
Commodities : Vehicles, bicycles, office equipment, and U.S. data-processing services	50
Other Costs : Administrative support and overhead, local travel and seminars, local staff salaries and in-country training, vehicle operation and maintenance	100
Total	385

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,827	1,038	1,789
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,150	1,442	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,977	2,480	1,497
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	385	-	4,362

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Tippetts-Abett-McCarthy-Stratton/Earth-Satellite Corporation

a/ Formerly Project 625-0912

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Regional Water Resources (CIEH)	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 630		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000
NUMBER 698-0419 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To improve the capacity of African regional and national institutions to utilize water resources for agricultural and rural development in Central and West Africa through assistance to the Inter-African Committee for Hydraulic Studies (CIEH).

Background: CIEH was established in 1960 as a regional organization to coordinate water resources studies and development programs in West Africa for 12 member states--Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta; and four observer states--Central African Empire, Ghana, Liberia and Nigeria. The CIEH headquarters, documentation center, research and technical planning offices are located in Ouagadougou, Upper Volta. The objectives of CIEH are to: assure permanent exchange of water resources information between member states; define and conduct, with member states and associated river commissions, scientific and technical studies needed to develop regional water resources and to seek means of financing; and provide advice and technical aid to requesting states for the study, realization and monitoring of water projects.

The A.I.D. Water Resources Project 698-0415, which terminated in 1979, provided technical assistance to help the documentation center become the central repository for regional water related data; the technical planning office complete regional water resources baseline studies; and begin training African staff. This project assistance for the final CIEH institution building phase is to: further develop African professional staff; install a low cost information exchange system; and support water resources projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: Annual contributions by member states maintain CIEH operating budgets. Technical assistance is provided by the French Assistance and Cooperation Fund (FAC) to support research and consultant services to member states.

Beneficiaries: Short term beneficiaries are staff of member states carrying out water resources development projects. In the long run the poor who live in project areas will be able to improve their agriculture by better use of water resources.

FY 80 Program: Services of U.S. contract water resources personnel and training of African counterparts will assist CIEH to expand technical capabilities with member states. Graduate level training will be undertaken by African professional staff. CIEH will begin design and construction of facilities for the microfiche information system with African, French and A.I.D. support.

Major Outputs: All years, African staffed technical planning office fully functioning; 10 African graduate level engineers trained in the United States; 14 African professional water resources development staff with counterpart working experience; eight regional water resources development studies produced; microfiche information system established to serve member/observer states and regional commissions.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel : Two long-term U.S. water resources engineers (36 P.M.) and four short-term consultants (4 P.M.)	240
Participants: In the United State, short-term language training for two African counterparts (12 P.M.) and long term graduate training for six African engineers (72 P.M.)	135
Construction: U.S. contribution for documentation Center building to house the microfiche information system	120
Other Costs : Administration and local support, supplies, equipment, travel and transportation	135
Total	630

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	630	2,370	3,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Regional Remote Sensing (Western Africa)	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,554
NUMBER 698-0420 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change transmitted on December 22, 1978	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78 a/	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To make satellite data and related resource analysis technologies available to African managers and development planners and to train Africans in satellite data analysis and applications.

Background and Progress to Date: Based on the recommendations of an international team of experts from the United States, Canada, France, the UN Economic Commission for Africa, and Upper Volta, this multi-donor project was designed to institutionalize the use of modern remote sensing satellite data and technology by governments and organizations in West and Central Africa. The ongoing project aims at putting the regional center on a fully operational footing so that African technicians can receive training in preparing resource inventories and in making environmental assessments, and so that technical assistance can be given to participating governments. The center began operations early in 1978, and by July all Canadian and French technicians had arrived. An A.I.D.-funded TDY photo-laboratory engineer was assigned to the Center in August, and a TDY rangeland ecologist on PASA from the Bureau of Land Management arrived in mid-October. Construction of the A.I.D.-funded photo laboratory and information buildings will be undertaken, and three long-term U.S. contract technicians are scheduled to begin work in 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Upper Volta has provided buildings and land valued at $811,000, and is contributing toward local salary costs. Canadian and French provision of technical staff, consultants, vehicles, equipment, and operating costs is expected to exceed $1.2 million through FY 79.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will continue to finance the services of three full-time technicians, short-term consultants, and contribute toward the cost of participant training, commodity procurement, operating expenses, local salaries (particularly those of African counterparts assigned to the U.S. technicians) and limited construction.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will include over 300 African officials receiving short-term training in Ouagadougou, 16 persons pursuing long-term training in the U.S., the Center's staff, and African resource managers and planners having access to the Center's satellite data and analysis services. The longer-term beneficiaries will include the large majority of poor rural Africans who should benefit from improved management and allocation of domestic resources.

Major Outputs: All years, construction and equipment of two buildings (photo-laboratory and information center); 304 students receiving short-term training at Center; 16 participants receiving long-term training overseas; and 20 resource surveys completed.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel : Three Long-term technicians (36 P.M.) and three consultants (three P.M.)	330
Participants: Six long-term in U.S. (72 P.M.) and 28 short-term trainees at Center (84 P.M.)	140
Construction: Information Center	100
Commodities : Photographic and data retrieval equipment, imagery, and training supplies	184
Other Costs : Operating costs, aircraft mapping services, and salaries of local staff	246
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	770	80	690
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	937	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,770	1,017	753
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	1,554	4,324

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

a/ Prior funding under Sahel Development Program funds.

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Special Population Activities	Population Planning	FY 80 150		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,478
NUMBER 698-0500 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Africa Program p. 32	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 71	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To provide a source of funds for small family planning activities in African countries where there are no bilateral A.I.D. family planning programs.

Background and Progress to Date: In African countries where there are no bilateral A.I.D. family planning or other A.I.D. assistance programs, requests to fund small family planning related activities are made to A.I.D. by local African governments or organizations through the U.S. Embassy. These activities are usually in the range of $5,000 to $25,000 and are used for commodities and locally procured goods and services, most of which are related to the provision of maternal child health family planning population services, or the promotion and stimulation of such services. Twenty-three countries have received funds from this project. These activities have included: a dispensary/health facility that provides improved maternal/family planning services; a nutrition center that provides improved maternal child services and instructions on child spacing; and a nutrition center that provides nutrition and family education.

Host Countries and Other Donors: Other major international family planning organizations, local civic organizations and local government offices are expected to support individual activities funded under this project with cash and in kind contributions.

Beneficiaries: Those urban and rural poor that are provided family planning/health services as a result of projects funded by this project.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will continue to fund small family planning project activities as requested by various African countries, reviewed and recommended by A.I.D., when appropriate, and approved by U.S. Ambassadors.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Clinics renovated and equipped	10
LDC audio-visual systems assisted	3
Nutrition family planning/education centers established	6
Maternal child/nutrition/education service centers established	10

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	($ Thousands) FY 80
Other Costs: Program support	150
TOTAL	150

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,299	1,099	200
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	250	156	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,549	1,255	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	150	779	2,478

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

None

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Family Health Initiatives	Population Planning	FY 80 1,859		LIFE OF PROJECT 9,000
NUMBER 698-0662 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Africa Program, p. 20	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To develop and establish integrated primary health care systems which include family planning services where effective health delivery systems do not exist.

Background and Progress To Date: In FY 1979, A.I.D. has bilateral projects in several countries which included family planning services. Most of these programs are carried out through MCH clinics or health systems. Because of a growing interest in family planning in Africa. This project will provide assistance to selected countries to help develop low cost basic family health delivery systems. These short-term pilot or experimental projects will be the basis for future longer term bilateral projects. Initial funding in FY 79 will provide, for example, in Rwanda, consultants, training, and commodities to start a family health system.

Host Country and Other Donors: Other major external donors are not yet identified, although the project contemplates collaboration arrangements.

Beneficiaries: The people receiving training and the rural and urban poor serviced by the integrated primary health care systems will be the primary beneficiaries.

FY 80 Program: Work started in FY 79 to design and initiate primary health care/family planning delivery systems in countries where programs have not been started will continue. Implementation of projects will be bilaterally.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Community distribution systems established	5
Low Cost Primary Health/Family Planning Systems started on a pilot basis	5
Paramedics trained	1500
Local information, education and communication programs developed	5

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	
10 U.S. short-term consultants (30 pm)	240
Training:	
15 long-term participants (U.S. 150 pm)	165
15 short-term participants (U.S./third country 45 pm)	95
6 observations tours (U.S./third country 4 pm)	25
300 in-country participants (1500 pm)	125
Commodities:	
MCH kits, contraceptives, teaching equipment, vehicles, spare parts, vaccines, drugs	510
Other Costs:	
Refurnishing clinics, logistics, transportation, evaluation, operating cost, information, education, communication activities	699
Total	1,859

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	4,611	950	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,611	950	3,661
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,859	2,530	9,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Strengthening Health Delivery Systems (SHDS) II	Health	FY 80 3,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 20,000
NUMBER 698-0398 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex Africa Program, p. 33	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To develop and strengthen the capability of 20 Central and West African countries to plan, implement and manage effective and economically affordable health delivery systems focused on rural populations.

Background and Progress to Date: Activities under this project constitute Phase II of the Strengthening Health Delivery Systems project and are conducted in cooperation with the World Health Organization's Africa Regional Office (WHO/AFRO). In April 1978, A.I.D. contracted with Boston University (BU) as overall implementing agent for A.I.D. In July 1978, a Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA) was completed with the U.S. Public Health Service Center for Disease Control (CDC) as implementing agent for the project's disease surveillance and demographic data gathering objectives. BU and CDC field staff and consultants are continuing to assist the staffs of WHO/AFRO at regional training centers in designing activities to carry out the four objectives of the project, which are as follows: (1) to improve and strengthen national and regional health planning and management, (2) to increase skills and improve utilization of health personnel providing generalized health services at supervisory and local levels, (3) to improve regional and national disease surveillance and health demographic data systems and to integrate these systems into national health planning and delivery systems, and (4) to develop low-cost (affordable) health delivery systems. Also, two workshops aimed at designing operational research on affordable health delivery systems have been held, and approximately 500,000 doses of measles vaccine have been distributed to participating countries on a planned request basis.

Host Country and Other Donors: The 20 participating countries and WHO/AFRO provide both cash and in-kind contributions toward salaries, consultant costs, travel and facilities.

Beneficiaries: Trainees will realize a direct and immediate benefit; while ultimate beneficiaries will be rural people, who constitute 80% to 85% of the population.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. plans to provide funds for approximately 1,900 P.M. of short-term training for about 640 professional medical personnel at six regional training centers in Africa, and for 96 P.M. of long-term training of eight participants at U.S. universities in post-basic nursing education and nursing administration. Funding will be continued for short-term consultants, for the operation of the BU Project Offices in Boston and Abidjan and for CDC epidemiologists and public health operations offices in three participating countries.

Major Outputs: All years, 960 trainers trained in health management and planning; 1,560 trainers trained in primary health care, delivery and administration; 1,000 trainers trained in immunization and disease surveillance programs, and 20 nurses and nursing administrators trained in the United States.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Nine long term public health technicians for 108 P.M. and short-term consultants for 48 P.M.	915
Participants: 640 short-term participants in Africa for 1,900 P.M. and six long-term participants in the United States for 72 P.M.	1,660
Commodities: Injectors, vaccine, and training supplies and equipment	400
Other Costs: In-country training, workshops, conferences, local staff salaries, and administrative costs	525
Total	3,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	4,338	935	3,403
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	3,000	2,650	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	7,338	3,585	3,753
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,500	9,162	20,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

World Health Organization

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Onchocerciasis Control	Health	FY 80 2,700		LIFE OF PROJECT 23,700
NUMBER 698-0399 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 34	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 86

Purpose: To continue support of an international and multi-donor effort to control onchocerciasis (river blindness) in the Volta River Basin area of Benin, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Togo, and Upper Volta.

Background and Progress to Date: This program is designed to control onchocerciasis in an area of 700,000 square kilometers, part of which consists of fertile river valleys only marginally populated, owing partly to the prevalence of this disease. Beginning in 1974, the World Health Organization (WHO) - as executing agency for this project - mounted a campaign to reduce the incidence of the disease through aerial application of larvicides. A major reduction in the vector fly population has since been achieved in the initial control areas, covering about 450,000 square kilometers of the Red, White, and Black Volta River valleys and adjacent river basins. However, some reinvasion from sites outside the area has occurred, and the program has accordingly been extended southward in the Ivory Coast. Various hydrological, epidemiological and entomological studies were started in 1978 in other areas to the south in Ghana, Togo and Benin. The results of these studies will be used to determine the feasibility, need, and methodology for a possible extension of the program southward, as requested by the respective Governments. Basic information on development of the zones to be resettled is being collected and disseminated, and criteria have been developed for deciding when population resettlement can proceed. Trials are also under way to determine the most satisfactory method for treating onchocerciasis victims with currently available drugs. The initial six-year control program will be completed in December, 1979, at a cost of $55.4 million of which the total A.I.D. contribution of $7.7 million amounts to 14%. A six-year second phase will be required in accordance with original plans for an 18 to 20 year control program.

Host Country and Other Donors: This is a multi-donor program towards which untied contributions from Canada, France, Germany, Belgium, Japan, Kuwait, Norway, the United Kingdon, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the World Bank, the International Development Association (IDA), and other donor countries and institutions will total approximately $12.2 million in FY 1979.

Beneficiaries: Poor rural farmers and their families can be expected to benefit most, once the transmission of river blindness has stopped. Improved forms of treatment which may evolve from on-going investigation and research, and reduced incidence of the disease, which affects one million persons now living in the control areas, will also constitute a major health achievement.

FY 80 Program: This is the first year of the second phase of the Onchocerciasis Control Program, which will run from 1980 to 1985 and is expected to cost $133.0 million (about $16.0 million may be contributed by A.I.D.). Some 200 evaluation villages will be reexamined to ascertain the effectiveness of vector control operations and 270 black fly collection points will be serviced by 78 teams. Medical research, data collection and analysis, acquatic ecological monitoring, applied research into new insecticides and their ecological effects, and training and upgrading of African staff will continue on an expanding basis.

Major Outputs: All years, completion of all spraying and surveillance operations, 61 research studies, and training of 55 African technicians completed.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Grant to World Health Organization	Total	2,700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	6,000	5,000	1,000
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,700	2,700	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	7,700	7,700	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,700	13,300	23,700

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

World Health Organization
World Bank

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Health Constraints to Rural Production	Health	FY 80 1,200		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,700
NUMBER 698-0408 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 35	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY83

Purpose: To improve the effectiveness of existing methods for control of schistosomiasis, a parasitic tropical disease, which is a major constraint to agricultural and rural development. To link new methods of control with improved/expanded rural health services in selected demonstration areas; and to train local personnel to use the new methods.

Background and Progress to Date: Schistosomiasis is a major endemic disease which is responsible for a high degree of debilitation among rural populations living in fertile or potentially fertile areas of tropical Africa. As a consequence, productivity is reduced and life spans are shortened. There is an urgent need to test various methods of control through operational research and application of existing technology. This project will initially focus on conducting field operational research to identify the most cost-effective methods of treatment and control; and to apply existing or emerging technology for control. Such technology will rely on low-cost, self-help methods which later can be incorporated into national health systems.

A project design team will visit selected African countries in early 1979 to survey schistosomiasis incidence control and prevention in selected African countries and design country-specific sub-projects for implementation by host country agencies in coordination with donors.

Host Country and Other Donors: The participating African countries will provide staff and facilities. Current activities of the World Health Organization and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will be coordinated with this project.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries are farmers and fishermen who are exposed to schistosomiasis. If the project can successfully develop cost effective methods and programs for control, then unutilized and fertile areas can become generally productive.

FY 80 Program: Plans are to: (1) establish two operational research programs in schistosomiasis in different geographic areas of Africa; (2) strengthen an existing African or American institution for the purpose of providing opportunities for field research on the effectiveness of existing methods for control of schistosomiasis, implementing a program in an African country to achieve a level of control of snail-transmitted human and animal diseases, linking new methods of control with improved/expanded rural health services in selected demonstration areas and providing training for African personnel in the use of the new methods.

Major Outputs: All years, seven operational research programs on schistosomiasis in selected countries; 50 health trainers trained; and five pilot demonstration control programs initiated in selected countries.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Four long-term technicians (48 P.M.) and eight short-term consultants (30 P.M.)	426
Participants: Four long-term (48 P.M.) and 10 short-term (40 P.M.) participants in the United States	150
Commodities: Vector control chemicals and equipment, and vehicles	160
Other Costs: Administrative costs, overhead, conferences, workshops, supplies and equipment, travel and transportation, local salaries, and in-country training	464
Total	1,200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	250	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	250	250
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,200	4,000	5,700

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	UNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Health Institutions Improvement 122(d)	Health	FY 80 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
NUMBER 698-0412 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 36	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To increase the competence and expand the capabilities of Meharry Medical College, Drew Medical School, Howard University, and Tuskegee Institute to assist less developed African countries to plan and to implement public health program in specific priority areas.

Background and Progress to Date: Health problems are endemic to most of Africa. Prominent factors contributing to this problem include environmental health disfunctions, malnutrition, population pressures, infectious and communicable diseases, scarcity and maldistribution of health, lack of fiscal and manpower resources, poor or non-existent health facilities and services in rural areas, and ineffective health planning. A.I.D. is moving to assist African countries to deal with these factors; accordingly, it becomes increasingly difficult to obtain the services of adequately trained and experienced health professionals in the United States. Accordingly, to provide for additional personnel, facilities, and services in the United States, A.I.D. is providing Institutional Development Grants (122d) to the four minority health institutions.

Staff and curriculum development efforts are currently underway at Howard in the area of integrated rural health delivery systems and in nutrition planning and human ecology. Plans call for initiation of activities in early 1979 at: Meharry - development of capabilities in maternal and child health/family planning and in applied nutrition; Drew - development of capabilities in health planning and management and in aspects of integrated rural and community development program planning; and at Tuskegee - development of capabilities in aspects of environmental health and endemic disease control and in establishment of integrated rural health delivery systems. A.I.D. anticipates that all four institutions will have initiated linkages and other communications with selected African institutions by late 1979.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be the four institutions while secondary beneficiaries consist of African countries. Health delivery systems which are improved through collaborative efforts of U.S. and African institutions will provide more effective care to meet health needs of rural populations. The ultimate beneficiaries are the poor who will benefit from improved health services.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. plans to provide additional increments of funding totalling $1.0 million for faculty and student support, for overseas travel, and for workshops and related research and curricula development activities. The grants at each institution are for five years at a total life of project cost of $1.25 million.

Major Outputs: All years, 100 U.S. faculty in health sciences with ability to work in African development countries; 200 U.S. graduates with skills to work in developing African countries; and 40 new course offerings in health related areas relevant to developing African countries.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Other Costs: administrative costs four institutions including faculty salaries and student stipends ($600,000); workshops and seminars ($100,000); travel and transportation ($200,000); printing, supplies and equipment ($50,000); library and data collection/interpretation expenses ($50,000)	1,000
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,000	-	1,000
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	700	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,000	700	1,300
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	2,000	5,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Charles R. Drew Postgraduate Medical College
Howard University
Meharry Medical College
Tuskegee Institute

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Combating Childhood Communicable Diseases	Health	FY 80 5,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 35,000
NUMBER 698-0421 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To strengthen the capacity of sub-Saharan African LDC's provide immunization and public health measures to substantially reduce communicable/infectious diseases in children.

Background and Progress to Date: More than half of all deaths in sub-Saharan African LDCc are infants in the first year of life. Furthermore, on an average, one-third of all children born alive will die before age five. Communicable/infectious diseases directly or indirectly account for approximately 75-80% of infant and childhood morbidity and mortality. These diseases can be largely prevented by immunizations and/or regular public health measures.

In recognition of this situation, the member states of the World Health Organization (WHO) endorsed an expanded program of immunization as a priority initiative. The six childhood diseases targeted for attack were diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus (lock-jaw), measles, poliomyelitis, and tuberculosis. The WHO has established an Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI). In addition, yaws (treponemotosis), which is one of the communicable/contagious diseases, and a major cause of morbidity, will be targeted.

The range of country requirements varies from the need for some technical assistance and commodities, to a full complement of assistance including program planning, technical advisors for program implementation, and significant commodity support. Plans for 1979 call for surveys and workshops to be held in Africa and in other locations to determine the scope and magnitude of the problems, availability of resources, and current country-by-country response capabilities. The results of these efforts will provide information to be used for activities beginning in FY 80.

Host Countries and Other Donors: Since 1974 the United Nations International Childrens' Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Denmark, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Kuwait and Iran have contributed funds to support an expanded program of immunization. The WHO has played a major role in organizing and assisting immunization activities.

Beneficiaries: The infants and children of the sub-Saharan African LDCs will enjoy better health services, and the result should be greatly reduced infant and childhood morbidity and mortality.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. plans to utilize the results of surveys and workshops to assist in the development of regional and country specific needs. A contract or PASA will be issued to carry out the plans which have been developed, and participants will be selected and training begun. A major element of the program will be the procurement of vehicles, medical supplies and equipment, and pharmaceuticals. Dollar amounts are to be determined.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel : ten long term contract/PASA technicians (240 P.M.)	1.400
Participants: thirty long term in United States for 12 P.M. each ($460,000) and 30 short term third countries for 10 P.M. each ($300,000)	760
Commodities : vehicles, medical supplies and equipment, and pharmaceuticals and other expendables	2,000
Other Costs : headquarters and administrative support, operational travel and transportation, local salaries, supplies and equipment.	840
Total	5,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	100	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	100	400
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	5,000	29,500	35,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be determined.

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
African Labor Development	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 80 2,800		LIFE OF PROJECT 23,734
NUMBER 698-0363 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 39	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 71	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To develop effective, self-managed democratic and financially self-sufficient trade unions in African countries capable of representing the interests of their worker members with employers and government.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. has been assisting the African-American Labor Center under the current grant since 1971, pursuant to Section 601 of the Foreign Assistance Act: "Encouragement of Free Enterprise and Private Participation...to strengthen free labor unions" by providing technical and financial assistance with greatest emphasis on education and training of union personnel. Currently, efforts are continuing in Zaire where four two-week seminars were held for 200 shop stewards concerning operation of mutual aid societies and utilization of medical clinics; also, a dispensary was opened in Bukavu. A workshop was conducted for executives of the newly created Botswana Federation of Trade Unions to discuss federation functions, and plans have been made to conduct an additional one on financial structure and planning. The Labor Education Institute in Kenya has undertaken efforts to bring more women into the program, and worker participants, as part of their program, are attending sessions of Kenya's Industrial Court. In Togo the the Research and Documentation Center has produced four special studies relating to the role of unions in development and perspectives of union coops and credit unions; also, newsletters continue to be sent to key union personnel in Africa. The Sierra Leone Labor Congress conducted a survey of trade union education needs which is planned to lead to reorganization of the education department. A regional trade union education institution for Francophone Africa was established in Dakar, Senegal, to provide leadership training and development curricula for union education specialists and instructors.

Host Country and Other Donors: Cooperating Trade Unions provide personnel, facilities, and funds; the American Federation of Labor/Congress of Industrial Organizations provides $50,000 annually.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries include urban and rural union members and, in many cases, their extended families living and working in remote rural areas.

FY 80 Program: Activities will continue to stress worker education programs in 15 African countries with particular emphasis on literacy training, cooperative management, and new programs dealing with the integration of women into labor programs.

Major Outputs: All years, 1,400 leadership training programs conducted (shop stewards, union officials); 660 worker-oriented education programs conducted (purposes, operations, benefits).

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousand) FY 80
Personnel : seven long-term U.S. advisors (84 P.M.) and four short-term consultants (eight P.M.)	530
Commodities: vehicles, equipment and supplies	380
Other Costs: administrative and operational support, short-term workshops, conferences, seminars, travel and transportation and local salaries	1,890
Total	2,800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	15,334	14,534	800
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,800	3,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	18,134	17,534	600
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,800	2,800	23,734

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

African American Labor Center

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE		FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
African Manpower Development		Education and Human Resources Development	FY 80 4,620		LIFE OF PROJECT 44,000
NUMBER 698-0384 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 40	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 86	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 87

Purpose: To meet critical requirements for managerial and technically skilled manpower in African countries in order to enhance their contributions in priority development related fields.

Background and Progress to Date: Through FY 78, 1,867 participants (9,721 P.M. of training) from 30 African countries were selected. Training emphasis is in agriculture and related fields, economics, education, management, and public health. Plans for FY 1979 have been completed and participants are being selected. Agreements have been made with various African and American institutions and organizations to develop and present special training courses at the request of African countries as well as for academic training in the United States. For example, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Ibadan, Nigeria conducted a Seed Production and Multiplication Course for 22 participants from Chad, Mali, Senegal, and Upper Volta. Practical Concepts Inc. conducted a six week course entitled "Training of Trainers in Management" in Ethiopia for 25 participants; The United States Department of Agriculture conducted a two week course in agriculture credit for 35 participants in Upper Volta; The International Management Development Institute of New York conducted a short-term management course for 25 participants in Benin; and the African American Institute of New York has placed 180 competitively selected participants from 24 African countries in graduate training in the United States on a tuition free basis.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries pay the participants' salaries and/or family support; guarantee employment upon return; provide in-country costs of travel/maintenance, facilities; and international travel as appropriate.

Beneficiaries: Training requests are developed by overseas missions in cooperation with host governments. These requests are reviewed in Washington and training approved on the basis of the training satisfying a priority development need of the country relating to the poor majority. In this manner, although the initial beneficiaries are the participants themselves, ultimately the project will benefit the poor majorities of the African countries.

FY 1980 Program: Participant training in the United States and in Africa will continue to be supported with increased emphasis on non-academic training where possible. No funds from this project will be used to support training for Sahelian countries.

Major Outputs: All years, the project provides priority development training for 30 African countries based on country training plans and yearly requests. Using current information it is estimated that average annual outputs will be as follows: U.S. academic training, 3,800 P.M. ($15,400 per year fully funded, $9,300 per year tuition free); U.S. non-academic training, 220 P.M. ($2,350 per P.M.); Africa academic training, 800 P.M. ($5,600 per year); Africa non-academic training, 300 P.M. ($800 per P.M.).

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Participants:	
Long-term academic training, U.S. (3,552 P.M.)	3,180
Short-term training, U.S. (235 P.M.)	630
Long-term academic training, Africa (730 P.M.)	340
Short-term training, Africa (410 P.M.)	410
Other Costs : Manpower planning, evaluation	60
Total	4,620

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	7,593	2,778	4,815
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	4,550	5,053	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	12,143	7,831	4,312
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	4,620	27,237	44,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

African American Institute or others on specific course basis.

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
African Women in Development	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 80 350		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000
NUMBER 698-0388 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 41	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist rural women in selected African countries to improve their welfare and to extend their potential as contributors in development.

Background and Progress to Date: Thus far, five countries have participated in the program with several activities taking place in amounts varying from $6,000 to $233,000 for life of project, as follows: Ghana - Day care is provided by the Young Women's Christian Association in four rural centers for 400 children while mothers receive training to improve their lives. Chad - Women in eight rural villages are learning hygiene and gardening methods and how to raise children; in seven centers nutrition, hygiene, literacy and handicraft skills are being taught; and in five other centers better farming techniques, home arts, marketing, cooperative organization, and functional literacy is being taught. Sierra Leone - A "gara cloth" marketing program has been implemented, local women are being trained in the United States and Africa in marketing procedures, foreign markets have been established, and production has increased. Upper Volta - A socio-economic study was completed which examined the existing role of women in different ethnic groups in the Sahel. Senegal - Women's cooperatives for vegetable production and marketing in 13 villages have been established to train 500 women and girls, 800 women are being taught how to improve their income through the use of millet mills, livestock training, and construction of wells and wood lots; and a village cooperative for 300 women will provide training in vegetable, poultry, rice production, literacy training, and fabric dyeing. Additional countries are showing interest in the project and have submitted proposals. A.I.D. is therefore extending the project for an additional three years.

Host Country and Other Donors: African governments provide funding in varying amounts including salaries, office space, housing, raw materials, and transportation.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries are rural women and children living in the project areas. Secondary beneficiaries are additional rural people who are afforded an opportunity to view and replicate activities in demonstration/project areas.

FY 80 Program: Principal costs are for local purchase of commodities, training of local personnel, workshops, conferences, and travel and transportation. No funds will be used for programs in the Sahel.

Major Outputs: All years, Chad - 5,600 women receive better handicraft skills; 550 receive instruction in hygiene, nutrition, gardening, etc.; 1,000 taught farming techniques, home arts, marketing and cooperative organization and functional literacy; Ghana - four Day Care Centers constructed, 450 children receive pre-school instruction; Sierra Leone - 450 women trained to produce gara cloth, three trained in management/marketing - U.S.; Upper Volta - one socio-economic study conducted; Senegal - 13 pre-cooperatives and vegetable gardens established, 800 women learn means to increase income.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel : four short-term U.S. consultants (20 P.M.)	120
Participants: four short-term U.S. (24 P.M.) and four African (24 P.M.)	75
Commodities : farm implements, tools and equipment	75
Other Costs : conferences, workshops, travel and transportation, and local hire short-term consultants	80
Total	350

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,187	593	594
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	350	610	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,537	1,203	334
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	350	1,113	3,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Young Women's Christian Association, Ghana
"BLK" Group, Inc., Sierra Leone

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 60-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Project Management Training (CAFRAD)	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 80 180		LIFE OF PROJECT 855
NUMBER 698-0397 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 42	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist the African Training and Research Center in Administration for Development (CAFRAD) to develop and improve the capability of African national institutions to train and consult in development project management, including project planning, design, implementation, and evaluation.

Background and Progress to Date: Since its establishment in 1967, CAFRAD has provided training, research, consultancy and information service in the field of development administration and related fields. The training has taken the form of a range of topical, one and two week workshops and conferences for participants from more than 35 African countries, and, more recently, a program in Project Management Training to provide high level administrative training to government and non-government personnel has begun. In turn, those trained provide lower- and middle-level training to personnel involved in project planning, design, implementation and evaluation.

Two project management programs have been held to date with 12 participants from three anglophone countries and 19 participants from five francophone countries. These participants have established training centers in Kenya, Ghana, Tunisia, Egypt and Zambia. Also, as a result of the programs, training centers are planned for Upper Volta, Senegal, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Ivory Coast. Research projects have been completed in the areas of administrative reform, integrated urban and rural development and the management of public enterprises in Africa. Continued efforts are being made to establish a network of African consultants in the field of public administration.

CAFRAD has also completed a training of trainers program for Francophone West Africa and it is expected that an additional subregional center in project management training will be established in West Africa.

Host Country and Other Donors: Member states contribute $150,000 per year, while other donors are contributing as follows: United Nations Development Program $1.3 million (1975-1978); France $150,000 per year, Belgium $80,000 per year, Netherlands $80,000 per year, United Kingdom Commonwealth Secretariat $70,000 per year, and Canada (IDRC) $30,000 per year.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 60 trainers will directly benefit from the training. In addition, their students (approximately 3,400) will be trained as units are established in the trainers' institutions and this will result in better design and management of rural development projects in the 35 countries.

FY 80 Program: CAFRAD is producing case study training materials on rural development to be used in the curriculum of the subregional training units, will continue to establish additional subregional centers and conduct project management training courses.

Major Outputs: All years, 60 project management training programs, 15 subregional management training centers established, 3,400 students trained at project management training subregional centers, and 12 monograph case studies produced.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Six short-term U.S. consultants (28 P.M.)	65
Participants: Four short-term participants in the United States and in Africa for CAFRAD staff (12 P.M.)	20
Commodities: Teaching materials and textbooks, and library supplies and equipment	25
Other Costs: Publication of teaching materials, travel and transportation, local consultants services	70
Total	180

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	147	–	147
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	200	250	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	347	250	97
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	180	328	855

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

African Training and Research Center in Administration for Development (CAFRAD)

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Regional Rural Development Training	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 80 1,200		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,700
NUMBER 698-0405 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 43	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To improve the capacity of African national institutions to provide both training and field support for the planning and management of integrated rural development programs.

Background and Progress to Date: Since 1964 the Pan-African Institute for Development (PAID) has been training Africans in methods of working effectively with rural populations. PAID's program is conducted by three regional institutions located in Douala, Cameroon; Buea, Cameroon; and Ouagadougou, Upper Volta; and by a central program support service in Douala. The program includes: (a) long and short term training programs and seminars; (b) consulting and technical services to 40 national institutions concerned with integrated rural development planning and management; and (c) applied research related to both training and integrated rural development in general. PAID, at the request of 14 African governments, has developed plans to establish a fourth regional institute to meet rural development training needs of countries in the eastern and southern region of Africa (ESA).

Since FY 78 A.I.D. has provided partial support for PAID operations through a general support grant to help meet costs of personnel, administrative support, trainees in residence, seminars, technical assistance projects and field research. A.I.D. provides support for up to 25 percent of PAID's budget during the five year grant period. Internationally recognized as a non-governmental organization, PAID has consultative status with United Nations and is cooperating with 35 Central and West African countries. PAID employs approximately 45 professionals and 80 consultants with pan-African experience. Program curricula and supporting services have been developed and over 2,500 African students trained. PAID provides follow-up services to assist in supporting research and implementing rural development projects in the various countries.

Host Country and Other Donors: PAID is supported by contributions from nine Central and West African governments as well as 17 donors including Switzerland, The Netherlands, Canada, West Germany, Norway, Belgium, the European Economic Community and the Commonwealth Secretariat, London. African governments provide operating cost financing; $400,000 in 1978/9.

Beneficiaries: FY 79 beneficiaries are PAID professional staff and approximately 300 short and long term trainees at the Central and West African PAID institutes. The long term effect will be widespread since the trainees are trainers who each effect a large number involved in rural development within their countries.

FY 80 Program: PAID plans to increase professional staff to 56 and undertake 163 person years of training at the Central and West African institutes. Up to 14 external training seminars, eight technical assistance programs and supporting field research are planned with participating African countries. The Ouagadougou Institute, established September 1977, will be fully operational. Operational plans, including staffing, facilities and programs will be developed for the new ESA Institute in January 1979.

Major Outputs: All years, 1,800 trained African rural development trainers; 2,400 trained African rural development agents; 64 seminars conducted and 32 technical assistance projects undertaken for cooperating countries.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
General Support Grant to the Pan-African Institute for Development	1,200
Total	1,200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	750	–	750
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	1,700	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,750	1,700	50
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,200	1,750	4,700

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Pan-African Institute for Development

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Human Resources Development and Services	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 80 300		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,750
NUMBER 698-0406 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 44	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To create an African non-formal education network and to expand linkages among U.S. and African institutions toward development and identification of improved means to respond to education needs of rural Africans.

Background and Progress to Date: African Governments as well as international donor agencies have for many years expressed the need to expand non-formal education (NFE) opportunities for rural people. Very few successes have resulted because of high costs and lack of relevance to rural Africa. Discussions have been held with several African organizations to explore the problem. Suggested approaches are to provide assistance to select institutions in Africa and in the United States to conduct joint meetings on problems relating to non-formal education and the relationship of applied social science research to rural development policy making. In East Africa this led to the establishment in September 1975 of the Basic Education Resources Centre (BERC) located at Kenyatta University College (KUC), Nairobi, Kenya. BERC is a regional organization with 19 member countries in Eastern, Central, and Southern Africa. BERC has contacted several U.S. organizations, with experiences in rural development programs in Africa, to explore possible modes of cooperation in the development of BERC's regional network among non-formal educators in Africa.

Host Country and Other Donors: The KUC currently provides $27,000 (not including staff time) to BERC annually. Other donors include: $29,000 from UNICEF; and $4,000 from UNESCO.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries are BERC's staff and coordinators, country representatives, and workshop participants. Secondary beneficiaries are rural populations of participating member countries.

FY 80 Program: Principle costs are for rural development related conferences, seminars and publications designed to improve the capability of countries in Eastern African Region through their membership in BERC to design, implement, and evaluate NFE programs. In cooperation with a selected U.S. organizations, BERC's efforts will be directed toward the following components: (1) improving the BERC infrastructure (organizational governance and secretariat administration); (2) establishing a network of basic education resource centers in Eastern, Central, and Southern Africa; (3) publishing a BERC bulletin; and (4) conducting a Rural Experiments Program. Also, A.I.D. envisions that grants may be provided to such U.S. organizations as the African-American Scholars Council, which in turn will provide sub-grants to conduct applied research and to conduct conferences and workshops relevant to African development and planning needs. A.I.D. will continue also to provide grants directly to selected African universities to strengthen their social science research capabilities.

Major Outputs: All years, 100 Africans trained; 19 network centers developed; 14 network bulletins published; 24 seminars/conferences held; and several social science research studies completed.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel	Five short-term U.S. consultants (15 P.M.)	90
Commodities:	Audiovisual equipment and printing materials	50
Other Costs:	Administrative costs, travel and transportation, supplies and equipment, local salaries, workshops and seminars, and publications.	160
	Total	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	300	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	300	200
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	300	950	1,750

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Overseas Liaison Committee (OLC) of the American Council on Education
Basic Education Resources Centre (BERC), and others to be selected

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Development Training for Portuguese Speaking Africa	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 80 1,300		LIFE OF PROJECT 10,000
NUMBER 698-0418 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 37	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To help Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe meet selected priority requirements for trained personnel by providing training opportunities at the post secondary education level in the United States and third countries.

Background and Progress to Date: Since independence, the former Portuguese colonies have and continue to face a serious shortage of trained people. The new governments lack experienced administrators, technical personnel and skilled workers necessary to carry out needed socio-economic development programs for establishing more viable economies and improving the standard of living for the poor majority of their populations. By the end of academic year 1978, 148 of the 198 students sponsored under this project from the following countries began their training programs, i.e., from Guinea-Bissau 48, Cape Verde 32, Sao Tome/Principe 31, and Angola 37 (participants selected and in training prior to that country's independence).

In FY 78 the participating countries indicated a continuing need for short term specialized training, primarily in Portugal and the United States, and long term academic programs principally in the United States and Brazil.

During academic year 1978/9, A.I.D. plans for training up to 275 participants (116 continuing and 159 new starts). It is anticipated that 60 participants will complete their programs. The others are planned to complete training within the next one to five years. The average annual unit cost of training is $8,500 in the United States, $5,350 in Brazil, $3,350 in Portugal and $3,300 in Africa.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome/Principe governments provide salaries or family support and guaranteed employment for participants. Other countries, including Portugal and Brazil, provide annual short and long term training opportunities.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries are the 400 students who will be trained. Overall development activities of the participating countries will be improved to benefit the rural poor through increased capability of trained personnel.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. plans for training of up to 315 participants (215 continuing and 100 new starts during 1979/80). It is anticipated that 1979/80 will be the peak year of student enrollments under the project.

Major Outputs: All years, approximately 400 trained participants from all countries.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Participants: 191 long term (2,292 P.M.) continuing in the United States (100) and third countries (91) during 1980/81.	1,040
Other Costs : Contract administration, travel, supplies, overhead	260
Total	1,300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	3,018 a/	1,454 a/	1,564
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,600	1,440	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,618	2,894	1,724
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,300	4,082	10,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

The African-American Institute.

a/ In addition, $1,229,000 has been expended from funds provided in Section 496(a) funds.

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Special Self-Help Program	Selected Development/Activities	FY 80 1,400		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER Various GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Africa Program, Annex A, p. 45	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1965	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: The Special Self-Help Program's purpose is to demonstrate U.S. interest and concern about the welfare and self-help efforts of local communities in the less-developed African countries. Projects are designed to improve basic economic or social conditions at the local level.

Background and Progress to Date: The program, initiated in FY 65, now operates in more than 35 African countries. In addition to the funds for the approximately 25 countries included under this activity sheet, Self-Help funds are also provided to other African countries under the Sahel Development Program and Economic Support Fund. Virtually all of the almost $19.0 million in A.I.D. funds provided for this program have been spent on projects ranging in cost from $100 to $10,000. Administrative and monitoring work has been handled by U.S. Embassy officers.

Projects have covered a broad range of activities. Self-help financing has supported village well-drilling, local gardens, and village production and marketing projects. The program has helped to finance poultry farms and rice cooperatives in more than 15 African countries. Other projects now in operation are one-room village schools, local handicraft schools and maternity clinics, and over 20 village dispensaries in about 10 countries.

Special Self-Help funds enable U.S. Ambassadors to respond quickly to worthy requests for support, thereby demonstrating American interest in improvement in the quality of life at the local level. The projects generate much good will for the U.S., even though Special Self-Help is a very small portion of overall development assistance to Africa.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host country's contribution has covered from a minimum of 25% to over 50% of each project's total cost. These host country contributions have for the most part come in the form of labor and locally produced materials.

Beneficiaries: Projects approved with a view to maximizing the number of beneficiaries at the local level.

Actual numbers of beneficiaries vary greatly with each individual activity.

FY 80 Program: In FY 80 $1.4 million is planned to administer Self-Help activities in about 25 countries throughout Africa. Particular attention will be given to needs in rural areas.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Other Costs	1,400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	18,204	16,708	1,496
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,400	1,300	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	19,604	18,008	1,596
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,400	continuing	continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE		FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
African Development Bank		Selected Development Activities	FY 80 1,400		LIFE OF PROJECT 12,685
NUMBER 698-0127 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ]	NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Programs, p. 46	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 68	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To strengthen the institutional capabilities of the African Development Bank (AFDB) to enable it to respond affirmatively to member states' requests for assistance in the preparation of studies and appraisals leading to capital projects in support of economic and social development.

Background and Progress to Date: Since FY 68, A.I.D. has funded technical services, pre-investment studies, training, and related commodities to enhance the Bank's ability to identify, appraise and monitor projects identified for financing. By the close of FY 78 A.I.D. assistance had enabled the Bank to perform 20 pre-investment studies, which resulted in 13 AFDB loans valued at $66.3 million. In 1977 the Bank completed a major reorganization in order to strengthen its operations. This will enable the Bank to recruit additional U.S. advisors, implement an in-service training program for its staff, modernize its financial management system, and initiate additional pre-investment studies.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Bank's 49 African member states finance the operational budget through subscriptions, with paid-in capital at the end of 1977 standing at $338.6 million. Members also provide counterpart and field support for Bank missions. In addition to U.S. assistance, 16 bilateral donors, seven specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and the European Economic Community provide technical assistance and funding for pre-investment studies.

Beneficiaries: The Bank is the principal beneficiary since staff training will enable it to respond more effectively to members' requests. The member states themselves will ultimately benefit, as will their rural populations, since the A.I.D.-financed pre-investment studies will be focused on the need for improved food production, rural development, sanitation, and health.

FY 30 Program: A.I.D. will continue to fund the services of advisors and consultants, three additional pre-investment studies, and in-service training for staff of headquarters and other regional development banks.

Major Outputs: All years, 28 pre-investment studies and installation completed of a new financial management system. Six participants will have received long-term training in the United States, and 95 trainees will have received short-term instructions at headquarters and in third countries.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel : Three U.S. contract technicians (54 P.M.) and three short-term consultants (16 P.M.)	605
Other Costs: Administrative support and overhead, pre-investment studies, and in-service training	795
Total	1,400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	7,085	4,809	2,276
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	870	950	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	7,955	5,759	2,196
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,400	3,330	12,685

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

African Development Bank

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Economic Commission for Africa	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 400		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,644
NUMBER 698-0340 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Africa Program, p. 47	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 69	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To assist the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) to make a meaningful contribution to the economic and social development of African member states by increasing its ability to design and implement specific programs and projects over the next several years.

Background and Progress to Date: Through a continuing grant, A.I.D. has provided technical and financial assistance in staff training programs directed toward Africanization of the ECA Secretariat. Through FY 77, activities have included advisory services of experts in remote sensing, agricultural marketing, and intra-African trade promotion. A.I.D. also supported the activities of the African Training and Research Center for Women (ATRCW) and contributed to the establishment of the African Remote Sensing Council. In FY 78 and FY 79, assistance as provided for expert advisory services in remote sensing, manpower planning and development, and small-scale industries development. Assistance also provided for short-term training for senior Secretariat staff, workshops and conferences, and training activities for the ATRCW. Funds were also used to partially support ECA's annually published "Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa" and for support of Multinational Programming and Operational Center (MULPOC) integrated rural development feasibility studies.

Host Country and Other Donors: The United Nations provides for ECA's operating budget. The Federal Republic of Germany, France, Sweden, and the United Kingdom provide technical assistance and program support.

Beneficiaries: ECA member states, their rural populations in particular, will benefit ultimately from ECA's increased ability to design and implement specific programs and activities that further their social and economic development. Trainees will realize a direct and immediate benefit.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will continue to provide support for advisory services in development areas, staff training, data collection for the "Survey" and ATRCW conferences, workshops and training activities. Funds will also be provided for MULPOC feasibility studies and small-scale village industry projects.

Major Outputs: All years, 35 Africans trained, 23 women's seminars/workshops completed, six Survey editions published, one Remote Sensing Council established, two MULPOC project feasibility studies completed, three reports by Special Advisor to Executive Secretary, three reports by Regional Food Industry Advisor, one report by Regional Remote Sensing Advisor, 40 reports by ATRCW completed.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel : Three long-term U.S. advisors (36 P.M.)	230
Participants: One long-term participant in the United States (12 P.M.), five short-term participants in the United States (12 P.M.)	50
Other Costs : Workshops, conferences, seminars, transportation	120
Total	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,104	1,695	409
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	440	350	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,544	2,045	499
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	400	700	3,644

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Economic Commission for Africa

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					10,214	7,028	3,500	4,202	4,090	4,412	
GRANTS					10,214	7,028	3,500	4,202	4,090	4,412	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					32,226	22,929	12,100	13,067	12,825	15,953	
GRANTS					32,226	22,929	12,100	13,067	12,825	15,953	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
********* DENOTES CONTINUING PROJECTS											

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Transport Development Studies	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 698-0423 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: This project will enable A.I.D. to develop the social, economic and technical feasibility analyses of selected transportation projects and programs in Africa. This initiative has risen out of the need of African nations for improvements to and extension of their inadequate transport systems. It has also arisen from the continued recognition within A.I.D. that the goal of many of its programs and projects to assist the rural peoples will be frustrated by the lack of access that results from an inadequate transport system.

Background: The dependence of the small farmer on a transport system that is only as strong as its weakest part cannot be stressed too strongly. For example, a farmer may depend upon a processing facility to serve as the market for his output. He may be linked to his processing center by a fully adequate network of feeder and all weather roads. If the processing center however, is not linked to a sufficiently large market and an adequate source of complementary inputs, capital goods and spare parts, it may not be able to offer the farmer a price which provides an adequate return. The same farmer may depend upon a small processing or manufacturing facility to provide him or her with an input or element of intermediate technology requisite to increased productivity. Such a facility may not be able to produce at a price the farmer can afford unless it has an adequate access to inputs and a market of sufficient size to secure economies of scale. Likewise, an inadequate element in the transport system may preclude the delivery of basic human needs related goods and services at a cost the farmer and/or society can afford. For example, an inadequate transport system may preclude the delivery of health services during certain portions of the year or raise its cost (perhaps via excessive travel times or wear and tear on vehicles) to an unaffordable level.

Given the importance of the transport system to the basic human needs of the rural African small holder, the Africa Bureau, in order to achieve objectives of the New Directions approach, may wish to support some aspects of transport in different country contexts. A.I.D. participation would depend upon the critical transport bottlenecks that exist in a particular country and the plans of other donors.

FY 80 Program: Over the last few months the Africa Bureau has been reviewing available information regarding transport infrastructure needs of rural areas which are particularly remote or isolated. A.I.D. proposes to execute contracts with private sector firms to accomplish all or part of the proposed analyses. The entire $1,000,000 will be obligated in FY 80.

We propose to execute feasibility analyses of the transport infrastructure needs in several regions. For example, areas under consideration are studies for transport projects in Southern Sudan, the Chari-Logone basin in the Chad-Cameroon the interior of Zaire and the Rwanda-Western Tanzania region. These analyses would include a review of the areas to assure there is no duplication of work between what A.I.D. might propose and what other donors/host countries have already planned or undertaken. The feasibility analyses would also be structured to assure that the impact of possible projects on the rural poor would be a major focus along with more traditional analyses of technical feasibility, classical economic cost/benefit determinations, project implementability, and the ability of the recipients to maintain the facilities.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Transport Studies	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Energy Initiatives for Africa	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 1,100		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
NUMBER 698-0424 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To develop and provide technically feasible, cost-effective, and socially acceptable options to Africa's present dependence on fossil fuels and firewood to meet the growing needs of Africa's urban and rural populations.

Background: Africa has two key energy problems. First, like the rest of the world, it must find a successor to oil for its modern sector; second, it must find a successor to its rapidly depleting traditional energy sources (e.g. wood and crop residues) for its rural sector and for its low-income urban areas.

In FY 1977 the Bureau for Africa financed a study by the Overseas Development Council, "Energy for the Villages of Africa" which advocated an approach toward identifying and addressing rural African energy needs and resources. In FY 1978, the Bureau initiated pilot renewable energy projects, emphasizing rural applications, in Senegal, Mali, Niger, Burundi. These projects deal with village-level testing and demonstrating alternative energy technologies--solar, wind, hydropower, biogas, pyrolysis In addition, the Bureau is initiating a number of projects dealing directly with the problem of deforestation in Africa and emphasizing various reforestation interventions.

This project will permit a further expansion and broadening of the Bureau's rural energy initiatives in Africa. Such initiatives will include pilot projects, the testing and demonstration of technologies for rural-applications, experiments with village wood lots or quick growing species, the conduct of village-level surveys to determine rural energy needs and preferences, and assisting African energy plans.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country initiative and perceptions will play a decisive role in formulating the specific activities to be undertaken. Project proposals will be formulated on the basis of host country and A.I.D. discussions. Host governments will be expected to share project costs in either cash or kind. A.I.D. will confer with other donors to assure complementarity and non-duplication with their energy programs, if any.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be the villagers located at the sites at which demonstration or pilot projects are undertaken. Primary beneficiaries will also be the technical personnel of the government or other agencies which are conducting the experiments. Based on experience with earlier projects, it is anticipated that 300-500 villagers will directly benefit from each rural energy intervention — e.g. a photovoltaic-powered irrigation pump or a village wood lot. Assuming ten such interventions per year, the primary beneficiaries will number 3,000 to 5,000 villagers annually.

FY 80 Program: To initiate up to ten rural energy projects (pilot demonstrations, village surveys, energy assessments) in FY 1980.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Solar demonstrations/experiments	15
Village woodlot projects	20
Village energy surveys	20
Energy assessments and planning	20

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:		($ thousands) FY 80
Grant:	Technical Assistance (75 person/months)	300
	Equipment for solar devices	300
	Woodlot supplies and materials	300
	Local operating costs	200
	Total	1,100

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,100	3,900	5,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
TANZANIA/RWANDA/BURUNDI Transport Links	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 5,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,000
NUMBER 698-0426 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: Improve access to basic services for the rural population by providing greater and more dependable routes for the land-locked countries of Rwanda and Burundi to imports and providing easier access from the two countries.

Background: Rwanda and Burundi are two of the poorest countries in the world. They are, further, the most isolated, geographically, and densely populated in Africa. Despite significant efforts on the part of several donors to help these countries, the availability of food and the access to health and education services is limited by the cost of importing food and other commodities to them. The congestion at Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, the major trans-shipment port for commodities to and from Burundi, and on interior connections is such that much of the cargo can be neither moved nor adequately stored. Rwanda must rely on routes through Uganda for access to commodities and markets, although routes across Tanzania would be shorter and more dependable. Completion of a road link in northwestern Tanzania into Rwanda and Burundi would ultimately help to ease the present strain on existing routes. Increased government revenues generated by expanded exports and decreased costs of imports would provide additional funds necessary for these governments to expand the basic services to the rural population.

Host Country and Other Donors: This project, itself to be funded by several donors, is to be fully integrated with similar and related projects funded by the French, World Bank, the European Economic Community and other donors. The World Bank is assisting in the construction of roads within Rwanda, with which the road constructed in this project would connect, and across Uganda and Kenya to link Rwanda with the port of Mombasa.

Beneficiaries: The predominantly rural populations of Rwanda and Burundi will be the primary beneficiaries of the increased and cheaper access to goods and services and improved markets for products of their agricultural sector.

FY 80 Program: To carry out the initial soil tests, engineering surveys and designs, identify sources of roadbed materials, deliver U.S. equipment, begin fabrication of culverts and bridges, identify training needs and select participants for maintenance facilities, and initiate on-the-job training.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Kilometers of road constructed	60
Personnel trained	45

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousand) FY 80
Grant:	
Personnel:	1,800
LT: 5 (240 person months)	
ST: 20 (100 person months)	
Training:	400
LT: 10 (240 person months)	
ST: 15 (60 person months)	
Construction (roads, maintenance facilities)	2,300
Commodities (construction equipment)	500
Total	5,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	5,000	–	5,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

AFRICA

OVERVIEW OF THE SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

OVERVIEW OF THE SECURITY
SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

SOUTHERN AFRICA

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Proposed
Loans	35.4	20.0	25.0
Grants	66.9a/	42.4	75.0
Total	102.3	62.4b/	100.0

a/ Includes $1.6 in DA
b/ Includes $17.4 in DA

SOUTHERN AFRICA OVERVIEW

Conflict and political turmoil present serious obstacles to development progress and social justice in southern Africa. The political obstacles are exacerbated by economic and human problems including large numbers of people seeking refuge and shelter, disruption of critical transportation links, declining food production and food shortages and the depression of commodity export prices, particularly copper.

The Southern Africa Region has very significant economic potential. The area, even excluding the Republic of South Africa, is rich in important minerals. Greater finds, including oil and chrome, are probable in Angola, Mozambique, Namibia and Botswana. Large unexploited river basins in the region suggest that southern Africa could eventually produce a surplus of food. It is essential that the U.S. be in a position to assist these countries through the difficult transition from current turmoil to a process of normal economic and social growth.

In 1977 Congress asked A.I.D. to conduct a "comprehensive analysis of the development needs of the southern Africa region." The analysis (SADAP) will be finalized early in calendar year 1979. Preliminary conclusions confirm the need for significant and continuing U.S. Economic Support Funds and outline the areas where U.S. assistance can be most effective. The FY 1980 request is consistent with the preliminary conclusions of this analysis.

ECONOMIC AND HUMAN NEEDS

The majority ruled countries in the area, except two, rank among the poorest countries in the world. Per Capita GNP and literacy are very low, infant mortality is high, nutritional intake is below prescribed norms and health care unavailable to many of the urban and rural poor. These factors indicate a high level of unmet basic human needs. Political strife and increasing numbers of refugees, have made conditions worse. More than 500,000 people have sought asylum in Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique. At least 500,000 may be displaced within the national boundaries of Southern Rhodesia. This is a financial burden for host countries, drains human resources, and distracts from normal economic endeavors. Humanitarian assistance for these at risk populations is required.

POLITICAL EVENTS AND DEVELOPMENT

The closure of borders in response to United Nations' sanctions has severely interrupted the normal movement of essential goods and services. Transportation problems in Angola and Mozambique push up development costs and cause economic hardships for landlocked countries. Normal development planning and execution has been impossible and budgetary resources have been reluctantly redirected to emergency and security efforts.

The economy of Zambia is highly vulnerable due to low world copper prices. Landlocked Zambia's rail link to the Atlantic through Angola, inoperative for several years, may soon reopen for limited service. Despite the recent opening of the Rhodesia/Zambia border, and some improvement in the Tanzania transport corridor, Zambia will still face serious import and export difficulties. When Zambian revenue from copper sales dropped from $400 million in 1974 to nearly zero in 1978 the country was obliged to obtain an emergency IMF standby. To date Zambia has met all of the reform targets required by the IMF.

Other major constraints to development in southern Africa are personnel deficiencies, paucity of managerial skills,

and lack of cost-effective appropriate technology. Most professional positions are held by expatriates and the school systems are not producing trained people in sufficient numbers. Inadequate rural services and stagnant agriculture encourage migration to urban centers. Water for human consumption, industrial, and agricultural purposes is inadequate in some countries and an uncontrolled resource in others. While drought regularly threatens livestock and crop production in Botswana, floods repeatedly devastate crop producing areas of Mozambique. It is estimated that one percent or more of Lesotho's topsoil is washed away each year. Overstocking and inattention to land use is depleting land and vegetation in Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Namibia.

The poor quality of major and feeder roads in the region is a serious impediment to agriculture development and to the provision of needed services.

THE PROPOSED PROGRAM

To meet the identified needs for Security Supporting Assistance for the basic FY 1980 program, $100 million is requested for the following:

Botswana ($16 million): $10 million for livestock development, land conservation, energy and education. The remaining $6 million will be for transport improvements.

Lesotho ($17.5 million): $12 million to continue programs in rural development, soil conservation, health, education and agriculture. The remaining $5.5 million will be used for small-scale enterprises and road maintenance.

Malawi ($5.5 million): For further expansion of smallholder agriculture through education and improved research.

Swaziland ($9 million): For rural development, personnel training, public administration and agricultural production and marketing

Zambia ($31 million): $25 million for an agricultural commodity import program, $5 million in direct agricultural project assistance and $1 million for personnel training.

Mozambique ($3 million): To assist small farmer food production through the provision of agricultural equipment and other inputs.

Southern Africa Regional ($18 million): Approximately $9.5 million for refugee resettlement and maintenance. $3.6 million will be used to continue post secondary education for approximately 535 refugee students; $2.5 million to finance further study of project initiatives emerging from SADAP. These will include regional animal health, transportation improvements, regional telecommunications and river basin development which may be eventually implemented in a multi-donor framework; $2.0 million for PVO activities; and $400 thousand for self-help.

COUNTRY: BOTSWANA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 729

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 410

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) 8.4%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) n.a. (1970-1976) n.a.

% national income received by low 20% of population . (1973) 1.6

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 43.5 male 41.9 female 45.1
(1965-1970) total 41.0 male 39.4 female 42.6

Literacy rate ..... (1972) total 33% male n.a. female n.a.
(1964) total 33% male 30% female 35%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1961–76) 1.2%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... ( ) n.a.

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1974) 4

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistance	sorghum	20	(1976)
Cash	corn	14	(1976)

Major agricultural exports .. (1975) beef, animal products

Major agricultural imports .. (1975) corn, cereal products

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1970) 87%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 72 (75) 91 (76) 104

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 110 (75) 124 (76) 142

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) -38 (75) -33 (76) -38

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) n.a. (75) n.a. (76) n.a.
as % of GNP ... . (1974) n.a. (75) n.a. (76) n.a.

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) .....( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.
Equivalent to n.a. months of imports ( )

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1975) cattle, animal products, minerals

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 22 (76) 49 (77) 47
as % of total exports ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Major imports ... (1975) foodstuffs, vehicles, textiles

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 2 (76) 4 (77) 2
as % of total imports ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Main trading partners ..... South Africa, U.K., other E.E.C.

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 57.6

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... ( ) n.a.
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... ( ) n.a.

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.5%

% population in urban areas ..... (1964) _____ (1974) 12

Total births per 1,000 population .....(1976) 41

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... (1977) 20

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 46.1 (15-64 yrs.) 49.6 (65+ yrs.) 4.3

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 126

People per physician ..... (1973) 14,800

Major causes of death (1973) tuberculosis, malaria

Major disease(s) ... (1975) gonococcal infections, influenza, syphilis

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1974) 85

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. ( ) n.a.

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1975) total 59.3 male 53.4 female 65.2
Secondary .. (15-19) (1975) total 17.8 male 17.2 female 18.5
Post Secondary (20-24) (1973) total 0.3 male 0.4 female 0.3

Energy production as % of consumption .....( ) n.a.

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY BOTSWANA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	3.6	3.8	0.6	3.7	18.8			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	3.6	3.8	0.6	3.7	18.8			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	*	*	*	-	15.2			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	*	*	*	-	15.2			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	15.2			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	2.6	2.6	0.3	2.5	3.0			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	2.6	2.6	0.3	2.5	3.0			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	2.6	2.6	0.3	2.5	3.0			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	2.6	2.6	0.3	2.5	3.0			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.0	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.6			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	1.0	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.6			
Peace Corps	1.0	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.6			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Ind. Military Education & Training Program								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	20.8	17.6	132.6
IBRD	-	20.0	14.5	92.3
IDA	-	-	-	14.8
AFDB	-	-	0.7	12.8
UNDP	-	0.6	1.9	11.0
Other UN	-	0.2	0.5	1.7

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES! (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1960-77
TOTAL	34.9	35.3	213.0
United Kingdom	8.8	8.1	79.1
Canada	2.1	2.1	40.4
Sweden	10.2	10.7	43.0
Norway	7.0	5.1	23.0
Denmark	4.4	3.4	15.8
Other	2.4	5.9	11.7

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977.	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	-	NA	NA

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	3.0	-	3.0
USSR	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
China	3.0	-	3.0

NA - Not available

BOTSWANA

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE
PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated a/	FY 1980 Proposed
Technical Assistance	6.1	8.0	10.0
Program Grant	9.0	-	-
Capital Infrastructure	-	5.9	6.0
TOTAL	15.1	13.9	16.0

a/Development Assistance ($2.9m) and Security Supporting Assistance ($11.0m)

U.S. INTERESTS

U.S. interests in Botswana are rooted in our policy of encouraging peaceful transition to majority rule in Southern Africa. Botswana has an excellent record of respect for democratic procedures and human rights, concern for improving the living standard of its people, and concentrating its limited resources on basic development. U.S. objectives are to encourage continuation of this good record, to help Botswana achieve greater economic self-reliance, and to help the country withstand the economic and political dislocations that characterize the region.

DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Botswana is among the 30 least-developed countries in the world. Although its resources are limited the Government emphasizes distributing them among all of the people, especially that 80% of the people that constitute the rural and urban poor. Development is impeded by: (1) a shortage of skilled manpower; (2) a lack of transportation; and (3) the unsettled situation in the area which threatens disruption of Botswana's major transport route to the outside world via Rhodesia and South Africa. Botswana is economically dependent on the Republic of South Africa.

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Land tenure reform is being implemented and priority is being given to agricultural production on the limited area of arable land.

The GOB is continuing a highly successful nationwide comprehensive health care program. A wide spectrum of personnel training needs is being addressed, with special emphasis on preventive medicine practitioners and district and village level workers.

An educational reform program recommended by a National Commission on Education is also being implemented. This program should help resolve the shortage of trained indigenous personnel which inhibit so much of the GOB's development program.

The Government is continuing to improve its basic transportation network, recognizing the futility of creating improved social services without the ability to transfer them to the rural areas.

The prospects for sustained economic growth in Botswana are good. The minerals sector leads the way and preparations are now underway for opening a third large diamond mine. Despite recent outbreaks of hoof and mouth disease and the tenuous nature of Botswana's access to the lucrative European Economic Commission (EEC) beef market, ranching remains a large foreign exchange earner. The major economic uncertainty, however, will be the level of diversion of resources to security requirements, including relief for the nearly 15,000 Zimbabwean refugees now in Botswana.

TOTAL RESOURCES

Botswana has established a good reputation among donors because of its effective use of resources. In addition to A.I.D. assistance of $18 million in FY 1978, the U.S. provided a $619,000 Peace Corps program for 120 PCVs. Private U.S. banks provided $2.5 million loan for housing development under an A.I.D. Housing Investment Guarantee; approximately $80 million loan for the initial stage of a new diamond mine; and $25 million loan for financial restructuring of the copper/nickel mine at Selibi Pikwe. Another US contribution is the approximately $2.5 million of P.L. 480 Title II foodstuffs provided through the World Food Program. Various agencies of the United Nations, including

the High Commission on Refugees, have provided some $3.4 million. Other major donors (CY 1977) include the IBRD $21.7 million, the United Kingdom $12.3 million, the Federal Republic of Germany $9.9 million, Sweden $10.8 million, Norway $14.8 million, and the EEC $24 million.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s program addresses directly Botswana's three major development constraints—lack of trained personnel, transportation infrastructure, and resources to maintain development in the face of costs generated by security threats from Rhodesia.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

--The A.I.D. assistance to Botswana will address the problems of manpower, agriculture and rural development, and the transportation sector. The results of this assistance will facilitate the delivery of improved services, e.g., education, preventative health, agriculture production, and rural development.

--The program level of $16.0 million will facilitate agriculture and rural development, education and human resource development, health, and transportation infrastructure.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	9	10	10
PASA[c]	2	18	18
Contract	23	59	86
Total	34	87	114
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	11	49	79
Contract	14	33	96
Total	25	82	175

[a] *U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.*
[b] *FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.*
[c] *Participating agency technicians.*
[d] *Programmed during the fiscal year.*

BOTSWANA

RESOURCE FLOWS

(In thousands of dollars)

CP 90-08(10-78)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	3,606	15,694	16,974
Total AID	3,606	15,694	16,974
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	2,806	1,763	809
Total P.L. 480	2,806	1,763	809
Total AID and P.L. 480	6,412	17,457	17,783

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

(In 000MT/$000)

CP 80-14(10-78)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total						
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		–		–		–
World Food Programs		2,806		1,763		809
Gov't.-to-Gov't		–		–		–
Title II Total		2,806		1,763		809
Total P.L. 480		2,806		1,763		809

ACTING MISSION DIRECTOR Robert Friedline

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM BOTSWANA

CP 00-02(10-75)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
RANGE MANAGEMENT AND LIVESTOCK DEV.		G	633-0015	73	831	649	400	182	—	—	—
CROP PRODUCTION AND MARKETING		G	633-0056	TQ	340	175	427	165	—	427	—
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING		G	633-0067	78	—	—	973	—	—	253	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,171	824	1,800	347	—	680	
GRANTS					1,171	824	1,800	347	—	680	
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	
POPULATION PLANNING											
MATRENAL AND CHILD HEALTH F.P.		G	633-0032	73	250	250	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					250	250	—	—	—	—	
GRANTS					250	250	—	—	—	—	
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	
HEALTH											
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH F.P.		G	633-0032	73	1,199	1,149	—	50	—	—	—
ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION		G	633-0084	79	—	—	473	150	—	300	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,199	1,149	473	200	—	300	
GRANTS					1,199	1,149	473	200	—	300	
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
S. AFR. DEV. PERSONNEL AND TRNG.		G	633-0030	73	1,366	1,322	—	44	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,366	1,322	—	44	—	—	
GRANTS					1,366	1,322	—	44	—	—	
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
BOTSWANA-ZAMBIA ROAD		L	633-0001		12,600	12,484	—	116	—	—	—
BOTSWANA-ZAMBIA ROAD		L	633-0002	73	4,000	2,838	—	1,162	—	—	—
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY		G	633-0209	79	—	—	580	250	—	330	—

** Detailed project narrative – See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM BOTSWANA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					16,600	15,322	580	1,528	---	330	
GRANTS					---	---	580	250	---	330	
LOANS					16,600	15,322	---	1,278	---	---	
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE											
RANGE MANAGEMENT AND LIVESTOCK DEV.	*	G	633-0015	73	992	61	---	336	1,030	595	100
S.A AFR. DEV. PERSONNEL AND TRNG.		G	633-0030	73	1,103	275	---	556	---	272	---
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH F.P.		G	633-0032	73	374	---	---	250	---	124	---
CROP PRODUCTION AND MARKETING		G	633-0056	TQ	984	152	---	535	---	297	---
AGRICULTURE PLANNING	*	G	633-0067	78	1,145	---	---	548	1,000	597	1,661
SOUTHERN AFRICA MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	*	G	633-0069	78	1,767	---	---	550	2,960	700	5,243
BOTSWANA-ZAMBIA ROAD		G	633-0072	77	1,500	165	---	1,000	---	335	---
TRANSPORT SECTOR SUPPORT PHASE I		G	633-0073	79	---	---	5,900	1,000	---	2,000	---
AGRICULTURE COLLEGE EXPANSION	*	G	633-0074	78	500	---	2,100	300	638	1,200	817
DECENTRAILIZED VILLAGE PLANNING	*	G	633-0077	80	---	---	---	---	600	300	3,400
HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	*	G	633-0078	78	302	---	3,000	750	1,785	800	443
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF BOTSWANA(UCB)	*	G	633-0079	80	---	---	---	---	600	200	3,400
ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	*	G	633-0084	79	---	---	---	---	427	---	---
SELF-HELP HOUSING DEVELOPMENT-(PVO)		G	633-0092	77	266	69	---	150	---	47	---
NATIONAL MIGRATION STUDY		G	633-0095	77	400	---	---	250	---	150	---
GRANT TO UNHCR FOR STUDENT REFUGEES		G	633-0102	77	6,000	2,000	---	3,000	---	1,000	---
PROGRAM GRANT		G	633-0202	78	9,000	---	---	4,000	---	5,000	---
CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	*	G	633-0205	80	---	---	---	---	460	150	2,540
TRANSPORT SECTOR SUPPORT PHASE II	*	G	633-0208	80	---	---	---	---	6,000	1,500	---
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY	*	G	633-0209	79	---	---	---	---	500	20	---
RURAL ENTERPRISE EXTEN. SER. (PVO)		G	633-0212	78	499	---	---	250	---	249	---
HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (PVO)		G	633-0215	78	228	---	---	100	---	128	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					25,060	2,722	11,000	13,575	16,000	15,664	
GRANTS					25,060	2,722	11,000	13,575	16,000	15,664	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					45,646	21,589	13,853	15,694	16,000	16,974	
GRANTS					29,046	6,267	13,853	14,416	16,000	16,974	
LOANS					16,600	15,322	---	1,278	---	---	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Range Management and Livestock Development	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 1,030		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,353
NUMBER 633-0015 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 176	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 73	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To encourage smallholder communities to organize land use and crop and livestock production in ways which conserve the land and increase income.

Background and Progress to Date: Since 1973 the project has developed prototypes of small stockholder range and livestock community management units. These prototypes are to be replicated by the Government throughout small livestock holder areas to promote growth of the livestock industry. Based on a recent evaluation, the project objective was revised to place greater emphasis on the processes of organizing small farmer groups into collective efforts toward developing and managing existing communal land areas for maximum production (consistent with protection of the range resource base). Earlier project efforts had focused on the transfer and use of the appropriate production technology, but both project technicians and others concerned concluded that the key developmental constraints concern community organization and government policy rather than technology. Hence, greater attention is being given to income equity concerns, and maintaining and improving the natural resource base.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOB provides technician support, commodities, training and operational support at an estimated cost of $900 thousand for the life of the project.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries are the 90 thousand smallholders in rural Botswana. The project cost is approximately $37 per smallholder.

FY 1980 Program: During FY 80, the U.S. technicians will establish a system of reporting on and evaluating group formation experience. Experience gained and lessons learned will be used to facilitate group formation at the national, regional, and group levels. Appropriate range regulations, ecologically oriented, will be submitted to the GOB for approval. In-service training of MOA personnel will include information on group formation and support. Six participants will receive diploma training and several participants will receive degree training.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Communal group support unit established in MOA	1
Group action programs in operation in 7 regions	7
Trained participants returned	17
MOA staff positions for group development officers established	10
GOB policy affecting group formation legalized	1

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(FY 80 ($000)
Personnel:	
5 long-term (120 pm)	860
Consultancies (12 pm)	80
Participants:	90
7 long-term (84 pm)	
Total	1,030

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,823	710	1,113
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400a/	518	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,223	1,228	995
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,030	100	3,353

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

U. S. Department of Agriculture

a/ Funding from functional appropriations

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Agricultural Planning	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,779
NUMBER 633-0067 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 178	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To develop an indigenous economic and analytic capacity to plan and program rural sector needs.

Background and Progress to Date: The GOB is committed to thorough planning as a means of expediting development in the rural sector. Skilled manpower constraints and the sheer magnitude of the technical problems require careful planning to assure best use of the nation's limited resources. This project will produce, through academic education, in-service and on-the-job training, a cadre of trained, experienced Batswana agricultural planning specialists. Technical assistance from U.S. specialists will be provided until Batswana are trained to assume the agriculture planning responsibility.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOB will provide personnel, facilities, commodities and project support costing an estimated $2 million over the life of the project.

Beneficiaries: This project will focus on agricultural planning that will ultimately benefit the entire rural population of Botswana. Initially, however, 20 participants will benefit from specialized training.

FY 1980 Program: During FY 80, U.S. technicians will conduct in-service and on-the-job training, as well as continue to meet ongoing planning needs. The Ministry of Agriculture's Planning and Statistics Unit will utilize improved sector analysis in formulating agricultural and rural sector policies and program strategies.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Increased capacity to plan and evaluate projects and policies	X
Trained rural development planners	20

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(FY 80 ($000)
Personnel:	640
8 long-term (96 pm)	
3 short-term (10 pm)	60
Participant Training:	78
6 long-term U.S. (72 pm)	
Commodities	100
Other Costs, including field surveys	122
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,145	--	1,145
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	973a/	548	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,118	548	1,570
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	1,661	4,779

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

U.S. Department of Agriculture

a/ Funding from functional appropriations

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Manpower Development and Training	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 2,960		LIFE OF PROJECT 9,970
NUMBER 633-0069 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 180 and p. 167	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist the Government of Botswana (GOB) meet critical requirements for managerial and technical trained manpower.

Background and Progress to Date: A critical shortage of trained local manpower exists in the over-all GOB public sector and the professional ranks of the civil service are dominated by expatriates. Scarce Botswana administrative manpower is stretched so thinly across a wide variety of priority activities that the limited personnel to plan and implement programs adequately has become a major constraint to national development efforts. Training Batswana to function professionally and efficiently within the GOB institutional framework and to replace expatriate technicians is the key to this project's success.

The project is designed to be flexible in responding to critical manpower and development needs of the GOB in areas consistent with foreign assistance legislation. A.I.D. bilateral assistance will provide support to fill technical positions for which selected Batswana will be trained, thus assisting the GOB in its localization policy.

In FY 1980 this project represents a consolidation of two training projects previously implemented separately as (a) Southern Africa Manpower Development and (b) Southern Africa Academic and Skills Training. Since both projects address basically the over-all manpower constraints of Botswana, the consolidation will facilitate its management and implementation.

Host Country and Other Donors: Botswana will provide basic salaries, allowances, and other benefits for technicians on a case-by-case basis. For all technicians the GOB will provide office space, job-related transportation and other support.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of the project are the approximately 420 Batswana who will receive participant and in-country training. As government operations become more efficient the entire population will be indirect project beneficiaries through more effective and efficient planning, design, and implementation of national development programs.

FY 1980 Program: Technical assistance and support will continue based upon GOB priorities, selection of Batswana candidates for training, and continued funding for those undergoing participant training.

Major Outputs: These are determined for each technician when the individual request for services is received. Prospective outputs are a leading factor in deciding whether to approve a particular request. Actual achievement of outputs is verified by means of project evaluation.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Personnel	
14 Long-term (336 pm)	1,960
10 Short-term (20 pm)	120
Participants	
15 Long-term U.S. (132 pm)	210
20 Long-term third country (132 pm)	120
15 Short-term third country (7 pm)	30
Construction	
8 houses for U.S. technicians	280
training facilities	150
Other Costs	90
Instructional materials, library and office equipment, supplies for in-country training	
Total	2,960

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,767	–	1,767
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	550	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,767	550	1,217
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,960	5,243	9,970

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Agricultural College Expansion	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 638		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,055
NUMBER 633-0074 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 179	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist the Government of Botswana in developing a locally staffed training institution responsive to needs for basic and intermediate level technical skills in the Botswana rural sector.

Background and Progress to Date: The Botswana Agricultural College currently offers two-year certificate courses in agriculture, animal health and community development. All graduates are employed in field positions. The annual intake of the school is a maximum of 30 students per course. In CY 1978 a total of 1,700 students applied for 99 available course places at the school. In order to provide the necessary staff to accelerate rural development the school needs to expand its training program by 138 new graduates per year.

This project will assist in expanding the school's output, by providing five teachers and one administrator, equipment and teaching supplies, U.S. academic degree training in agriculture for 14 selected participants who will later join the faculty and replace the U.S. technicians. The project also provides funds in FY 1978 for the construction of classrooms and student facilities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOB will provide $2.7 million for student and institutional costs. The U.K. is providing several technicians to fill staff positions.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be the 47 Batswana trained under this project as participants and counterparts. The secondary beneficiaries will be the 298 students enrolled annually at the school. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the rural population served by the people trained at the school as agricultural demonstrators, veterinary assistants, and assistant community development officers. Each agent will be able to serve annually 600 families for a total of 3,000 new beneficiaries each year at a cost/beneficiary of $4.53.

FY 1980 Program: During FY 1980, intensive in-service training of counterparts will be carried out and technicians will continue to provide classroom instruction.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Classrooms and student facilities	6
Counterparts trained	47
Certificate graduates	540
Diplomate graduates	135

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	(FY 80 ($000)
U.S. Technicians	480
6 long-term (72 pm)	
Participant Training	78
6 long-term U.S. (72 pm)	
Other Costs:	80
Instructural Materials, library equipment and supplies	
Total	638

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	500	–	500
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,100	300	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,600	300	2,300
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	638	817	4,055

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

South Dakota State University

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Decentralized Village Planning	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 600		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000
NUMBER 633-0077 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 174	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To upgrade the capacity of local and district governments to respond with services vital to rural development.

Background: Traditional Botswana society has strong elements of local autonomy and village level cooperation. The GOB has accordingly decentralized major responsibilities to district and local governments. From 1973 to 1975 the GOB undertook an Accelerated Rural Development Program (ARDP) to expedite the expansion of services to rural areas. Over $25 million was expended for classrooms, clinics, bore holes and village roads via revenue-sharing grants to local governments.

An independent evaluation of this program indicated that it was exceptionally successful, but also had deficiencies in coordinated planning, allocation, and delivery of activities and services. The Ministry of Local Government and Lands has asked A.I.D. to provide assistance to new rural development activities to be planned and initiated by local government units. An A.I.D.-financed rural services sector review in FY 1979 will provide analysis essential for selection and phasing of A.I.D. assistance to activities in this sector.

In practice, funds will support local government activities based on development plans prepared by local governmental units. The provision of each yearly tranche will be dependent on a positive evaluation of prior year expenditures.

Host Country and Other Donors: Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD), Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), and Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) have initiated major programs in the construction of rural clinics, primary schools and water supply projects respectively. The GOB has increased its funding to district and local government activities. The proposed A.I.D.-funded activities would complement these efforts by providing technical assistance, training management and maintenance support.

Beneficiaries: During FY 1980, this project will provide direct benefits to at least 20% of the approximately 600,000 rural residents of Botswana at an estimated cost of $33/family.

FY 1980 Program: Based on positive evaluation of prior year expenditures, assistance will continue to be provided to support village and district development project planning and implementation. In-country and Third Country training will continue through selection of participants and support of on-going training.

Major Outputs: (All Years) The major emphasis throughout the life of this project will be the support provided to local government units which demonstrate the ability to plan and implement local activities which meet the basic human needs of the rural poor. Activities will include improved potable water, sanitation, non-formal education, and small infrastructure facilities such as community centers or day-care centers.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Personnel	
U.S. Technicians, 2 long-term (48 pm)	320
Consultants (11 pm)	85
Participants	
3 long-term U.S. (36 pm)	39
Construction	
Community and day-care centers	156
Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	3,400	4,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Health Services Development	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 1,785		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,530
NUMBER 633-0078 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 175	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To provide additional personnel and other technical resources necessary to extend health services throughout the country and attain a better balance between curative and preventive services.

Background and Progress to Date: Within the past 5 years, the Government of Botswana (GOB) has initiated an ambitious program to extend health services to the entire settled population of Botswana through establishment of permanently staffed fixed facilities based on a referral system beginning at the village level. To assist the GOB to insure effective and efficient functioning of the referral system, the need for trained Batswana staff extends to all levels of the health delivery system, and across all functions within that system—promotive, preventive, curative, and administrative. This project is designed to address this need to provide adequately trained personnel in (a) nursing for health services, (b) health administration, (c) health education, and (d) nutrition.

The GOB has been highly successful in implementing health projects and it is expected that its commitment to achieve project objectives will be maintained through life-of-project. The major constraint which could jeopardize project success is the ability of the GOB to provide on a timely basis the large numbers of personnel required for the project. This aspect will be monitored closely.

Host Country and Other Donors: Other donor assistance to health projects in Botswana is large and varied. Careful planning and orchestration by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning insures complementary donor assistance with little, if any, overlap. Norway, in particular, has been assisting Botswana with senior-level technicians, volunteers, and infrastructure support. WHO, as well, is providing technicians in a number of related health areas.

Beneficiaries: About 400,000 people will benefit from expanded health education, nutrition research, and additional personnel trained in-country. Cost per person is expected to be approximately $14 for the life of the project.

FY 1980 Program: The major activities of FY 1980 will be the continuation of in-country training, curriculum development and participant selection for U.S. training. Additionally, FY 1980 activities will include expanded health education programs and nutrition research.

Major Outputs	All Years
Training of counterparts and participants, all categories	224
Health Education/Nutrition Unit Constructed	1
Nutrition Research Unit Established	1

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Personnel	
9 long-term (162 pm)	1,103
2 short-term (12 pm)	90
Participants	
13 long-term (156 pm)	169
4 short-term (24 pm)	30
60 in-country training	300
Other Costs	93
Total	1,785

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	302	–	302
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	3,000	750	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,302	750	2,552
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,785	443	5,530

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
University College of Botswana (UCB)	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 600		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000
NUMBER 633-0079 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 181	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To enable the UCB to expand its educational services by adopting a more community-oriented approach to education.

Background and Progress to Date: As a young national institution of higher learning, the University College of Botswana (UCB) is attempting to develop in a manner that will integrate its program, faculty and students with the needs and aspirations of the community. The GOB University officials believe that the sparse population and the social and developmental requirements of Botswana cannot support a traditional, academically oriented institution. In assessing alternative education models that may be of general community benefit, and that will provide opportunities to a constantly increasing percentage of the population, including school leavers, the GOB has determined that the U.S. community college concept provides an appropriate example of low cost, high quality, and relevant education. The recent recommendations of the GOB National Education Commission support this approach.

The GOB is examining various community college models that might be adapted to Botswana's present and post secondary education requirements. A project plan will be developed in early CY 1979 from the recommendations. After project approval in late FY 1979, a U.S. contractor will provide experienced professionals to (1) assist the UCB to plan education activities which will strengthen the student/faculty/community base, (2) develop non-degree training programs which are community and vocation oriented, (3) provide experienced staff and training for UCB departments and personnel, and (4) finance project-related commodities and participant training.

Host Country and Other Donors: Botswana will provide $700 thousand for personnel, facilities and equipment. The United Kingdom (U.K.) has programmed $900 thousand, the European Development Fund (EDF) $700 thousand, and Canada (CIDA) $225 thousand for the period 1979-80. Other donors' assistance will be used primarily to finance physical expansion of the UCB.

Beneficiaries: This project provides more relevant education and training opportunities for some 1,000 students at UCB, as well as some 300 special part-time community students, who would otherwise have no access to work-related training. Over the project's life, some 2,200 individuals will benefit directly; the per student cost is approximately $1,818. While this cost is high in the project life framework, the project will have an indefinite continuing and multiplier effect which will make the cost reasonable over a longer period. The indirect benefits to Botswana will be significant in meeting the country's critical needs in trained manpower.

FY 1980 Program: In FY 79-80 the program will provide the services of approximately 8 U.S. experts in administration, planning, and technical subject areas, long-term U.S. training for 6 participants and funding for other costs.

Major Outputs: The UCB's educational goals and strategies will be redefined to better meet Botswana's need for middle-level manpower. The UCB's administrative and academic organization will be restructured. New, flexible, relevant curricula will be prepared and provided to the student body. Teaching staff will be better prepared and able to provide a wider range of subject offerings.

A.I.D.-Funded Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Personnel	
7 long-term (84 pm)	525
Participants	
6 long-term U.S. (72 pm)	75
Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	3,400	4,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Environmental Sanitation	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 427		LIFE OF PROJECT 900
NUMBER 633-0084 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To improve rural health standards by conducting a nation-wide multi-media campaign with multiple on-site demonstrations, emphasizing waste disposal, water source protection from contamination, and personal hygiene.

Background: The GOB is using the revenues from economic growth in its modern sector to provide an improved quality of life for Botswana's poor majority. One major aspect of this improved quality of life is to reduce illness and increase productivity through better health for the rural population. As a technique for assuring broad participation, the GOB has utilized multi-media campaigns successfully on several occasions. Due to the "new directions" nature of the environmental health project, A.I.D. agreed to provide, in FY 79, technical assistance in coordinating the preparation of materials and to finance a Phase I pilot study in two administrative districts.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOB will provide basic logistic support, materials preparation through the Botswana Training College (BTC), technical direction through the Ministry of Health, field staff and policy guidance through the Rural Extension Coordinating Committee. The Peace Corps will provide the services of 24 PCVs to help conduct field demonstrations, collect data for evaluation, serve as trouble shooters and conduct in-service training.

Beneficiaries: The project will be directed at Botswana's rural areas. Approximately 500,000 people are in these areas, including the poorest. In addition, the project will give special attention to the urban slums, where the environmental problem is the most acute. The cost is estimated at $1.80/person.

FY 1980 Program: The FY 80 program will focus on environmental health issues using multi-media, local organization and demonstration campaign efforts. Field teams will be trained to spend two months in the districts and villages to implement demonstrations and assist with self-help activities. Trained local leaders will conduct radio listening education programs in all major villages. Activities to protect water sources, development of waste disposal techniques, and the designation of waste disposal areas will take place.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Rural population reached by multi-media campaigns	500,000
Trained Field Teams	12
Local leaders trained for radio listening education programs	5,000

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	FY 1980 ($000)
Project Coordinator - 1 long-term (24pm)	140
Vehicles, equipment and supplies	110
Other Costs	56
Evaluation and Consultants	95
Participant Training - 2 long-term (24 pm)	26
TOTAL	427

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	473 a/	150	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	473	150	323
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	427	-	900

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

a/ Funding from functional appropriations

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Curriculum Development	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 460		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000
NUMBER 633-0205 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [x] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To assist the Ministry of Education (MOE) to establish and institutionalize an effective Department of Curriculum, Evaluation and Testing.

Background and Progress to Date: A national education curriculum that emphasizes basic and practical skills, and is unified and relevant, was a priority recommendation of the 1977 Government of Botswana (GOB) Education Study Commission. The recommendations were subsequently approved by the GOB Parliament. To date, the MOE has created a curriculum unit, appointed a department director, and assigned personnel to form the nucleus for the MOE Curriculum Development, Evaluation, and Testing Unit.

This project concentrates on MOE personnel development and the refinement of curriculum concepts and materials that support and strengthen the nation's primary and secondary schools.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOB will provide an estimated $120 thousand for personnel, logistic support and office space.

Beneficiaries: The 150,000 primary school students will be the initial project beneficiaries, as the MOE develops and implements a more practical and basic skills oriented curriculum. Over time as better trained graduates are available throughout the country, benefits will accrue to all social and economic sectors. Based on projected enrollments and funding for the life of project, cost per student will average twenty dollars.

FY 1980 Program: By FY 1980, a contractor will be selected to provide 3 technical advisors to the Curriculum Development Unit. Four Ministry of Education participants will be sent to the U.S. to begin masters degree level training. A modest amount of office supplies, project related materials and reproduction equipment will be purchased.

Major Outputs:	All Years
An established, trained, and functioning MOE Department of Curriculum, Evaluation and Testing.	X
Relevant, unified, and reinforcing education programs at the primary through secondary levels.	X
Appropriate and effective materials and measuring instruments to supplement and monitor national education programs.	X
MOE professionals trained in curriculum development, evaluation and educational testing.	6

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Personnel	
3 long-term (48 pm)	240
4 short-term (12 pm)	84
Participants	
4 long-term (48 pm)	52
Other Costs	
Instructional materials, library and office equipment, supplies, etc.	84
Total	460

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	460	2,540	3,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Transport Sector Support II	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 6,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 6,000
NUMBER 633-0208 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To help Botswana improve and expand its basic internal road network.

Background: Botswana is landlocked, with a poorly developed transport network. Continued growth of the Botswana economy and expanded provision of basic services to rural areas are jeopardized by inadequate transport linkages. Increasing political changes and subsequent economic changes in neighboring countries (Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa) make the requirement for improved transport linkages to newly independent countries even more critical in order to take full advantage of new economic opportunities. The Government of Botswana (GOB) has requested A.I.D. assistance in upgrading four critical elements of the country's economic infrastructure.

Project Description: FY 79 assistance to the transport sector (project 633-073) was designed to accelerate rural road construction and improve the Government of Botswana's capacity to maintain feeder and major roads. Planned FY 80 assistance to the Transport Sector will provide technical assistance to upgrade the Sekoma Pan Ghanzi road to all-weather standards. Upgrading what is now a track running from eastern Botswana to the Namibia border will a) eventually provide Botswana with access to the Namibian ocean ports at Walvis Bay, b) encourage the exploitation of mineral and livestock resources in western Botswana, and c) enable the GOB to improve social services in the most remote and poorest area of the country. A.I.D. will provide capital assistance, technical assistance and on-the-job training to assist the Ministry of Works (MOW) to construct an approximately 500 kilometer road.

Beneficiaries: The inhabitants of the now isolated western region of Botswana will be the prime beneficiaries of the project. These 50,000 people now suffer from a) limited access to eastern markets for their livestock; b) extremely marginal government social services; c) high prices for basic staples - up to 150% higher than in eastern Botswana due to high transport costs.

FY 1980 Program: The road will be constructed using Botswana Ministry of Works personnel under the supervision of U.S. professionals. Through this method local personnel will gain experience in all facets of the art of road building. The estimated total cost of the road ($30 million) will be provided through a pool of funds contributed by the GOB, the U.S. and other donors.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Completion of an approximately 500 kilometer all-weather road from Jwaneng to Ghanzi.	X
MOW road construction personnel trained in rural road construction	

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Technical Assistance (120 pm)	800
Equipment	2,000
Engineering and Construction Cost - (500 km road)	3,200
Total	6,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	6,000	-	6,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

None

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Alternative Energy	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,080
NUMBER 633-0209 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To improve the quality of life by providing access to alternative sources of energy and labor-saving devices whose energy costs can be afforded by Botswana's poor majority.

Background: A number of government and private organizations have initiated limited efforts to use solar, wind and other alternative energy sources to reduce the country's dependence on imported diesel fuel. In FY 1978 an Alternative Energy Team visited Botswana to assess existing needs and interests in sources of alternative energy.

Project Description: Firewood, the traditional source of energy in rural areas, is becoming exhausted and alternative energy sources are required to maintain and improve the quality of life and enable the rural population to become more productive.

Technicians will be provided to assist in developing policy, plans, and procedures dealing with the problems of alternative energy for both the urban and rural poor, and will thereafter assist in implementing their recommendations. In addition, a marketing/production technician will be provided to assist in lowering production costs and facilitating access between producers and consumers. Items of production will include pumps for domestic water and irrigation, ovens, water heaters, refrigerators, etc.

Beneficiaries: Because Botswana has very expensive electricity, alternative sources of energy will benefit urban poor who now cannot afford electrical conveniences. Special attention will be given to the production of items which can be afforded by the poorer elements of Botswana's society, with emphasis on the rural poor aimed at developing alternative energy which will increase time available for agricultural productivity. The project is expected to benefit about 350,000 of the rural population. Estimated cost/beneficiary is $3/person.

Major Outputs: The project will identify alternative energy sources (besides scarce wood and animal dung) which can be produced and marketed at a cost affordable by the poor majority. The project will improve existing solar water heating technology and make it a profitable industry, develop a solar oven for use in Botswana's rural areas, and, generally, improve Botswana's ability to save energy costs and avoid environmentally degrading resource utilization.

FY 1980 Program: In FY 80 three technicians will arrive to assist the Government of Botswana's organizations which will participate in the project.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ 000) FY 80
Personnel:	
4 long-term alternative energy specialists (48 pm)	280
Consultants (12 pm)	90
Participants:	58
2 U.S. long-term, non-degree (24 pm)	
4 short-term, specialized (24 pm)	
Other Costs:	
Commodities, equipment and supplies	72
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	580 a/	250	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	580	250	330
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	-	1,080

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

a/ Funding from functional appropriations

COUNTRY: LESOTHO

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 1,276

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 170

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) 7.3%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 2.5% (1970-1976) 8.8%

% national income received by low 20% of population . ( ) n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 46.0 male 44.4 female 47.6
(1965-1970) total 43.5 male 41.9 female 45.1

Literacy rate ..... (1972) total 59% male n.a. female n.a.
(1966) total 59% male 44% female 68%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1961–76) -0.3%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 38

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1973) 110

% land owned (1970) by: top 10% 22 low 10% 3

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	corn	38	(1976)
Cash	wheat	23	(1976)

Major agricultural exports .. (1975) wool, mohair, livestock, wheat

Major agricultural imports .. (1975) corn

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1970) 75%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 30 (75) 30 (76) 34

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 29 (75) 44 (76) 54

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 1 (75) -14 (76) -20

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.
as % of GNP ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) 14 (76) 17 (77) 27
Equivalent to n.a. months of imports ( )

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1975) wool, mohair, wheat

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1974) 1 (75) 1 (76) 1
as % of total exports ..... (1974) 8 (75) 9 (76) 6

Major imports ... (1975) corn, building materials, clothing

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1974) 4 (75) 2 (76) 5
as % of total imports ..... (1974) 4.5 (75) 1.6 (76) 2.8

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) -111 (76) -159 (77) -189

Main trading partners ..... South Africa

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 8.5

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... ( ) n.a.
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... ( ) n.a.

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.1%

% population in urban areas ..... (1973) 2 (1976) 3

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 39

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... (1977) 4

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 38.3 (15-64 yrs.) 57.1 (65+ yrs.) 4.6

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 114

People per physician ..... (1973) 20,300

Major causes of death (1973) pulmonary tuberculosis, heart disease, hypertension, acute respiratory infections
Major disease(s) ... (1974) gonococcal infections, syphilis, measles

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1973) 99

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. ( ) n.a.

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1975) total 94.4 male 77.7 female 111.0
Secondary .. (15-19) (1975) total 16.3 male 14.3 female 18.4
Post Secondary (20-24) (1971) total 0.4 male 0.7 female 0.2

Energy production as % of consumption ..... ( ) n.a.

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY LESOTHO

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	4.1	6.3	0.8	5.7	4.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	4.1	6.3	0.8	5.7	4.3			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	5.5			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	3.6	5.7	0.5	4.4	3.6			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	3.6	5.7	0.5	4.4	3.6			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	3.5	5.7	0.5	4.4	3.6			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	2.2	3.0	0.4	1.5	1.9			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	1.4	2.7	0.1	2.9	1.7			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.7			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.7			
Peace Corps	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.7			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	9.3	23.2	72.9
IFC	-	-	0.3	0.3
IDA	-	2.5	13.5	35.2
AFDB	-	5.6	7.4	21.6
UNDP	-	0.3	2.0	13.8
Other UN	-	0.7	-	2.0

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	14.0	16.7	86.6
United Kingdom	3.8	3.8	52.0
Canada	3.8	5.0	11.1
Sweden	2.5	2.3	7.5
Germany	0.8	1.3	5.0
Denmark	1.6	1.3	4.0
Netherlands	0.9	0.8	3.3
Other	0.6	2.2	3.7

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	-	NA	NA

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	-	-

NA - Not available

LESOTHO

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979[a] Estimated	FY 1980 Proposed
Technical Assistance	5.3	5.1	17.5
Total	5.3	5.1	17.5

a/ Funding from Development Assistance

U.S. INTEREST

U.S. interests in Lesotho are aimed at supporting the country's economic activities and encouraging peaceful transition to majority rule in southern Africa, helping Lesotho achieve greater economic self-reliance, raising the living standards of its people, and overcoming the economic and political dislocations that characterize the region.

DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Lesotho is included in the United Nations' list of 30 least developed countries. It lacks natural resources, trained manpower, physical and institutional infrastructure, and must cope with increasing population pressures. In 1977 agriculture provided a livelihood for about 90% of the population although per capita agricultural production has actually decreased during the past decade. Production is hampered by vast and rapid erosion (claiming an estimated 1% of the arable land annually), decreasing herd productivity, heavy dependence on women and children for labor, poor management and cultivation practices, and inadequate transportation and marketing infrastructure.

Lesotho's labor force is expanding much more rapidly (10-12,000 annually) than its job market (2-3,000 annually). Yet, Lesotho lacks skilled workers, entrepreneurs and people who can plan and execute development programs. Unmet basic needs in health, nutrition and housing are major problems. Lesotho's existing economic position is tenuous. Basotho migrants working in South Africa contribute more than half of Lesotho's GNP and government revenues. These and most other essential components of Lesotho's economy, such as supplies of oil, electricity and food, are more subject to control by the Republic of South Africa than Lesotho.

Difficulties along Lesotho's southeast border with Transkei and the removal by South Africa of the subsidy on maize exports to Lesotho have led to accelerated road building and attempts to increase food production and jobs at home.

Increased recurrent costs tied to expanded development spending are beginning to strain the national budget.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

The Government of Lesotho is committed to growth with equity and increased government spending in agriculture and rural development from 8.7% of the budget total in FY 75 to 34.9% in FY 79. Educational opportunities are expanding, particularly non-formal and vocational training.

TOTAL RESOURCES

Donor funding is increasing rapidly and accounts for 70-80% of development expenditures. The United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, the United States, Ireland, the World Bank, the UNDP, the Africa Development Bank, and the European Development Fund are major donors. A.I.D. and other donor efforts are coordinated and mutually supportive. Private U.S. banking flows are negligible. A Peace Corps program of 130 volunteers complements and reinforces the proposed A.I.D. assistance program of $17.5 million in FY 80.

The proposed $6.4 million in PL 480 (Title II) finances development efforts including a maternal and child feeding program and a Food for Work program for conservation activities and the construction and maintenance of village supply roads and tracks.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

Since the majority of Lesotho's population is dependent on subsistence agriculture, A.I.D. stresses rural

development. A.I.D. assists with program planning, soil conservation, aid to small farmers, and increasing rural income by encouraging local processing of mohair. Human needs are addressed through rural health development, including farmily planning and low income housing. Other activities include academic and skills training, education planning and curriculum reform. Both A.I.D. and the World Bank are helping Lesotho develop and maintain its rural road network. Given Lesotho's limited agricultural potential, economic viability cannot be reached or even approached purely through agricultural development. A.I.D. proposes to assess and, if feasible, to help exploit Lesotho's potential for small and medium scale industrialization.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

--Principal thrust is to conserve agriculture resources and reverse declines in food and livestock production. Simultaneously, we seek to help restructure production and employment.

--$6.7 million finances agriculture and rural development, $4.7 million - human resources, $1.7 million - health, $0.9 million - shelter, and $0.6 million - enterprise development. Also $6.4 million in PL 480 (Title II) finances maternal and child feeding, conservation, and village supply roads and tracks.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	8	13	13
PASA[c]	–	–	–
Contract	18	33	67
Total	26	46	80
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	37	46	107
Contract	4	2	9
Total	41	48	116

[a] *U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.*
[b] *FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.*
[c] *Participating agency technicians.*
[d] *Programmed during the fiscal year.*

LESOTHO

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	2,432	6,497	13,182
Total AID	2,432	6,497	13,182
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	3,658	5,165	6,422
Total P.L. 480	3,658	5,165	6,422
Total AID and P.L. 480	6,090	11,662	19,604

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		–		–		–
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		1,715		3,659		3,977
World Food Programs		1,943		1,506		2,445
Gov't-to-Gov't		–		–		–
Title II Total		3,658		5,165		6,422
Total P.L. 480		3,658		5,165		6,422

ACTING MISSION DIRECTOR Frank Campbell

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM LESOTHO

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
THABA BOSIU RURAL DEVELOPMENT		G	632-0031	72	2,685	2,456	---	229	---	---	---
LAND AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT		G	632-0048	75	1,910	1,685	390	---	---	225	---
LESOTHO AGR. SECTOR ANALYSIS		G	632-0064	77	286	204	---	82	---	---	---
FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH		G	632-0065	78	---	---	1,000	82	---	918	---
NUTRITION PLANNING		G	632-0066	TQ	215	215	---	---	---	---	---
PRODUCE MARKETING CORPORATION		G	632-0101	79	---	---	550	---	---	550	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,096	4,560	1,940	393	---	1,693	
GRANTS					5,096	4,560	1,940	393	---	1,693	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
POPULATION PLANNING											
RURAL HEALTH DEVELOPMENT		G	632-0058	77	40	40	200	150	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					40	40	200	150	---	---	
GRANTS					40	40	200	150	---	---	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
HEALTH											
RURAL HEALTH DEVELOPMENT		G	632-0058	77	855	238	600	471	---	796	---
RURAL WATER AND SANITATION		G	632-0088	79	---	---	1,000	---	---	1,000	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					855	238	1,600	471	---	1,796	
GRANTS					855	238	1,600	471	---	1,796	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
SOUTHERN AFR. DEV. PERSONNEL AND TRNG.		G	632-0030	73	1,486	1,135	---	182	---	169	---
INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS RESOURCE CENTER		G	632-0061	77	472	27	250	297	---	398	---
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING		G	632-0069	78	---	---	500	---	---	500	---
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO		G	632-0080	77	625	60	---	269	---	296	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,583	1,222	750	748	---	1,363	
GRANTS					2,583	1,222	750	748	---	1,363	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
LESOTHO LOW INCOME SHELTER		G	632-0089	77	325	152	---	173	---	---	---

* *Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM LESOTHO

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT		G	632-0206	79	---	---	574	100	---	250	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					325	152	574	273	---	250	
GRANTS					325	152	574	273	---	250	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE											
SOUTHERN AFR. DEV. PERSONNEL AND TRNG.		G	632-0030	73	302	50	---	202	---	50	---
THABA BOSIU RURAL DEVELOPMENT		G	632-0031	72	554	18	---	536	---	---	---
LAND AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	*	G	632-0048	75	641	45	---	400	42	238	---
RURAL HEALTH DEVELOPMENT	*	G	632-0058	77	147	27	---	120	512	---	891
INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS RESOURCE CENTER	*	G	632-0061	77	---	---	---	---	684	34	1,500
FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	*	G	632-0065	78	995	---	---	995	1,583	1,122	4,700
NUTRITION PLANNING		G	632-0066	TQ	189	50	---	99	---	40	---
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	*	G	632-0069	78	1 767	---	---	1,500	3,200	1,467	4,503
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO	*	G	632-0080	77	---	---	---	---	900	304	2,100
RURAL WATER AND SANITATION	*	G	632-0088	79	---	---	---	---	1,196	500	6,951
PRODUCE MARKETING CORPORATION	*	G	632-0101	79	---	---	---	---	2,396	1,750	3,554
AGRICULTURAL SURVEY/STATISTICS	*	G	632-0201	80	---	---	---	---	300	100	200
SMALL SCALE ENTERPRISES	*	G	632-0202	80	---	---	---	---	600	215	2,400
SHELTER DEV. AND COMMUNITY PLANNING	*	G	632-0203	80	---	---	---	---	900	275	3,100
ACCELERATED LAND PROTECTION	*	G	632-0204	80	---	---	---	---	750	210	2,102
UPGRADING ROAD CONSTRUCTION/MAINTENANCE	*	G	632-0205	80	---	---	---	---	2,785	1,185	5,215
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT		G	632-0206	79	---	---	---	---	---	---	382
GRAZING LANDS MANAGEMENT	*	G	632-0208	80	---	---	---	---	1,652	450	1,816
COTTAGE MOHAIR INDUSTRY(PVO)		G	632-0209	78	500	---	---	500	---	---	---
COMMODITY WAREHOUSING(PVO)		G	632-0210	78	250	---	---	110	---	140	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,345	190	---	4,462	17,500	8,080	
GRANTS					5,345	190	---	4,462	17,500	8,080	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					14,244	6,402	5,064	6,497	17,500	13,182	
GRANTS					14,244	6,402	5,064	6,497	17,500	13,182	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Land and Water Resource Development	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 42		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,983
NUMBER 632-0048 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 189	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To incorporate sound land use and water management principles into Lesotho's national agricultural development effort.

Background and Progress to Date: Massive loss of top soil through wind and water erosion is probably the single most serious agronomic problem faced by Lesotho's farmers and, consequently, by the nation at large. Resolution of this problem is thus a key to A.I.D.'s efforts to reinforce the rural development programs of the Government of Lesotho (GOL). To address the problem A.I.D. is helping the GOL carry out soil conservation efforts and establish the institutions necessary to maintain these efforts. An eight member project technical assistance team has enabled the GOL to establish a Conservation Division within the Ministry of Agriculture. The Division develops land use plans with farmers and makes available technical and management assistance to help the small farmer maintain the usefulness of his land.

Extensive participant training has been completed under the project so that every A.I.D. technician now has a trained counterpart, and trained conservation officers have been assigned to each of the nine districts. The Conservation Division, under Basotho leadership, has assumed responsibility for the special conservation activities previously carried out with donor assistance under various area-based projects. Conservation construction works and conservation plans are being developed on schedule.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOL - $2 million for salaries, administrative, operational and logistical costs over the life of the project. U.K., UNDP, IBRD are providing general financial support to the Conservation Division.

Beneficiaries: An estimated 50,000 rural families receive direct benefits at a life-of-project cost per family of $60.

FY 1980 Program: During FY 80 the number of U.S. technicians will be reduced as Basotho personnel replace them. Most participants will have returned and most in-service training will have been completed. A major evaluation will take place during this last year of project funding.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Land and water use projects underway	12
Land and water plans developed	16
Trained staff in established positions	43
MOA capacity to design and construct works	x
Mobile field service unit in operation	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 1980 ($000)
Personnel:	
3 Short-term (4pm)	27
Other Costs:	
Local transportation and office supplies	15
Total	42

U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,551	1,730	821
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	390 a/	400	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,941	2,130	811
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	42	-	2,983

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Near East Foundation
International Institute for Education

a/ Funding from functional appropriations.

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Rural Health Development	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 512		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,245
NUMBER 632-0058 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 192	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To upgrade the planning and administrative capacity in the Ministry of Health (MOH) and to train new health workers required for the rural component of a national health services delivery system.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Lesotho has as its objectives during its current development plan to (1) improve and expand health services in the rural areas and (2) strengthen preventive health services. The major health problems are susceptible to preventive measures provided the country can give the population access to medical and health care. This project will give in-service training to 125 registered nurses to enable them to provide primary medical diagnosis and treatment as well as deliver preventive health services. It will also train 165 nurse assistants to perform some routine nursing functions and 1,000 village health workers to provide elementary services in their own village. It will also provide assistance to the MOG in planning and managing delivery of rural health services. The first members of the technical services team enter the field in early FY 79.

Host Country and Other Donors: Government of Lesotho contributions covering salaries, training facilities, office space, housing (and furnishings), trainee personal allowances and family allowances, administrative overhead and personnel, transportation, training materials and other program costs will be about $700,000 for the life of the project. The Private Health Association of Lesotho (PHAL), which has already begun training of nurse assistants, will have contributed about $94,000 for the training of 165 nurse assistants at the end of the project.

Beneficiaries: The entire population of the rural areas of the country (approximately 1,000,000 people) will benefit from improved health services integrating curative and preventive activities and extending the reach of both. Creation of an integrated system based on 17 rural health services areas (with a clinic at the center of each) provides nationwide health coverage. Training nurse clinicians to staff the clinics will extend to the rural areas the best curative services the country can afford. One thousand village health workers will, with the support of the rest of the health services hierarchy, work with the public in gaining mass acceptance of preventive health practices. Life of project cost per trainee is $2,515.

FY 1980 Program: FY 80 will see initial introduction of the planning and management system drawn up during the previous year and commencement of training programs for the nurse clinicians. Training of nurse assistants will continue and an additional class will be graduated.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Introduction and installation of a new planning and management system	x
Nurse clinicians trained	125
Nurse assistants trained	165
Village health workers trained (through 1984)	1,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Personnel:	
3 Long-term U.S. (48pm)	318
Participants:	
7 Long-term Academic U.S. (84pm)	91
4 Short-term Non-academic U.S. (7pm)	14
Commodities:	
Family planning and training supplies	89
Total	512

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,042	305	737
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	800 a/	741	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,842	1,046	796
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	512	891	3,245

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

University of Hawaii

a/ Funding from Functional Accounts.

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Instructional Materials and Resource Center (IMRC)	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 684	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,906

NUMBER		PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
632-0061 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	FY 79, Annex A, Africa Programs, p.193	FY 77	FY 83	FY 84

Purpose: Establish and institutionalize an Instructional Materials and Resource Center within the National Teachers Training College (NTTC) which will be capable of: (a) preparing instructional materials and teaching resources for the pre-service and in-service teacher training requirements of the NTTC, and (b) preparing prototype instructional materials and teaching resources for the primary and junior-secondary schools.

Background and Progress to Date: A revised curriculum is needed to replace the classically academic curriculum now in use with one that will combine a basic education with skills that the student needs to become productively employed. To help meet this need, Lesotho is establishing at the NTTC a capacity for designing and testing materials, training teachers in their use, and producing them in limited quantities for distribution to teachers. The initial A.I.D. contribution to curriculum improvement, under an agreement signed in September 1977, consists of two technicians who arrived in FY 78 to assist in the development of prototype instructional materials and to plan a program for continuing materials development, production, distribution, and evaluation. The materials will be used by the NTTC in the training of primary and junior-secondary teachers. Provided that the technicians are successful in developing a program design acceptable to all concerned, A.I.D. will assist the NTTC to undertake, beginning in late FY 79 or early FY 80, full-scale program implementation.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL is paying the basic local salaries, providing housing, and furnishing standard GOL benefits and allowances to the two U.S. technicians. It is furnishing participants to be trained to take the place of the two U.S. technicians and is adding staff to the NTTC. In sum, it intends to increase the recurrent budget of the NTTC from $192,000 in 1975-76 to $1,300,000 in 1979-80. Among the donors providing complementary assistance are the Danish, British, and West German Governments and the United Nations.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 230,000 primary and junior-secondary students and their 4,500 teachers who will have access to better instructional materials. Life of project cost per student beneficiary is $12.60.

FY 80 Program: Full scale production will be under way in FY 80 after having been developed during FY 78 and FY 79. The implementation emphasis will be on the production of instructional materials for teachers, training of counterparts, and on establishing a system for evaluating materials.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Instructional materials revised for the primary and junior-secondary schools	x
Curriculum materials development professionals trained	6
Media centers established	4

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:		(FY 80 ($000)
Personnel:	3 long-term (36 pm)	210
	2 short-term (2 pm)	20
Participants:	4 long-term U.S. (72 pm)	78
	2 short-term U.S. (4 pm)	6
Commodities:	Vehicles and equipment for production center	100
Construction:	Media Production Center	270
	Total	684

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	472	27	445
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	250 a/	297	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	722	324	398
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	684	1,500	2,906

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Institute for International Education

a/ Funding from functional appropriations.

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Farming Systems Research	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 1,583		LIFE OF PROJECT 8,278
NUMBER 632-0065 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 190	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To create more productive agricultural enterprise mixes which are acceptable to farmers, sensitive to farmer's management ability, appropriate to the resources available, and protective of the land base.

Background and Progress to Date: An overriding problem confronting Lesotho's agricultural development is the absence of integrated farming systems adapted to the needs of small farmers for higher output and improved soil protection. Government personnel shortages and financial limitations now inhibit adequate analysis and design of appropriate farming systems. In agricultural research some biological and physical work has been started, particularly on irrigation, variety trials and management practices, but numerous gaps remain. A.I.D. and the Government of Lesotho are collaborating closely in this applied research project to develop optimum field-tested combinations of crop and livestock farm enterprises which can improve the productivity and quality of life of small farmers. The project aims to develop within the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) an ability to carry on necessary research, and among small farmers, a receptiveness toward applying research results as appropriate. Field activities will be underway in mid-FY 79 with the arrival of a U.S. (nine-member) institutional contract team

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL will provide $832 thousand for technicians, general services, training, and commodities.

Beneficiaries: The benefits of this project will accrue to small farmers whose income will be increased through adoption of more productive farm enterprise mixes. The agricultural sector consists of approximately 190,000 families. While it is hoped that nearly all of these will benefit from this project ultimately, the direct beneficiaries during the life of the project are conservatively estimated at 10%, or 19,000 families. Cost per family is $435.

FY 1980 Program: During FY 80 published results of the Farming Systems Research Section will be disseminated to all relevant GOL divisions and alternative strategies for MOA/farmer communications and education will be developed. A survey and analysis of rural attitudes and aspirations will be performed and technological/sociological/economic research activities will be structured.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Farming Systems Research Unit	1
Farming Systems Developed and Tested	3
Alternative Strategies for Reaching Farmers	3
Trained Basotho Personnel	26
Research and Information Data Base	1
Agriculture Research Library	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 1980 ($000)
Personnel:	
9 Long-term (144pm)	1,045
Participants:	
10 Long-term Academic U.S. (120pm)	148
4 Short-term Non-Academic U.S. (12pm)	35
Commodities:	
Laboratory and Library office equipment, books and periodicals	15
Other Costs	
Local costs for testing & demonstrations	340
Total	1,583

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	995	–	995
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000 a/	1,077	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,995	1,077	918
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,583	4,700	8,278

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Washington State University

a/ Funding from functional appropriations.

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05 (10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Manpower Development and Training	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 3,200		LIFE OF PROJECT 9,970
NUMBER 632-0069 NEW ☐ GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, pp. 194 and 167	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To reduce critical manpower constraints to development, mainly in the fields selected by the U.S. Congressional mandate, while strengthening the public sector's institutional capability to meet the development needs of the country.

Background and Progress to Date: For historical, political and administrative reasons, Lesotho, like Botswana and Swaziland, has fewer trained personnel than most other former British territories in Africa. Thus, professional ranks of the civil services are still dominated by expatriates, and a critical shortage of trained local manpower exists in technical and general management areas. Lesotho's development programs and the development process are increasing the need for technical and general management expertise. Scarce administrative manpower is stretched thinly across a wide variety of development activities so that the limited ability to plan and implement development programs adequately has become a major constraint on Lesotho's absorptive capacity and, in turn, on her ability to carry out urgently needed development programs.

A.I.D. is providing professional and technical training for selected participants to fill key development related positions, thus helping to meet the Government of Lesotho's (GOL's) objective of localization. U.S. technicians will fill key development related positions temporarily, pending the return of trained Basotho participants.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOL will provide for technicians, on a case-by-case basis, basic salaries, allowances, and other benefits. For all technicians, the GOL will provide office space, job related transportation, and other support. It will also bear certain costs in support of in-country and overseas training. The life of project GOL contribution is estimated at $1,518,000.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries are the approximately 496 Basotho who will receive participant and in-country training via the project. The entire population of Lesotho should ultimately benefit from this project by its contribution to an increased GOL capability to plan, design, and implement national development programs. The project cost per capita measured against number of formal trainees is $20,100.

FY 80 Program: The technicians funded in FY 78 and FY 79 will continue in place and an additional 10-14 technicians will be recruited. Participant training for Basotho to replace the technicians will continue apace. FY 80 activity combines ongoing Southern Africa Academic Skills Training Project activities in Lesotho with Southern Africa Manpower Development Project.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Basotho trained outside the country to replace U.S. technicians	70
Basotho trained in-country	420
"Spin-off" donor supported projects	6

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 1980 ($000)
Personnel:	
14 Long-term (336 pm)	1,960
10 Short-term (14 pm)	120
Participants:	
24 Long-term academic U.S. (576 pm)	678
16 Long-term academic Africa (192 pm)	96
10 Short-term non-academic (30 pm)	66
Other Costs:	
In-country training: 70 short-term (140 pm)	280
Total	3,200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,767	-	1,767
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500 a/	1,500	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,267	1,500	767
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,200	8,033	13,500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

a/ Funding from functional appropriations.

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
National University of Lesotho	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 900		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,625
NUMBER 632-0080 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p.195	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To expand the capacity of the Institute (formerly Division) of Extra-mural Services (IEMS) of the National University of Lesotho (NUL) to offer post secondary and other educational opportunities to the adult community.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Lesotho (GOL) has identified the need to make educational opportunities accessible to larger numbers and ranges of people and shape educational programs to the requirements of national development. In line with this need, the NUL is establishing a campus in Maseru devoted to short-term and after-hours programs for adults in fields pertinent to national development and to career opportunities. This program is the equivalent of a general adult education program in the United States. The project will pay particular attention to the involvement of women in the adult training program because of their existing and potential role in rural and urban development.

Under an agreement signed late in FY 77, A.I.D. is helping to assess and plan development of the IEMS facilities and programs. An academic planning officer for the NUL was brought on board during FY 78. An architectural engineering study is to be performed during FY 79, and two program development officers will be brought on board.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL is contributing an estimated life of project amount of $191,000. The contribution is to fund basic salaries and allowances for U.S. technicians, provide local staff, certain trainee costs, office space, equipment, and land for the campus at Maseru. Four other donors, Canada, Britain, Denmark, and the United Nations, are providing complementary assistance to the NUL.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be those adults who obtain middle-level training through IEMS. The IEMS clientele will be associated with development ministries and have responsibilities which directly impact on the greater rural population. Increased effectiveness brought about by IEMS courses will improve overall GOL community services to the Basotho people. Cost per graduate in a 20-year stream of graduates is $360 based on an average of 500 graduates per year.

FY 80 Program: The NUL IEMS will continue to expand both in numbers of courses offered and numbers of adults registered in these courses. Instructional materials for the courses will be prepared and/or revised and Basotho will be in training in the U.S. to return to become instructors in the IEMS program. On-the-job training at IEMS will be conducted by U.S. advisors. A practical research evaluation program will be established.

Major Outputs:	All Years
IEMS campus constructed and equipped	X
Trained staff in place	10
Courses developed	X
IEMS graduates	210

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Personnel: 13 long-term, (66 pm)	400
2 short-term, (5 pm)	40
Participants: 5 U.S. academic, (55 pm)	64
Commodities: educational equipment	100
Construction: classrooms, faculty houses and dormitory	296
Total	900

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	625	60	565
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	269	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	625	329	296
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	900	2,100	3,625

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Overseas Liaison Committee of the American Council on Education; Institute for International Education

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Rural Water and Sanitation	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 1,196		LIFE OF PROJECT 9,147
NUMBER 632-0088 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 188	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To develop the institutional capability of the Village Water Supply Section(VWS) to plan, install, and maintain village water supply systems; to extend the availability of clean water in rural Lesotho.

Background and Progress to Date: About 94% of the 1.2 million people of Lesotho reside in areas not served by municipal water systems. Most people use water carried by hand over varying distances and, therefore, highly susceptible to contamination. The Ministry of Rural Development has limited capacity to design and construct new rural water supply systems (about ten per year) and to maintain existing ones (about 36% of which are estimated to be completely non-functional or functioning improperly). A backlog of about 500 village requests for new water supply systems (requests often accompanied by local financial contributions) verifies the "felt need" by the rural populace for improved water supply. The Government of Lesotho (GOL) envisages the completion of at least 200 additional water supply systems during the project and improved maintenance of 97 existing systems. An A.I.D. financed study has recommended major A.I.D. capital and technical assistance to assist construction and maintenance.

Initial funding in FY 1979 will provide a five person team of engineers to occupy key positions in an expanded Village Water Supply Section, long-term training for four participants, initial construction of new systems, and supplies.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL will fund additional personnel to join the VWS , provide land for construction of additional personnel to join the VWS, provide land for construction of additional VWS activities, and fund recurrent costs for drilling operations and transport. The villages are expected to contribute $50,000 cash and $600,000 in self-help labor. The United Kingdom and the European Development Fund will continue to provide personnel and capital assistance. The Peace Corps will provide five volunteers.

Beneficiaries: The project will construct, rebuild, or maintain approximately 433 water supply systems. The systems will provide clean water for household use to approximately 150,000 people; that is about 15% of the rural population. Life of project cost per direct beneficiary will be $82.

FY 80 Program: Training and technical assistance will be provided to improve organizational structure and maintenance capacity and to complete design for the construction of five "model" water supply systems.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Maintenance capacity servicing one-third existing systems annually	X
Existing systems restored to operational status	97
New systems constructed	200
Technical staff and village representatives trained	115
Improved procedures for system construction and maintenance	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Personnel: 5 long-term (64 pm)	400
Participants: 4 long-term academic U.S. (56 pm)	62
Commodities: Pipe, pumps, tools, vehicles	604
Other Costs: Local in-service training	130
Total	1,196

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000 a/	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,000	-	1,000
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,196	6,951	9,147

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

a/ Funding from functional appropriations

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Produce Marketing Corporation (PMC)	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 2,396		LIFE OF PROJECT 6,500
NUMBER 632-0101 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 191	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To establish a viable and efficient national agricultural marketing system, providing commercial inputs and produce marketing services which are conducive to increasing agricultural production for all Basotho farmers.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Lesotho's (GOL) five-year Basic Agricultural Services Program (BASP) constitutes the core of a long-term agricultural development strategy. The nationwide agricultural inputs, extension, research and other services are essential to increased agricultural production and higher income for Lesotho's small-scale farmers who constitute 90% of the population. A critical element of BASP is the strengthening of the existing Produce Marketing Corporation (PMC). This project will assist the PMC in its tasks of input and crop purchase, storage, distribution and sale. Project inputs will include a five-person technical assistance team, commodities (including transport, processing and office equipment), participant and in-country training. Local cost support will be provided for construction and a portion of recurrent operational budgets. These inputs are designed to contribute to A.I.D.'s basic program objective of reinforcing Lesotho's rural development program.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL will provide financing for PMC's service (non-commercial) activities and working capital to purchase production inputs for sale to farmers. A second donor, the UK's Tropical Products Institute (TPI), will provide technical assistance and specialized equipment in post harvest technology. Estimated contributions: GOL, $5,240,000; TPI, $320,000.

Beneficiaries: While all of the 190,000 farm families will ultimately be served by the PMC, approximately one third of that number will realize benefits during the life of the project at a cost per family benefitted of $63.50.

FY 80 Program: During FY 80, the U.S. technical team will concentrate on tasks relating to input puchase, storage, distribution and sale, and the PMC's handling of purchase of agricultural crops, their storage and sale. In-country and U.S. training will continue. Construction of warehouses, offices and workshops started in FY 79 will be completed.

Major Outputs:	All Years
PMC Headquarters constructed	1
Vehicle workshop constructed	1
Railhead (wholesale) stores established	3
Unit level stores operating	19
Retail outlets operating	65

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Personnel: 5 long-term (108 pm)	540
Participants: 6 long-term academic U.S. (84 pm)	96
Commodities: Office equipment and vehicles	300
Construction: Warehouses, office, workshop	1,000
Other Costs: Working capital (for purchase of crops)	460
Total	2,396

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	550 a/	0	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	550	0	550
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,396	3,554	6,500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected.

a/ Funding from functional appropriation

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Agricultural Survey/Statistics	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 300		LIFE OF PROJECT 500
NUMBER 632-0201 NEW [X] GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To provide the Planning Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) with resources for the collection and analysis of data relevant to the needs of the planning process.

Background and Progress to Date: The Lesotho Agricultural Sector Analysis Project (LASA) was initiated in 1977. The purpose of LASA is to develop within the Government of Lesotho (GOL) capacity to implement, update and utilize sector analysis as a planning tool in evaluating alternative strategies for economic and social development in the agricultural sector. During implementation of LASA and other A.I.D. activities in agriculture, it was found that the MOA did not have the ability to produce needed information rapidly for specific problems. This situation required the MOA to divert planning officers from their regular functions to conduct surveys or otherwise produce the needed data. More often the MOA was forced to continue planning and implementation without the benefit of critical information, such as fertilizers used and costs of production per acre, to the detriment of agricultural development. This project will assist the GOL in developing the capacity to generate special studies in support of specific policy questions and problems.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL will provide the local staff and data processing facilities needed to store, process and analyze statistical data generated from project field surveys and from other statistics-producing agencies. The GOL will also assume an increasing share (100% by the end of the project) of the local budget required by the new Statistics Section in the Planning Unit. Estimated GOL contribution is $150,000.

Beneficiaries: As a project directed at strengthening the institution responsible for planning in the MOA, benefits to the rural poor target group will necessarily be indirect. The increased capability of the MOA to plan and implement agricultural development activities will ultimately benefit all rural families engaged in agriculture, some 90% of the population or approximately 190,000 families at a cost of $2.60 per household.

FY 1980 Program: A Statistics Section will be established with the arrival of the U.S. funded Section Leader. One national field survey on priority agricultural issues will be underway concurrent with field training for survey supervisors and enumerators. One participant will begin U.S. training.

Major Outputs	All Years
National surveys on priority agricultural issues	2
Regional or selected area surveys	4
Established agricultural data bank	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 1980 ($000)
Personnel:	
1 Long-term (24pm)	180
Participants:	
1 Long-term U.S. (24pm)	30
Commodities:	
Vehicle, office supplies	50
Other Costs:	
Recurrent Costs	40
Total	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	300	200	500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Small Scale Enterprises	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 600		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000
NUMBER 632-0202 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To assist the Government of Lesotho (GOL) in establishing small-scale businesses and creating employment in light industry.

Background: Lesotho is faced with a severe problem of job creation even if employment opportunities for Basotho are not reduced in South Africa as is anticipated. One of the goals of the GOL's development plan is to increase its revenue-generating capacity through development of export and import substitutions enterprises. The GOL hopes to create 7,250 new jobs in the non-agriculture sector over a five year period primarily through efforts of the Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC) and the Basotho Enterprises Development Corporation (BEDCO). LNDC concentrates on promoting industrial areas, provision of industrial buildings, equity participation on loan guarantees for joint ventures and promotional activities. BEDCO provides credit, work space and extension services to encourage locally-owned enterprises. Under the project, three long-term technicians would help LNDC and BEDCO create new enterprises, strengthen existing ones, train Basotho in various necessary skills and conduct the necessary feasibility studies to determine the potential viability of different industries. The project would also provide seed money to LNDC and BEDCO to enhance their credit capabilities and to hire additional staff to conduct expanded activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Ministry of Commerce and Industries is responsible for furthering development of Bashtho enterprises. With the Institute of Public Administration, it has conducted training courses for Basotho businessmen. Precise contributions to this project will be determined during the course of project design. Canada and Germany provide complementary assistance to the LNDC.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries will be Basotho entrepreneurs needing assistance in strengthening, expanding or creating new businesses and workers currently underemployed or unemployed. Based upon an estimated 7,500 beneficiaries, project costs per beneficiary will be $400.

FY 1980 Programs: During the initial year, surveys will be undertaken and completed on industries and services enterprises, marketing projections, etc. Training will be initiated.

Major Outputs:	All Years
A critical analysis of business opportunities	X
A strengthened training institution for management personnel	1
Establishment of necessary trades courses	X
Pilot sandstone quarry and stone dressing works to help localize the construction industry	X
Establishment of new industrial sites outside of Maseru	2
Trained craftsmen in various vocational skills	500

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Personnel (long-term, 27 pm)	180
Participants:	
Long-term academic U.S. (60 pm)	70
Short-term non-academic U.S. (12 pm)	39
Commodities related to small industry promotion	50
Other Costs: Surveys, local training, seed money to LNDC and BEDCO	261
Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	2,400	3,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Shelter Development and Community Planning	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 900		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,000
NUMBER 632-0203 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: Design and construct low cost housing for low income people of Lesotho in conjunction with development of a long range integrated national community planning and housing policy.

Background: Reasonable shelter is scarce in Lesotho. Much of the population is inadequately housed, especially in view of the harsh weather. Lack of adequate, affordable housing often frustrates Government of Lesotho efforts to develop outlying areas. Disorganized squatter settlements, lacking basic services, are growing up around the towns. Rational community planning and low cost housing are essential to reverse this unhappy state of affairs, which is being exacerbated by the return of workers from South Africa and rapid population growth. The Government is undertaking steps in this direction with several bills before the parliament which, if passed, will mandate an improved national housing policy and more effective land use. To fulfill this mandate, technical assistance is required to establish the necessary housing and community planning institutional framework. Outside capital funds are required for low cost housing construction. Given Lesotho's position among the poorest nations, concessional terms are required.

A.I.D. proposes to provide technical assistance, training and low cost housing grant construction funds. The A.I.D. technicians would staff newly established GOL agencies responsible for housing and community planning programs. They would help design and implement programs for low cost shelter in various communities. A.I.D. capital funds would be contributed to a revolving loan fund to finance low-income shelter in these communities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL will pay staff and other recurrent costs. It will provide housing sites. Canada is providing $3,000,000 for housing in various areas around the country. That activity will benefit from the community planning aspect of this project. The IBRD is also planning to assist in the housing sector.

Beneficiaries: The 4,000 low income, poorly housed Basotho families who will receive housing loans will be the direct beneficiaries of the project at a cost per family of $1,000.

FY 80 Program: During this initial year, technical assistance and training will commence and funds will be made available to the GOL to begin construction and sale of the initial group of houses.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Trained staff for housing and community planning institutions	16
Shelter development areas established with sites and services installed and shelters constructed	5
Community plans developed	5
Community planning unit institutionalized	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Personnel: 4 long-term, (54 pm)	320
Participants:	
4 academic U.S., (60 pm)	70
6 non-academic U.S., (24 pm)	45
Commodities: Office & training supplies & vehicles	75
Other Costs: Revolving Loan Fund	390
Total	900

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	900	3,100	4,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Accelerated Land Protection	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 750		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,852
NUMBER 632-0204 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☒ CONTINUING ☐	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To conserve and manage Lesotho's land resources by accelerating the installation of appropriate conservation measures and the adoption of land use plans.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Lesotho (GOL) gives its highest priority to increasing the productivity of agriculture which provides a livelihood for 90% of the population. Since only 12% of Lesotho's land is arable, the preservation and proper management of the land is paramount to agricultural development. A.I.D.'s initial assistance in this area began with the integration of conservation activities with appropriate farming practices in the area-based Thaba Bosiu Project. A.I.D. also supports the Land and Water Resources Project as an institution building activity to provide the Conservation Division with the capability to plan and carry out all programs for utilization and conservation of land and water resources. A major evaluation of conservation programs conducted in early 1978 resulted in several recommendations aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of national conservation activities. This project will incorporate these improvements into an expanded conservation program while ensuring the most appropriate mix of labor versus capital employment in conservation by combining village labor with specialized equipment.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL will provide the professional and field level staff necessary for the supervision and implementation of conservation plans and construction. Additionally, the existing facilities and equipment of the Conservation Division will be utilized with supplemental equipment/supplies provided under the project. Labor from Food for Peace programs will also be used where appropriate. Estimated GOL contribution is $400,000.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries include a significant proportion of the rural population (190,000 households) who are engaged in crop and livestock farming. Initial beneficiaries will be those most actively engaged in agriculture and who participate with the Conservation Division in designing, constructing and maintaining conservation works for their village area. Life of project cost per family benefited is $570 based on the initial expectation of almost 5,000 families participating.

FY 80 Program: The two project technicians (equipment specialist and conservation extension officer) will arrive and begin developing tests for more effective utilization of capital/labor resources in conservation. Construction of an equipment workshop will begin and commodities will be ordered. Participating village areas for labor/capital construction tests will be selected.

Major Outputs	All Years
Equipment workshop constructed	1
Village conservation plans implemented	9
Villagers employed in conservation construction/ maintenance	5,000
Equipment operators and extension officers trained	12

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	FY 1980 ($000)
Personnel: 2 long-term (30 pm)	180
Participants: 6 long-term academic U.S. (72 pm)	84
Construction: workshop	250
Commodities: construction equipment	206
Other Costs: local costs	30
Total	750

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	750.	2,102	2,852

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Road Maintenance and Construction Upgrading	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 2,785		LIFE OF PROJECT 8,000
NUMBER 632-0205 NEW [X] GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: The project purpose is to ensure access from southeastern and southern Lesotho to the country's more developed western lowlands through replacement of a key bridge and efficient maintenance of the Southern Perimeter Road.

Background: To help Lesotho withstand economic pressures arising from the "independence" of Transkei on Lesotho's southern border, and to help Lesotho fulfill an essential condition to economic development of its southern region where 25% of the people live, A.I.D. funded in FY 78 economic studies, design, and construction of the Southern Perimeter Road from Outhing to Qacha's Nek in southeastern Lesotho. Due to limited funds, two major elements of the project could not be funded in FY 78, that is, support for GOL maintenance capabilities and replacement of the 100 year-old Seaka Bridge. The GOL has limited capacity to maintain its rapidly expanding road network. Analyses carried out as part of the A.I.D. feasibility study and an AFDB-funded nationwide road maintenance study point out critical weaknesses in manpower, organization and the availability of maintenance equipment. This project will finance technical assistance, training and necessary equipment and shop tools to increase GOL road maintenance capacity and to ensure that the Southern Perimeter Road, being constructed in an earlier construction project is properly maintained. Additionally, a critical 100 year-old bridge over the Senqu (Orange) River will be replaced.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOL will provide $2,700,000 in personnel, salaries, logistics, and recurrent budget support. The IBRD will provide complementary assistance in the form of additional maintenance centers, training, and maintenance equipment--including establishment of one equipment intensive and two labor intensive maintenance brigades. IBRD assistance will total $7,600,000.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be the 300,000 people (one-fourth of the country's population) in the road's zone of influence who will benefit from increased access to government services, access to agricultural inputs, improved marketing channels for their produce and increased availability of consumer goods. Cost per beneficiary is $27.00 per direct beneficiary.

FY 1980 Program: Initially, FY 80 funding would provide for construction of one regional maintenance center, expansion/upgrading of four district centers for the southern region, staffing of the three regional maintenance centers with an expatriate maintenance engineer in each, construction of staff housing, training, budget support, and procurement of maintenance equipment. This support, in conjunction with a substantial IBRD input into the building of Lesotho's road maintenance capabilities, will contribute significantly toward the building of Lesotho's institution responsible for maintenance of their national road network.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Replacement of Seaka Bridge	1
Regional center constructed/equipped	1
Regional centers more fully staffed	3
District centers expanded/refurbished/re-equipped	4

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Personnel (long-term 72 pm)	480
Participants: 6 long-term academic U.S. (132 pm)	160
Construction: maintenance centers and houses	985
Commodities: Vehicles and equipment	860
Other Costs: Local materials and in-country training	300
Total	2,785

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,785	5,215	8,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Grazing Lands Management	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 1,652		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,468
NUMBER 632-0208 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☒ CONTINUING ☐	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To preserve and increase animal production and the productivity of Lesotho's grazing lands.

Background: Lesotho is ecologically and climatically suited to raising livestock, and by tradition and inclination the Basotho are stockmen. Depleted grazing land and overstocking have, however, impeded development of Lesotho's livestock industry for several generations. The Government of Lesotho's (GOL's) Five Year Development Plan, 1975/76-1979/80, recognizes that improvement of grazing lands will require enforceable regulation of timing, type and numbers of stock on designated areas, demarcation of areas for exclusive use of livestock associations within area based projects, closing off excessively overgrazed areas with close control after recovery, selective fencing, reseeding, range fertilization, shrub removal, and regrassing of marginal lands now under cultivation. This project will assist the GOL in developing the institutional capability in a newly established Range Management Division to fulfill this responsibility.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will support GOL and other donor projects directed at increasing the productivity of the national livestock herd. In addition, this activity will extend, on a national basis, the successful experiences of area-based range and livestock projects such as Thaba Tseka and Sehlabathebe Grazing Schemes. The GOL will provide office space, educational and research facilities, counterpart staff and a share of the Division's operating budget.

Beneficiaries: Since 90% of the rural population belong to the 190,000 households which work arable land or keep five units of livestock, the rural poor will ultimately benefit by the preservation and improvement of Lesotho's natural range and croplands. Increases in livestock productivity stemming from this and related projects will benefit the rural poor by the greater availability of high-protein meat sources and employment generation in animal transport, carcass processing, forage production and wool/mohair processing. Approximately 19,000 families, 10% of the target group, should benefit directly during the life of the project at a cost per family of $182.50 per family.

FY 80 Program: In the initial year a six person team (five range management officers plus one lecturer in range management) will arrive to staff the Range Division. Land use surveys will be initiated and instruction in range management will begin at the Agricultural College.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Grazing area demonstrations established	6
Farmer/herder training program	1
Range management courses taught at Agriculture College	X
Range Management Division established	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Personnel: 6 Long-term Academic U.S. (96 pm)	667
Participants: 8 Long-term Academic U.S. (180 pm)	210
Construction: Housing and office	75
Commodities: Survey and office equipment	490
Other Costs: Recurrent costs	210
Total	1,652

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,652	1,816	3,468

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: MALAWI

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 5,677

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 140

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) 7.0%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 2.3% (1970-1976) 9.8%

% national income received by low 20% of population . (1970) 5.7

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 41.0 male 39.4 female 42.6
(1965-1970) total 38.5 male 37.0 female 40.1

Literacy rate ..... (1972) total 22% male n.a. female n.a.
(1966) total 22% male 34% female 12%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954–77) 2.4%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 45

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1973) 260

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistance	corn	48	(1976)
Cash	tobacco	3	(1976)

Major agricultural exports .. (1976) tobacco, tea

Major agricultural imports .. (1975) cereals, tobacco

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1970) 88%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 86 (75) 98 (76) 103

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 115 (75) 158 (76) 152

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) -29 (75) -60 (76) -49

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 3.2 (75) 2.8 (76) 6.0
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 0.7 (75) 0.8 (76) 1.3

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) .....(1975) 61 (76) 26 (77) 88
Equivalent to 4.5 months of imports (1977)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977) tobacco, tea, sugar

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 10 (76) 18 (77) 23
as % of total exports ..... (1975) 7 (76) 11 (77) 11

Major imports ...(1976) manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, building and construction materials

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 9 (76) 7 (77) 9
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 3.6 (76) 3.4 (77) 3.8

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) -112 (76) -40 (77) -30

Main trading partners ..... U.K., other E.E.C., South Africa

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 37.5

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 13
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 7.2

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.5%

% population in urban areas ..... (1966) 5 (1971) 10

Total births per 1,000 population .....(1973) 48

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 45.4 (15-64 yrs.) 51.3 (65+ yrs.) 3.3

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 176

People per physician ..... (1973) 38,900

Major causes of death (1977) pneumonia, malaria, gastrointestinal diseases

Major disease(s) ... (1970) parasitic infections, dysentery, childhood diseases

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1973) 105

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. ( ) n.a.

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:

Primary ... (ages 5-14)	(1974)	total 75.6	male 56.6	female 34.9
Secondary .. (15-19)	(1974)	total 3.8	male 5.5	female 2.0
Post Secondary (20-24)	(1973)	total 0.2	male 0.5	female 0.0

Energy production as % of consumption .....(1970) 8

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY MALAWI

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	0.7	0.6	*	0.6	0.3			
Loans	–	–	–	–	–			
Grants	0.7	0.6	*	0.6	0.3			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1			
Loans	–	–	–	–	–			
Grants	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	–	–	–	–	–			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.4	0.4	*	0.5	0.2			
Loans	–	–	–	–	–			
Grants	0.4	0.4	–	0.5	0.2			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	–	–	–	–	–			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	–	–	–	–	–			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	–	–	–	–	–			
Title II - Total Grants	0.4	0.4	*	0.5	0.2			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.4	0.4	*	0.5	0.2			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	–	–	–	–	–			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.2	0.2	*	*	*			
Loans	–	–	–	–	–			
Grants	0.2	0.2	*	*	*			
Peace Corps	0.2	0.2	*	*	*			
Other	–	–	–	–	–			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ – TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	0.1	69.5	42.7	251.2
IBRD	–	17.0	3.0	29.2
IFC	–	9.0	–	15.0
IDA	0.1	15.0	21.2	132.9
AFDB	–	24.7	–	35.5
UNDP	–	3.8	6.6	24.6
Other UN	–	–	2.4	4.5
EEC	–	–	9.5	9.5

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	45.4	54.3	300.2
United Kingdom	24.7	22.2	187.2
Canada	10.4	14.8	42.2
Germany	1.7	8.8	31.1
Denmark	4.4	4.4	25.5
Netherlands	3.3	2.8	10.1
Other	0.9	1.3	4.1

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977.	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	–	–	–

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	–	–	–

MALAWI

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 a/ Estimated	FY 1980 Proposed
Development Assistance	-	3.3	5.5
Total	-	3.3	5.5

a/ Development Assistance

U.S. INTERESTS

This small landlocked country is on the United Nation's list of the world's 30 least developed countries. U.S. interests are developmental. U.S. support for Malawi's sound development programs is designed to improve rural incomes and quality of life.

DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Malawi has virtually no known mineral resources. Over the last 15 years it has achieved an annual growth of 6.5% through concentration on agriculture--estate crops for export and foreign exchange earnings, and small farmer agriculture. The latter has made the country self-sufficient in food, and provided a basis to increase small farmer incomes through cash crops.

A shortage of trained personnel is the most significant limitation on Malawi's development. It is compounded by pressure for rapid development and an equal pressure to decrease dependence upon expatriate managers. An estimated 17% of skilled workers are non-Malawians; this percentage increases sharply at the senior managerial positions.

In some areas unsanitary conditions persist because of contaminated water and low levels of health education. Provincial infrastructure and more extension workers are needed to help achieve the goal of a 100% increase in small farmer income in seven years.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Malawi is now able to finance all of its recurrent budget requirements from its own resources. About 30% of the 1977/78 budget goes into education, health and agriculture. To finance its development budget, Malawi depends almost entirely on donor assistance. The capital budget has expanded from $47.3 million in 1974/75 to $140.8 million five years later. Following a two year decline, official reserves have increased to a new high equal to over four months' imports.

Malawi's basic health services reach 70% of the population but in some instances are of poor quality and do not yet effectively deal with the three major health problems--measles, malaria and bilharzia. Maternal and child health services in Malawi are the most extensive in Africa, but infant mortality remains very high. Programs which demonstrate the health benefits of child spacing are needed to reduce the infant mortality and improve the health of women. The country is densely populated, with an annual growth rate of 2.6%. Literacy remains low (25%), reflecting earlier low enrollment levels, but 46% of the school age children are now in primary classes. Only 4% of secondary age children are in school, however, and this limits the number available to meet the nation's pressing manpower requirements.

TOTAL RESOURCES

Approximately 87% of FY 1977/78 capital expenditures were financed from external loans and grants.

New funding announced during 1977/78 included: IDA ($10.7 million for agriculture); United Kingdom ($26 million for technical assistance); EEC ($69.5 million general funding); Commonwealth Development Corporation ($18.4 million for electricity and water supply); Japan ($19 million for new airport); EDF ($6.7 million for road construction); Canada ($25.7 million for railways); and a $25 million Euroloan to finance new capital city and airport-related projects. UNDP, FAO and the Scandanavian countries also have small aid programs in Malawi.

MALAWI

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D. strategy is twofold: to alleviate the manpower constraints to delivering development services; and to support integrated rural development to increase the standard of rural living. Prior year A.I.D. support has built viable agriculture and engineering colleges which are graduating some of the lower and middle level manpower needed for development. A manpower development project will provide training for key Malawian officials while providing temporary U.S. technicians as replacements during their study abroad. Leaders will be given the opportunity to study the development implications of rapid population growth. Agricultural research assistance will adapt cash crop technologies to local production for increased incomes. Rural water and health education projects will address the basic disease problems afflicting 80% of the rural population.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

To help the GOM increase rural incomes, our concentration is on:
--rural development
--alleviating manpower constraints
$2.8 million is devoted to adaptive agriculture research, rural water development and health education, which support the rural development objective. Another $2.7 million finances technical education and manpower training to remove constraints in these areas.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	–	4	4
PASA[c]	–	–	–
Contract	4	10	13
Total	4	14	17
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	–	23	28
Contract	–	–	8
Total	–	23	36

[a]U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
[b]FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
[c]Participating agency technicians.
[d]Programmed during the fiscal year.

MALAWI

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	4,231	5,284	–
Grants	1,486	3,291	3,925
Total AID	5,717	8,575	3,925
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	( )	( )	( )
Title II	182	617	930
Total P.L. 480	182	617	930
Total AID and P.L. 480	5,871	9,192	4,855

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		–		–		–
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		–		–		–
World Food Programs		182		617		930
Gov't.-to-Gov't		–		–		–
Title II Total		182		617		930
Total P.L. 480		182		617		930

ACTING MISSION DIRECTOR Ted Morse

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM MALAWI

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
BUNDA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE		G	612-0054	76	3,292	1,486	805	1,611	---	---	---
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH		G	612-0202	79	---	---	2,500	1,680	---	820	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,292	1,486	3,305	3,291	---	820	
GRANTS					3,292	1,486	3,305	3,291	---	820	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
MALAWI ROADS II		L	612-0006	73	16,600	15,499	---	1,101	---	---	---
MALAWI ROADS PHASE II		L	612-0046	74	11,400	7,217	---	4,183	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					28,000	22,716	---	5,284	---	---	
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
LOANS					28,000	22,716	---	5,284	---	---	
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE											
MALAWI POLYTECHNIC INST.	*	G	612-0201	80	---	---	---	---	1,760	1,000	2,380
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	*	G	612-0202	79	---	---	---	---	1,730	1,180	3,270
HEALTH EDUCATION	*	G	612-0203	80	---	---	---	---	420	150	---
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	*	G	612-0206	80	---	---	---	---	890	200	2,127
RURAL WATER	*	G	612-0207	80	---	---	---	---	700	575	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	---	---	5,500	3,105	
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	5,500	3,105	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					31,292	24,202	3,305	8,575	5,500	3,925	
GRANTS					3,292	1,486	3,305	3,291	5,500	3,925	
LOANS					28,000	22,716	---	5,284	---	---	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: MALAWI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Malawi Polytechnic	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 1,760		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,140
NUMBER 612-0201 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 86

Purpose: To expand and improve the institutional capability of the Polytechnic to produce engineers at the certificate, diploma and bachelor degree levels.

Background: As stated in the Government of Malawi's (GOM's) Statement of Development Policies, Malawi's basic strategy concentrates on raising the productivity of small farmers, both through the development of integrated agricultural projects and through intensification of development efforts linked to rural improvements. This strategy includes a heavy emphasis on feeder roads, water supply, warehouses and other infrastructure development to support progress in the agriculture sector.

There is clear need for agricultural and other engineers if the development effort is to maintain momentum. GOM manpower data indicates that only 10% of the professional engineers and less than 50% of the engineering technicians are Malawians. Expatriates supply the major portion of engineering skills. For obvious reasons, the GOM cannot rely perpetually on expatriates. The Government must look to its own institutions and human resources to supply the engineering skills to support its development.

The Polytechnic was developed by A.I.D. in the 1960's and is a strong, independent institution. In its role as primary producer of engineering technicians (no professional engineers are now trained within Malawi), it is still not equipped with staff or facilities to meet the increased development demands for engineering skills. The GOM wishes to improve and expand the Polytechnic by increasing the output of certificate and diploma level technicians and also by introducing a small engineering degree program. Malawi, with agriculture as its economic base, requires engineers in the rural sector in ever increasing numbers to support basic conservation, irrigation and transportation works. This project directly relates to A.I.D.'s strategy of alleviating manpower constraints on the delivery of development services, and accelerating rural development.

Host Country and Other Donors: The U.K., EDF and the host country will contribute over $7 million during life of project.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this proposal will be the newly trained teaching staff at the Polytechnic and the annual output of engineers. Based upon a twenty year stream of 4,000 students, cost per direct beneficiary would be $1,035.

FY 80 Program: Three U.S. technicians will have completed draft courses of studies for their particular subject areas. Eight participants will begin study in the U.S. Construction will be 20% completed and commodities ordered.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Improved curriculum for certificate and diploma courses	X
Bachelor degree course established	X
Professional Engineers and technicians:	
Degree	25
Diploma	75
Certificate	100
An expanded, improved teaching staff	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Personnel: 3 long-term U.S. (72 pm)	420
Participants: 8 long-term academic U.S. (96 pm)	108
Commodities: science laboratory, Library books and equipment	250
Construction: science laboratory and library	982
Total	1,760

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,760	2,380	4,140

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: MALAWI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Agricultural Research	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 1,730		LIFE OF PROJECT 7,500
NUMBER 612-0202 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Submitted	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To strengthen the capability of the national agriculture research system to provide sound recommendations for increased crop and livestock production consistent with ecological and economic realities of the country.

Background: The Government of Malawi (GOM) is following an agriculture and rural development strategy to encourage the subsistence food farmers to expand the income earning potential of their crops. Agriculture is the mainstay of Malawi's economy; it provides 45% of the GDP, 80% of exports and employment for about 36% of the labor force. This project will provide the researched data on which smallholder farmers can confidently enter the commercial market. This research is directly related to the National Rural Development Program which is the GOM's priority project for increasing rural productivity and incomes. In this project A.I.D. will support the research program through developing an adaptive agricultural research function. The research will focus on crop varieties, agronomic trials, fertilizer uses and appropriate cultural practices. A.I.D. assistance will be in eight categories of main station research and in training and research/extension liaison. Research areas are seed production, maize, groundnuts, wheat, sunflowers, livestock, horticulture and soil fertility.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOM: $9,887,000 budgeted for experiment stations over life of project; IBRD: $3,920,000 loan provides for farmer trials with research station guidance; West Germany: $60,000 for meteorological data collection service in support of research needs.

Beneficiaries: Benefits will directly accrue to the small subsistence farmer, eventually to more than 90% of the population. Over the short-term life of the project, it is reasonable to estimate that half of the population, or about 2.5 million people will benefit. Cost per beneficiary would be $3.00.

FY 80 Program: Six technicians will be provided to conduct field trials. Participant training will be started. Most of commodity purchases will be completed. Construction of field warehouses and drying floors will be well under way.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Procedures improved for collecting baseline agriculture data and conducting field trials	X
Annual research priorities established based on national agricultural policy objectives	X
Research/extension liaison system working	X
Research data being systematically collected interpreted and disseminated to users	X
Basic research manpower trained and carrying out assigned duties	23
Foundation seed being produced and distributed	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Personnel: 4 short-term, U.S. (6 pm)	50
Participants: 23 long-term U.S. (354 pm)	400
Construction: field warehouses and drying floors	900
Commodities: laboratory equipment and field plot equipment	140
Other Costs: research operating expenses	240
Total	1,730

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,500 a/	1,680	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,500	1,680	820
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,730	3,270	7,500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

a/ Funding from functional appropriations.

PROGRAM: MALAWI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Health Education	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 420		LIFE OF PROJECT 420
NUMBER 612-0203 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To reduce infant and child mortality through comprehensive maternal child health services that prevent communicable disease and promote better nutrition.

Background: The health services in Malawi do not adequately serve a large percentage of the rural population. The crude death rate is estimated at 28 per 1,000, and life expectancy is 39 years for males and 43 for females. The infant mortality rate is estimated at 176 per 1,000, one of the highest in Southern Africa, and is of special concern to the Government of Malawi (GOM). The Ministry of Health (MOH) attributes the majority of these deaths to communicable diseases (measles, malaria, enterities) complicated by malnutrition. It is also estimated that only 65 percent of all infants survive to five years. The crude birth rate for Malawi is estimated at 54 per 1,000 with a total fertility rate of 7.7 children per mother. The GOM has limited resources for health care and has decided to pursue preventive measures as the most economical means for improving health. Preventive services such as MCH care including nutrition and immunizations will be provided and health education will also play an important role. This three year project will provide technical assistance and commodities to the MOH.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOM - $82,000 - facilities, counterpart personnel and local salaries, transport.

Beneficiaries: Poor rural women and infants and children will be the direct beneficiaries of the project. Infants and children under five are an estimated population of slightly over one million, while women of reproductive age total approximately one million. Direct impact upon one quarter of this target population is expected during the life of the project at a cost per beneficiary of approximately $0.80.

FY 80 Program: Project Design will be completed and technicians will arrive to begin implementing comprehensive maternal/child health services.

Major Outputs:	All Years
- Development of a strategy to reach the rural population with health education information.	X
- Technicians trained in health education techniques and media preparation.	2
- Field techniques for health education developed.	X
- Health education activities coordinated with all ministries having rural involvement.	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
- Personnel: 2 long-term U.S. (65 pm)	380
- Commodities: health equipment and supplies	40
Total	420

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	420	–	420

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: MALAWI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Manpower Development and Training	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 890		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,017
NUMBER 612-0206 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] / NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To assist in alleviating the critical manpower constraint on Malawian Development.

Background: A 1971 Malawi Manpower Survey found that 70% of the high-level manpower positions in the country were filled by expatriates and there was a 20% vacancy rate. An updated Manpower Survey is now under way and the results are expected to show some slight improvement in this situation. However, with the dynamic development programs mounted over the last seven years, a slight improvement in high, technical and intermediate manpower will not prove adequate to alleviate the critical manpower constraint on Malawi's development. In an April 1978 review of this problem with every Malawi development ministry, the lack of high-level and technical manpower was identified as the common constraint among them all. This manpower constraint is slowing the Government of Malawi's ability to meet basic human needs for the 90% rural population. The Government of Malawi and other donor efforts to improve the situation is extensive. The on-going Bunda Agricultural College and proposed Polytechnic College projects are major long-term solutions. In the short-run, other donors, notably the British and UNDP, are contributing operating personnel and offering training scholarships.

The A.I.D. project deals with manpower problems in three ways: (a) Provides in-country training opportunities to upgrade development staff involved in planning, implementing and evaluating development projects; (b) provides out-of-country training for the assumption of leadership positions; (c) provides personnel to fill operational positions while Malawi counterparts are away on long-term training.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOM will provide basic salaries, allowances, office space, salaries and allowances for all participant trainees, and other local costs support.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries would be the 380 persons trained under this project. The indirect beneficiaries will be the rural poor. Computed on the basis of direct beneficiaries only, the life of project cost per person is $7,940.

FY 80 Program: U.S. technicians will come on board and participants will be selected for long-term academic training. A plan will be developed for training and upgrading resident personnel.

Major Outputs:	All Years
- A sustained improved level of operational efficiency in government departments in which the U.S. technicians serve.	X
- Nationals trained in the U.S. and in Africa to replace expatriates	380

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Personnel:	
4 long-term U.S. (90 pm)	550
Participants:	
5 long-term U.S. academic (124 pm)	145
7 short-term U.S. (30 pm)	45
Commodities: Training Equipment and Supplies	10
Other Costs: In-country training 60 short-term (75 pm)	140
Total	890

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	890	2,127	3,017

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: MALAWI

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE		FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Rural Water		Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 700		LIFE OF PROJECT 700
NUMBER 612-0207 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ]	NEW [x] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To bring about a more effective utilization of the sparsely populated Balaka Liwonde area, 800 square kilometers of very fertile land, by establishing a clean rural water supply system that will result in improved health and living standards, and increased agricultural production.

Background: The Government of Malawi (GOM) is faced with the pressure of an ever increasing population, and must effectively utilize available arable land to the fullest extent possible. The 800 square kilometers of Balaka Liwonde is located in an area which does not have an adequate, year-round water supply as most bore-holes and streams go dry during the dry season. For this reason, Balaka Liwonde is sparsely populated. In similar areas, the GOM has assisted the rural people in establishing rather extensive gravity flow rural water systems through a well organized "self help" approach in which the GOM provides the materials and supervision of construction, and the residents of the areas involved provide the necessary labor. This has resulted, so far, in the installation of 400 miles of piping, 950 village taps that are serving 150,000 people in the rural areas.

This approach has proved so successful that this project is now being initiated for the Balaka Liwonde area. The GOM will build a water impoundment reservoir on the Mpira River that will provide a gravity flow water supply to a total area of 20,000 square kilometers. The project will consist of a collaborative effort between the GOM, the rural people of Balaka Liwonde, and assistance from A.I.D. The GOM will provide the necessary leadership to assist the rural people in the villages in organizing into committees. These committees will be responsible for establishing work schedules involving all the working age people in the villages into voluntary working groups. Each person will contribute one day of work per week. Materials for the water system will be provided by GOM with A.I.D. assistance. GOM will provide the necessary engineering and supervision of construction and laying of the pipeline, while the rural people provide the labor to install the system.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host country will provide technical design, supervision of construction, and cost of construction of the dam for a water reservoir. The Canadian International Development Agency, UNICEF, the Danish International Development Agency, OXFAM, and the Netherlands are supporting complementary projects in other areas of Malawi.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of this project will be the 200,000 rural poor living in this project area who, at present, during the dry season, must carry water for daily use over long distances averaging 1/4 mile each day. The estimated cost is $3.50 per person benefited.

FY 80 Program: Procurement of building materials for the construction of water storage tanks.

Major Outputs:	All years
- A potable rural water system serving the people in an 800 square kilometer area.	X
- Better utilization of arable land.	X
- Improved health and living standards.	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Commodities:	
Water pipe	600
Cement	75
Hand Tools	25
Total	700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	-
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	700	-	700

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

COUNTRY: MOZAMBIQUE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 9,751

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 170

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) –2.6%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 2.8% (1970-1976) 6.9%

% national income received by low 20% of population . ( ) n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 43.5 male 41.9 female 45.1
(1965-1970) total 41.0 male 39.4 female 42.6

Literacy rate ..... (1972) total 7% male n.a. female n.a.
(1960) total 8% male 12% female 4%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . ( ) n.a.

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 45

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1970) 41

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	corn	21	(1977)
Cash	cashews	less than 2	(1977)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) cashews, sugar, tea, cotton

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) wheat, rice, dairy products

Proportion of labor force in agriculture ..... (1970) 73%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 221 (75) 238 (76) 226

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 272 (75) 315 (76) 379

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) –51 (75) –77 (76) –153

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 14.5 (75) 7.5 (76) n.a.
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 1.6 (75) 1.1 (76) n.a.

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period
($ millions, U.S.) ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.
Equivalent to n.a. months of imports ( )

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1975) cashews, cotton

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 27 (76) 40 (77) 64
as % of total exports ..... (1975) 13 (76) n.a. (77) n.a.

Major imports ... (1974) machinery, electrical and transport equipment

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 22 (76) 13 (77) 14
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 5 (76) 4 (77) n.a.

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) –215 (76) n.a. (77) n.a.

Main trading partners ..... Portugal, South Africa, U.S.

External public debt as % of GNP. ( ) n.a.

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... ( ) n.a.
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... ( ) n.a.

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.2%

% population in urban areas ..... ( ) n.a. (1976) 6

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 43

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 43.2 (15-64 yrs.) 53.9 (65+ yrs.) 2.9

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1975) 93

People per physician ..... (1973) 16,300

Major causes of death (1977) malaria, trypanosomiasis

Major disease(s) ... (1977) measles, tuberculosis, hepatitis

Per capita caloric supply as a % of requirements ..... (1973) 87

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. ( ) n.a.

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:

		total	male	female
Primary ... (ages 5-14)	(1972)	25.7	33.8	17.5
Secondary .. (15-19)	(1972)	7.1	7.8	6.2
Post Secondary (20-24)	(1973)	0.5	0.2	0.8

Energy production as % of consumption ..... (1970) 34

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY MOZAMBIQUE

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD 1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	1.1	11.2	5.2	6.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	1.1	11.2	5.2	6.3			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	-	1.1	10.4	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	1.1	10.4	-	-			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	1.1	0.4	-	-			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	-	-	0.8	5.2	6.3			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	0.8	5.2	6.3			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	-	-	0.8	5.2	6.3			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	-	-	0.8	5.2	6.3			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	11.5	1.6	17.1
AFDB	-	8.0	0.6	8.6
UNDP	-	1.4	1.0	5.4
Other UN	-	2.1	-	3.1

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	25.3	57.9	95.9
Sweden	15.4	26.4	50.8
Norway	3.6	6.2	9.8
Canada	2.8	0.1	3.9
Denmark	1.2	8.6	10.7
Netherlands	1.2	3.4	4.3
Other	1.1	13.2	16.4

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	1.6	NA	2.8
Nigeria	1.6	NA	2.8

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	4.0	1.0	77.0
USSR	3.0		3.0
Eastern Europe	1.0	1.0	15.0
China	-	-	59.0

NA - Not available

MOZAMBIQUE

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Proposed
Program Grant	-	-	3.0
Total	-	-	3.0

U.S. INTERESTS

Mozambique's rail, road and port facilities provide transportation links for such landlocked states as Zambia, Botswana, Malawi, Rhodesia and Swaziland. Mozambique also plays a significant political role in the region. U.S. effort to assist the country's economic programs not only will promote the general well-being of the people of Mozambique, but will have a beneficial influence on the southern African nations by, for example, easing transport difficulties.

DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Mozambique's 1975 transition from a Portuguese colony to independence was accompanied by serious economic dislocations. Few Mozambicans have received education or training; the literacy rate is under 10% and there is an acute shortage of workers to run schools, offices, railroads, port facilities, hospitals, and industries.

Closure of the border with Rhodesia in 1976, in compliance with U.N. imposed sanctions, further aggravated the economic situation. As the struggle in Rhodesia has intensified, over 60,000 Zimbabwean refugees have moved to Mozambique, putting a further drain on Mozambique's already inadequate resources. Serious flooding occurred in 1977 and 1978 in Mozambique's main crop producing regions, and has hampered attempts to revive agriculture. Food deficits in 1979 are estimated in excess of 300,000 tons, a trend that will continue unless agriculture production problems are resolved.

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

The Government of Mozambique is committed to a fundamental reshaping of social and economic conditions, with the emphasis on greater equity and full participation of its people in the development process. It gives the highest priority to village level agriculture. Education, which receives an increasing share of the Government's budget, stresses basic literacy and technical subjects. Rural health care and preventive medicine are other priorities of the Government.

TOTAL RESOURCES

To date, U.S. assistance to Mozambique has been limited to special emergency needs. Since 1975, $21 million has been provided to Mozambique in food aid (PL 480 Title II) with a special grant at independence for imports. Total donor assistance to Mozambique from 1975 to mid-1978 amounted to approximately $330 million in grants and loans. The Scandinavian countries are the leaders in assistance with a combined total program of $186 million. Great Britain has loaned $36 million for transportation and energy. The U.N. Development Program is providing $21 million, the African Development Bank $10 million, and the Arab Bank for African Development $26 million. Combined assistance to Mozambique from Eastern Bloc countries is estimated at about $50 million annually with Russia, East Germany, Bulgaria and Romania providing technical assistance in areas of health, fishing, agriculture, and transportation.

Since independence, agriculture production and public services have deteriorated. seriously. Assistance aimed at expanding the capacity of the government to provide for basic needs is essential. The U.S. could be most immediately responsive to human concerns through PL 480 and by financing the agricultural inputs (fertilizers, tools, equipment) needed to begin to reestablish the country's capacity to produce food.

MOZAMBIQUE

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	–	–	1,000
Total AID	–	–	1,000
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	5,000	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	6,075	3,159	–
Total P.L. 480	6,075	8,159	–
Total AID and P.L. 480	6,075	8,159	1,000

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	17	2,200	–	–
Rice	–	–	10	2,800	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		–		5,000		–
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		–		–		–
World Food Programs		1,042		84		–
Gov't.-to-Gov't		5,033		3,075		–
Title II Total		6,075		3,159		–
Total P.L. 480		6,075		8,159		–

Director, Office of Southern Africa Affairs
Roy A. Stacy

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

$3 million agriculture program will strengthen Mozambique's capacity to expand and sustain its agricultural and rural development programs by providing the needed foreign exchange to purchase U.S. agricultural inputs. The program will also generate local currency to finance additional development projects using local resources. Local training of technical personnel will also be provided under the program.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

CP 80-17(10-78)

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	–	–	–
PASA[c]	–	–	–
Contract	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	–	–	–
Contract	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–

[a]U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
[b]FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
[c]Participating agency technicians.
[d]Programmed during the fiscal year.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM MOZAMBIQUE

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE											
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR PROGRAM	*	G	656-0201	80	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000	12,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000	
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000	
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

* *Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: MOZAMBIQUE

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Agricultural Sector Program	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 3,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 15,000
NUMBER 656-0201 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☒ CONTINUING ☐	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: Improve the agricultural production capacity of the rural farmer.

Background: Mozambique became independent in June 1975, following almost 500 years of Portuguese colonial rule. Prior to independence, the economy of Mozambique was closely tied to imports from, and exports to, Portugal and was managed largely by the Portugese. Considerable foreign exchange and budgetary receipts were obtained from railroad and port transit operations from landlocked neighboring countries. The Portuguese had dominated the economic, political and social life of the country. When they departed, Mozambique was faced with problems for which it had neither the financial nor human resources to resolve. In addition, considerable foreign exchange revenues were lost due to the closing of rail links with and through Rhodesia.

Mozambique has made a determined effort during the past three years to implement basic development programs, with high priority on raising the living standards of the rural population which comprises about 90% of the total population. The objective is to extend social services in the rural areas and encourage greater agricultural production. However, the success of these programs has been hampered by lack of financial and human resources. The A.I.D. program would assist Mozambique with the implementation of its most vital agricultural development programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: A number of donors are presently assisting Mozambique in agriculture and related areas of development. Since Mozambique has been classified as a "food priority country" by the World Food Council, most of the donors assistance is concentrated on improving farm production and food supplies.

FY 80 Program: Considering Mozambique's present economic constraints, a $3 million agriculture program grant will strengthen Mozambique's capacity to expand and sustain its agricultural and rural development programs by providing the needed foreign exchange to purchase U.S. agricultural inputs. The program will also generate local currency to finance additional development projects using local resources. Local training of technical personnel will also be undertaken.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be the rural population (90% of all Mozambicans). The country in general will benefit through growth in the agricultural sector.

Major Outputs: Improved living standards for the rural population, better food supply for urban residents, and progress in the GPRM's effort to implement rural development plans.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	FY 80 ($000)
Farm Machinery and spare parts	900
Shop equipment	450
Fertilizer	1,450
Construction: Shop for repair and maintenance of farm machinery	200
Total	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	12,000	15,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

None

COUNTRY: SWAZILAND

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 522

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 470

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) 7.9%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) n.a. (1970-1976) n.a.

% national income received by low 20% of population . ( ) n.a.

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 43.5 male 41.9 female 45.1
(1965-1970) total 41.0 male 49.4 female 42.6

Literacy rate ..... (1970) total 29% male n.a. female n.a.
(1966) total n.a. male 31% female 28%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1961–76) 2.5%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... ( ) n.a.

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1974) 83

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	corn	45	(1976)
Cash	sugar	10	(1976)

Major agricultural exports .. (1977) sugar, wood pulp, fruit

Major agricultural imports .. (1977) corn, dairy products

Proportion of labor force in agriculture ..... (1970) 82%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 32 (75) 51 (76) 79

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 39 (75) 45 (76) 51

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) –7 (75) 6 (76) 28

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 2.2 (75) 2.6 (76) 2.5
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 0.6 (75) 0.6 (76) 0.6

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.
Equivalent to n.a. months of imports ( )

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1975) sugar, iron ore, asbestos

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) 15 (76) 8 (77) 13
as % of total exports ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Major imports ... (1975) motor vehicles, petroleum products, foodstuffs

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 1 (76) 1 (77) 2
as % of total imports ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a. ( ) n.a.

Main trading partners ..... South Africa, U.K., U.S.

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 19.2

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... ( ) n.a.
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... ( ) n.a.

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 2.8%

% population in urban areas ..... (1966) 7 (1973) 8

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 48

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 46.1 (15-64 yrs.) 50.5 (65+ yrs.) 3.4

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 160

People per physician ..... (1973) 8,900

Major causes of death (1971) gastroenteric diseases, upper respiratory infections, accidents

Major disease(s) ... (1971) all other diseases (not specified), upper respiratory infections, gastroenteric diseases

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1973) 92

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. ( ) n.a.

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:
Primary ... (ages 5-14) (1975) total 68.3 male 70.0 female 66.6
Secondary .. (15-19) (1975) total 30.7 male 31.7 female 29.6
Post Secondary (20-24) (1971) total 0.5 male n.a. female n.a.

Energy production as % of consumption ..... ( ) n.a.

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY SWAZILAND

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	1.7	1.3	0.2	1.4	13.7			
Loans	-	-	-	-	5.4			
Grants	1.7	1.3	0.2	1.4	8.3			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	12.8			
Loans	-	-	-	-	5.4			
Grants	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	7.4			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	12.8			
b. Food for Peace (P.L. 480)	0.8	0.2	*	0.1	0.4			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.8	0.2	-	0.1	0.4			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	0.8	0.2	*	0.1	0.4			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.8	0.2	*	0.1	0.4			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.8	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.5			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	0.8	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.5			
Peace Corps	0.8	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.5			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans								
b. All Other Loans								

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	-	27.5	29.5	95.3
IBRD	-	13.0	11.0	41.5
IFC	-	-	8.5	8.5
IDA	-	-	-	7.8
AFDB	-	14.5	8.9	27.6
UNDP	-	*	0.5	8.3
Other UN	-	-	0.6	1.6

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	9.6	22.8	100.4
United Kingdom	4.5	15.7	74.9
Sweden	1.3	1.0	7.9
Denmark	0.8	1.8	6.1
Germany	1.1	1.1	3.8
Canada	1.0	2.2	4.6
Other	0.9	1.0	3.1

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977.	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	-	NA	NA

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	-	-	-

NA - Not available

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE
PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1978 Actual a/	FY 1979 Estimated b/	FY 1980 Proposed a/
Loans for Development	5.4	-	-
Technical Assistance	7.3	4.2	9.0
Total	12.7	4.2	9.0

a/ Security Supporting Assistance
b/ Development Assistance

U.S. INTERESTS

It is in the U.S. interest to encourage peaceful transition to majority rule in southern Africa. The U.S. supports Swaziland's policies of non-racialism and free enterprise. We are assisting Swaziland's efforts to overcome the economic and political dislocations that characterize the region and to continue the significant development gains made since independence which emphasize more equitable distribution of income.

DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Swaziland has a diversified and dualistic economy. Its natural resources (iron, coal, timber, asbestos) are being exploited by capital-intensive methods. The modern sector is thereby growing at a rate of about 9% a year, but the majority of the people still exist at traditional subsistence levels. In a significant self-help move, the government is expanding its development budget by 105% this year financed from its official reserves and by the selling of government bonds. Small farmer incomes should increase when the government's integrated rural-development areas program begins to spread into cash crops and is reinforced by an effective agriculture marketing arrangement.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Swazi leaders want investments balanced between industry and social infrastructure that will pay the highest development benefits. Planned 1978-82 expenditures on basic human needs are to increase over the previous five-year plan; however, such expenditures will decline as a portion of total budget because of heavy capital expenditures for transportation to facilitate the movement of needed goods and services.

Since 1968, the number of schools, teachers and students has doubled; 75% of primary age children are now enrolled and the government is committed to achieving universal primary education by 1985. A.I.D. support is helping to make the curriculum more relevant to national development and more employment oriented. Increases in rural health facilities are working to lower the infant mortality rate (currently 156/1,000) and raise life expectancy (1976 - 44 years). There remain, however, problems of insufficient trained health manpower, poor nutrition, unsanitary conditions and inadequate health education. The government is only beginning to deal with the high population growth (2.8-2.9%) through maternal and child health services.

TOTAL RESOURCES

Other direct U.S. assistance includes 100 Peace Corps volunteers working in rural development, education and health. The UNDP is providing $5 million for technical assistance over 5 years, the African Development Bank $2.3 million, and IBRD assistance totals $24 million with another $16 million scheduled for future disbursement. In 1976 the British contribution amounted to $5 million primarily for technical assistance in government services. EEC/EDF are providing $13.5 million which is focused on agriculture; Canada, Germany, Republic of China and the Scandanavian countries are providing small amounts of technical assistance and training.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D. strategy is to assist the Government of Swaziland in addressing the immediate and long-term human resources and administrative limitations, and promote a more equity-oriented program to narrow the income gap between the large traditional and small modern populations. The first part of the strategy is pursued through long-term human resource projects which will give the Swazis the ability

to manage their own development. This approach provides academic and in-service training and a small number of American experts to temporarily replace key Swazi administrators who are training abroad.

An increase in income and in the quality of life of the poor majority is pursued through projects which expand integrated rural development services to small farmers; cooperative delivery of agriculture services and marketing; creation of higher production and more employment opportunities outside agriculture through manpower development programs and management training. Direct impact on the quality of life of the poor majority is sought thorugh a proposed Housing Investment Guarantee program.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

--Since development for the poorest (70% of total population) is constrained by lack of administrative capability, our focus is on: training of human resources and narrowing the income gap.
--$5 million will finance training and education designed to overcome the administrative capabilities constraint.
--$4 million will go into agriculture, rural development and health programs designed to directly benefit the poor majority.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	14	18	18
PASA[c]	–	–	–
Contract	17	47	87
Total	31	65	105
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	47	45	114
Contract	5	9	6
Total	52	54	120

[a] *U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.*
[b] *FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.*
[c] *Participating agency technicians.*
[d] *Programmed during the fiscal year.*

SWAZILAND

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	5,000
Grants	1,935	5,801	8,347
Total AID	1,935	5,801	13,347
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	377	376	496
Total P.L. 480	377	376	496
Total AID and P.L. 480	2,312	6,140	13,843

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		–		–		–
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		377		376		496
World Food Programs		–		–		–
Gov't.-to-Gov't		–		–		–
Title II Total		377		376		496
Total P.L. 480		7		376		496

ACTING MISSION DIRECTOR Ted Morse

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SWAZILAND

CP [illegible]

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
COOPERATIVES AND MARKETING		G	645-0055	76	1,042	658	500	384	—	500	—
RURAL DEV. AREA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT		G	645-0068	78	—	—	695	—	—	253	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,042	658	1,195	384	—	753	
GRANTS					1,042	658	1,195	384	—	753	
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	
POPULATION PLANNING											
HEALTH MANPOWER TRAINING		G	645-0062	77	140	140	200	200	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					140	140	200	200	—	—	
GRANTS					140	140	200	200	—	—	
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	
HEALTH											
HEALTH MANPOWER TRAINING		G	645-0062	77	976	70	1,000	498	—	906	—
RURAL WATER BORNE DISEASE CONTROL		G	645-0087	79	—	—	640	70	—	570	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					976	70	1,640	568	—	1,476	
GRANTS					976	70	1,640	568	—	1,476	
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT		G	645-0009	75	1,530	1,530	700	342	—	358	—
SOUTHERN AFR. DEV. PERSONNEL AND TRNG.		G	645-0030	73	781	636	—	145	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,311	2,166	700	487	—	358	
GRANTS					2,311	2,166	700	487	—	358	
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESEARCH		G	645-0207	79	—	—	446	194	—	189	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					—	—	446	194	—	189	
GRANTS					—	—	446	194	—	189	
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	

* *Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SWAZILAND

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE											
CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	*	G	645-0009	75	621	297	---	324	656	327	886
SOUTHERN AFR. DEV. PERSONNEL AND TRNG.		G	645-0030	73	121	38	---	83	---	---	---
COOPERATIVES AND MARKETING	*	G	645-0055	76	516	---	---	386	522	295	134
HEALTH MANPOWER TRAINING	*	G	645-0062	77	592	---	---	---	100	244	1,292
RURAL DEV. AREA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	*	G	645-0068	78	2,077	---	---	860	1,828	1,197	2,547
RURAL DEV. AREA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT		L	645-0068	78	5,400	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	*	G	645-0069	78	1,655	---	---	840	3,417	1,805	4,220
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWAZILAND	*	G	645-0081	78	1,684	---	---	1,455	120	229	255
RURAL WATER BORNE DISEASE CONTROL	*	G	645-0087	79	---	---	---	---	800	530	1,760
SWAZILAND INSTITUTE OF MGT. AND P.A.	*	G	645-0202	80	---	---	---	---	880	510	3,596
PRODUCE AND MARKETING	*	G	645-0206	80	---	---	---	---	677	434	1,531
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESEARCH		G	645-0207	79	---	---	---	---	---	---	390
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					12,666	335	---	3,968	9,000	10,571	
GRANTS					7,266	335	---	3,968	9,000	5,571	
LOANS					5,400	---	---	---	---	5,000	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					17,135	3,369	4,181	5,801	9,000	13,347	
GRANTS					11,735	3,369	4,181	5,801	9,000	8,347	
LOANS					5,400	---	---	---	---	5,000	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: SWAZILAND

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Curriculum Development	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 656		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,393
NUMBER 645-0009 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79, Annex A. Africa Program, p.218	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To establish an institutionalized Swazi capability for developing primary curricula.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Swaziland (GOS) gives high priority in its National Development Plan to changing its outmoded, academically-oriented education system to one that is culturally and economically relevant to the goals of national development. AID supports this effort of preparing the majority of the population to effectively participate in economic and social development. AID provided a contract team from Eastern Michigan University which implemented jointly with Swazi counterparts an eight year comprehensive plan for the preparation of new curriculum materials. This plan was approved by the GOS, and a Primary Curriculum Unit (PCU) is now operational in facilities constructed by the World Bank. Over 75 different items (including 84,145 copies of instructional materials representing teachers guides, workbooks, texts, charts, etc.) have been produced and are being trial tested. Final materials for the first grade in Science and in the Siswati language have been completed and Math is nearing completion. Materials for the second grade have been prepared and are in process of revision as feedback is obtained from pilot schools. A curriculum evaluation system has been tested and is in use in selected schools.

In service workshops have been held for headmasters and teachers on the new materials. This project was given a thorough midproject evaluation by independent consultants in 1978. The evaluators found that the parents, students and educators thought the project met their needs and should be continued. The evaluation also revealed project weaknesses which led to minor project modification for the final four years of implementation.

Host Country and Other Donors:	All Years ($000)
1. GOS (Local costs for Personnel and Materials)	6,452
2. IBRD (Construction of educational facilities and educational equipment)	241

Beneficiaries: Currently, primary school enrollment is just over 100,000. The Government's objective is to obtain universal enrollment, approximately 140,000 pupils, by 1985. Measured against approximate enrollment at end of project, cost per pupil benefited is $31.

FY 80 Program: Third year materials will be readied for mass production and distribution and fourth year prototype materials will be tested in the pilot schools. In-service training will be provided for teachers in regional centers which will be functioning as storage and distribution points for materials produced. U.S. and on-the-job training will continue. The revised curriculum will be designed to give young people the skills and motivation necessary to reduce the income gap between the rural and urban sectors.

Major Outputs:	All Years
1. Curriculum Production System	1
2. Trained Teachers	200
3. Production/Distribution System	1
4. Evaluation System	1

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Personnel: 7 long-term (84 pm)	486
Consultants: 4 short-term (16 pm)	160
Other Costs (in-country transport and vehicles maintenance)	10
TOTAL	656

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2151	1827	324
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	700 a/	666	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2851	2493	358
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	656	886	4393

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Eastern Michigan University

a/ Funding from functional appropriation.

PROGRAM: SWAZILAND

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Cooperatives and Marketing	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 522		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,714
NUMBER 645-0055 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p.215	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To assist in developing a viable producer-oriented cooperative structure providing production-related inputs and marketing services to rural farmers.

Background and Progress to Date: The overwhelming majority of Swazi farmers operate very small farms at an inefficient subsistence level. They follow traditional practices which are relatively unproductive. The Government of Swaziland (GOS) is trying to transform these practices as the primary approach to raising rural incomes. An integrated, rural development areas scheme (RDA) is the vehicle and A.I.D. is supporting the RDA effort through the RDA Infrastructure Support Project (645-0068). This related project provides skills and training to strengthen the Central Cooperative Union (CCU), and the Ministry of Commerce and Cooperatives, which administers local producer/marketing cooperatives. Arrangements have been made between the RDAs, Swaziland Development and Savings Bank and CCU to facilitate the credit/purchase/production/marketing cycle for small farmers. Through the cooperatives, bulk purchases of farm inputs are made. These inputs will be used on approximately 39,000 hectares of cultivated land by co-op members.

Six technicians (under an A.I.D. funded contract with the Cooperative League of USA) have begun implementation by providing field training for local cooperatives staff and operational management advice to CCU, district cooperatives, and primary societies. Agriculture inputs are being received and increased agriculture products are being collected. Communication equipment has been purchased and is operational between CCU and farm service centers. The volume of all crop production inputs handled by the cooperatives during FY 78 has been increased significantly. Fertilizer use was increased by 110%.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOS-Local salaries, salaries and allowances for trainees, and shared construction costs - $1.5 million over life of project. The cooperative movement receives working capital, consultants and the operating staff from United Kingdom sources. Cooperative training is provided by the U.N.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 14,400 small Swazi farmers will benefit. Cost per farm family is $188.

FY 80 Program: During FY 80, U.S. technicians will

increasing responsibility. On-the-job training will become more intensive and further increases will be made in farm inputs and marketed production.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Trained Swazis in CCU management positions	16
Primary societies offering marketing services	22
Warehouses constructed/renovated and well supplied	6
Primary societies with trained staff	39
Radio links between CCU and farm service centers	16

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Personnel	
6 long-term (72 pm)	419
Consultants	
3 short-term (6 pm)	54
Participants	
U.S. 6 long-term (54 pm)	49
Total	522

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,556	658	900
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500 a/	770	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,058	1,428	630
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	522	134	2,714

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Cooperative League of the United States of America (CLUSA)

a/ Funding from functional appropriations.

PROGRAM: SWAZILAND

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Health Manpower Training	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 100		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,300
NUMBER 645-0062 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p.217	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: (a) To institutionalize nursing and other paramedical training programs at the Swaziland Institute of Health Sciences and (b) to establish locally-staffed health services support systems.

Background and Progress to Date: In the rural areas of Swaziland, diseases related to poor health methods contribute to a short life expectancy (44 years) and a high infant mortality rate (156/1,000). Principal causes of morbidity and mortality in the rural areas are tuberculosis, enteritis, measles, and schistosomiasis. To improve the health of the poor majority, the Government of Swaziland (GOS) is developing a system of rural health services staffed by auxiliary and paramedical personnel to treat and prevent common causes of mortality and morbidity.

Swaziland has had no government training school for registered nurses (RNs) and the 20-30 RNs produced annually by a missionary institution replace only those lost through attrition. To develop rural health services, RNs are needed to conduct auxiliary training, to serve as physician extenders in rural facilities, and to supervise curative and public health services. A.I.D. is constructing a basic training facility for RNs and other categories of health personnel and providing technical assistance in developing health curricula and health support systems.

Three members of a five-member technical assistance team from Medical Services Consultants arrived in late FY 78 to begin curriculum design and to develop a rural health support system. A hospital administrator and statistician arrived in November 1978 to work on support systems. Participant training for nurse tutors, health administrators, and a health planner plus local costs for the training facility and consultant services are being provided to develop the health training institute. Construction is proceeding on the training facility scheduled for FY 80 completion. The curriculum team is selecting participants for tutor training, working with counterparts on curriculum development, and assisting the Ministry of Health (MOH) with administrative arrangements for operating the training facility. The rural health technician is working in a pilot rural district and is analyzing present support services for later improvement.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOS - personnel and facilities - $1,593,000; U.K. - personnel and construction - $1,387,000: WHO - personnel - $363,000; CIDA - personnel - $105,000.

Beneficiaries: About 522,000 persons are the indirect beneficiaries. The A.I.D. contribution to life of project cost per beneficiary is approximately $8.10.

FY 80 Program: Health training institute will be completed and operational with a first class of 25 paramedicals (RNs) admitted and the health inspector's course functioning. Five long-term participants will be attending U.S. and third country institutions and eight health administrators will be enrolled in a short-term special course. The rural health and hospital administrator will begin implementation of their recommendations for support services.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Training facility built	1
Training programs on-going	7
Trained trainers	14
Trained planners	8
Trained nurses	30

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Participant Training (5 long-term U.S. and third country training - 56 pm)	64
Special courses 8 short-term (24 pm)	36
TOTAL	100

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,708	210	1,498
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,200 a/	698	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,908	858	2,050
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	100	1,292	4,300

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Medical Service Consultants, Inc.

a/ - Funding from functional appropriation

PROGRAM: SWAZILAND

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
RDA Infrastructure Support	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 1,828		LIFE OF PROJECT Loan 5,400 Grant 7,147
NUMBER 645-0068 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p.216	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To assist the Government of Swaziland to carry out its Rural Development Area (RDA) Program.

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Swaziland (GOS) has accorded highest priority to the development of agriculture in the rural areas. The chief objective is to promote, through the RDAs, the progressive transformation of traditional agriculture from subsistence to semi-commercial farming in order to raise incomes and create more opportunities for gainful employment among the rural population. Its accomplishment is constrained by problems of small land holdings, unorganized farmers, lack of access roads, serious erosion problems, arid-land horticulture, inadequate extension services, limited land development equipment and land use planning.

The Ministry of Agriculture's RDA program will consolidate land use, construct physical infrastructure, strengthen basic extension services and increase marketing of cash crops started under earlier rural development efforts. The project consisting of a grant portion to fund technical assistance and training was signed during the last month of FY 78 and implementation is scheduled to begin in FY 79.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS will provide for equipment replacement through the provision of a sinking fund, local support for U.S. technicians, counterparts, and equipment operators and mechanics ($12 million). The IBRD, U.K. and EEC are contributing an estimated $8 million in construction, personnel, and training costs to the RDA program in a truly multi-donor effort.

Beneficiaries: Roughly 196,000 Swazi comprise the target group and are the direct beneficiaries. However, the spread effect of this project will directly or indirectly benefit the large rural population of approximately 424,000. Cost is $64 per direct beneficary.

FY 80 Program: During FY 80 two U.S. technical assistance teams will be in operation: one of these teams will be totally involved in the training of heavy equipment operators and mechanics; the other team will be doing land planning, follow-up on field implementation, supervising construction, and conducting on-the-job training in improved design and construction practices.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Conservation infrastructure works program established	1
Land development section workshop	1
Land use plans	10
Conservation works rehabilitation and maintenance program	1
Improved management procedures developed	X
Trained Swazi personnel	277

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Personnel: 13 long-term U.S. specialists (19 pm)	1,311
4 short-term (6 pm)	49
Participant Training (9 LT U.S. Degree, 96 pm)	468
TOTAL	1,828

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	7477	–	7477
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	695 a/	880	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	8172	880	7292
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1828	2547	12547

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

a/ Funding from functional appropriation.

PROGRAM: SWAZILAND

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Manpower Development and Training	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 3,417		LIFE OF PROJECT 9,292
NUMBER 645-0069 NEW ☐ GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p.219	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist the Government of Swaziland (GOS) in overcoming its extreme shortage of development-related trained manpower by providing selected operational personnel and related training.

Background and Progress to Date: For historical, political, and administrative reasons, Swaziland, Botswana, and Lesotho have fewer trained personnel than most other former British territories in Africa. Thus, professional ranks of the civil services are still dominated by expatriates, and a critical shortage of trained local manpower exists in technical and general management areas. The development process is increasing the need for this kind of talent. Scarce administrative manpower is stretched thinly across a wide variety of development activities so that the limited ability to plan and implement development programs adequately has become a major constraint on absorptive capacity.

A.I.D. assistance provides professional and technical training for selected participants to fill key positions, thus meeting the GOS' objective of localization. The role of the U.S. technicians, as operating personnel (OPEX), will be to assist in planning and carrying out development activities pending the return of trained Swazi participants. The Project Paper has been approved, funds obligated, and contractor selection is expected in the second quarter of FY 79.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOS will provide basic salaries, allowances, office space, job-related transportation for all U.S. technicians and salaries and allowances for all participant trainees and other local costs support ($3,025,000).

Beneficiaries: The entire population of Swaziland will ultimately benefit from this project by its contribution to an increased GOS capability and efficiency in planning, designing, and implementing national development programs. The project cost per capita measured against current population is just over $17.00. Computed only on the basis of the number of individual Swazi participants expected to complete formal training programs, the cost per direct beneficiary would be $18,885.

FY 80 Program: The eight technicians then on board will be continuing with their development input and an additional 18 technicians will be recruited in FY 80 to initiate tours in key positions in agriculture, health, education and public works. FY 80 activity combines the on-going Southern Africa Academic Skills Training project activities in Swaziland with the Southern Africa Manpower Development Project.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Nationals trained abroad	72
Nationals trained in-country	420
New projects planned	6
Improved governmental capability	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:		FY 80 ($000)
Personnel:	18 U.S. Long-term, (432 pm)	2,362
	10 U.S. Short-term, (12 pm)	120
Participants:	31 academic U.S. (482 pm)	523
	14 long-term Africa (168 pm)	145
	7 short-term U.S. (20 pm)	28
Other Costs:	In-country training (50 short-term, 65 pm)	194
	Local costs	45
	TOTAL	3,417

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,655	-	1,655
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	840	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,655	840	815
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,417	4,220	9,292

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: SWAZILAND

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 90-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
University College of Swaziland	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 120		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,059
NUMBER 645-0081 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p.220	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To increase the capacity of the University College of Swaziland's Division of Extra-Mural Studies (DEMS) to meet mid-level manpower training needs. (DEMS is the equivalent of a general adult education program in the U.S.)

Background and Progress to Date: The Government of Swaziland's (GOS) Third Five Year Development Plan highlights the lack of middle level staff in a number of economic sectors. This is considered to be a primary constraint on Swazi development. Simultaneously, Swazis who might otherwise fill these positions because of related work experience, cannot do so because of the need for additional preparation to qualify. DEMS assists Swazis to help fill these manpower gaps and take advantage of career opportunities by providing a series of short-term certificate and diploma courses both in-service and after hours. This project will assist by establishing in-service and after hours educational programs leading to diplomas (equivalent to junior college associate degrees) in education and commercial/business subjects. It will help both the existing and new programs through the construction of classroom and dormitory space. Finally, it will take steps to reorganize the entire DEMS program into a form more suitable to the needs of Swaziland's rural sector.

Funds for this project were obligated in late FY 78. Initial steps toward recruitment of a technical assistance contractor are underway. The GOS has also commenced design and construction of facilities using Fixed Amount Reimbursement procedures.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS will provide $800,000 for personnel, facilities, and equipment. The European Development Fund responsible for construction will provide $1,000,000 through life of project.

Beneficiaries: DEMS will have approximately 250 graduates per year from long- and short-term courses in the fields of education and business by end of project. Many will go into activities, including extension teaching, of direct benefit to the rural poor. Twenty-year cost per direct beneficiary is $411.

FY 80 Program: Construction will be completed. The DEMS development plan will be completed early in the year. Three participants will return from long-term training and assume positions at UCS. U.S. technicians will be designing and starting courses in education and business studies, and preparing self-instructional materials.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Trained Swazis organizing DEMS program	5
Adult education and management programs	2
Students graduated from DEMS program	250/year
Curricula and teaching/learning materials produced	2 sets
Facilities - 96 bed hostel, 3 staff houses, classroom block constructed	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Personnel - 1 long-term (12 pm)	60
Consultant - 2 short-term (6 pm)	60
TOTAL	120

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,684	–	1,684
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	1,455	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,684	1,455	229
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	120	255	2,059

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

1. To be selected for technical assistance portion.
2. Construction portion being contracted by UCS.

PROGRAM: SWAZILAND

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Rural Water Borne Disease Control	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 800		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,200
NUMBER 645-0087 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p.214	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To reduce the incidence of water borne disease through: (1) building the technical capacity and extending the operational reach of the Government's investigative and control activities, (2) establishing and imposing controls upon water distribution activities, and (3) promoting popular use of appropriate hygiene measures.

Background: The Government of Swaziland has long recognized that waterborne diseases, and the continued existence, made possible by a combination of unsanitary conditions and practices, constitute the country's major obstacle to good health. Swazi health records and recent studies indicate that Swaziland's major rural health problems center upon diseases related to unsanitary water. This in turn has a negative impact on the productive viability of the nation's human resources.

Of these diseases, bilharzia is the most wide spread, infecting an estimated 150,000 individuals of a population of 522,000. In 1977, A.I.D. funded an assessment of the effectiveness of the current Bilharzia Control Program of the Swaziland Government. The survey teams recommended an approach involving expanded epidemiological capacities, engineering measures, disease control and health education campaigns. A program employing this multiple approach could eliminate bilharzia within 20 years and reduce or eliminate other water borne diseases.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government will provide facilities, personnel, and operational expenses. UNDP and WHO are expected to provide other donor assistance.

FY 80 Program: Commencement of operations is planned for FY 80 by three new snail control crews. Initial installation of syphon spillways and other fluctuation mechanisms in dams, commencement of mass treatment campaigns, organization and operations for the collection of urine and stool specimens are also planned. Expansion, reorganization and re-equipping of the public health laboratories will be started.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be the 420,000 people in areas most endangered by water borne diseases. The cost per beneficiary of A.I.D. input over life of project is approximately $7.60.

Major Outputs:	All Years
- National Bilharzia Committee established.	X
- Syphon spillways for controlling reservoir water level established in dams.	100
- Development and use of health education visits, pamphlets, in-service courses, lesson plans etc.	X
- Persons receiving treatment.	140,000
- Urine and stool specimens	X
- Chemotherapy treatment group established.	X
- Reorganized, re-equipped and expanded public health laborator	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 1980 ($000)
Personnel:	
2 Long-term (48 pm)	240
2 Short-term (6 pm)	60
Participant Training:	
7 Long-term (84 pm)	100
Commodities: Lab and office equipment and vehicles	135
Construction: Health lab, office and houses	265
Total	800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	640 a/	70	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	640	70	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	800	1,760	3,200

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected.

a/ Funding from functional appropriation.

PROGRAM: SWAZILAND

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Swaziland Institute of Management and Public Administration (SIMPA)	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 880		LIFE OF PROJECT 4,476
NUMBER 645-0202 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] / NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To assist the Government of Swaziland (GOS) in overcoming the shortage of lower and mid-level trained manpower who primarily supervise and manage direct public services.

Background: The shortage of supervisory and management capability is endemic to most of Africa but is especially serious in Swaziland. USAID considers the lack of trained human resources to be the most significant constraint in Swazi development. Partially for historical reasons, Swaziland government services generally lack the operational capability to respond effectively to the of the average citizen.

The GOS has proposed to upgrade the staff and curriculum of the Swazi Staff Training Institute (STI) using present facilities. This project will help reorganize the present STI and change the emphasis from individual courses, i.e., typing and bookkeeping,to encompass a coordinated and integrated program of lower and mid-level management support and operational training. This will require expertise in accounting and financial management, personnel and training, supervision and supervisory development, and in organization design and office management. In addition, a modest element of administrative training, largely through short-term training, will be required within SIMPA for internal operations, i.e., admission and records, audio-visual and communication, facilities planning and utilization and student counseling.

Approximately eight operational personnel and one administrative advisor will be assigned to work with the SIMPA facility. After an initial work period, eight counterparts will be sent for graduate training in the specialized areas to return as faculty members and resource consultants to replace the AID-funded personnel. A major issue to be addressed is the "mix" of public and private sector training to be conducted by SIMPA. There are significant advantages to blending the two sectors with the cross-trained experience.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS will fund the SIMPA and local support costs for U.S. technicians. The UNDP and Canadians have expressed interest in supporting public administration programs.

FY 80 Program: Initial technical assistance personnel will arrive in Swaziland and establish a work plan for expanding and upgrading SIMPA. Housing for technical assistance personnel will be constructed. Counterparts' training needs will be evaluated. Commodities and vehicles will be procured.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be the government staff who receive training at SIMPA. Indirect beneficiaries are the users of government services. Since it is the poor who traditionally suffer from weaknesses in governmental procedures and administration, they should be the major indirect beneficiaries of improved administration. Cost per direct beneficiary is $117.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Trained personnel	38,000
Newly designed courses ranging from two weeks to six months	18
Faculty members having received long-term training	8
Reorganized, dynamic training institution	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Personnel 5 long term U.S. (90 pm)	450
Participant training (2 long-term; 24pm 4 short-term 12pm)	40
	14
Commodities	120
Construction of 6 houses for technicians	226
Other Costs	30
TOTAL	880

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	880	3,596	4,476

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: SWAZILAND

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Produce and Marketing	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 677		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,208
NUMBER 645-0206 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To encourage increased production of fruits and vegetables by establishing a marketing system for production.

Background: A feasible way to help narrow the modern-traditional income gap is to organize individual small farmers to produce and market fruits and vegetables to meet existing domestic demands, and known export markets. Imports of fruits and vegetables to Swaziland have been on the increase since 1972. Intensified production schemes have been started. Nonetheless, local demand continues to increase above domestic supply.

This project will organize and establish a produce marketing infrastructure under the administration of the Central Cooperatives Union if design work determines that as the acceptable institutional base. The project will handle and redistribute an areas' excess production to areas of demand. It will also provide export marketing of crops grown in excess of domestic needs. This infrastructure will include warehousing, processing and refrigerated storage facilities, a small transport fleet, participant training, and technical assistance.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Swaziland (GOS) will provide counterpart personnel and support for U.S. technicians. Host country and other donor support will be amplified during project design. The IBRD and FAO have expressed interest in produce marketing.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 70% (350,000) of the population of Swaziland resides on Swazi Nation Land (SNL), which is owned by the Swazi Nation and allocated to rural families for their use. According to a 1975 survey of SNL, only 22% of the households were in the commercial market system. Persons that become members of the Cooperatives (estimated to be 39,000 families) will be the target group of this project at an estimated project cost per family benefitted of $57.

FY 80 Program: During FY 1980, the marketing manager will begin preparatory work for the balance of the three-man team due to arrive later in the fiscal year. Procurement documents will be prepared for miscellaneous processing equipment and supplies; housing will be constructed for the contract technical assistance team, construction of warehousing and other marketing facilities will begin.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Infrastructure for marketing produce established	1
Produce marketing systems organized; domestic and export	2

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Personnel: 3 long-term (60 pm)	390
Participant Training:	
12 long-term (108 pm)	140
2 Short-term (2 pm)	20
Other Costs: Local Costs	127
Total	677

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	677	1,531	2,208

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: ZAMBIA

CP 80-16 (10-78)

BASIC DATA

Total population ..... (thousands, mid 1978) 5,415

Per capita GNP ..... (dollars, 1976) 440

Average annual per capita real GNP growth rate .. (1970–75) 0.9%

Average annual rate of inflation ..... (1960-1970) 7.6% (1970-1976) 3.8%

% national income received by low 20% of population . (1973) 3.8

Life expectancy at birth, in years (1970-1975) total 44.5 male 42.9 female 46.1
(1965-1970) total 43.5 male 41.9 female 45.1

Literacy rate ..... (1972) total 47% male n.a. female n.a.
(1963) total 29% male 35% female 22%

AGRICULTURE

Average annual per capita agricultural production growth rate . (1954–77) 1.4%

Agricultural production as % of GDP ..... (1976) 14

Population density per square mile of agricultural land ..... (1974) 36

% land owned ( ) by: top 10% n.a. low 10% n.a.

Major crop(s):		% of arable land	Year
Subsistence	corn	7	(1977)
Cash	corn	7	(1977)

Major agricultural exports .. (1976) tobacco

Major agricultural imports .. (1976) wheat, dairy products

Proportion of labor force in agriculture .....(1970) 69%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Total domestic revenues ($ millions, U.S.) (1974) 913 (75) 648 (76) 648

Total expenditures ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 725 (75) 947 (76) 961

Deficit (–) or surplus ($ millions, U.S.) ... (1974) 188 (75) -299 (76) -313

Defense expenditures,
as % of total expenditures ..... (1974) 11.1 (75) 6.8 (76) 7.9
as % of GNP ..... (1974) 3.2 (75) 2.9 (76) 2.9

Official international reserves, gross holdings end of period,
($ millions, U.S.) .....(1975) 150 (76) 100 (77) 74
Equivalent to 1.5 months of imports (1976)

FOREIGN TRADE

Major exports ... (1977) copper

Exports to U.S. ($ millions, U.S., f.o.b.) (1975) n.a. (76) 170 (77) 91
as % of total exports ..... (1975) n.a. (76) 21 (77) 10

Major imports ... (1976) machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs

Imports from U.S. ($ millions, U.S., c.i.f.) ..... (1975) 127 (76) 78 (77) 66
as % of total imports ..... (1975) 11 (76) 10 (77) 8

Total trade balance ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1975) -328 (76) 243 (77) 81

Main trading partners ..... E.E.C., Japan, China

External public debt as % of GNP. (1976) 53.7

Service payments on external public debt, ($ millions, U.S.) ..... (1976) 97
as % of export earnings (debt service ratio) ..... (1976) 8.9

SOCIAL DATA

Population growth rate ..... (1967–77) 3.1%

% population in urban areas ..... (1966) 20 (1975) 36

Total births per 1,000 population ..... (1975) 50

% married women aged 15-49 yrs. using contraception ..... ( ) n.a.

% of the population (1975) in age group: (0-14 yrs.) 47.7 (15-64 yrs.) 50.2 (65+ yrs.) 2.1

Infant deaths during first year of life per 1,000 infants ..... (1973) 160

People per physician ..... (1973) 13,400

Major causes of death (1968) accidents, senility, heart disease

Major disease(s) .. ( ) n.a.

Per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements ..... (1973) 85

% of population with reasonable access to clean water supply .. (1970) 37

Total school enrollment as % of population in age group:

Primary ... (ages 5-14)	(1974)	total	64.3	male	71.2	female 57.5
Secondary .. (15-19)	(1974)	total	15.6	male	20.2	female 10.7
Post Secondary (20-24)	(1973)	total	1.1	male	2.1	female 0.2

Energy production as % of consumption ..... (1970) 34

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U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY ZAMBIA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–78	REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78	TOTAL LESS REPAY-MENTS AND INTEREST 1946–78
	1975	1976	TQ	1977	1978			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	0.2	0.1	1.6	5.6	43.9			
Loans	-	-	1.6	5.4	43.9			
Grants	0.2	0.1	*	0.2	-			
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	*	*	*	*	35.4			
Loans	-	-	-	-	35.4			
Grants	*	*	*	*	*			
(Security Supporting Assistance)	-	-	-	-	35.4			
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.2	0.1	1.6	5.6	8.5			
Loans	-	-	1.6	5.4	8.5			
Grants	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	-			
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	1.6	5.4	8.5			
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	1.6	5.4	8.5			
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-			
Title II - Total Grants	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	*			
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	*			
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-			
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-			
Loans	-	-	-	-	-			
Grants	-	-	-	-	-			
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-			
Other	-	-	-	-	-			
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Credits or Loans								
Grants								
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Sales under FMS								
c. Intl. Military Education & Training Program								
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks								
e. Other Grants								
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans								
Grants								
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	26.4	1.4	-	-				
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	26.4	1.4	-	-				
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-				

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PRINTING

* LESS THAN $50,000. TQ - TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF OTHER DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS

	TQ	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1946-78
TOTAL	30.0	30.9	25.5	572.3
IBRD	30.0	30.1	11.3	517.8
IFC	-	-	-	3.8
IDA	-	-	11.3	11.3
AFDB	-	-	-	13.9
UNDP	-	0.1	2.9	23.3
Other UN	-	0.7	-	2.2

B. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE - BILATERAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Excluding U.S.)

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1969-77
TOTAL	51.4	81.9	378.1
United Kingdom	16.9	19.4	143.0
Sweden	7.1	24.2	57.8
Germany	3.9	5.5	36.1
Canada	6.0	11.5	34.6
Japan	0.6	0.8	23.2
Norway	6.1	7.6	28.7
Denmark	1.4	1.8	16.5
Other	9.4	11.1	38.2

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES

Donor	CY 1976	CY 1977.	CY 1973-77
TOTAL	-	NA	1.9
Algeria	-	NA	0.8
Nigeria	-	NA	0.8
Libya	-	NA	0.3

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1976	CY 1977	CY 1954-77
TOTAL	28.0	-	363.0
USSR	-	-	6.0
Eastern Europe	-	-	50.0
China	28.0	-	307.0

NA - Not available

ZAMBIA

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Proposed
Commodity Import Program	30.0	20.0	25.0
Technical Assistance	-	0.5 a/	6.0
Total	30.0	20.5	31.0

a/ Development Assistance

U.S. INTERESTS

It is in the U.S. interest to encourage the stability, self-reliance and development of Zambia so that it can spur economic development in spite of the political-military and economic turmoil accompanying the transition to majority rule in southern Africa.

DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Unlike many other sub-Saharan majority-ruled African countries, Zambia has the nucleus of a relatively sophisticated modern economy. The absence of a diversified economy subjects Zambia to the fluctuating conditions on the world market for copper, Zambia's only export. Zambia's Government tax receipts from copper dropped from about $400 million in 1974 to zero in 1978. The loss in tax revenue from copper, a fall off in foreign exchange, a shortage of trained indigenous manpower and slowed movement of exports and imports have aggravated production problems. The rural population of Zambia lives in small unconcentrated units and this hinders the Government's efforts to provide services in rural areas.

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Zambia's first two development plans were oriented toward stimulating the mining and parastatal sectors and provide the basic social and economic infrastructure necessary for growth. The Third National Development Plan will establish rural development and agricultural diversification as its main objectives. Pricing policies and the availability of credit to the smallholder are under review. The establishment of estate farming of wheat, coffee and sugar is encouraged through attempts to improve marketing, upgrade supply lines and provide mechanization where feasible. Successful implementation of this plan would ease the migration of Zambia's rural poor to urban centers. An adjunct to this larger plan is the provision of improved rural health and education services as well as continued emphasis on family planning and maternal child health care.

TOTAL RESOURCES

External financing constituted approximately 36% of the Government of Zambia's 1977 budget. During calendar year 1977, donor assistance from the U.S., IBRD, UNDP, U.K., Canada, The Netherlands and Sweden totaled more than $228 million. U.S. economic assistance represented approximately 10% of this total in the form of a commodity import loan. The PL 480 Title I program helps Zambia reduce its requirement for hard currency and provide essential food supplies. Sale of Title I commodities generates local currency to support development programs.

In compliance with the IMF Standby Agreement, Zambia is taking measures to reduce budgetary deficit and improve its balance of payments position.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s program strategy is to address directly Zambia's present economic problems and development constraints through commodity import loans to finance agricultural commodities, manpower development to train Zambians to help the country meet its development objectives, the Agriculture Sector program to implement activities for improved agricultural production and provide increased services to the rural population. PL 480 Title I commodities will ease Zambia's foreign exchange needs for imported food.

ZAMBIA

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	27,148	25,000	25,000
Grants	–	350	1,600
Total AID	27,148	25,350	26,600
P.L. 480**			
Title I	8,500	10,000	10,000
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	12	94	–
Total P.L. 480	8,512	10,094	10,000
Total AID and P.L. 480	35,660	36,444	36,600

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	31.0	4,000	33.0	4,300	39.4	5,100
Rice	3.0	1,100	5.0	1,400	4.5	1,200
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	4.0	3,300	7.0	4,300	5.5	3,700
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		8,500		10,000		10,000
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		–		–		–
World Food Programs		12		94		–
Gov't.-to-Gov't		–		–		–
Title II Total		12		94		–
Total P.L. 480		8,512		10,094		10,000

A.I.D. PROGRAM OFFICER John Hicks

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

--Our principal aim is to help the GRZ overcome the current financial crisis, help agricultural development and assist in manpower training.
--$25 million in commodity imports, $10 million in PL 480 Title I commodities and $5 million in Agriculture Sector Program will assist in meeting the external and internal resource gaps.
--$1 million will be used to train Zambians in development disciplines in Africa and in the U.S.

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

CP 80-17(10-78)

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	2	2	2
PASA[c]	–	–	–
Contract	–	2	2
Total	2	4	4
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	17	37	45
Contract	–	–	–
Total	17	37	45

[a]U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
[b]FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
[c]Participating agency technicians.
[d]Programmed during the fiscal year.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM ZAMBIA

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING		G	611-0075	79	---	---	500	350	---	150	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	500	350	---	150	
GRANTS					---	---	500	350	---	150	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE											
COMMODITY IMPORT LOAN	*	L	611-0070	77	50,000	35,697	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	---
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	*	G	611-0075	79	---	---	---	---	1,000	450	1,000
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEV.	*	G	611-0201	80	---	---	---	---	5,000	1,000	10,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					50,000	35,697	20,000	25,000	31,000	26,450	
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	6,000	1,450	
LOANS					50,000	35,697	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					50,000	35,697	20,500	25,350	31,000	26,600	
GRANTS					---	---	500	350	6,000	1,600	
LOANS					50,000	35,697	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: ZAMBIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Commodity Import Program	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 25,000		LIFE OF PROJECT To be determined
NUMBER 611-0070 GRANT ☐ LOAN ☒ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p.128	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY TQ	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY To be determined	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY To be determined

Purpose: To assist the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) to recover from chronic loss of foreign exchange and domestic revenue.

Background and Progress to Date: In recent years, Zambia has faced serious economic crises. Depressed copper prices worldwide, increased import/export costs due to transport dislocations, inflationary increases in import prices, and reduced budgetary resources have threatened the entire economy. Zambia has introduced a series of austerity measures, beginning in early 1975 and including a 20% devaluation of its currency in July 1976, and most recently a devaluation of 10% in March 1978. Although the austerity measures have been effective in restraining imports and improving budget performance, low copper prices and continued conflict in Rhodesia have worked strongly against the government's stabilization efforts and present indications are that Zambia's economic situation will not show signs of improvement before the end of 1980.

During 1978, the government continued in its efforts to improve the country's economic performance. Significant among the new measures undertaken was the IMF Standby Agreement wherein the GRZ is implementing policy measures aimed at reducing the budgetary deficit and improving the balance of payments position.

Host Country and Other Donors: Many of the major donors, at the request of the GRZ, are concentrating the bulk of their assistance and commitments to the GRZ over the next two years in program lending aimed at assisting the GRZ in meeting an anticipated external resources gap of $1 billion (1978-80). Approximately one-half of this requirement has been met through commitments from the United Kingdom, Sweden, the Netherlands, IBRD, Canada, West Germany, the EEC, the United States and others.

Beneficiaries: The Commodity Import Program benefits a large segment of the Zambian rural population. Most of the commodities imported under this program are for use in the agriculture sector, e.g., fertilizer, stockfeeds, spare parts and equipment for vehicles used in agricultural production and in transporting goods and services.

FY 1980 Program: Categories of commodities authorized for financing include: fertilizer, agricultural equipment, accessories and parts, construction equipment and parts, industrial equipment, machinery parts, and raw materials for local industries.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Improved institutional capabilities at central and local levels to support a national rural development program	X
Improved agricultural production	X
Stabilization of Zambian economy	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 1980 ($000)
CIP Loan	25,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	50,000	35,697	14,303
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	20,000	25,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	70,000	60,697	9,303
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	25,000	To be determined	To be determined

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

None

PROGRAM: ZAMBIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Manpower Development and Training	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,500
NUMBER 611-0075 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p.227	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To assist the Government of Zambia (GRZ) to overcome its severe shortage of trained manpower to implement development programs.

Background and Progress to Date: Although Zambia has made considerable progress in addressing the deficiency of trained manpower inherited with independence, the lack of trained manpower still remains one of the major constraints to more rapid economic development. At indepenence there were less than 100 Zambian university graduates and about 1,500 secondary school graduates. Although by now primary school enrollments have quadrupled, vocational education has increased fourfold and university enrollment is over 2,500, the educational system is still not capable of producing the quantity of experts required to meet current needs and to keep pace with growing demands. A large number of expatriates perform a variety of functions and the gap between need and supply is still great. This project will assist the GRZ in its efforts to meet its manpower requirements and promote its policy of Zambianization.

The project will provide academic and skills training in Zambia, the U.S. and Africa for selected participants. It will also provide in-country training courses, management seminars and the like. Fields of training will be in areas of agriculture, education, health, rural development, public administration, economics and development planning and other related disciplines. The training program will be geared to meet the critical shortages of trained manpower.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GRZ will provide employment opportunities for participants in areas for which they have been trained. The GRZ will continue the salaries of job-selected candidates while they are in training. Other donors, such as the UK and various UN agencies are also providing training programs in areas of development.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 250 trainees will be the direct beneficiaries. However, the entire country will benefit through increased number of trained Zambians to implement development plans.

FY 80 Program: In early FY 1980, the second tranche of between 25-35 participants to be trained under this program will be selected. Also funding will be made available to continue participant programs that began in late FY 1979.

Major Outputs	All Years
Trained participants	250

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	FY 80 ($000)
Personnel	170
4 short-term for in-country training (24 pm)	
Participants	
25 new long-term U.S. (300 pm)	325
15 continuing long-term U.S. (180 pm)	260
10 new long-term Africa (120 pm)	60
10 continuing long-term Africa (120 pm)	60
50 short-term in-country (600 pm)	50
Other Costs	75
Instructional materials and equipment for in-country training	
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500 a/	350	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	350	150
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	1,000	2,500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

a/Funding from Functional Appropriations

PROGRAM: ZAMBIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD)	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 5,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 15,000
NUMBER 611-0201 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To assist the Government of Zambia (GRZ) increase agricultural production and improve the living standards of the rural population.

Background: The Zambia agricultural sector is characterized by two distinct structures. At one extreme are large farms run by about 800 commercial farmers and located near rail lines or major roads with easy access to markets. At the other extreme are about 600,000 smallholder subsistence farmers dispersed throughout the country. With the copper industry dominating the Zambian economy since independence, agricultural production has been limited mostly to that provided by the commercial farmers, supplemented by imported food commodities. The rural sector has been generally neglected and subsistence farmers have not been given the incentive to produce more than the basic family requirements; in consequence, imports of basic foodstuffs for the urban population--rice, barley, vegetable oils, dairy products, and potatoes--have steadily increased.

Faced with massive balance of payments deficits and a stagnant economy, Zambia has sought donor assistance in diversifying its economy. At the June 1978 Paris donors conference, the 21 country representatives formulated a plan to provide emergency balance of payment support to Zambia as well as assist the effort to diversify.

The Third National Development Plan stresses development. It calls for a national program for the development of agriculture, agro-industries, feeder roads, marketing services and related social services in rural areas. The basic objective is to increase opportunities for productive employment, raise living standards for the rural population and contribute to self-sufficiency in staple foods and raw materials. Implementation of the new agriculture and rural development program will be a collaborative donor effort.

Host Country and Other Donors: A number of prospective donors have indicated readiness to provide assistance for the new diversification program. These donors include the UK, West Germany, Canada, Norway, Sweden, the IBRD and various agencies of the United Nations. The GRZ is expanding central, district and local governments personnel to insure effective implementation.

FY 80 Program: FY 1980 funds will provide the services of U.S. technicians, procurement of commodities, construction, and participant training.

Major Outputs:

Expanded and improved GRZ central, regional and local institutions concerned with agriculture and rural development.

Improved social infrastructure to facilitate greater quantities and wider distribution of agricultural inputs needed by the traditional farmers.

Improved living conditions for the rural population.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Personnel	
U.S. technicials (240 pm)	1,500
Long-term U.S. (144 pm)	156
Short-term Africa (120 pm)	60
In-country long-term and short-term (350 pm)	200
Commodities	
Land and road machines and spare parts	1,850
6 Pickup trucks and spare parts	120
Shop equipment	800
Construction	
Shop for repair and maintenance of land and road equipment	250
Other Costs	
Instructional materials and supplies	64
Total	5,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	5,000	10,000	15,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)	FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Proposed
Refugee Assistance	9.2 a/	14.0	13.1
Planning and Research	1.9	-	2.5
Training and T.A.	2.1	1.5 b/	2.4
Transportation Infrastruc.	26.0	-	-
Total	39.2	15.5	18.0

a/ Includes $1.6 DA
b/ Development Assistance

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Some of the development needs of Southern Africa transcend individual country requirements and can best be addressed regionally. Activities such as refugee training and support, and the planning and designing of multi-donor, multi-country activities cannot be pursued through bilateral channels. It is, therefore, prudent to budget for regional activities within the over-all southern Africa program.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

Ongoing assessment of the refugee situation in southern Africa indicates that A.I.D.'s supplementary support, particularly in primary, secondary, and post-secondary education; health; and temporary housing, is essential to the success of longer-term development in the area. Although the host countries have put forth serious efforts to manage the refugee problem constructively, the drain on these economies has created stresses on their social and economic fabric and detracted significantly from their over-all development.

The refugee and displaced persons problem has not abated. A total of nearly 500,000 refugees now seek asylum in Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Angola and Swaziland. Another 500,000, at least, may be displaced within the national boundaries of Southern Rhodesia. There is not only the need to provide basic life support systems for these disadvantaged people but also the need to assist with resettlement at the appropriate time.

At the time of independence of southern African countries, the majority of nationals were ill prepared for the task of nation building. Most evident among the deficiencies was the paucity of professional, technical and semi-skilled manpower. In preparation for majority rule in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia A.I.D. is providing funds to educate refugees in areas related to key sectors of development so these refugees may assume responsible positions in their host countries or countries of origin when the opportunity arises.

Many private voluntary organizations (PVOs) are significant contributors to development. Those who work in southern Africa are sensitive to the need for lessening the effects of conflict and political turmoil. Typical of the southern African PVO programs is the preparation of villagers for employment in the modern sector, the teaching of technical skills to unemployed urban youth and the increase of agricultural production of the smallholder. Success at the grass roots can be significantly enhanced by the work of both U.S. and indigenous PVOs. A.I.D., therefore will continue to support the work of these organizations in FY 1980.

Self-help is also an important input into the southern African Program. Through this vehicle, the U.S. can directly demonstrate interest and support for local and village level initiatives.

In 1977 the Congress requested A.I.D. to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the development needs of southern Africa. The major work on this analysis will be completed early in calendar year 1979. Among the important preliminary findings is the unique opportunity for multi-donor, multi-recipient programs such as regional ports improvement, regional animal health, educational institutional support, and river basin development. During FY 1980 we intend to finance consultants and technical experts who will conduct pre-project feasibility studies, undertake further regional

Previous Page Blank

planning, and pursue special studies and research.

PROPOSED SSA PROGRAM

To carry out these works the administration is seeking $18 million in economic support for the Southern Africa Regional Program. Of the total, $9.5 million for refugee support and resettlement; $3.6 million is for education and training of southern African refugees; and $2.5 million for the continuation of planning and the initiation of multi-donor activities; $2 million for PVOs; and $400 thousand for self-help.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

--Continue funding professional and technical education for southern African refugees.
--Provide assistance to southern African refugee resettlement and support.
--Plan multi-donor, regional development activities.

CP 80-17(10-78)

PERSONNEL/PARTICIPANTS DATA

Category	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID Personnel[a]			
Direct Hire[b]	–	–	–
PASA[c]	–	–	–
Contract	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–
Participants[d]			
Noncontract	200	200	–
Contract	710	935	560
Total	910	1,135	560

[a]U.S. nationals on duty at the end of the fiscal year.
[b]FY 1979 and FY 1980 position levels.
[c]Participating agency technicians.
[d]Programmed during the fiscal year.

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

RESOURCE FLOWS

CP 80-08(10-78)

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)	FY 1979 (Estimated)	FY 1980 (Proposed)
AID*			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	5,122	17,750	27,410
Total AID	5,122	17,750	27,410
P.L. 480**			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	–	–	–
Total P.L. 480	–	–	–
Total AID and P.L. 480	5,122	17,750	27,410

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures.*

***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments.*

P.L. 480 PROGRAMS SUMMARY

CP 80-14(10-78)

(In 000MT/$000)

Program	FY 1978 (Actual)		FY 1979 (Estimated)		FY 1980 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total		–		–		–
(of which Title III is)		(–)		(–)		(–)
Title II						
Voluntary Agencies		–		–		–
World Food Programs		–		–		–
Gov't.-to-Gov't		–		–		–
Title II Total		–		–		–
Total P.L. 480		–		–		–

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA AFFAIRS Roy A. Stacy

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
DEVELOPMENT TRNG. FOR SOUTHERN AFRICANS		G	690-0063	76	2,647	1,155	---	1,492	---	---	---
SOUTHERN AFRICA ACADEMIC AND SKILLS TRNG		G	690-0083	77	---	---	1,500	790	---	710	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,647	1,155	1,500	2,282	---	710	
GRANTS					2,647	1,155	1,500	2,282	---	710	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE											
PLANNING MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH	*	G	690-XXXX	80	---	---	---	---	2,500	1,500	---
DEVELOPMENT TRNG. FOR SOUTHERN AFRICANS	*	G	690-0063	76	5,176	3,011	8,000	2,708	3,600	8,000	277
SOUTHERN PERIMETER ROAD		G	690-0076	78	26,000	---	---	1,000	---	6,000	---
SOUTHERN AFRICA ACAD. AND SKILLS TRNG.		G	690-0083	77	2,338	128	---	2,210	---	---	---
SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT		G	690-0104	78	982	694	---	288	---	---	---
SOUTHERN AFRICA DEV. ANALYSIS AND PLN.		G	690-0105	78	875	313	---	562	---	---	---
REFUGEE SUPPORT	*	G	690-0201	78	5,603	---	6,000	8,700	9,500	9,300	---
PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	*	G	690-0202	80	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,500	---
SELF HELP	*	G	690-0203	78	400	400	---	---	400	400	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					41,374	4,546	14,000	15,468	18,000	26,700	
GRANTS					41,374	4,546	14,000	15,468	18,000	26,700	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					44,021	5,701	15,500	17,750	18,000	27,410	
GRANTS					44,021	5,701	15,500	17,750	18,000	27,410	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Planning, Management and Research	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 2,500		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 690-XXXX GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To a) undertake the initial activities necessary to promote a multi-donor, multi-recipient program and project identification and development, b) formulate a comprehensive and collaborative long-term program planning process in which donors and the majority-ruled states of the southern Africa region might identify development priorities, analyze common problems and jointly implement programs and projects.

Background: Section 533(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, instructs the President to undertake a comprehensive development analysis of southern Africa. The "Development Analysis of Southern Africa" responds to this statutory requirement. Important preliminary conclusion reached in the "Development Analysis of Southern Africa" are that a) a unique opportunity now exists for countries in the region to jointly plan and implement significant development programs, such as regional basin development, animal disease control, transportation systems, etc.; b) initial momentum has developed within the donor community and the majority-ruled states for a more institutionalized form for regional and sub-regional long-term planning, policy review, and joint program and project implementation; c) the major development problem in the region will require long-term solutions, and that the solutions will require significant resources, and hence joint donor-recipient collaboration is essential if the constraints to be addressed and the necessary resources marshalled; d) that the United States should seek out every available opportunity to encourage the donors and majority-ruled states to work in a collaborative manner for the socio-economic development of the region. To encourage such collaboration will require the U.S. participation in various studies, pre-project formulation activities, and a continuation of the dialogue begun under the Development Analysis for Southern Africa.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries of this project will be the rural and urban poor in the majority-ruled states of the region. The initial beneficiaries will be the government of the majority-ruled states which, through regional cooperation will benefit from better transportation and communication systems, improved health services and facilities, and more favorable conditions for economic stability. The major donor agencies will also benefit as it is believed that only through a collaborative long-term planning and joint program implementation process, which this project seeks to move forward, will the resources be mobilized to seriously address the major development constraints.

FY 1980 Program: To finance consultants and technical experts to undertake pre-project feasibility studies, participate in other donor-lead feasibility studies, sector assessments, regional plans and special studies and research. Specific activities to be undertaken in FY 1980 include pre-project feasibility studies of animal disease control, small-scale manufacturing, and transportation systems. Short-term studies and sector appraisals will examine opportunities for employment generation, river basin development and formal education.

Major Outputs:	FY 80
Pre-project feasibility studies	4
Short-term studies	2
Sector appraisals	3

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80
Pre-project feasibility studies	750
Short-term studies	750
Sector appraisals	1,000
Total	2,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,500	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected.

PROGRAM: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Development Training for Southern Africans	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 3,600		LIFE OF PROJECT 19,700
NUMBER 690-0063 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, p. 1192	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To provide training opportunities at the post-secondary levels in the U.S. and Africa for nationals of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

Background and Progress to Date: To meet the need for trained Africans from Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, this project was started in FY 76 with strong support from the Congress, through a provision in the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1976 (PL 94-161). Fields of training include agriculture, education, health, rural development, public administration, economic planning and other areas geared to meet priority development needs.

Since the project was started in FY 76, 659 refugee students have begun training in the U.S. and in Africa. The African American Institute (AAI) and the Phelps-Stokes Fund have the responsibility for the selection and placement of candidates at U.S. and African training institutions. The International Communication Agency (ICA), through its leadership training program in South Africa, selects candidates within the Republic for long-term and short-term training in the U.S.

Thus far, AAI has placed 391 participants in the U.S. and 97 in Africa; the Phelps-Stokes Fund has placed 96 participants in the U.S. ICA is providing long-term and short-term training for 75 Black South Africans.

Although most of the training under the program has been long-term, classroom-oriented, in FY 80 some funds will be used to encourage more short-term vocational and skills training.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be the trained participants; however, their respective countries will also benefit eventually through the contributions that the trained participants will be able to make in the specific areas in which they have been trained.

FY 80 Program: Provides funds for long-term continuing participants and short-term skills training for new participants.

Major Outputs: Duirng the life of the project, approximately 550 nationals of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa will receive academic and special training in the U.S. and Africa.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	FY 80 ($000)
Participants:	
Grant to AAI for 535 continuing participants and administrative costs	2,400
Grant to Phelps-Stokes for 100 continuing participants and administrative costs	900
Funding for 25 long-term and short-term training in the U.S. for Black South Africans, through the ICA	300
Total	3,600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	7,823	4,166	3,657
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	8,000	4,200	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	15,823	8,366	7,457
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,600	277	19,700

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

African-American Institute
Phelps-Stokes Fund
International Communication Agency

PROGRAM: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Refugee Support	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 9,500		LIFE OF PROJECT To be determined
NUMBER 690-0201 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Program p. 1193	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY To be determined	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY To be determined

Purpose: To assist the majority-ruled countries of Southern Africa in providing life support and certain ancillary services for refugees from the minority-ruled countries of the area.

Background and Progress to Date: Assisting refugees to attain basic human needs is an essential component of A.I.D.'s program in the southern Africa region. A large number of refugees in southern Africa are young and are in camps or hospices without direct adult assistance or supervision. Many refugee sites lack adequate sanitary provisions. Medical attention is either woefully insufficient or totally lacking. There are not sufficient education facilities for any age group. There are few recreational facilities, and for most, employment opportunities are nil. The total estimated number of refugees and displaced persons in southern Africa is one million.

In prior fiscal years, A.I.D. has funded the purchase of essential relief supplies, including medicine, food and blankets for refugees in Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Zambia. A.I.D. funds were used also to improve camp conditions at Francistown and Selebi-Pikwe in Botswana. Approximately 90 low cost housing units were constructed at Selebi-Pikwe from local materials.

A.I.D.'s prior year refugee funds also provided for an increase in secondary classrooms and hostel space to accommodate about 730 refugees. In addition, cooking utensils were procured and recurrent and maintenance costs were paid. Further, in FY 1979 A.I.D. funds were used through the International Committee of the Red Cross to provide temporary shelter, medical attention, food and clothing for displaced persons within Rhodesia.

Host Country and Other Donors: Denmark, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the U.K. have consistently been the largest contributors toward the care and sustenance of southern African refugees. Although exact dollar amounts of their and other donor contributions for FY 1980 are not known at this time, estimates suggest that other donor refugee grants will substantially exceed $20 million in FY 1980.

FY 80 Program: During FY 1980, A.I.D. funds will be used to continue providing essential relief supplies and opportunities for primary and secondary education. It is our intent that a large portion of the FY 1980 funds be used to help with the resettlement of refugees either in host countries or countries of origin. This would include providing hand tools for farming, temporary housing and other basics necessary for re-establishment.

Beneficiaries: Of the approximate one million refugees or displaced persons in southern Africa, approximately 40,000 will directly benefit from the FY 1980 A.I.D. input. This is based on the assumption that the A.I.D. input would provide basic food, clothing and shelter equivalent to the purchasing power of the over-all average per capita income of majority-rule countries in the region (U.S. $270).

Major Outputs:	All Years
Food, Shelter, Clothing	70,000
Primary, secondary children in school	5,000
Persons resettled	20,000

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Grants to PVOs	1,500
Grants to International Organizations	3,000
Resettlement	5,000
Total	9,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	5,603	–	5,603
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	6,000	8,700	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	11,603	8,700	2,903
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	9,500	To be determined	To be determined

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant (OPG)	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 2,000		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 690-0202 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1978 Africa Programs, p. 179	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To assist the poor majority in the countries of southern Africa through projects developed by indigenous and/or U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) in close collaboration with African governments.

Background and Progress to Date: There are several ongoing projects in the countries of southern Africa which are being implemented by PVOs. Typical of these is the National Nutrition Planning program in Lesotho which is assisting the government to promote better nutrition and health in the rural areas. A Rural Development program in Botswana, implemented through International Volunteer Services (IVS) is helping people in the rural areas improve agricultural practices and learn basic skills.

FY 80 Program: As PVO project proposals are approved, A.I.D. will allocate funds to the appropriate country or regional programs. The current estimate is as follows:

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
PVO Grants	2,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978 a/	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,000	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Various

a/ FY 78 funding under individual country programs.

PROGRAM: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Self-Help Program	Security Supporting Assistance	FY 80 400		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 690-0203 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Africa Programs, P. 180	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY continuing

Purpose: To demonstrate U.S. interest and concern about the welfare and self-help efforts of local communities in the countries of southern Africa.

Progress to Date: The Special Self-Help program has operated since FY 1965 in over 25 of Africa's poorest countries. All the funds provided for this program are spent on projects ranging in cost from $100 to about $10,000. Administration and monitoring is handled by U.S. Embassy officers.

Special Self-Help projects have covered a broad range of activities. For example, wells have been dug, vegetable gardens and village production and marketing projects have been put into operation with self-help financing. Animal traction units along with poultry farms and rice cooperatives have been developed as a result of special self-help teamwork. Other projects now in operation are local handicraft schools, maternity clinics and numerous village water supply systems.

While small in dollar value, these Special Self-Help funds have been particularly useful since Ambassadors have been able to respond quickly to worthy requests for support and demonstrate U.S. interest in the welfare and initiative of the citizenry.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host country's contribution covers from a minimum of 25% to over 50% of each project's total cost. These host country contributions for the most part come in the form of labor and locally produced materials.

FY 80 Program: In FY 80, 400,000 is planned for self-help activities in the countries of southern Africa. Particular attention will be given to needs in rural areas.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	FY 80 ($000)
Self-Help Activities	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	400	400	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	400	400	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	400	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

None

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS*

CP 80-03(10-78)

TITLE	ESTIMATED LENGTH OF PROJECT	ESTIMATED 1ST YEAR COST	PURPOSE
Sahel Development Program			
Chad: Sudano-Sahelo Food Crops 677-XXXX	FY 1980-84	$ 1,500,000	To develop and improve agricultural production in Chad's Sahelian and Sudanian zones.
Niger: Rural Roads 683-XXXX	FY 1980-84	$ 2,000,000	To repair and improve secondary rural roads in the departments of Niger.
Senegal: Diagambal Irrigated Agriculture 685-XXXX	FY 1980-84	$ 3,000,000	To construct irrigated perimeters in the town of Diagambal, Senegal, on the banks of the Senegal river.
Mali: Office du Niger 688-XXXX	FY 1980-84	$ 4,000,000	To expand food production systems of the Office du Niger in collaboration with IBRD and other SDP donors.
Africa-wide Development Assistance Program			
Cameroon: Higher Education for Development 631-0031	FY 1980-84	$ 5,000,000	To support university programs in training, research, and extension for agriculture administration and management.
Kenya: Livestock Development Program 615-0188	FY 1980-84	$ 5,000,000	Increase livestock production and incomes among low-income nomadic pastoralists by developing environmentally sound grazing blocks, thus protecting ecology of marginal land areas while meeting increased national demand for protein.
Rwanda: Rural Road (Kibuye-Gitarama) 696-0111	FY 1980-81	$ 4,000,000	To provide equipment, on-the-job training and portion of the costs necessary to improve the Kibuye-Gitarama road so that the area's rural population (approximately 600,000 people) will benefit from improved government services, better communications, reduced transport costs and expanded agricultural markets.
Somalia: Prevocational and Vocational Technical Education 649-0106	FY 1980-84	$ 900,000	To develop a program which will (1) introduce practical prevocational education in the senior primary and secondary schools of Somalia; and (2) provide all senior primary and secondary school leavers with nationally relevant vocational and technical skills training.
Sudan: Northern Kordofan/Darfur Agriculture Production 650-0017	FY 1980-85	$ 2,000,000	To develop, on a pilot basis, an intermediary level agricultural production package that minimizes the degradation of environmentally fragile land, emphasizes anti-desertification measures and identifies renewable energy supply innovations.
Western Sudan Agricultural Extension 650-0029	FY 1980-84	$ 3,000,000	To organize and strengthen the western Sudan agricultural extension services in conjunction with the Western Sudan Agricultural Research Project (650-0020).
Western Sudan Feeder Roads 650-0032	FY 1980-84	$ 5,000,000	To establish a feeder road improvement and maintenance capacity within the provincial governments of western Sudan and assist with an initial program of feeder road upgrading.
Zaire: Road Transport System Loan 660-0088	FY 1980	$ 20,000,000	To rehabilitate and maintain the rural road network in selected areas in order to improve crop marketing by small farmers and provision of essential production inputs and government services.

*Projects identified for implementation if additional funds become available. ("Shelf Projects")

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ADDITIONAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS*

CP 80-03(10-78)

TITLE	ESTIMATED LENGTH OF PROJECT	ESTIMATED 1ST YEAR COST	PURPOSE
Security Supporting Assistance-Southern Africa			
SOUTHERN AFRICAN PROGRAMS			
Botswana: Math-Science Teacher Training 633-0206	FY 1980-83	$ 1,170,000	To improve the quality of science and mathematics teaching/learning at the secondary level.
Intermediate Schools 633-0203	FY 1980-83	$ 2,200,000	To provide improved instruction and physical facilities for intermediate schools (grades 7, 8 and 9) with a related emphasis of practical education for school leavers.
Lesotho: Southern District Rural Infrastructure 632-0211	FY 1980-84	$ 1,200,000	To provide the infrastructure and facilities needed for rural development along the Southern Perimeter Road.
Swaziland: RDA Infrastructure Support (Loan) 645-0068	FY 1980-83	$ 4,600,000	To assist the Government of Swaziland (through the provision of equipment) to carry out its Rural Development Area Program (RDAP) by strengthening its land-use planning and development capabilities and developing, installing and maintaining conservation works in certain RDAs.

*Projects identified for implementation if additional funds become available.("Shelf Projects")