PD-ACC-705

AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 1978

ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE, and SAO TOME/PRINCIPE

BEST AVAILABLE

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

JULY 1976

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 1978 ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE, SAO TOME/PRINCIPE ABS

		PAGE
I.	MISSION CERTIFICATION OF THE CONTINUED VALIDITY OF THE DAP	1
	Angola	2
	Cape Verde	4
	Guinea-Bissau	7
	Mozambique	9
	Sao Tome/Principe	12
II.	CENTRALLY FUNDED RESEARCH	13
III.	SUMMARY TABLE I	14
IV.	SUMMARY TABLE II	
	Angola	15
	Cape Verde	16
	Guinea-Bissau	17
	Mozambique	18
	Sao Tome/Principe	19
	Portuguese-speaking Africa (Development Training)	20
V.	NARRATIVE PROGRESS STATEMENT FOR ONGOING GRANT ACTIVITIES:	
	Development Training for Portuguese-speaking Africa	21
	Cape Verde - Labor Intensive Rural Works	22
VI.	FISCAL TABLE FOR ONGOING ACTIVITIES	
	Development Training	23
	Cape Verde - Rural Works	24
VII.	LONG RANGE PROJECTIONS OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	
	PSA	25
	Angola	26
	Cape Verde	27
	Guinea-Bissau	28
	Mozambique	29
	Sao Tome/Principe	30
VIII.	TITLE II FUNDING LEVELS:	
	Cape Verde	31
	Mozambique	32
IX.	ASSISTANCE TO PVOs AND COOPERATIVES	33
X.	P.I.D. CAPE VERDE, GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT	34
XI.	P.I.D. GUINEA-BISSAU, GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT (Facesheet)	44
XII.	P.I.D. MOZAMBIQUE, RURAL ROADS	45

I. Certification of Validity of DAP

A DAP has not been prepared for any of the former Portuguese colonies in Africa nor do present circumstances permit an effective analysis of the current situation. While the general information contained in the CP for Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome/ Principe basically remains valid, it is necessary to update developments in these countries since the preparation of the CP. All of the territories have now attained full independence.

Angola

Since gaining independence in November 1975 political events in Angola have precluded the development of normal bilateral relationships with the U.S. With the help of Cuban troops, the Movimento Popular para Liberacao de Angola (MPLA) gained the upper hand during the civil war which wracked the country between July 1975 and February 1976. Since then the U.S. has indicated its unwillingness to recognize the MPLA Government in Angola as long as large numbers of Cuban troops remain in the country. In June 1976 Angola's application to the U.N. Security Council for membership in the United Nations was vetoed by the U.S.

As long as the current political situation continues, it is unlikely the U.S. will provide bilateral economic assistance to Angola. Even during the civil war in Angola, however, the U.S. followed a policy of providing humanitarian assistance through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). In FY 1976 the U.S. contributed $600,000 in disaster relief funds to the ICRC and $50,000 to Church World Services to help victims of the civil war. It is possible that additional financial assistance for refugees, displaced persons, and war victims may be requested by one of these groups or by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the course of FY 1977. The U.S. policy of considering such appeals favorably is not expected to change.

We would also hope that approval can be obtained to include Angola under the regional training project which does not involve direct USG negotiations with the Angolan government. Approximately 40-45 participants would be programmed annually.

FY 1977 Program

It is possible that there will be some improvement in political relations between the U.S. and Angola in the course of FY 1977, particularly after the U.S. presidential elections. If relations were to improve and the U.S. were to recognize the MPLA-controlled government, A.I.D. might be called upon to provide some type of technical assistance to the new government. AFR/RA believes that such a possibility can best be handled at the time it arises either with unallocated FY 1977 funds or with a supplementary request to the Congress, if necessary. Therefore, no funds are now being budgeted for Angola in FY 1977.

FY 1978 Program

Two million dollars in loan funds and $500 thousand in grants have been budgeted for Angola in FY 1978. This request is based on several assumptions: (1) that political relations between the U.S. and Angola will have been normalized by this time, (2) that the Angolan government will be interested in and will request assistance from the U.S. and (3) that, in spite of Angola's oil revenues and relative high level of per capita income in comparison to other African nations, the U.S. would consider providing assistance in particular areas of economic need, such as agriculture. Angola is rich in natural resources and prior to the Civil War had a fairly well developed industrial sector. Angola's vast potential for agricultural production was less well developed. It is in

this area that the U.S. might reasonably provide some technical assistance in FY 1978 if relations between the two contries permit. PID's, PRP's and PP's would have to be developed some time in FY 1977 as it is not presently possible to prepare this type of project documentation.

Cape Verde

In FY 1976 A.I.D. obligated $5 million in grant assistance for Cape Verde - $3 million for a labor-intensive, soils and water conservation rural works project and $2 million to purchase emergency food aid. These two projects serve to focus attention on three of Cape Verde's most critical problems - a lack of food, a lack of sufficient water for agriculture and a high level of unemployment throughout the islands.

The Cape Verde Islands fall within the drought belt of the Sahel and between 1967 and 1975 suffered from a prolonged drought which reduced agriculture production to 10% of the islands normal food output. With each year of the drought, the Islands, which were never self-sufficient with regard to their food needs, became more and more dependent on Portugal for food subsidies and other essential requirements. During this period the level of Portuguese assistance rose steadily from $7 million in 1970 to $30 million in 1974.

In the last six months before independence Portugal reportedly provided $24 million in assistance to the Islands. By 1975 it is estimated that approximately 60,000 out of the total active work force of 85,000 - 90,000 were employed on Portuguese-financed public works projects.

Although there is a high level of unemployment in the islands, in terms of human resources development, Cape Verde is probably more advanced than other African countries at similar levels of development. Cape Verdians are both intelligent and industrious and traditionally filled many middle-level positions between colonizers and the indigenous population in Guinea-Bissau, Angola, and other West African states. Large numbers of Cape Verdians have learned valuable skills as workers in Africa and Europe and in the U.S. Because of the dislocation of people resulting from the breakup of Portugal's overseas empire and the resent world-wide recession, large numbers of Cape Verdians living overseas have been thrown out of work. It is believed that some of these would be interested in returning home now that Cape Verde has gained independence. However, a major constraint on the economic development of the Islands is the lack of government revenues. Faced with severe budgetary constraints, the GOCV is not able to hire a sufficient number of personnel to carry out the Government's development programs. At the same time, because of the low level of agricultural output, the GOCV is faced with the necessity of importing large amounts of food commodities.

In view of the need which the Government has for local currency revenues and the continuing need for food assistance in the foreseeable future and the need to take measures to enable the Islands to grow more of their food requirements, A.I.D. assistance strategy will be based on the provision of grant food aid and development assistance focussed on the agriculture sector and on the Islands water needs.

AFR/RA recommends a PL-480, Title II, Section 206 program in Cape Verde, with the local currencies generated from the sale of the food used on Section 103 activities proposed by the Government and used to financed local currency costs of A.I.D. financed development projects in the agriculture sector.

An A.I.D. Food for Peace officer will visit the Islands in early July to discuss the use of the food purchased under the $2 million emergency food aid grant in 1975 and to explore the GOCV's projected food import requirements in 1976 through 1978. He will explain the criteria which must be met for approval of Title II, Section 206 food programs and hopefully obtain information on the Government's development programs and the intended uses of the local currency proceeds, the GOCV's food needs, market prices, and the mechanism through which the food will be controlled and the proceeds accounted for. It is anticipated that the CDO soon to be assigned to Guinea-Bissau/Cape Verde will then be able to follow up with the development of a specific Title II program proposal in early FY 1977.

A.I.D.'s agricultural assistance will be focussed geographically on the island of Santiago, the achipelago's most populous island with a population of approximately 138,000, (45%) of the total population.

FY 1977 Program

In FY 1977 A.I.D. proposes the following activities:

a) Development Grant

(1) continuation of the soils and water rural works project started in FY 1976,	$ 300,000
(2) start of a ground water development project on the northern end of the island of Santiago near Tarrafal,	$ 600,000
(3) funding of emergency repairs to the desalination plant in Mindelo on the island of St. Vincent.	$ 600,000
TOTAL	$1,500,000
b) PL 480, Title II, Section 206	$3,000,000

c) Other - Training for approximately 15 participants will be provided under PSA's regional Development Training project being administered by the African-American Institute. It is anticipated that some short-term, direct hire training may also be provided as well as some short-term consultant services to assist with the planning and design of additional projects. It is anticipated that in FY 1977 Cape Verde will become a participating country in the Africa regional Crop Protection project.

FY 1978 Program

In FY 1978 A.I.D. proposes the following activities:

a) Development Grant

(1) a continuation of the groundwater project, Tarrafal I	$ 800,000
(2) start of new groundwater project, Tarrafal II	$ 700,000
(3) drip irrigation, Tarrafal	$ 300,000
(4) health training	$ 200,000
TOTAL	$2,000,000

b) PL-480, Title II (206) $3,000,000

c) Other - It is expected that training will continue to be provided under the Development Training for PSA project and that assistance in crop protection will be provided through the regional crop protection project in Dakar. Subject to the availability of funds, A.I.D. may wish to consider the repair and expansion of the desalination plant on the island of Sal.

Guinea-Bissau

Guinea-Bissau, which gained its independence in September 1974, is one of the least developed countries in Africa. Trained manpower is extremely limited. There are only 400 kilometers of paved, all-weather road. Most of the roads are impossible during the rainy season, which last five to six months of the year. Mineral resources have not been exploited although there are an estimated 200 million tons of bauxite deposits in the interior. Agriculture, most of which is carried out at the subsistence level, is the mainstay of the economy. The principal cash crop is rice. Export crops include peanuts, cashews, coconuts, palm oil and lumber. Corn, cassava, potatoes and various tropical fruits are also grown.

The Government is committed to programs which reach the people in the eight outlying regions of the country, particularly in the fields of agricultural production, primary education and basic health services. It also gives high priority to the resettlement of 100,000 to 200,000 refugees who were living in neighboring countries during the war for independence. Guinea-Bissau is receiving considerable assistance from other donor countries in the health sector.

In May 1975 A.I.D. provided $1 million in grant funds to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to assist in the resettlement of approximately 50,000 refugees from Senegal. On June 30, 1976, the Assistant Administrator for Africa approved two grant projects, totaling $1,194,000, for agricultural development and primary teacher training, the two sectors in which the Government had requested bilateral assistance from the United States. The money for these two projects will be obligated during the Transition Quarter from funds appropriated pursuant to Section 496(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

A.I.D. plans to establish a country development office in Guinea-Bissau during the Transition Quarter. This office, which will also have responsibility for the Cape Verde Islands, will manage project implementation and the development of on-going programs in the two countries. While it would be premature to expect the preparation of a Development Assistance Plan during the first year, a start could be made in analyzing the agriculture sector.

FY 1977/78 Program

We anticipate that in FY 1977 the Government may request additional technical assistance under the agricultural development and primary teacher training projects. In the agriculture sector this might include consultant services and training in livestock improvement and rice production. In education, as a result of its initial project experience, the Government may wish A.I.D. to increase its short-term advisory assistance and training inputs.

During FY 1978 we propose to complete the rather general agricultural development program and to initiate two new projects in specific sectoral areas. One, ground water development, is described in the attached PID. Determination of the second must await the establishment of the A.I.D. country office and further project identification and development. Areas which merit priority consideration include food storage, local supplemental feed development, peanut and coconut oil extraction, sugar cane production and refining, fruit production and processing, improved food crop production, and rural road construction, as well as those areas assisted in the original program.

As a member of the West Africa Rice Development Association, Guinea Bissau is expected to receive technical assistance through WARDA regarding rice varieties and other aspects of its rice development program.

Approximately 30 trainees from Guinea Bissau are presently receiving training under the Development Training for PSA project being administered by AAI. Funds are budgeted in FY 1977 and FY 1978 to permit the intake of an additional 15-20 trainees yearly.

Mozambique

The People's Republic of Mozambique became fully independent on June 25, 1975. The United States established diplomatic relations with the new Government in September 1975. At that time the U.S. indicated that it was prepared to discuss projects of economic cooperation with the Mozambique Government (GPRM). The GPRM suggested that such discussions could best be held in Maputo after the arrival of the U.S. ambassador. Ambassador William DePree arrived in Maputo in January 1976.

On March 3, 1976 the President of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, imposed sanctions against the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia. Shortly thereafter Mozambique, in conformity with Article 50 of the U.N. Charter, appealed to the U.N. Security Council to consider the economic consequences to Mozambique arising from the imposition of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

During the ensuing discussion in the U.N. Security Council, Mozambique's Foreign Minister stressed that the solution to Mozambique's economic problems did not depend on emergency measures taken to offset the economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, but on development assistance which would help the Government restructure the economic system which had been inherited from the Portuguese and which was no longer workable now that Mozambique had gained independence.

One of the most serious problems faced by the new Government is the system of road and rail transportation and other means of communication which the Portuguese designed to promote trade with and serve industrial production in South Africa and Rhodesia and not for the development of Mozambique. Pre-independence development objectives created an economic structure that functioned for the benefit of only the Portuguese. Very few investments were directed toward expanding agricultural production in subsistence food crops or to introducing cash crops into the agriculture sector. The road system served urban centers and the tourist trade. Very little in the way of social services were provided to the population at large.

The newly independent Mozambique Government is engaged in bringing about a fundamental reshaping of Mozambique's social and economic system in the years ahead. Highest priority will be given to agriculture and the development of education and health programs to serve the rural areas.

Recognizing the serious impact which the imposition of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia would have on Mozambique's foreign exchange and budget revenues and the impact this would have on Mozambique's ability to implement its development program, the U.N. Security Council on March 17, 1976 adopted Resolution 386 appealing to member nations to provide immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique to enable the Government to carry out its economic development program and to enhance its capacity to carry out the sanctions against Rhodesia.

The U.S. Government supported the Security Council resolution and indicated U.S. willingness to give favorable consideration to providing financial assistance to Mozambique. Secretary of State Kissinger subsequently announced in Lusaka that the U.S. would provide $12.5 million in assistance to Mozambique.

In accordance with authority contained in Section 496(c) of the FAA of 1961, as amended, the U.S. is planning to provide economic assistance in the form of a $10 million program grant and a PL-480 Title II program of 21,800 tons of wheat which will generate the equivalent of approximately $2.5 million in local currencies. Although Mozambique's first national development plan is not expected to be adopted until towards the end of 1976, the outlines of the new development strategy can be discerned from information now available. The highest priority will be given to the development of agriculture. Thus, Mozambique strongly endorsed the allocation of counterpart funds generated from the program grant for agriculture, nutrition and potable water supply projects. An analysis of Mozambique's priority import requirements conducted by a U.N. team indicates that free foreign exchange will be used for essential, justified imports.

Local currencies generated by the program grant and the PL-480 program will be deposited in a special GPRM counterpart account to be used for local costs of irrigation, agricultural education, seed multiplication, farm to market roads, tools for small farmers and potable water supply projects.

It is anticipated that the $10 million grant will be approved and obligated in the Transitional Quarter from development assistance funds carried over from FY 1976, $7.6 million from Section 103 Food and Nutrition funds and $2.4 million from Section 106, Development Activities. The PL-480 Title II program was approved on June 12, 1976.

FY 1977/1978 Program

The Congressional Presentation for FY 1977 proposes $3.5 million in economic assistance in FY 1977. It is anticipated that additional PL-480 Title II food aid may also be provided in FY 1977. Assistance may also be considered.

With the exception of a rural roads project, described in the attached PID, specific project proposals have not yet been identified for implementation in Mozambique in FY 1977 and FY 1978.

It is anticipated that a Country Development Officer will be assigned to Maputo early in the second quarter of FY 1977. This is based on the assumption that the $10 million program assistance grant will be approved for implementation in the Transitional Quarter and that Congress will not prohibit aid to Mozambique in FY 1977.

We believe that during the course of FY 1977, it will be possible to begin developing a normal bilateral economic relationship with the Mozambique Government. Within the framework of this scenario it is anticipated that A.I.D. would receive requests from the GPRM for technical assistance in the design of specific, priority projects contained in the GPRM's development program. The U.N. team which visited Mozambique in April to assess the economic impact on Mozambique from the imposition of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, identified a list of priority projects, (many of which fall within the area of A.I.D. 's new directions) from which projects could be identified for implementation by A.I.D.

In order to be able to respond to project requests, $3.9 million has been budgeted for FY 1978 (F/N - $2 million; P/H - $0.5 million; E/HR - $0.4 millionand Section 106 - $1 million). In addition we are projecting a continuation of PL-480, Title II assistance - $5 million. Funds are included in the Development Training for PSA Project administered by AAI which will permit the intake of between 30-40 trainees from Mozambique in FY 1977 and another 30 in FY 1978.

Sao Tome/Principe

The Islands of Sao Tome/Principe received their independence from Portugal on July 12, 1975 under the leadership of the Sao Tome and Principe Liberation Movement. A Government spokesman has indicated that the Government would like to receive economic and technical assistance from the United States. The Islands' economy is almost entirely dependent on the growing of copra and cocoa for export. Cocoa earnings have been adversely affected by marketing problems and lower prices. Most of its basic food commodities are imported.

The Government has indicated that it intends to initiate badly needed land reforms and to institute a major restructing of the Islands' agricultural sector. Of priority interest is a crop diversification program which will enable ST/P to become more self-sufficient with regard to its food needs. The Islands have a fertile soil and a good climate with adequate rainfall for agricultural purposes.

In 1975 the FAO conducted a comprehensive study of the agriculture sector and have identified a number of priority projects for implementation. The recent funding crisis in the U.N., however, has limited that organization's ability to finance the projects identified.

A visit by an A.I.D. official was scheduled for December 1975 but had to be postponed. The visit has been rescheduled for August 1976.

FY 1977/1978 Program

It is anticipated that discussions to be held in August 1976 between A.I.D. and GSTP Officials will lead to the development of a grant agreement providing for the financing of a small technical assistance program in the agriculture sector to be implemented through a Private Voluntary Organization, or possibly through a contract with a land-grant college in the U.S.

Approximately $500,000 in Section 496(a) funds for Portugal and the Portuguese Colonies in Africa remain unobligated. It is anticipated that a portion of these funds will be used to provide initial funding for the grant program described above. An additional $300,000 in development grant funds have been budgeted in FY 1977 and $400,000 in FY 1978 for the same purpose.

Sao Tome/Principe will be able to nominate approximately 5 trainees per year under the Development Training for PSA project being administered by the African-American Institute (AAI). In addition ST/P has received a special grant of $100,000 for training purposes. These funds will also be administered by AAI, but will be accounted for separately.

CENTRALLY FUNDED RESEARCH

The Government of the Cape Verde Islands (GOCV) requested technical assistance from the U.S. in the development of non-conventional forms of energy. Climatic conditions in the islands indicate that the use of solar energy and/or wind energy might be particularly relevant to Cape Verde's needs. Two A.I.D. advisors from the Office of Science and Technology visited Cape Verde in November 1975 and recommended against initiating any type of pilot project at that time because the GOCV did not yet have a clearly established policy regarding the development of non-conventional energy, nor an administrative organization or budget for such a program. The advisors suggested that some training would be useful until such time as the GOCV had established an energy research center. It is requested that Cape Verde be included in future A.I.D. energy research programs.

The U.N. has under consideration a pilot program in hydroponics for Cape Verde. A.I.D. research in this area would also be useful to the GOCV.

Country/Program: Angola, Cape Verde Islands, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome/Principe

Summary Table I

Funding Levels for FY 1976, IQ, FY 1977, FY 1978

	FY 1976	Interim Quarter	FY 1977	FY 1978
Food/Nutrition	-	7,600	3,200	8,200
Grants	-	7,600	3,200	6,200
Loans	-	-	-	2,000
Population/Health	-	-	600	900
Grants	-	-	600	900
Loans	-	-	-	-
(Population)	-	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Grants)	-	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Loans)	-	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Health)	-	(-)	(600)	(900)
(Grants)	-	(-)	(600)	(900)
(Loans)	-	(-)	(-)	(-)
Education	-	-	1,628 3/	2,596 3/
Grants	-	-	1,628	2,596
Loans	-	-	-	-
Section 106	-	2,400	2,000	1,000
Grants	-	2,400	2,000	1,000
Loans	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	-	10,000	7,428 3/	12,696 3/
Grants	-	10,000	7,428	10,696
Loans	-	-	-	2,000
Other (496,a)	2,905	1,584	111	-
Grants	2,905	1,584	111	-
Loans	-	-	-	-
Total	2,905 1/	11,584 2/	7,539 3/	12,696 3/
HIGs				
PL 480	4,800	-	8,000	8,000
Title I	-	-	-	-
Title II	4,800	-	8,000	8,000

1/ Includes $830,000 for Dev. Trng. Project for PSA, but excludes $675,000 in Disaster Relief for Angola.

2/ Does not include $150,000 in Sahel Funds for Crop Protection in Cape Verde

3/ Includes $1,528,000 in FY 1977 and $1,896,000 in FY 1978 for Dev. Trng. for PSA

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ABS/CP SUMMARY

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ABS, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

2. ABS/CP — DOCUMENT CODE 6

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Angola

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.:

5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY: 77

6. BUREAU/OFFICE — A. SYMBOL: AFR — B. CODE: 6

7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE: 654

8. TYPE DATA: 1 (1 = ABS, 2 = ABS REVISION, 3 = CP, 4 = CP NOTIFICATION)

9. TYPE ASSISTANCE: 1 (1 = PROJECT, 2 = PROGRAM)

10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN $000) AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP
001	Extension Services	-/4	82	F/N	120B	GN	-	-	-	500	2500
002	Ag Support	-/4	78	F/N	100B	L	-	-	-	2000	2000

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W: MM DD YY

AID 1330-7 (3-76)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ABS/CP SUMMARY

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

2. ABS/CP — DOCUMENT CODE 6

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Cape Verde

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.:

5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY: 77

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL AFR; B. CODE 06

7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE: 655

8. TYPE DATA: 1 (1 = ABS, 2 = ABS REVISION, 3 = CP, 4 = CP NOTIFICATION)

9. TYPE ASSISTANCE: 1 (1 = PROJECT, 2 = PROGRAM)

10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN $000) AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP
0002	Rural Works (Soils/ Water Conservation)	3/-	77	FN	140B	GC	-	-	300	-	3300
0003	Desalination, Mindelo	1/-	77	PH	501B	GN	-	-	600	-	600
0004	Groundwater Development, Tarrafal-I	4/3	80	FN	143B	GN	-	-	600	800	2200
0005	Groundwater Development, Tarrafal-II	-/1	81	FN	143B	GN	-	-	-	700	3600
0006	Drip Irrigation	-/3	81	FN	122B	GN	-	-	-	300	1500
0007	Desalination, Sal	-/4	79	PH	501B	GN	-	-	-	200	500

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W: MM DD YY

AID 1330-7 (3-76)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ABS/CP SUMMARY

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

2. ABS/CP — DOCUMENT CODE 6

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Guinea-Bissau

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.:

5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY: 77

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL AFR; B. CODE 6

7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE: 657

8. TYPE DATA: 1 (1 = ABS, 2 = ABS REVISION, 3 = CP, 4 = CP NOTIFICATION)

9. TYPE ASSISTANCE: 1 (1 = PROJECT, 2 = PROGRAM)

10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN $000) AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP
0002	Agri. Dev.		TQ	PC	120	GC	-	500		-	500
0004	Agri. Dev., II	3	77	FN	120	GN	-	-	500	-	500
0005	Food Storage	4	82	FN	150	GN	-	-	-	849	4,000
0006	Well Drilling	4	82	FN	301	GN	-	-	-	651	2,099
0003	Primary Teacher Training		TQ	PC	620B	GC	-	694	-	-	694
0007	Teacher Training	3/2	81	EH	620	GN	-	-	100	300	1,900

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W: MM DD YY

AID 1330-7 (3-76)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ABS/CP SUMMARY

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

2. ABS/CP — DOCUMENT CODE 6

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Mozambique

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.:

5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY: 77

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL AFR; B. CODE 06

7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE: 656

8. TYPE DATA: 1 (1 = ABS, 2 = ABS REVISION, 3 = CP, 4 = CP NOTIFICATION)

9. TYPE ASSISTANCE: 1 (1 = PROJECT, 2 = PROGRAM)

10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN $000) AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP
0001	Refugee Resettlement	-	TQ	PC	920B	GC	1075	390	-	-	1465
0002	Program Grant	-	TQ	FN	910B	GN	-	7600	-	-	7600
0002	" "	-	TQ	SD	910B	GN	-	2400	-	-	2400
0003	Food Production	3/3	81	FN	100B	GN	-	-	1500	500	5000
0004	Rural Roads	-/1	82	FN	200B	GN	-	-	-	1500	5000
0005	Development Services	3/-	77	SD	991B	GN	-	-	2000	-	2000
0006	Health Training	-/2	82	PH	500	GN	-	-	-	500	2500
0007	Teacher Training	-/2	82	EH	400	GN	-	-	-	400	2000
0008	Feasibility Studies	-/1	78	SD	991B	GN	-	-	-	1000	1000

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ABS/CP SUMMARY

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

2. ABS/CP — DOCUMENT CODE 6

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Sao Tome and Principe

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.:

5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY: 77

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL AFR; B. CODE 6

7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE: 658

8. TYPE DATA: 1 (1 = ABS, 2 = ABS REVISION, 3 = CP, 4 = CP NOTIFICATION)

9. TYPE ASSISTANCE: 1 (1 = PROJECT, 2 = PROGRAM)

10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH OBLIG FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN $000) AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP
001	Crop Diversification	1/1	81	F/N	110B	GN	-	-	300	400	2200

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W: MM 07 DD 09 YY 76

AID 1330-7 (3-76)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ABS/CP SUMMARY

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ABS, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Portuguese Speaking Africa

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.:

5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY: 77

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL AFR; B. CODE 6

7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE: 659

8. TYPE DATA: 1 (1 = ABS, 2 = ABS REVISION, 3 = CP, 4 = CP NOTIFICATION)

9. TYPE ASSISTANCE: 1 (1 = PROJECT, 2 = PROGRAM)

10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH OBLIG FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN $000) AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP
0001	Development Trg. PSA		80	1/	601	GC	830	200	1528	1896	10207

1/ FY 1975 - FY 1976 - PC; FY 1977 - FY 1980 E/H

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W: MM DD YY

AID 1330-7 (3-76)

DEVELOPMENT TRAINING FOR PORTUGUESE-SPEAKING AFRICA - 659-15-690-001

The project paper for this project was approved on March 10, 1975. The PP was revised on June 11, 1976. Revision No. 1 provides for (1) an extension of the obligations from 1978 to 1980, (2) an increase in total project costs from $1,700,000 to $10,207,000, (3) the inclusion of special travel funds for short-term training in the amount of approximately $50,000 annually, and (4) the inclusion of $100,000 as a special set aside for training for Sao Tome and Principe in fulfillment of a U.S. commitment made to the Government of Sao Tome/Principe (GSTP) on the occasion of their independence.

Approximately 430 persons will be trained during the life of the project. The project provides for an average of 105 trainees per year -- 20 yearly in the U.S. and 85 yearly in Africa. Annual funding for an additional 15-20 man months of short-term training is budgeted for FY 1977 through 1980.

Project inputs include funding of $2,276,000 for administrative costs and $7,931,000 for students program costs.

A contract was signed in June 1976 to cover a second wave for academic year 1976/77. New training for Angolan students was not included and thus this aspect is behind schedule. AAI is presently engaged in selection discussions with the governments for the intake of trainees for the fall semester.

CAPE VERDE LABOR-INTENSIVE RURAL WORKS - 655-Z-001

Originally funded as a loan in the amount of $3,000,000. On March 23, 1976 an amendment was signed between the GOCV and A.I.D. forgiving the liability incurred by the GOCV for the repayment of the A.I.D. loan. The implementation of the project is moving along reasonably well. Construction of dikes, retaining walls and aqueducts began in February 1976. The delay in initiating construction was caused by a delay on the part of Chase Manhattan in notifying the GOCV that the advance of funds had been deposited to the account of the GOCV. Within two weeks after receiving notification from the bank, construction work was initiated. Commodities procured under the project are scheduled to arrive during the Transitional Quarter after which the tempo of work is expected to accelerate rapidly.

The GOCV has requested the addition of two sub-projects in FY 1977. Implementation of the two sub-projects in FY 1977 may require additional funding.

Country/Program: Portuguese Speaking Africa

ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS FOR THE ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

PROJECT NAME Development Trg. for PSA
PROJECT NUMBER 659-15-690-001
APPROPRIATION PC-FY 1975 & FY 1976

INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1975
FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980
TOTAL COST $10,207,000

DATE PP/REVISION 6/11/76
DATE LAST PAR
DATE NEXT PAR 12/15/76

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:
Actual FY 1976	830 1/	382	6/30/76 847
Estimated Interim Qtr.	200	261	9/30/76 786
Estimated FY 1977	1530	(786 2/) 1168	9/30/77 1148
Proposed FY 1978	1900	1623	9/30/78 1425

FY 1977 and FY 1978 *
Obligations by Cost Component/MOI

Cost Component	Direct Aid 77	Direct Aid 78	Contract 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	Total 77	Total 78
U.S. Tech.	-	-	144	221	-	-	144	221
Local & Tcn.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participants	-	-	1140	1380	-	-	1140	1380
Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Costs	-	-	244	295	-	-	244	295
Total	-	-	1530	1900	-	-	1530	1900

*Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor	FY 1976 Obligations	Int. Qtr. Obligations	FY 1977 Obligations	FY 1978 Obligations
African-American Institute				
Period	7/76-6/77	-	7/77-6/78	7/78-6/79
Amount	830	200	1530	1900

On Board Personnel

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-
Participants	103	223	325	430
Short-term	10	10	10	10
Long-term	93	213	315	420

1/ Obligations in FY 1975 and FY 1976 are special funds provided under Section 496(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1975
2/ Special Funds

Country/Program: Cape Verde Islands

ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS FOR THE ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

PROJECT NAME Labor Intensive Rural Works
PROJECT NUMBER 655-Z-001
APPROPRIATION FN1/ 655-11-990-001

INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1975 1/
FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1977
TOTAL COST $3,300,000

DATE PP/REVISION 6/27/75
DATE LAST PAR N/A
DATE NEXT PAR 3/30/77

1/ Initial funding in FY 1975 ($3,000,000) from Section 496(a) funds.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:
Actual FY 1976	-	640	6/30/76 2360
Estimated Interim Qtr.	-	200	9/30/76 2160
Estimated FY 1977	300	1000	9/30/77 1460
Proposed FY 1978	-	1000	9/30/78 460

FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI

Cost Component	Direct Aid 77	Direct Aid 78	Contract 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	Total 77	Total 78
U.S. Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local & Tcn.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Costs	-	-	300	-	-	-	300	-
Total	-	-	300	-	-	-	300	-

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor	FY 1976 Obligations	Int. Qtr. Obligations	FY 1977 Obligations	FY 1978 Obligations
Afro-Amer. Purchasing Center 2/				
Period				
Amount	-	$200	-	-

On Board Personnel

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire				
PASA				
Contract				
Participants				

2/ U.S. equipment was purchased through African-American Purchasing Center.

Country/Program PSA

Long Range Program Plan
(whole $ millions)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Food/Nutrition	8.2	8.1	6.0	8.6	7.0
Grants	6.2	5.1	6.0	6.6	7.0
Loans	2.0	3.0	-	2.0	-
Population/Health	.9	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0
Grants	.9	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
(Population)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Health)	(.9)	(1.4)	(1.6)	(1.7)	(2.0)
(Grants)	(.9)	(1.4)	(1.6)	(1.7)	(2.0)
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Education	2.6 1/	3.8 1/	4.3 1/	1.9	2.0
Grants	2.6	3.8	4.3	1.9	2.0
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Section 106	1.0	1.3	.7	.5	.5
Grants	1.0	1.3	.7	.5	.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12.7	14.6	12.6	12.7	11.5
Grants	10.7	11.6	12.6	10.7	11.5
Loans	2.0	3.0	-	2.0	-
PL 480 (non-add)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(9.5)	(9.5)
Title I	(-)	-	-	-	-
Title II	(8.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(9.5)	(9.5)

HIGs (non-add)

1/ Includes $1.6 in FY 1978, $2.6 in FY 1979, and $2.8 in FY 1980 for Dev. Trng.

Country/Program Angola

Long Range Program Plan
(whole $ millions)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Food/Nutrition	2.5	3.5	.5	2.5	.4
Grants	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4
Loans	2.0	3.0	-	2.0	-
Population/Health	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
(Population)	-	-	-	-	-
(Grants)	-	-	-	-	-
(Loans)	-	-	-	-	-
(Health)	-	-	-	-	-
(Grants)	-	-	-	-	-
(Loans)	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Section 106	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2.5	3.5	.5	2.5	.4
Grants	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4
Loans	2.0	3.0	-	2.0	-
PL 480 (non-add)	-	-	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-	-	-
HIGs (non-add)					

Country/Program Cape Verde

Long Range Program Plan
(whole $ millions)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Food/Nutrition	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5
Grants	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Population/Health	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6
Grants	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
(Population)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Health)	(.2)	(.3)	(.4)	(.5)	(.6)
(Grants)	(.2)	(.3)	(.4)	(.5)	(.6)
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Education	-	.4	.5	.8	.9
Grants	-	.4	.5	.8	.9
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Section 106	-	.3	.2	.3	.3
Grants	-	.3	.2	.3	.3
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.1	3.3
Grants	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.1	3.3
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
PL 480 (non-add)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.5)	(3.5)
Title I	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.5)	(3.5)
HIGs (non-add)					

Country/Program Guinea-Bissau

Long Range Program Plan
(whole $ millions)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Food/Nutrition	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.5
Grants	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Population/Health	.2	.5	.5	.5	.6
Grants	.2	.5	.5	.5	.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
(Population)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Health)	(.2)	(.5)	(.5)	(.5)	(.6)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(.5)	(.5)	(.6)
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(.5)	(-)
Education	.3	.5	.6	.6	.6
Grants	.3	.5	.6	.6	.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Section 106	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.7
Grants	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.7
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
PL 480 (non-add)	-	-	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-	-	-
HIGs (non-add)					

Country/Program Mozambique

Long Range Program Plan
(whole $ millions)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Food/Nutrition	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.6	3.0
Grants	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.6	3.0
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Population/Health	.5	.6	.7	.7	.8
Grants	.5	.6	.7	.7	.8
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
(Population)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Health)	(.5)	(.6)	(.7)	(.7)	(.8)
(Grants)	(.5)	(.6)	(.7)	(.7)	(.8)
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Education	.4	.3	.4	.5	.5
Grants	.4	.3	.4	.5	.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Section 106	1.0	1.0	.5	.2	.2
Grants	1.0	1.0	.5	.2	.2
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.5
Grants	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
PL 480 (non-add)	(5.0)	(5.0)	(5.0)	(6.0)	(6.0)
Title I	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	(5.0)	(5.0)	(5.0)	(6.0)	(6.0)
HIGs (non-add)					

Country/Program Sao Tome/Principe

Long Range Program Plan
(whole $ millions)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Food/Nutrition	.4	.5	.5	.6	.6
Grants	.4	.5	.5	.6	.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Population/Health	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
(Population)	-	-	-	-	-
(Grants)	-	-	-	-	-
(Loans)	-	-	-	-	-
(Health)	-	-	-	-	-
(Grants)	-	-	-	-	-
(Loans)	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Section 106	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Total	.4	.5	.5	.6	.6
Grants	.4	.5	.5	.6	.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
PL 480 (non-add)	-	-	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-	-	-
HIGs (non-add)					

PL-480 Title II FY 1977 (Section 206)

Country: Cape Verde

No. of Participants (thousands)	Name of Commodity	Metric tons	Dollars 1/ (thousands)
70	Rice	500	248
70	Corn	5,000	1,097
70	NFDM	900	1,527
			2,872

1/ Includes shipping costs of Rice - $38,250, Corn - $462,000 and NFDM - $137,500.

PL-480 Title II FY 1978 (Section 206)

Country: Cape Verde

No. of Participants (thousands)	Name of Commodity	Metric tons	Dollars 1/ (thousands)
70	Rice	500	248
70	Corn	5,000	1,097
70	NFDM	900	1,527
			2,872

1/ Includes shipping costs of Rice - $38,250, Corn - $462,000 and NFDM - $137,500.

PL-480 Title II FY 1977 (Section 206)

Country: Mozambique

No. of Participants (thousands)	Name of Commodity	Metric tons	Dollars 1/ (thousands)
--	Wheat	15,000	3,135
--	NFDM	1,000	1,723
			4,858

1/ Includes shipping costs of $180,000 - NFDM and $825,000 - wheat (bulk)

PL-480 Title II FY 1978 (Section 206)

Country: Mozambique

No. of Participants (thousands)	Name of Commodity	Metric tons	Dollars 1/ (thousands)
--	Wheat	15,000	3,135
--	NFDM	1,000	1,723
			4,858

1/ Includes shipping costs of $180,000 - NFDM and $825,000 - wheat (bulk)

Country/Program Sao Tome/Principe

Support to Private Voluntary Organizations to Developing Country Cooperatives
($ 000)

	FY 1977	FY 1978	Functional Account
ONGOING			
A. Ongoing OPGs (List by project title)			
Subtotal of which technical assistance to cooperatives (non-add)	( )	( )	( )
B. Non-OPGs (list by project title)			
Subtotal of which technical assistance to cooperatives (non-add)	( )	( )	( )
NEW			
A. OPGs (list by project title) Crop Diversification	300	400	FN
Subtotal of which technical assistance to cooperatives (non-add)			( )
B. Non-OPGs (list by project title)			
Subtotal of which technical assistance to cooperatives (non-add)	( )	( )	( )
LOANS (list by project title)			
Subtotal of which technical assistance to cooperatives (non-add)	( )	( )	( )

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

PID 34

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Cape Verde Islands

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 655-0005

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: AFR; B. CODE: 06

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Groundwater Development-Tarrafal, II

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY: 11 76

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 78; b. FINAL FY 81

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE		LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		3,600
B. OTHER U.S.	1. PL-480, Title II	6,500
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		400
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		500
	TOTAL	11,000

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 78 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 78 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) FN	143-B	090	-	700	-	3,600	-
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL				

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 060, 545

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH):

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 501

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

The improvement of the agricultural potential of 350 hectares of arable land in Tarrafal and to provide an assured source of potable water for the town of Tarrafal.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To develop the ground and surface water potential and to construct a water cachment and distribution network from Monte Vermelho to Tarrafal on the island of Santiago, Cape Verde.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature:

Title: Director, Office of Africa Regional Affairs

Date Signed: MM DD YY

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MM 01 DD 19 YY 76

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

P.I.D. - Groundwater Development-Tarrafal

A. SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM

Cape Verde has a poor natural resources base and generally suffers from inadequate rainfall and water. Three of the islands (Sal, Maio and Boa Vista) are almost entirely salt and sand. On the other islands, including Santiago, there are only small areas in valleys or at high altitudes where vegetation grows.

In recent history the Cape Verde Islands have suffered from two serious droughts. The first occured between 1940 and 1946, when one third of the population is said to have perished as a result of famine. The second drought, which began in 1968 and continued until 1975, reduced the islands' livestock and food production by 90%.

The agricultural potential of the Islands is severely limited by climate. The islands are in the path of northeast trade winds but by the time the prevailing winds reach the islands they are insufficiently warm to be heavily moisture-laden. Consequently, rainfall is limited except for those areas of the islands where the mountains are sufficiently high to provide a barrier to facilitate precipitation on the windward slopes. The latest drought was probably related to the Sahelian drought but may also reflect long-term changes in the Cape Verdean microclimate. The islands have gradually been denuded of vegetation by the depredations of livestock and the cutting of firewood; the bare soil is now heated by the sun and resultant rising currents of hot air may tend to repel moisture-laden clouds. This leads to further destruction of vegetation, perpetuating a vicious circle of ecological

deterioration.

An A.I.D. consultant who visited the islands in May 1975 recommended that the GOCV try to determine whether there was sufficient groundwater on the two largest islands (Santiago and Santo Antao) to permit the development of irrigation on a much larger scale. In the event there proved to be an adequate supply of groundwater, he recommended the Government develop a long range agricultural program, the major elements of which would be the construction of additional dikes and terraces using labor-intensive methods, the development of irrigation systems (possibly using windmill power), and the establishment of demonstration farms for maize, peas, and sorghum.

With the help of a two-man groundwater research team and some equipment financed by the UNDP, the GOCV has prepared a long range groundwater development plan.

One of the first tasks of the team was to make an examination of an existing field report on groundwater development possibilities prepared by a team of French consultants financed by the Portuguese prior to independence. Examination of the Burgeap report by the UN experts together with field studies of their own led the UN advisors to the conclusion that it would be possible to develop a water resources utilization plan able to meet the entire needs of the country. Groundwater development is viewed as the central activity of the plan. However, maximum use of surface water resources wherever possible and improved efficiency in the use of the water were also recommended, particularly water use for irrigation. The U.N. experts have proceeded

to develop a water resources plan for all of the Cape Verde Islands. They are presently making an assessment of drilling equipment and spare parts on the islands.

1. Proposed Response

The specific area towards which A.I.D. will direct its assistance in the proposed project is the northwest portion of the island of Santiago around Tarrafal. The population in this rural area is estimated at approximately 26,000 to 30,000 scattered among numerous small villages and hamlets, the largest of which is Tarrafal (population is 12,000).

The region of Tarrafal offers important agricultural potential. The zones most easily developed are those of Achada Carreira (Monte Vermelho), Achada Tomaz, Achada Grande, and Chao Bom. The first three together represent a total area of approximately 800 hectares, and that of Chao Bom about 150 hectares including 50 hectares now under irrigated cultivation.

Analysis of the Burgeap hydrology study conducted by the GOCV with the help of two hydrology consultants provided by the UN indicates that subterranean water from the massif of Malagueta above Tarrafal, if combined with existing surface water in the valleys of Ribeira Grande, Ribeira da Garca and Ribeira do Fontao, would be sufficient to irrigate approximately 350 hectares in the county of Tarrafal with sufficient water remaining to meet the needs of the city of Tarrafal for potable water. The remaining 650 hectares would rely on waters from Ribeira da Prata, Ribeira Fundo, and Ribeira do Mau.

Because of the nature of the topographic source of the water and

the areas to be irrigated, the proposal to develop the groundwater resources of Tarrafal can be divided into at least two projects. (The project design team may wish to subdivide the two projects into even smaller, time-phased units of management).

2. Project Purpose

The purpose of this project, proposed for implementation in FY 1978, is to develop the ground and surface water potential and water distribution network of the Malagueta massif in order to improve the agricultural potential of 600 hectares of arable land in Achada Grande, Achada Tomaz, and Chao Bom.

3. Beneficiaries

The initial direct beneficiaries of the project will be the 800 to 1,200 workers who will be provided employment in the well-drilling and canal, dikes, and dam construction works, and their families (estimated at 4,000 to 6,000 persons). The ultimate beneficiaries will be the 3,000 to 4,000 farm workers who will be employed in the agriculture sector and the nearly 6,000 persons who will benefit from the food crops grown on the 600 hectares of irrigated land. (This assumes use of 400 hectares for maize; a yield of 800 kgs/ha; double croping; and consumption of .15 mts. of maize per person, per year. Another 150 hectares would be used for the cultivation of fruit and 50 hectares for vegetables).

4. Time Frame

The time-frame to carry out the Achada Grande, Achada Tomaz and Chao Bom part of the project is estimated to be approximately four years.

B. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

Estimated total cost of the project is $11 million including works to prepare the ground for irrigated cultivation. Cost data is not available in a form which permits a detailed breakdown of cost components. However, it is estimated that cost inputs will be approximately as follows:

Financial Inputs ($ thousands)

	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	TOTAL
U.S.	$ 700	$1,200	$ 900	$ 800	$ 3,600
GOCV					
Title II (206)	$1,000	$1,000	$ 2,000	$ 2,500	$ 6,500
Budget	$ 100	$ 100	$ 100	$ 100	$ 400
	$1,100	$1,100	$ 2,100	$ 2,600	$ 6,900
U.N. Tech.	$ 100	$ 100	$ 100	$ 100	$ 400
U.N. Equip.	$ 100	-	-	-	$ 100
	$ 200	$ 100	$ 100	$ 100	$ 500
TOTAL	$2,000	$2,400	$ 3,100	$ 3,500	$11,000

Project Outputs

	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	TOTAL
Wells (A. Grande)	2	4	4	2	12
Pumps	-	4	4	4	12
Water (meters 3/day)	-	1,000-1,200	1,500-1,800	1,500-2,000	4-5,000
Reservoirs	-	1	1	-	2
Stored Water (m^3)	-	-	20,000	35,000	55,000
Water Distribution System					
Conduits (meters)	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	5,000
Diversion canal (meters)	-	-	1,000	2,000	3,000
Small dikes	-	-	5	5	10
Pumping station	-	-	-	1	1
Field Preparation					
Hectares	-	100	200	300	600

C. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT

A project design team should be fielded by either REDSO or DR in August or September consisting of two hydrological engineers, (one an expert in groundwater, the other in dam construction), an agronomist with experience in irrigation, and an economist. The team should be headed by a project design officer. It is estimated that at least six weeks will be needed by the team to prepare the PRP. The team should have a capability to handle both Portuguese and at least one member should have French. French is needed because many of the background materials and supporting documents have been written in French and are not available in English or Portuguese, e.g. the BURGEAP hydrological study of the islands and the original project proposals developed by U.N. experts.

The Preliminary Project Paper should be completed no later than the end of November. The timing of the project design team's visit to the islands is particularly important as it is believed that the team will be able to get a better idea of water flows, planting patterns, and other agricultural information related to development of the project during the short rainy season, July-October. If four to six months are allowed for preparation and review of the final Project Paper, initial obligation of funds could be made early in the first quarter of FY 1978.

Much of the date gathered for the preparation of the Project Paper for Groundwater Development-Tarrafal I will serve as background information and technical and economic justification for this phase of the Tarrafal Groundwater Development

project proposed for initial funding in FY 1978. The estimated total cost of Tarrafal, II is $11 million, of which $3.6 million would be from AID appropriated funds. Initial obligation in FY 1978 would be approximately $700,000.

Other Donor Assistance

a) Two U.N. technicians (one a hydro-geologist with previous experience in the Canary Islands and the other a well driller with experience in Algiers and Mauritania) financed through the UNDP and the U.N. Office of Technical Cooperation (UNOTC), have been working with the Cape Verde Ministry of Agriculture and Water since July 1975. The UNDP plans to continue to make their services available through the life of the project. UNICEF provided approximately $100,000 to the GOCV to purchase well drilling machinery, pumps, spare parts and other types of groundwater development equipment with special funds made available through the Norwegian Government. UNICEF presently has under study a second equipment request costing about $250,000.

b) The Government of France has shown interest in the GOCV's groundwater development program and presently has under consideration the provision of a rotary-percussion drilling machine valued at $100,000. The GOCV has indicated to an A.I.D. representative that French assistance will be focused on the island of Santo Antao.

D. ISSUES

1. The investment cost of the project appears to be high in comparison to the land area that will be brought under cultivation. The project design team will need to examine the possibility of developing the

groundwater of other land areas on Santiago where less construction would be required for the water distribution systems. There does not appear to be an alternative solution to the Islands long term food problems other than the development of the groundwater resources except for mass emigration which is not considered to be a realistic possibility.

2. The relationship between this project and the ongoing, A.I.D. financed soils and water conservation project and Tarrafal I needs to be examined, especially since many of the technical experts and much of the equipment for the groundwater projects will have to be shared.

3. It is doubtful that the GOCV will be able to meet Section 110(a) contribution requirements given the extreme shortage of Government budgetary resources. Do local currencies generated from the sale of food commodities provided under PL-480, Title II, Section 206, qualify as host country contributions?

4. Land tenure practices have to be examined with regard to the land which will be brought under cultivation. Who will own the land? If the GOCV will own the land, what value can be placed on it for the purposes of meeting Section 110(a) requirements?

5. The ability of the GOCV to manage the project needs to be examined. It is believed that some training of technicians and/or hydrology engineers may be required. Perhaps more important is the question of whether or not the GOCV has a sufficient number of agronomists with experience in irrigated agriculture to carry out the agricultural objectives of the program in a timely fashion.

6. The manner in which A.I.D. intends to monitor its investment also needs to be examined. Is a full time project manager called for or can

the project be monitored satisfactorily by the CDO in Guinea-Bissau with close cooperation with U.N. funded technicians?

AFR/RA:RLChamberlain:fmse:7/7/76

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

PID 44

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Guinea-Bissau

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 657-0004

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: AFR; B. CODE: 6

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Groundwater Development

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE: MM 12, YY 76

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 78; b. FINAL FY 80

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE		LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		2,099
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		553
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		148
	TOTAL	2,800

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY ____ F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY ____ G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) FN	123B	091	-	651	-	2,099	-
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	651		2,099	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 545, 064

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): BR, BF, BU, TECH

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 501B

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To increase the availability of water resources in support of agricultural development and public health.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To assist the Directorate of Geology and Mines in executing a nationwide program of exploration and exploitation of subterranean water resources through the drilling of wells to satisfy the requirements of communities of more than 3,000 inhabitants.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

PRP - 1 hydrogeologist or well drilling engineer and 1 economist, 1 m/m each, $10,000. PP - 1 hydrogeologist or well drilling engineer, 1 agricultural economist and 1 public health specialist, 1 m/m each, $15,000.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature:

Title: E. Dennis Conroy, Director, Office of Regional Affairs

Date Signed: MM DD YY

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MM DD YY

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

ACTION CODE: A (A = Add, C = Change, D = Delete)

PID 45

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Mozambique

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 656-000

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: AFR; B. CODE: 06

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Rural Roads

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY: 12 76

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 78; b. FINAL FY 82

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE		LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		5,000
B. OTHER U.S.	1. PL-480, Title II	5,000
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		3,500
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		-
	TOTAL	13,500

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 78 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 78 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) FN	200B	061	-	1,500	-	5,000	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL				

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 130B

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve food production and marketing by extending Mozambique's rural road network.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To complete the construction of high priority rural, farm to market rods.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature

Title

Date Signed: MM DD YY 01 07 19 76

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MM DD YY

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

P.I.D. - Rural Roads, Mozambique

A. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The Government of Mozambique intends to begin construction as soon as possible of a national trunk road and feeder-road system to meet the development needs of Mozambique. Many so-called trunk roads are impassable in the rainy season which not only means that many settlements are inaccessible but that major centres of population are out of touch with each other. Transportation of agricultural products from food-surplus areas to food-deficit areas is difficult at the best of times and impossible during the rainy season. Many of the new settlements and the new development projects do not have adequate road connections. Some new bridges are required, other bridges need strengthening and improving. The road projects include improved transport links with Malawi and Zambia which have been made necessary by the application of sanctions to Southern Rhodesia. Seven road projects are directed towards improving the national highway and trunk road system. Traffic counts have been made on many of these sections but such counts do not include the additional traffic necessitated by closing the border with Southern Rhodesia.

The Government's plan for feeder-road construction and improvement is to be pursued by establishing four construction units for dirt roads. It is planned to build 2,500 km. of dirt roads over the next five years.

For details of some of the roads required see the report of the April U.N. Mission to Mozambique, Document E/5812.

B. PROPOSED RESPONSE

The GPRM has indicated a possible interest in receiving technical and financial assistance from the U.S. in implementing its feeder roads program. If aid to Mozambique is not prohibited by the Congress, we propose to use funds requested in the FY 1977 CP for F/N and/or Section 106 activities to finance the cost of feasibility studies of the various road projects in FY 1977 and to initiate construction activities using FY 1978 funds.

C. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

Detailed cost estimates for feasibility studies and construction needs to be developed. The American Embassy in Maputo has been requested to obtain additional information on the feeder road program. However, the data requested has not yet been obtained.

D. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT

As soon as a definitive response is received from the GPRM regarding assistance from A.I.D., we intend to request that a project design

team visit Maputo to review the data available for the individual road projects and prepare a Preliminary Project Porposal. Following approval of the PRP we would proceed to develop project papers for individual road projects. We would anticipate a need for the first project design team in the early part of the first quarter of FY 1977.

E. ISSUES

1. Congressional reaction to aid for Mozambique still needs to be determined.

2. A firm request from the GPRM needs to be obtained.