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PORTUGUESE SPEAKING AFRICA

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Portuguese Speaking Africa

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## Introduction

DAPs or sector assessments have not been prepared for any of the former Portuguese colonies of Africa. This section provides a concise overview of the setting within which the A.I.D. programs are to be planned, developed and carried out. It is followed by a more detailed section on each country with emphasis on Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, where A.I.D. efforts are concentrated. Although, the individual country section does not purport to be a complete analysis of the development situation in each country, it is an initial, preliminary attempt to set the framework within which the A.I.D. program should be developed and implemented and to provide a tentative development rationale for A.I.D. assistance. This rationale will be confirmed or modified when sector assessments and DAPs are completed.

## Regional Overview

The needs of the newly independent Portuguese speaking countries of Africa are vast and range from the need to provide for the very basic simple needs of the population such as potable water, basic primary education, staple foods, basic health services, etc. to the need for establishing a solid base to attain the long range objective of a gradual but consistent socio-economic progress. Many international agencies and donor countries are trying to help, yet their task is very difficult because of the extremely limited development of these emerging states:

- In every country there is a serious shortage of trained and skilled workers and professionals - from drivers to doctors and engineers.
- The administrative systems are not yet solidly established, these are evolving gradually but the process is understandably slow and greatly complicated by the lack of an adequate number of trained personnel at all levels-administrators, managers, and middle level personnel to carry out effectively development activities.
- The physical infrastructure, i.e. roads, hospitals, schools, ports, etc. is grossly inadequate.
- These countries do not yet have development plans although their actions do indicate that the highest priorities is development of the agriculture sector followed closely by education.
- The psychological impact of the liberation struggle, especially in Guinea-Bissau, is manifested either in a tangible, visible way through inertia or in a more subtle, less visible way through disappointments resulting from unrealistic economic and social progress expectations from independence.
- Their capacity to absorb foreign aid, because of the low development base, is relatively low, a condition which calls for extreme caution

in the development of projects, especially those requiring the assignment of host country personnel.

These are the most important, but not all the constraints which A.I.D., as well as other donors, face and will continue to face in the course of planning, developing and implementing a responsive economic and social development program in the newly independent Portuguese-Speaking countries of Africa.

A.I.D. assistance to these countries started just two years ago, on May 30, 1975, when the first A.I.D. contribution of \$400,000 was obligated to initiate a regional development training program as the first step to upgrade the limited human resources base of these countries. Even though A.I.D. representation has not been established in these countries, this obligation marked the beginning of periodic dialogues with the Governments of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde which resulted in the mutual design of development programs to overcome some immediate economic and social problems faced by these countries after their independence.

The U.S. Congress has shown a strong support for A.I.D. actions to support the aspirations of these new countries with an initial earmarking of \$10.0 million under Section 496(a) of the FY 1975 FAA appropriation. To date, A.I.D. has obligated \$9,700,000 of the \$10.0 million:

- \$2.0 million for Guinea-Bissau for; a Refugee Resettlement Program (\$1.0 million), an Agricultural Development Program (\$500,000), and a Teacher Training Program (\$500,000);
- \$5.0 million for Rural Works Program in Cape Verde;
- \$1,230,000 for the Development Training Program which includes trainees from Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Angola, and Sao Tome; and
- \$1,470,000 for the Mozambique Refugee Resettlement Program.

Obligation of the aforementioned \$10.0, provided on an emergency basis, will be completed this fiscal year with the obligation of \$300,000 for a crop Diversification Program for Sao Tome. A bilateral assistance program in Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde will continue using regular development grant funds.

Although these programs meet Congressional mandates, the required sector assessments and DAPs have not been completed because of time limitations, the short period of time of A.I.D. involvement, and other logistical limitations. The sector assessments and DAPs, are expected, however to be completed within the next 2-3 years. In the meantime, proposed FY 1978, FY 1979 and subsequent projected programs will be developed utilizing the experience gained in implementing present programs.

By the end of FY 1979, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde are expected to have a slightly expanded human resource base, as foreign technicians train local counterparts and as participants now in training status under the A.I.D.-financed development training program being carried out under contract by the African-American Institute (AAI) as well as participants sponsored by other donors, complete their training and return to their respective countries.

This initial experience, the availability of more qualified personnel and the permanent assignment of the A.I.D. Development Officer in Guinea-Bissau should greatly facilitate the program planning, development, and implementation process.

The following narrative on each country sets the stage for A.I.D. current and proposed programs and presents a preliminary strategy which will be confirmed, modified, or expanded, as appropriate when sector assessments and DAPs are completed.

CAPE VERDE

I. Overview

The Republic of Cape Verde, independent since July 5, 1975, comprises ten Islands with a land area of approximately 1,500 square miles and a population of about 300,000 which is growing at an average rate of about 1.9 percent annually. Mainly for economic reasons, emigration to other countries has been heavy; at present the number of Cape Verdeans living in other countries, mostly in the United States, exceeds the number of the resident population.

The Islands are of volcanic origin; the terrain is rugged, and barren, having been subject to long periods of continuous drought with the last one now in its eighth year. The drought and the heavy soil erosion resulting from a combination of infrequent but heavy rainfalls and very strong winds have had a catastrophic impact on the Island's economy which depends heavily on agriculture. The soil has been abused by overgrazing (by goats) and destruction of trees for use as cooking fuel.

Presently, local production of basic foods represents less than 20 percent of the normal production levels during years of adequate rainfall. Given sufficient water, however, the soil in the valleys is fertile and suitable for growing corn (the main staple), beans, manioc, sugar cane, bananas, sweet potatoes, peanuts, and similar crops.

As a direct consequence of the drought, Cape Verde's food import bill has soared thus deteriorating further the country's usual unfavorable balance of payments situation. Not counting donations, the country imported over 41,000 MT of corn and rice in 1974 and over 35,000 MT in 1975. During 1973-1975 loans from Portugal financed large imports of corn from Angola and Mozambique but these countries are facing now their own serious economic problems and shipments have ceased. In 1975, Cape Verde's total exports (US \$2.07 million) covered less than 8 percent its imports (\$25.89 million) for a trade deficit of \$23.82 million.

Cape Verde is very poor in natural resources which are limited to pozzolona (volcanic ash containing silica, alumina, lime, etc.) and salt. These resources are not being adequately exploited because of lack of the necessary physical infrastructure, mostly power. Pozzolona holds an important potential in the production of cement, while salt production is expected to increase substantially once projected assistance in power generation on Sal Island is completed.

Manufacturing activities are minimal and confined mostly to basic activities such as the processing of fish and shellfish and salt processing for export.

Nearly 80 percent of the Cape Verdean population is engaged in agriculture. The GDP in 1974 at current prices was estimated at \$36.0 million which based on a population of 300,000 results in a per capital income of about \$120 per year. Mostly because of the drought the relative share of agriculture as a percent of GDP has been decreasing steadily - from 41 percent in 1967 to about 16 percent in 1973, despite an increase of over 23 percent from 1967 to 1976 in the land area actually cultivated. The yield of corn per hectare which slumped from .8 tons in 1966-67 to .2 tons in 1975-76, illustrates the extent of the adverse impact of the drought on agricultural production.

Although higher than in many African countries, the education level of Cape Verde's population is still low and inadequate to meet the country's long-range development needs. Estimates of literacy rates range from 34 percent to 15 percent. Primary education is compulsory; there are some 465 primary schools with about 77,000 attending pupils and some 1,200-1,300 teachers. The physical facilities and materials in most of the schools are completely inadequate and it is estimated that less than 15 percent of the teachers are qualified. Public education is available through the U.S.-- equivalent of high school or for 11 years of schooling after which Cape Verdeans must continue their education in foreign countries.

By most measures, the health standard of the Cape Verdean population is low. It has been reported that in 1975 the country had only 12 doctors and two hospitals with a total of 320 beds. Because of its low income, lack of food, and low educational level, the nutritional level of the majority of the population is deficient. Pneumonia, tuberculosis and gastrointestinal disorders are the most common diseases. The 1975 World Population Data Sheet of the Population Reference Bureau reports:

- Birth and death rates of 32.8 and 13.7 respectively per 1,000 population.
- infant mortality of 91; and
- a life expectancy at birth of 50 years.

## II. Development Strategy

### A. Government of Cape Verde (GOCV) Development Priorities:

As in the case of Guinea-Bissau, the GOCV does not have an overall development plan. However, the new Government, during its first year of independence announced its determination to undertake vigorous actions to alleviate the disastrous economic impact caused by the eight-year drought. This priority Government concern is evidenced by the types of projects now underway, and the allocation of resources. For example, according to an IMF report, GOCV's development expenditures rose from US \$2.68 million in

1967 to US \$3.83 million in 1970 or at an annual rate of about 14 percent. During the period 1970-1975, development expenditures rose by more than 45 percent per year to US \$20.94 million in 1975. In contrast, defense expenditures, an item which has been included with expenditures for maritime services has shown minor increases from US \$375,000 in 1967 to 795,000 in 1970 and to US \$1.38 million in 1974 or by 73 percent during a five year period or an average of 14.8 percent annually.

The GOCV indicates, and outside experts confirm, that a key to alleviate the drought situation and the critical food deficit of the Cape Verde Islands is to harness the considerable underground water resources estimated to be available on the islands. Underground water exploration and its use for irrigation, however, is a long range enterprise, particularly in view of the GOCV's limited financial and technical resources. Significant self-help measures, some of them assisted by international agencies, are underway. For example, the GOCV has:

1. Started (in 1976) a two-year Emergency Program essentially to carry out soil conservation and water resources exploration activities. This program is expected to increase the agricultural area under irrigation and to improve the Government's control over the erosion problem. About 28 projects have been selected for implementation under the program and about 8,595 persons will be employed in Sao Tiago, Fogo, Brava, and Sao Nicolau.

2. Created the National Development Fund to generate, develop and finance socio-economic projects and to handle development funds provided by donor agencies and other countries. Financing of projects under the aforementioned Emergency Program is channelled through this fund.

3. Committed some of its meager financial and human resources to carry out crucial infrastructure activities, assisted by A.I.D. to establish a solid basis for further development. These activities include: the Rural Works Project (0002), the Mindelo Desalination Project (0004) and the Tarrafal Water Resources Project (0003).

The GOCV has also taken significant steps in warehousing and other types of covered storage construction. It has increased the covered storage capacity in Mindelo from 12,500 MT. to 15,000 MT. of food. In addition, two new silos have been constructed on the Island of Fogo, each capable of storing 500 metric tons of grain. Further, the GOCV is building new docks in Praia and is planning to build additional silos/warehouses with a storage capacity for another 4,000 MT of grain. The GOCV is also included in the USAID Regional Pest Control Project through which training will be provided in pest control, warehousing, storage management, and methods for avoiding losses, both pre and post harvest due to insects.

B. A.I.D.'s Development Assistance Strategy

The GOCV has agreed to conduct in early CY 1978 an Agriculture Sector Assessment (ASA) to provide a basis for a systematic, concerted development program involving its own agencies, A.I.D. and other international donors. In the meantime, based on preliminary discussion with the Government, the Islands of Sao Tiago and Santo Antao, have been selected to carry out most of A.I.D. assisted activities. This preliminary geographic definition of the target area is based on the following criteria:

-- Of the ten Islands comprising the archipelago of Cape Verde these two Islands have the greatest potential for increasing agriculture production and reduce the endemic food deficit of the country.

-- These two Islands are the most densely populated and have the greatest concentration of poor people:

\*They hold approximately 63.38 percent of the country's population--Sao Tiago has a population of 141,866 (47.31%) and Santo Antao 48,179 (16.07%).

-- These two Islands have the minimum required infrastructure to facilitate the implementation of development activities and maximize the diffusion of benefits:

\*Santiago has the second largest port, a fair size airport for Inter Island connections, and some 140 km. of all weather roads servicing the main agricultural areas. An additional 440 km. of roads are proposed.

\*Santo Antao has an airport and 46 km. of finished roads. The Government has plans to construct an additional 380 km. The Island is connected to the other Islands through San Vicente, which is about 45 minutes by boat from Santo Antao.

Concentration of A.I.D. assistance on these two Islands takes into consideration present and planned activities by A.I.D. and other donors on the other Islands. Activities on the other Islands are being addressed to solve the key constraints and to a great extent will exploit their present limited potential. Briefly, external assistance on these Islands, underway or planned, is as follows:

-- Fogo - This Island of 32,342 people (10.79% of total population) is being assisted by the Federal Republic of West Germany (FRWG) and a Dutch private voluntary organization. The FRWG assistance consists of a small soil and water conservation/irrigation project. The Dutch assistance consists of small, experimental forestation project.

-- Brava - This Island of 8,659 people (2.89% of total population) has some potential for coffee production. The FRWG has approved a coffee cultivation grant project which will start in June 1977.

- Santo Antao - This Island of 48,189 people (16.07% of total population) has great potential for increasing agricultural production. It is one of the two largest islands and is second in terms of population density. (The island of Sao Trago has the largest concentration of population). The Dutch Government is providing three technicians who are assisting in implementing a soil conservation and coffee cultivation project. Additional assistance would be required to exploit the Island's full potential.
- Sao Nicolau - Assistance to this Island of 17,859 people (5.96% of total population) is being provided by the French Government which is financing a water research project and a coffee cultivation (5 hectares) sub-activity. The project is providing two technicians --one agronomist and one hydrologist--who are presently working with local counterparts from the Ministry of Rural Development.
- Sal - The economic potential of this Island of 6,619 people is limited mostly to salt mines which can be industrialized. The agricultural potential is extremely limited and confined to the area of "Terra Boa"--(200 hectares)--where small scale horticulture, swine production, and aviculture activities have some potential. To industrialize salt production and exploit its limited agriculture potential, however, the Island must increase its energy and water supply. Presently, no donor is assisting this Island. The GOCV is counting on the proposed A.I.D. water/power loan/grant project.
- Maio - This Island of 3,942 people has about 50 hectares of alluvial sites that can be tapped at a low cost for irrigation on land that can grow a shrub called "acacia" which is used for livestock feeding. The Island has also some potential for salt processing for export. A private voluntary organization from the FRWG (Community Services) is planning an integrated development project on the Island. The assistance includes some 50 windmills, pumps, diggers, fertilizers, cement, jeeps and tractors.
- Boa Vista - The economic potential of this Island of 3,943 people is similar to that of Maio--there is some land that can be developed for pasturage. HEKS, a private voluntary organization affiliated to the Swiss Protestant Church, has completed a soil and water conservation project (construction of dikes) in the Rabil basin.
- Sao Tiago - Of the 10 islands, Sao Tiago is the most densely populated with about 141,866 people or about 47.31% of the total population. It also has the greatest agricultural potential and receives the largest share of foreign assistance. In addition to the Rural Works and Tarrafal Water Resources projects financed by A.I.D., the following projects are being implemented or planned for this Island.

- \*\* a UNDP pilot project in hydrology and irrigation.
  - \*\* a pilot project (5 hectares of horticulture) in vegetable production by the Swiss Technical Cooperation Agency.
  - \*\* a Vegetable Development and Production project on 16 acres of land by the Ecumenical Council of Churches which, inter alia, is installing a solar energy pump as part of the project.
  - \*\* a UNDP Reforestation project (on 300 hectares of land) which includes the provision of a FAO expert.
  - \*\* a UNDP Vegetable Production project (which includes vehicles and other equipment and technical assistance.
- Sao Vicente - Population: 36,000 people. The only project approved for this Island is the A.I.D.-assisted Desalination project at Mindelo. The agricultural (and other economic) potential of this Island is very limited.
- Santa Luzia - This Island is not inhabited as no potable water is available.

The focus of the A.I.D. programs as well as those of other donors, is typically a small farmer who owns an average of two acres of land. (Because of its geographic limitations there are no large farmers in Cape Verde. A farmer who owns 10 acres is rare and would be considered large.) He has a family ranging in size from 5 to 8 people and lives in his own house which is solidly constructed on a self-help basis using the abundant supply of rocks. His house's interior, however, is inadequate; it has a dirt floor, no partitions, and no electricity and sanitary facilities. There is no running water and his wife and children walk to the usually distant well to carry water in tin containers to cook the unbalanced, unchanged food staples-corn, beans and maybe some pork fat.

His income averages less than \$120 a year, and he and his family till the water starved soil to scratch a subsistence living. For some, farm income is supplemented by working on one of the public works projects which the Government is carrying out with external assistance to alleviate the unemployment problem and prepare the way for harnessing the yearly erratic rains.

Most of his income is used to buy the essential, imported expensive food staples. If he is fortunate the farmer has a relative living in the Netherlands, Portugal or the United States who supplements his income. His children usually attend primary school - generally a poorly equipped one room unit run by an untrained teacher who lacks the basic teaching materials.

For his health needs he walks to the community sanitary post - a small room attended by a health worker who does not have the minimum basic training nor the essential medicines and drugs to be effective. Yet, paradoxically, the Island's dry climate is healthy - generally not conducive to mosquito borne diseases such as malaria. His health problems are associated with the lack of preventive measures, his poor diet, the unhygienic conditions in which he lives and the lack of medical personnel and facilities.

Unlike Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde has a much lower natural resource base but a more promising, a better trained cadre of middle level officials to facilitate implementation of development activities. However, because of this low natural resource base and limited cultivable land on the tiny Islands, Cape Verde may never achieve self-sufficiency in food production. Yet properly developed and implemented development projects may hold the key to reduce significantly the country's heavy dependence on food imports and to greatly improve the welfare of its farmers. Presently, because of the newness of these programs and the many unknown factors, including the vagaries of weather, whether or not enough underground water resources exists (see Tarrafal Water Resources Project) for irrigation purposes, etc., it is impossible to set precisely a time frame for termination of A.I.D. assisted agricultural activities.

Because of the continuous drought and food shortage, there is a general understandable obsession which argues for a concentration of resources to solve the lack of water problem and increase agricultural production. This persistent worry has led the GOCV to develop certain techniques to harness both underground and rain water. A recent example of this kind of effort is the A.I.D. assisted Rural Works project (0002) which involves:

- The building of dikes in valley areas to catch alluvial soils washed down from the mountainsides during the typically sporadic, torrential downpours;
- the construction of retaining walls to prevent further erosion of soils into valley areas used for crop production;
- the construction of stone and concrete aqueducts to permit the irrigation of valley areas reclaimed through the diking system; and
- the clearing of rocks from areas that can be used for pasturage or crop production.

These efforts have been fairly successful and may prove to be the key to expand the cultivable land and attain significant increases in agriculture production. Because of its potential and the signs of success as a result of the Rural Works project, these efforts or variations of the same project, such as the Tarrafal Water Resources project, should be expanded. Accordingly,

the FY 1979 Program includes a new Watershed Management Project proposed for initial funding in FY 1978 (in substitution of the Agricultural Development Project shown in the FY 1978 CP) to be implemented in the areas of Saltos, Flamengos, Sao Miguel and Santa Cruz Valleys on Sao Tiago Island. This project focusses on small irrigation schemes and torrent control works. The short-range program also anticipates completion of the Rural Works Program now underway and employing over 2,000 workers and the Tarrafal Water Resources project, to be implemented beginning within the next six months. The proposed regular bilateral program also includes: (1) continuation of the Watershed Management Project and a new Basic Rural Health Program; and (2) two projects under the Sahel Development Program (Primary and Non-Formal Education, and Soils Conservation).

The long-range program anticipates continuation of present activities with variations depending on the results of present projects, and a modest program in education and health. Implementation of current programs will provide essential information during the next 2-3 years which would allow the GOCV to intensify, modify, or curtail present efforts and would help A.I.D. determine in more precise terms its long range development strategy.

Continued PL-480 Title II support, at least for the next 3-5 years, is anticipated. Achieving self-sufficiency in food production is a long range proposition and depends on the success of present programs, now in their initial stages of implementation. The PL-480 Title II program (Section 206) approved in March 1977 for 10,000 metric tons of corn and 1,500 metric tons of rice will address immediate food needs but its foreign currency generation, estimated at over \$2.0 million, will be used to further complement GOCV resources for agricultural development purposes.

The Desalination Grant Project at Mindelo represents a short range effort which will have long-range implications as it will provide for a basic human need - enough potable water for the population of Sao Vicente which should have a health impact over the long-range. The proposed FY 1978 Power/Desalination project on Sal Island is part of a GOCV long range strategy to improve the welfare of the Island's 7,000 people and increase its foreign exchange earning power through effective exploitation of available salt mines and tuna and lobster plants for export purposes and increases in tourist traffic.

All these programs have been planned/developed in close coordination with the GOCV and taking into consideration existing and planned programs of the UN agencies, as well as FRWG, French, Dutch, and other donor assistance. Also in the short range and long range, the proposed A.I.D. assistance program contemplates continuation of training activities, both under the Regional Training Program for Portuguese Speaking countries and under regular specific bilateral programs. Expansion of a trained human resources base is essential to achieve effective implementation of current and proposed projects and for the long range development of the country.

Presently at issue is whether or not future assistance to Cape Verde should be provided within the context of the Sahel Development Program (SDP), continued in its present bilateral form, or split between direct bilateral assistance and the SDP. If the latter approach is to be utilized, a prompt decision should be made on which projects should be undertaken bilaterally as in the present and which ones within the context of the SDP.

GUINEA-BISSAU

I. Overview

The population of Guinea-Bissau, growing at a rate of 1.5 to 2 percent annually, is estimated at 973,000 people ( 80 % rural) and has a per capita income estimated at less than \$120 a year. About 20 percent speak Portuguese and 80 percent an unwritten creole dialect of Portuguese. A number of tribal languages are also spoken. The GOGB has decided that Portuguese is and will remain the official language.

The country, which gained independence in September 1974, covers an area of 36,125 square kilometers and is comprised of eight administrative regions and 37 districts. It has many rivers, some of which are navigable as far as 70 miles upstream. Annual rainfall, concentrated between May and October, averages about 2,800 MM on the coast and about 1,000 MM in the interior.

There are no statistics to analyse the income distribution but the majority of the people are considered extremely poor. Illiteracy is estimated at between 85% to 90%. Strong emphasis has been placed on providing everyone with a five year primary education, in line with a GOGB policy to reduce the illiteracy rate as a way to fulfill its social order conceived after independence. In 1975 the GOGB announced that the 1976 educational year would open with 80,000 pupils in primary and secondary schools and 2,000 teachers - compared with 1,080 pupils and 30 teachers at the liberation war's start in 1962-63. Also some 381 students were on foreign scholarships.

One principal weakness in the country's educational system is the low level of training of the teachers. Of the presently estimated 2,173 primary school teachers, 85 are professores primarios, teachers who have completed 12 years of education; 673 are professores de posto, with seven years of schooling and two years of teacher training; and the remaining 1,415 are monitores escolares, with only five years of primary school. As a result, many students complete their formal education with inadequate instruction to effectively perform their roles in society.

The Government plans to upgrade the qualifications of the teachers and to insure that in the future no teacher will be certified below the level of professor de posto. It has also announced an intensive school construction program and a program of "cultural decolonization" by ordering new schoolbooks and revising course curricula.

By most measures, Guinea-Bissau's health standards are very low. Nearly half of the population suffers from tuberculosis, anemia, and intestinal diseases. There are no preventive medical services and the 1975 World Population Data Sheet of the Population Reference Bureau shows dismal statistics:

- the birth and death rates are 40.1 and 25.1 respectively per 1,000 people;
- the infant mortality rate is 208 per 1,000 live births, among the five highest rates in the world; and
- the life expectancy at birth is only 38 years.

Poor nutrition, lack of education, low income, ignorance, and cultural factors, lack of services and facilities, all play an important role in these low standards.

Based on estimates by the World Council of Churches, Guinea-Bissau had in 1975 about 1,233 hospital beds, of which 950 were in Bissau, the capital; 42 medical doctors, mostly from Portugal, the USSR and Cuba; and 70 qualified nurses and 448 medical auxiliaries. Based on a population of 973,000 people, the country's human and physical resources situation to meet its health needs is chronic:

- population per hospital bed is 788;
- population per physician number about 23,000; and
- there are about 13,900 people per qualified nurse.

Presently, only three regions have hospitals but the Government plans to set up one regional hospital in each of the country's eight regions.

Agriculture, which is the backbone of Guinea-Bissau's economy and only source of foreign exchange, was seriously crippled by the long years of guerilla warfare. Once an export crop and an important cash crop, rice is now being imported. Rice production has fallen to as low as one third of previous production, not nearly enough to meet even local consumption needs. New rice production schemes are uppermost in GOCB plans, and various donors including China, have plans or are providing technical assistance in rice cultivation.

The country has a relatively large livestock herd estimated at about 280,000 head of cattle, 155,000 pigs and 176,000 goats. The country's principal export has been groundnuts, with annual production reaching 60,000 tons in recent years. Other important agriculture products include palm kernel, palm oil, and sugar cane which has a major potential for industrialization and export. Rubber plantations offer good possibilities for diversification and given proper technical and financial assistance the country could further develop its hardwood forests.

Like agriculture production, fisheries also slumped during the war. The Soviet Union, Algeria, and Libya reportedly have agreed to help the GOCB in

building a modern fishing industry.

Guinea-Bissau's mineral wealth has been reported as limited. Phosphates are known to exist in the north and there are a reported 200,000 metric tons of deposits of high quality bauxite in the Boe region. Oil deposits have not been confirmed, although there is intermittent exploration. (The Soviet Union and Guinea-Bissau signed an accord on February 16, 1977 which allows the Soviet Union to continue prospecting for bauxite resources in the Boe region).

The manufacturing sector is very small. It consists of very basic activities such as groundnut shelling, rice and palm milling, baking, distilling of rum, soft drink production and sawmills.

Unlike Cape Verde, the country is considered to have sufficient resources to become a food exporting country, given concerted efforts by the government and the various international donors to exploit the country's potential. Development of this economic potential is a long range proposition requiring, inter alia, improvement and expansion of the country's basic physical infrastructure such as roads which presently consist of only one paved all-weather road through the interior and a series of other roads which are impassable during six months of the year; and major expansion of harbor facilities at Bissau.

## II. Development Strategy

### A. Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB) Development Priorities:

Although the Government does not yet have a national development plan, it has, through speeches and conversations with representatives of donor agencies, expressed its development objectives and strategy. In essence, the Government seeks to:

- develop the rural sector through increased agricultural production and diversification for improved nutrition and better health and improved balance of payments;
- consolidate the country's independence by: (a) mobilizing the country's natural resources and cultural heritage; (b) employing the masses in the reconstruction process; and (c) reorganizing and settling the population displaced by the war; and
- develop the secondary sector by establishing small and medium enterprises and encouraging cooperative development.

Despite its potential and the concentration of population in rural areas, agriculture accounts for less than 20% of the country's Gross National Product. Clearly, it is the sector which must be given primary emphasis as about 80 percent of the population is engaged in this sector and will be for at least several decades. The GOGB realizes this and has

accorded first priority to the development of the agricultural sector. Through increased agricultural production and exports, the country expects to reduce food imports and improved its balance of trade which in 1975 showed a deficit of \$30 million. The GOGB has also expressed interest in developing the rural sector in general, as a way to reduce migration to the urban centers.

The GOGB's second priority is education, a sector which must be developed concurrently with the agricultural sector in order to provide a more solid basis for sustained development. Within this sector, special attention must be given to the training of technical cadres to fill the vacuum left by the flight of Portuguese technicians. The GOGB is currently developing an educational system which reportedly departs radically from the system during the colonial period, which will require massive efforts to educate and train teachers and develop the appropriate teaching and educational materials.

The GOGB's third priority is to develop the public health sector. Within this sector the Government wants to carry out regional preventive and curative programs and provide health related education to the rural population.

No reliable information exists on the government budgets and actual location of resources to confirm its commitments to the above priorities.

Guinea-Bissau is a member of the African Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund and in April 1977 became a member of the World Bank.

#### B. A.I.D.'s Development Assistance Strategy

The type, composition, and way in which A.I.D. assistance is provided is influenced heavily by the above GOGB priorities and by several economic, political and cultural factors, including:

- The psychological impact resulting from the liberation struggle which understandably is occasionally manifested through uncertainties bordering on suspicion about the motives for outside assistance. This, together with the lack of logistic facilities including housing, does not facilitate the implementation of projects requiring significant technical assistance inputs, despite the critical shortage of trained personnel at all levels.
- The country's lack of a development plan to direct its efforts and resources, as well as to plan foreign resources being made available, in a systematic and concerted way.
- The limited stage of development of the country, requiring massive and long range activities, to upgrade both its physical (roads, ports, telecommunications, power, etc.) and its social (health, education, housing) infrastructure.

- The lack of qualified personnel to work effectively with foreign donors in carrying out development activities.
- The cultural legacy of the country's colonial administration which left it unprepared in terms of financial and human resources to face the formidable challenge of development.

Understandably, the country is going through a difficult period of adjustment to which A.I.D. assistance must be molded. This is being done through a low key, low profile, and collaborative approach by which A.I.D. is responding to specific GOGB requests for help to solve development problems, as conceived by its leaders. In their dialogues with A.I.D. officials, they have expressed their understanding of their problems and have indicated the areas in which they want assistance. To date, these requests have been limited to projects in the areas of agriculture and education. Fortunately, to date, Government requests have been for programs which meet fully agency directives, congressional mandates and are complementary to the programs of the various UN agencies and other donors. To the extent feasible, A.I.D. should continue to respond to these requests in answer to problems as conceived by the GOGB. The approach is not only desirable but necessary to foster the country's feeling of self-assertion and self-determination.

A.I.D. is presently assisting the Government in two of the above sectors-- agriculture and education. Through its Commissariats of Agriculture and Education, the GOGB has submitted requests for A.I.D. assistance for projects which do not include the permanent presence of U.S. technicians in the country. Accordingly, two initial projects have been designed, keeping in mind this GOGB desire, yet providing enough short-term technical services to assure appropriate project implementation. To the extent feasible, this approach should continue. This short-range strategy calls for the initial inputs in these priority areas and to prepare the way for a more comprehensive program to be followed after the initial period.

In agriculture, A.I.D. and the GOGB have designed an agricultural development project, now in its initial stages of implementation, to increase agricultural production through seed production and storage, plant disease identification and land reclamation. Once this project has been completed, the following is expected to exist:

- a reduction in seed imports;
- an established capacity to process, store, package, and deliver seeds;
- a capacity to identify and recommend treatment for plant diseases; and
- the established use of structures for control of tide water and reclamation system.

This program comprises A.I.D.'s initial assistance in this sector. It is expected that once this program is implemented, other complementary assistance projects will also be developed (in such areas as entomology, herd investment, grain storage, etc.). The present program has been coordinated and is compatible with existing activities supported by the United Nations and other international donors. Also Guinea-Bissau has been proposed as a participant in the Sahel Food Crop Protection Project (625-0916) and is expected to start receiving help under this project in FY 1978. The amount of this help will total about \$150,000.

For FY 1979 a Rice Procution project is proposed to follow-up on the results of proposed Rice Production Pilot project to be funded in FY 1979 under the Accelerated Impact Program. The program also includes a Forestry Development project to help the GOGB in the national management and exploitation of its renewable natural resources. The suggested PL 480 Title II program for FY 1979 and FY 1978 is based on a May 1977 GOCV appeal for assistance to alleviate its critical food shortage caused by the long years of warfare which critically affected agricultural production. This PL 480 assistance will be reduced as agricultural production increases. As a complement, Guinea-Bissau is planned to be included under the Regional Food Crop Protection Program (625-0916).

In education, A.I.D. is helping the GOGB to expand its capacity to train primary school teachers, and to improve the country's quality of the teacher training facilities and staff. This program is based on a GOGB request for assistance for a long range program to upgrade the country's human resource base.

The country has an estimated 720,000 adult illiterates. The A.I.D. assisted program focuses upon the 80,000 primary school children who will be more effectively educated in the five years of the primary program. Their training will provide them with the skills of literacy and numeration essential to becoming productive members of society. These skills will provide expanded opportunities for employment in population centers. In rural areas the emphasis on agricultural practices will assist the primary school graduates in earning a living in this sector. By making social conditions in the rural areas more attractive and rewarding, the Government hopes to stem the increasing migration of people to the cities. The project will permit the GOGB to implement national policies in both the education and agriculture sectors and to produce a literate population which can contribute to the country's social development.

Gradually, as project implementation progresses and results become visible, we expect to be able to expand, beginning in FY 1980, our areas of assistance to include the provision of basic health services in rural areas. The projected program shown in Table I anticipates a project for the delivery of basic health services, continuation and expansion of our assistance in the agriculture and education sectors, a small PL 480 Title II program, and a modest PVO program in the agriculture sector. Hopefully, as more participants presently in

training status under the A.I.D. Regional Training Program for PSA complete their training and return, the task of project conception, development and execution will be greatly facilitated. Also, in order to provide a solid basis for program planning and development, efforts will be made to conduct sectorial studies. Such studies will provide a clearer definition of the target population, geographic area and project emphasis. This process should be facilitated once the CDO is permanently established in the country.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE (STP)

I. Overview

On July 12, 1975, the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe became an independent country after nearly 500 years of Portuguese rule. The country, one of Africa's smallest, is comprised of two Islands, Sao Tome and Principe, located about 275 and 175 miles, respectively, off the northern coast of Gabon near the equator. The population of Sao Tome and Principe in 1975 was estimated to be about 75,000 with approximately 70,000 on the Island of Sao Tome. The birth rate is high--3.6 percent per year but health conditions are poor and the rate of infant mortality is high so the rate of population growth is much less, perhaps as low as 1.5 percent. The labor force is estimated to be 22,500 with 80 percent engaged in agriculture, five percent in industry and the remaining 15 percent in services.

Unlike most developing countries, STP has an adequate infrastructure especially on the Island of Sao Tome. There is an extensive road system, most of which is asphalted, that links the plantations and outlying communities with the port and airport at the capital of Sao Tome. In addition, many of the plantations have their own secondary and tertiary roads which are generally all-weather and some have narrow gauge railroads with small diesel engines.

In the capital city of Sao Tome there is an airport capable of serving medium-size jet aircraft. (Currently there are two roundtrip flights per week from Liberville, Gabon and three from Luanda, Angola.) The main harbor in Sao Tome is not a deep water port and larger freighters must be unloaded from their anchorage by barge which generally reduces efficiency. There is some warehousing capacity but this is inadequate for cereal storage for long periods because of heat and humidity. There is a relatively good set of buildings for public administration and services including schools and hospitals--a legacy from the Portuguese. In addition, at independence the new government "inherited" a number of private buildings--homes, hotels, clubs, apartments and theaters which are being utilized as offices.

Most of the Island of Sao Tome has electricity and telephones/telegraph services and the city of Sao Tome has a water and sewer system. In addition, many of the interior towns and plantations have water systems. While the internal telephone/telegraph system is reasonably good, international communications are quite poor.

The economy of STP has been and is heavily dependent on the export of cocoa, copra, coffee and palm kernels produced on relatively large plantations. Plantation agriculture comprises over 80 percent of the best cultivated land and 28 large plantations account for over 90 percent of the production of the export crops. The balance of more marginal cultivated land (5,000 hectares)

is used for production of subsistence crops such as manioc, vegetables, bananas and breadfruit, and barnyard livestock (chickens, ducks, and pigs). Given an agricultural labor force of 22,500, this amount to about .2 hectares per worker.

The economic and social organization of agriculture has been substantially modified since independence (July 12, 1975). Under Portuguese colonial rule, agriculture was for production of export crops and almost all food needs were imported from Angola and Europe. Each plantation was autonomous and the owner exported his production and imported food and consumer goods which were sold to workers through plantation-owned stores. Production of food crops on these plantations were prohibited and workers were forced to buy from the plantation store to supplement their meager subsistence consumption.

The GSTP has drastically changed the structure of agriculture by nationalizing 70 percent of the large plantations. (The other 30 percent are relatively small plantations owned by Sao Tomean citizens. Under the agrarian reform no one is allowed to own more than 100 hectares). The new organizational structure is still along the lines of a plantation agriculture but is strongly socialist in nature with all nationalized plantations owned by the Government which hires both the farm administrator and labor directly.

Each plantation is operated by a Committee of five including a general manager, an accountant, and three field foremen. Labor is hired at a wage set by the Government (currently \$68.00 per month). Material inputs (fertilizers, etc.) are provided from a central storehouse (in Sao Tome) and some large equipment (such as heavy tractors) is provided from a pool. Each plantation has its own set of equipment for routine operations. All expenses of the operation are debited against the account of the plantation in the newly created Central Bank.

The GSTP controls the marketing of all agricultural produce in a two-price system. The production of each plantation is purchased by the Government at set prices and credited to the account of the plantation (it is not clear what happens to profits (losses) if any). A higher price is set for produce which is to be sold on the local market in order to cover the costs associated with marketing (e.g., transportation, storage, packaging, inventory and retailing). Almost all produce for domestic consumption is sold in central markets while export crops are sold through commercial channels at the prevailing world prices.

The political travail surrounding independence and the subsequent nationalization of the large plantations have resulted in sharply decreased production of principal export crops, principally because of decreased yields. For example, in 1974 (the last year reliable data are available) cocoa production decreased by 27 percent, copra production by 16 percent, palm kernels by 40 percent, and coffee by 4 percent all relative to the 1966-73 average.

This decrease in production is due to two principal causes. First, the Portuguese owners, anticipating the advent of independence and loss of their lands, ceased to make capital improvements during the early 1970's. Machinery, tractors and implements were not replaced and maintained, spare parts inventories were depleted, and aged and diseased trees were not replaced. As a consequence, yields have declined precipitately to around 1/2 metric ton per hectare where yields of up to 2.0 tons per hectare are possible on a modern cocoa plantation.

The second major reason for the decline in production is the sudden departure of the Portuguese managers and technicians. The importance of the entrepreneurial class cannot be ignored. Without their administrative and management experience, it is not surprising that production declined; when the decapitalization of the plantations is also considered, the sharp declines in production are understandable.

## II. Development Strategy

### A. GOSTP Development Priorities (TD Agriculture)

The GOSTP is developing a three-phase approach for meeting the challenges facing STP's agricultural sector:

1. To increase the yields of cocoa, copra, coffee and palm kernels in order to assure employment of rural people, and improve their standard of living, and to concurrently earn the foreign exchange needed for assorted food imports and other priority imports essential for the country's economic development;

2. To diversify crop production on the nationalized plantations into other export crops in order to make the economy less dependent on cocoa with its fluctuating price and assure a more dependable and stable level of foreign exchange; and

3. To diversify crop production on the nationalized plantations into basic food commodities for domestic consumption, in order to save scarce foreign exchange currently expended on imports of foodstuffs (especially rice, beans, corn, onions, potatoes and sweet potatoes) and in order to improve the nutritional intake of the population.

Within this three-phased approach, the priority needs of the Government are for equipment for the cocoa and copra industries, and farm equipment, seeds, fertilizer and technical assistance for the crop diversification program.

Several bilateral and international donors have been providing assistance to agriculture on STP since independence 21 months ago including the Peoples Republic of China, United Nations agencies, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and the United States.

The People Republic of China (PRC) extended \$10.0 in credits to STP in December 1975 to purchase consumer goods, agricultural equipment and machinery and provide for 15 PRC technicians, 10 of whom are advising STP in the production of paddy rice and vegetables.

The FAP currently has two experts advising the Ministry of Agriculture in agrarian reform and crop diversification.

### III. A.I.D.'s Development Assistance Strategy

A.I.D. is not planning presently to start a continuing development assistance program in STP. The agency is providing, however token assistance to help the GOSTP in achieving its priorities in the agriculture sector through a \$300,000 grant using the remaining balance from the \$10.0 million earmarked by the 1975 Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act (Section 496(a)) for assistance to the newly independent Portuguese Speaking countries of Africa. The \$300,000 will finance the A.I.D. contribution for a Crop Production and Diversification project which will assist the GOSTP to increase the yields and improve cultural practices in production of cocoa, and direct marginal and unused land into the production of import substitute and new export crops on three government-owned plantations. In essence the project will:

1. Improve cultural practices on approximately 396 hectares of cocoa on three plantations resulting in an increase in yields from .5 metric tons/hectare to 1 metric tons/hectare.

2. Develop approximately 40 hectares of land on three plantations for the production of imports substitutes and non-traditional export crops as follows: (a) beans 14.5 hectares; (b) corn 31 hectares; (c) onions 2 hectares; (d) rice 24.5 hectares; and (e) sweet potatoes 3 hectares.

Food assistance and participant training to STP is being provided through WFP and the A.I.D. financed Regional Training program being implemented by the African-American Institute as follows:

- A.I.D. has already contributed WFP food valued at about \$250,000 for the first year of a four year school feeding program which is reaching 12,000 children. The second contribution to this program will be for 1,764 metric tons of food valued at about \$400,000 (not including transportation) for the next three years of the project.
- Presently there are 28 participants from Sao Tome in training status under the AAI training program. Of those, 17 are studying in the U.S. and 11 in Africa. Up to 15 additional participants will be selected for training during the academic year 1977-1978.

An A.I.D. team which visited the country in mid-April 1977 explored the possibility of developing a PL-480 Title II Project in FY 1977 but the Government indicated that other donors including the European Economic Community and WFP are providing enough food assistance to meet its present requirements through the end of 1977. However, the GOSTP expressed interest in a PL-480 Title II, Section 206, program for FY 1978 and FY 1979. Accordingly, the modest PL 480 Title II program reflects this GOSTP interest. Except as described above, presently no further assistance is contemplated for STP.

ANGOLA

The U.S. has not established diplomatic relations with Angola and therefore A.I.D. does not have a bilateral assistance program in this country. PL-480 and participant training assistance is being provided through the World Food Program and UNICEF and the Regional Training Program for Portuguese-Speaking Africa, as follows:

- A WFP program through which A.I.D. will provide 1,750 metric tons of corn for a "quick action" program to feed some 175,000 refugees and displaced Angolans. This food is valued at about \$200,000.
- A UNICEF program through which A.I.D. will provide 12,000 metric tons of food including 6,000 metric tons of instant corn soy milk with a CC value of \$3,063,000 and up to 6,000 metric tons of soy fortified sorghum grits with a CCC value of \$1,722,000. A.I.D. will also pay the transportation costs estimated at \$1,600,000 for a total contribution through UNICEF of \$6,385,000. The food will benefit an estimated 256,000 displaced children and pregnant women in the provinces most seriously affected by the civil war.

Both food programs are in response to an appeal made on August 23, 1976 by the UN High Commissioner for refugees for food and other humanitarian assistance for refugees and displaced persons in Angola. They were formally approved in March 1977.

- An A.I.D. financed regional training program being carried out by the African-American Institute through which 37 Angolans were selected for training in the summer of 1975, some five months before Angola became independent. These participants were endorsed by the three liberation movements which composed the transitional government at that time. No new Angolans participants have been included in the program for training in 1976 or 1977, nor no new ones are planned.

When and if the present situation changes and a decision is made to provide bilateral assistance in Angola, an appropriate development assistance strategy will be developed.

Statement on Budget Levels  
(Zero Base Budgeting)

1. Cape Verde - Regular Program (See Table V, page 41)

The minimum package consists of:

- (a) the Tarrafal Water Resources project
- (b) the Sal Desalination/Power project
- (c) a Watershed Management project to be initially funded in FY 1978 and which is being retitled in substitution for the Agricultural Development project (0006) shown in the 1978 CP;
- (d) continuation of PL 480, Title II (Section 206) assistance.

The minimum FY 1979 funding level of \$5.0 million represents about 50 percent of the current level (\$10.0 million). The \$700,000 for the Tarrafal Water Resources project is the level required to complete the funding of a technical assistance contract initially funded in FY 1977 (\$200,000) and complete financing of basic local costs and commodities essential for the project. This FY 1979 funding level for this project cannot be reduced further without seriously jeopardizing the success of the project.

The Sal Desalination/Power project is shown for \$300 funding as presently planned and anticipated in the FY 1978 C.P. This obligation will supplement FY 1978 loan funds and complete the A.I.D. project contribution.

The minimum package includes a Watershed Management project which is substituting the Agricultural Development project shown in the FY 1978 CP. The 1978 CP anticipated an FY 1978 obligation for the latter project of \$900,000. The suggested FY 1979 minimum obligation is \$500,000 or 56 percent of the FY 1978 planned level. The \$500,000 would cover project activities through FY 1979, but to attain the project objectives, additional funding in FY 1980 and FY 1981 must be provided.

The PL 480, Title II is less flexible since the A.I.D. assistance is only complementary to other donor food assistance and there is no alternative solution to meet Cape Verde's critical food requirements in the short run. The total funding suggested covers financing for essential staples such as corn and rice, taking into consideration foods provided by European countries, WFP, etc.

coincides with the minimum package; it  
The current package includes the projects as shown in the FY 1978 CP, with the exception of the Watershed Management project which is substituting the Agricultural Development Project (0006). The proposed package incorporates one additional activity -- the basic Rural Health Services project.

2. Cape Verde - Sahel Development Program (SDP) (See Table V, Page 45)

Two projects are proposed under the SDP: (1) Primary and Non-Formal Education (\$2.5 million) and (2) Soils Conservation - Sao Joao Batista, Grande Sao Martinho, Sao Martinho Pequeno (\$3.4 million).

Minimum Decision Package

This package would consist of only one project-- a Primary Education project entailing the construction of 150 schools and 16 small houses for teachers and community development agents on Santiago and Fogo instead of 325 schools and 19 houses, respectively, as proposed by the GOCV. This would require a project total funding of \$2.5 million instead of \$5.5 million as requested. The reduced project would still have an important impact on Cape Verde's primary education system, although the alternative project would finance only the most urgently needed primary school needs on the islands. An initial funding in FY 1978 of about \$700,000 has been requested by the GOCV, even though this proposal was not included in the 1978 C.P. Based on the Government request, the minimum package suggests a minimum FY 1979 incremental obligation totaling \$560,000 or 80 percent of the FY 1978 requested amount. The other project (Soils Conservation) is proposed for initial funding in FY 1979. However, postponement of this project beyond FY 1979 would not be highly detrimental to the GOCV's agricultural development plans since there are other activities underway (Tarrafal Water Resources) and proposed for FY 1978 funding (Watershed Management) that would provide valuable experience and results during 1978 - 1979 for the further development of the agricultural sector beyond this period. This assumes that the Soils Conservation project would be undertaken in 1980.

Proposed and Current Decision Package

The above two projects proposed for financing under the SDP were not included in the FY 1978 Congressional Presentation. Although the projects are presented in the ABS for FY 1979 funding, the GOCV is attaching first priority to one of the projects -- the Primary and Non-Formal Education program -- and if SDP funds become available, initial funding should be provided in FY 1978. The desirable initial allocation of funds would be about \$700,000.

If technical assistance and training is provided as suggested in the proposals, there would be no need for including additional DH staff to monitor the projects. (Also see paragraph 5 below on work force requirements.)

3. Guinea-Bissau (See Table V, Page 56)

The minimum package includes only one project and a modest PL 480 Title II program (not anticipated in the 1978 CP) to help the GOGB in coping with a critical food shortage as indicated by a recent government request to the U.S. Embassy in Guinea-Bissau. This package is postponing funding proposed at \$500,000 in FY 1979 for the Agricultural Development project which is now in its initial implementation stage. This assumes that a PP revision of the project will be completed and the present project funding of \$500,000 is increased by another \$500,000 in FY 1977 and \$850,000 in FY 1978 to carry out project activities in FY 1978 and FY 1979. The \$600,000 for the Teacher Training project under the minimum package represents about 19 percent of the minimum total of \$3.1 million, which includes the above PL 480, Title II program for about \$2.5 million. The \$3.1 million minimum package represents about 79 percent of the revised FY 1978 program level.

The funding level shown in the current package reflects a modification in the Primary Teacher Training project and inclusion of a PL 480, Title II program. An explanation is provided in the narrative statement following Table IV for the former project; the PL 480, Title II proposal was included as a result of a May 1977 GOGB request.

The proposed package: (a) continues the Agricultural Development project as planned in the FY 1978 CP and the Primary Teacher Training as modified in the project's narrative statement; (b) proposes two new activities -- a Rice Production Pilot Project as a follow-up of a similar project initially funded in FY 1977 under the Accelerated Impact Program and a Forestry Development project presented by the GOGB in May 1977; and (c) anticipates continued need for some PL 480 assistance.

4. Development Training Program for PSA (Regional) (See Table V, page 66)

This program provides training for participants from Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and Angola. The minimum FY 1979 funding level totals \$1,491,000 or 78.6 percent of the current amount. The former level will cover the training and administrative costs of 190 continuing students; it does not include additional students and, therefore, it is not

subject to further reductions unless some of the continuing students are terminated prematurely. The current level of \$1,896,000 will cover the training and administrative costs of continuing students and up to 42 additional participants. The proposed FY 1979 funding level of \$2,791,000 will cover the costs of about 150 continuing participants and from 100 to 150 new participants -- mostly short termers. As the life of the project nears its termination, emphasis will be placed on training a larger number of participants through short, intensive programs.

This program is monitored from AID/W and administered by the AAI in New York and its continuing implementation would not impose an added burden to the field staff.

5. Summary Statement of Work Force Requirements (See Table V, Page 56)

The programs for Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde will be administered by a core A.I.D. staff headquartered in Guinea-Bissau. Under the minimum and current packages this core staff will consist of three direct hire U.S. employees and two local employees. The three direct hire U.S. employees include the Country Development Officer (CDO), a Secretary and an Agricultural Development Officer who will report to the CDO in Bissau but will be stationed in Cape Verde where the bulk of the agricultural related activities of the program will take place. The two local employees will include a local secretary and a driver/janitor type employee. This core staff will be assisted by an IDI, to be located in Guinea-Bissau, and by AID/W and REDSO/WA, as appropriate. This core staff cannot be reduced if the required monitoring activities are to be carried out effectively.

Development and implementation of the proposed package will require one additional U.S. direct hire employee. Tentatively, this employee will be a Program Officer type who will be responsible for program development and evaluation duties in addition to providing other essential program monitoring functions and coverage during the CDO absences from post.

The Sao Tome programs will be administered through the AID/W, AFR/RA/PSA office, with assistance from other AID/W offices, as required.

Country/Program Portuguese Speaking Africa Summary\*

**Table I**  
**Long Range Program Plan**  
**(\$ millions)**

	1978	1979 Request	Planning Period			
			1980	1981	1982	1983
Food/Nutrition	2.3	3.0	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.7
Grants	2.3	3.0	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.7
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health	.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Grants	.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	2.5	4.4	5.1	2.4	2.1	2.1
Grants	2.5	4.4	5.1	2.4	2.1	2.1
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected Development						
Activities	4.5	.6	.4	.5	.5	.5
Grants	-	.6	.4	.5	.5	.5
Loans	4.5	-	-	-	-	-
Total Functional						
Accounts	9.5	9.0	10.0	7.1	6.6	6.4
Grants	5.0	9.0	10.0	7.1	6.6	6.4
Loans	4.5	-	-	-	-	-
Other Accounts						
(Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
PL 480 (non-add)	(6.4)	(6.4)	(6.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)
Title I	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	(6.4)	(6.4)	(6.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)
Housing Investment	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Guaranties (non-add)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)

\*Includes the Development Training Program for PSA and Sahel Development Projects.

Country/Program Portuguese Speaking Africa - Summary \*

Table II

Funding Levels for FY 1977, FY 1978, FY 1979  
(in \$000)

	<u>FY 1977</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
Food/Nutrition	2,200	2,300	2,975
Grants	<u>2,200</u>	<u>2,300</u>	<u>2,975</u>
Loans	-	-	-
Population/Health	600	200	1,000
Grants	<u>600</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Loans	-	-	-
(Population)	-	-	-
(Grants)	-	-	-
(Loans)	-	-	-
(Health)	( 600 )	( 200 )	( 1,000 )
(Grants)	<u>( 600 )</u>	<u>( 200 )</u>	<u>( 1,000 )</u>
(Loans)	-	-	-
Education	1,528	2,446	4,341
Grants	<u>1,528</u>	<u>2,446</u>	<u>4,341</u>
Loans	-	-	-
Selected Development Activities	-	4,500	600
Grants	-	-	<u>600</u>
Loans	-	4,500	-
Sub-Total	4,328	9,446	8,916
Grants	<u>4,328</u>	<u>4,946</u>	<u>8,916</u>
Loans	-	4,500	-
Security Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Total	4,328	9,446	8,916
PL 480	3,000	6,400	6,400
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	3,000	6,400	6,400

Housing Investment Guaranties

\* Does not include 496(a) funds and includes the Development Training Program for PSA and Sahel Development Program.

<sup>1/</sup> Data for FY 1977 should conform with the most recent approved Operational Year Budget level.

Country/Program Cape Verde Islands

Table I  
Long Range Program Plan  
(\$ millions)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Planning Period</u>			
			<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Food/Nutrition	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.2</u>
Grants	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.2</u>
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Grants	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health	<u>.2</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>.4</u>	<u>.4</u>	<u>.5</u>	<u>.5</u>
Grants	<u>.2</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>.4</u>	<u>.4</u>	<u>.5</u>	<u>.5</u>
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>.4</u>	<u>.4</u>	<u>.4</u>	<u>.4</u>
Grants	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>.4</u>	<u>.4</u>	<u>.4</u>	<u>.4</u>
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected Development						
Activities	<u>4.5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>.4</u>	<u>.5</u>	<u>.5</u>	<u>.5</u>
Grants	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>.4</u>	<u>.5</u>	<u>.5</u>	<u>.5</u>
Loans	4.5	-	-	-	-	-
Total Functional						
Accounts	<u>6.1</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.6</u>
Grants	<u>1.6</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.6</u>
Loans	4.5	-	-	-	-	-
Other Accounts	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(Specify)						
Grants	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
PL 480 (non-add)	<u>(3.5)</u>	<u>(3.5)</u>	<u>(3.5)</u>	<u>(2.0)</u>	<u>(2.0)</u>	<u>(2.)</u>
Title I	<u>(-)</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>(-)</u>
Title II	<u>(3.5)</u>	<u>(3.5)</u>	<u>(3.5)</u>	<u>(2.0)</u>	<u>(2.0)</u>	<u>(2.0)</u>
Housing Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guaranties (non-add)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Program Cape Verde Islands

Table II

Funding Levels for FY 1977, FY 1978, FY 1979  
(in \$000)

	<u>FY 1977</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
Food/Nutrition	<u>1,700</u>	<u>1,400</u>	<u>1,200</u>
Grants	<u>1,700</u>	<u>1,400</u>	<u>1,200</u>
Loans	-	-	-
Population/Health	<u>600</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Grants	<u>600</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Loans	-	-	-
(Population)	( - )	( - )	( - )
(Grants)	( - )	( - )	( - )
(Loans)	( - )	( - )	( - )
(Health)	( 600 )	( 200 )	( 1,000 )
(Grants)	( 600 )	( 200 )	( 1,000 )
(Loans)	( - )	( - )	( - )
Education	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Selected Development Activities	<u>-</u>	<u>4,500</u>	<u>-</u>
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	4,500	-
Sub-Total	<u>2,300</u>	<u>6,100</u>	<u>2,200</u>
Grants	<u>2,300</u>	<u>1,600</u>	<u>2,200</u>
Loans	-	4,500	-
Security Supporting Assistance	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Total	2,300	6,100	2,200
PL 480	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>3,500</u>
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	3,000	3,500	3,500

Housing Investment Guaranties

<sup>1/</sup> Data for FY 1977 should conform with the most recent approved Operational Year Budget level.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III				1. TRANSACTION CODE A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE		2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6				
5. COUNTRY/ENTITY Cape Verde Islands		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.		5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 78	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL: AFR B. CODE: 06		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE 655			
8. TYPE DATA 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION					9. TYPE ASSISTANCE 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. APPRO. PRIA-TION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	5Y	LOP
0002	Food & Nutrition Rural Works	4	77	FN	140B	GC	400	-	-	3,400
0003	Tarrafal Water Resources	2/3	79	FN	142	GC	1,300	900	700	2,900
0006	Watershed Management	2	81	FN	120	GN	-	500	500	1,700
	Sub-Total Grants						1,700	1,400	1,200	
	Loans						-	-	-	
0004	Health Desalination, Mindelo	2	77	H	501B	GC	600	-	-	600
0005	Salt Desalination/Power	1	79	H	142	GN	-	200	300	500
0007	Basic Rural Health Services	3	81	H	530	GN	-	-	700	1,500
	Sub-Total Grants						600	200	1,000	
	Loans						600	200	1,000	
0005	Selected Development Problems Salt Desalination/Power	1	78	ST	142	LN	-	4,500	-	4,500
	Sub-Total Grants						-	4,500	-	4,500
	Loans						-	4,500	-	4,500
	Grand Total Grants						2,300	6,100	2,200	
	Loans						2,300	1,600	2,200	
							-	4,500	-	
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W			
							MM	DD	YY	

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Cape Verde Islands		PROJECT TITLE Tarrafal Water Resources				AS APPROVED FY 77		REVISION FY NA		DATE PF/REVISION NA	
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		PROJECT NUMBER 655-0003		APPROPRIATION FN		AS APPROVED FY 79		REVISION FY NA		DATE LAST PAR	
						AS APPROVED 2,900		REVISION NA		DATE NEXT PAR 8/78	

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL	1,300	1,120	180	900	995	85	700	735	50	
Personnel	130	20	110	150	215	45	300	345	-	10/79-12/80
Training	70	-	70	40	70	40	150	190	-	10/79-9/81
Commodities	1,100	1,100	-	710	710	-	100	100	-	10/79-9/80
Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	100	50	10/79-9/79
HOST COUNTRY INPUT	212			212			212			

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS		
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	NON- CONTRACTS LONG- TERM	SHORT- TERM CONTRACTS	LONG- TERM SHORT- TERM
9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79				
0	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRACT	1	1	1	4	4	2

Cape Verde Islands

Tarrafal Water Resources  
655-0003

Progress to Date: This project is in its initial implementation stage. The Project Agreement was signed on March 21, 1977. The commodities have been ordered and proposals from several universities are expected during the next two or three months for the Technical Assistance component. The training will be arranged once the U.S. contractor is selected.

During the second quarter of FY 1977 A.I.D. obligated \$1.3 million to investigate the availability and method of utilization ground and surface water and to carry out testing, planning and training activities preliminary to establishing an enlarged irrigation system in Tarrafal.

As of September 30, 1977, we expect to have contracted with AAPC to purchase \$1.1 million in well drilling and related material, and contracted with a general technical contractor to carry out the objectives of the project.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Cape Verde Islands		PROJECT TITLE Sa1 Desalination/Power				AS APPROVED FY 78	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		PROJECT NUMBER 655-0005				AS APPROVED FY 80	REVISION FY	DATE LAST PAR
		APPROPRIATION H and ST				AS APPROVED 5,000	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979				
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL				4,700	4,600	100	300	325	75		
Personnel	-	-	-	100	75	25	200	150	75	12/78- 9/79	10/79-9/80
Training	-	-	-	100	25	75	100	175	-	12/78- 9/79	10/79-9/80
Commodities	-	-	-	4,500	4,500	-	-	-	-	12/78- 9/79	-
HOST COUNTRY INPUT				650			600				

PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979				
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)
PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF											
9/30/77	3/30/78	4/30/78									
DM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRACT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS  
 3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE  
 4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

Cape Verde Islands

Sal Desalination/Power  
655-0005

Progress to Date: The Project Paper is scheduled for review in the fourth quarter of FY 1977. Assuming the project paper is approved by the EPCR, funds will be obligated the first quarter of FY 1978.

The funds (Loan - \$4,500,000 and Grant - \$200,000) will finance the planning and construction of a new desalination plant, utility lines and training of local personnel; and short-term technical assistance.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Cape Verde Islands		PROJECT TITLE Watershed Management *				INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	AS APPROVED FY 78	REVISION FY -	DATE PP/REVISION -
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		PROJECT NUMBER 655-0006				FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	AS APPROVED FY 82	REVISION FY -	DATE LAST PAR -
		APPROPRIATION FN				TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED 3,600	REVISION 1,700	DATE NEXT PAR 9/30/79

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	500	352	148	-	500	476	172	-
Technical Assistance	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	7/78- 9/78	40	40	-	10/78-6/79
Commodities	-	-	-	-	164	164	-	7/78- 6/79	-	-	-	-
Other Costs: Rural Workers	-	-	-	-	148	-	148	10/79- 9/80	172	148	172	10/80-9/81
Local Training	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	7/78- 9/78	8	8	-	10/78-6/79 <sup>39</sup>
Studies	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	7/78- 9/78	7	7	-	10/78-6/79
Construction Materials	-	-	-	-	42	42	-	7/78- 9/78	173	173	-	10/78-6/79
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	27	27	-	7/78- 9/79	16	16	-	10/79-9/80
Inflation and Contingency	-	-	-	-	84	84	-	7/78- 9/79	84	84	-	10/79-9/80
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>												
<b>PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS</b>	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED											
9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/78	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II						100
DN	-	-	-	-	-	2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS						
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE						
CONTRACT	-	-	-	-	-	4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.						

Cape Verde Islands

Watershed Management  
655-0006

Progress to Date/Deviation from the FY 1978 CP:

This project is proposed for funding in FY 1978 in substitution of the Agricultural Development Project (655-0006) proposed in the FY 1978 Congressional Presentation, page 150. Under the proposed new project, the first obligation would total \$500,000 instead of \$900,000 as shown in the C.P. for the Agricultural Development project. The life of the project, A.I.D. funding, would be \$1,700,000 instead of \$3,600,000 as originally proposed. Further, since this proposal was not included in the C.P., it is proposed that the description provided be considered as satisfying the PID and PRP requirements.

In late August or early September, we plan to field a Project Design team to develop the PP.

Cape Verde

Sl. No.	Description	Category	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Total
<u>Decision Package - Minimum</u>						
1	0003 Tarrafal Water Resources	A GO		1		
2	0006 Watershed Management *	B GO		1		
3	0005 Sal Desalination	C GO		1		
4	PL 480, Title II (Section 206)	D		1		
		FN				700
		FN				1,200
		H				1,500
						3,500
						5,000
<u>Decision Package - Current</u>						
<u>Decision Package - Proposed</u>						
5	0007 Basic Rural Health Services	F GN		1		
		H				700
						5,700

a/ Included in the Guinea-Bissau MOB.  
\* Initially called Agricultural Development.



Country/Program Sahel Development Program - Cape Verde

Table II

Funding Levels for FY 1977, FY 1978, FY 1979  
(in \$000)

	FY 1977 <sup>1/</sup>	FY 1978	FY 1979
Food/Nutrition	-	-	800
Grants	-	-	800
Loans	-	-	-
Population/Health	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
(Population)	-	-	-
(Grants)	-	-	-
(Loans)	-	-	-
(Health)	-	-	-
(Grants)	-	-	-
(Loans)	-	-	-
Education	-	-	700
Grants	-	-	700
Loans	-	-	-
Selected Development Activities	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Sub-Total	-	-	1,500
Grants	-	-	1,500
Loans	-	-	-
Security Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Total	-	-	1,500
PL 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Housing Investment Guaranties	-	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> Data for FY 1977 should conform with the most recent approved Operational Year Budget level.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
**ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III**

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY Sahel Development Program Cape Verde Islands		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY [ 78 ]	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL: AFR D. CODE: [ 06 ]	2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE: 6	7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE: [ 655 ]
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8. TYPE DATA [ 1 ] 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION	9. TYPE ASSISTANCE [ 1 ] 1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM
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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	OY	BY	LOP
0009	Food & Nutrition Soils Conservation	3	81	SH	233	GN	-	-	800	3,400
	Sub-Total						-	-	800	
	Grants						-	-	800	
	Loans						-	-	-	
0008	Education & Human Resources Primary and Non-Formal Education	2	80	SH	600	GN	-	-	700	2,500
	Sub-Total						-	-	700	
	Grants						-	-	700	
	Loans						-	-	-	
	<u>Grand Total</u>						-	-	1,500	
	Grants						-	-	1,500	
	Loans						-	-	-	

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W

MM	DD	YY
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TABLE 1 - FY 1979 PROGRAM BUDGETING

SDP - Cape Verde

Line Item	Description	Category	Units	Cost (C.V.)	Cost (U.S.)
1	<u>Decision Package - Minimum</u> Work Force and Operating Expenses (Assuming no FY 1979 obligations)		1		
	0008 Primary and Non-Formal Education	A GN *	1	560	560
2	<u>Decision Package - Current</u> No current package shown in C.P.				
3	<u>Decision Package - Proposed</u> 0008 Primary and Non-Formal Education	B GN	1	140	700
	0009 Soils Conservation	C GN		800	1,500

a/ This is the same Agricultural Development Officer who will cover the regular program, both in Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. He is included in the Guinea-Bissau MOB.

\* This project was not in the FY 1978 C.P. and is presented as an FY 1979 new project. If SDP funds become available initial obligation should occur in FY 1978 as requested by the GOVCV for \$700,000.



Country/Program Guinea-Bissau

**Table II**

**Funding Levels for FY 1977, FY 1978, FY 1979**  
(in \$000)

	FY 1977 <sup>1/</sup> <u>2/</u>	FY 1978	FY 1979
Food/Nutrition	500	850	975
Grants	500	850	975
Loans	-	-	-
Population/Health	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
(Population)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Health)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Education	<u>3/</u>	550	850
Grants	-	550	850
Loans	-	-	-
Selected Development Activities	-	-	600
Grants	-	-	600
Loans	-	-	-
Sub-Total	500	1,400	2,425
Grants	500	1,400	2,425
Loans	-	-	-
Security Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Total	500	1,400	2,425
PL 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	2,500	2,500
Housing Investment Guaranties	-	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> Data for FY 1977 should conform with the most recent approved Operational Year Budget level.

<sup>2/</sup> In addition, \$500,000 in Section 496(a) funds.

<sup>3/</sup> \$506,000 in Section 496(a) funds were obligated.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT <b>ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III</b>		1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE		2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6	
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY Guinea-Bissau		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY [ 7 ] [ 8 ]	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL [ AFR ] B. CODE [ 06 ]	7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE [ 657 ]

8. TYPE DATA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS      2 = ABS REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = CP        4 = CP NOTIFICATION		9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PROGRAM	
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10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIGATION	13. EST. FY AUTHORITY FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	BY	LOP
0002	Food & Nutrition Agricultural Development	1	79	PC/FN (PC) (FN)	120	GC	1,000 (500) (500)	850 - (850)	500 - (500)	2,350 (500) (1,850)
0004	Rice Production	2	79	FN	122	GN	-	-	475	475
	Sub-Total Grants Loans						1,000 1,000	850 850	975 975	
0003	Education & Human Resources Primary Teacher Training	3	80	PC/EH (PC) (EH)	620	GC	506 (506) -	850 - (550)	850 - (850)	2,156 (506) (1,650)
	Sub-Total Grants Loans						506 506	550 550	850 850	
0005	Selected Development Problems Forestry Development	3	79	ST	234	GN	-	-	600	600
	Sub-Total Grants Loans						- -	- -	600 600	600 600
	Grand Total Grants Loans						500* 500	1,400 1,400	2,425 2,425	

\*Represents only the FN Budget.

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W				MM	DD	YY
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COUNTRY/PROGRAM Guinea-Bissau		PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Development				AS APPROVED FY 77	REVISION FY -	DATE PP/REVISION -
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		PROJECT NUMBER 657-0002				AS APPROVED FY 79	REVISION FY -	DATE LAST PAR -
		APPROPRIATION FN				AS APPROVED 1,850	REVISION -	DATE NEXT PAR 7/30/78

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL	500 a/		500		850	852	498		500	998		
Personnel	120	-	120		250	242	128		10/77 9/78	258		10/78- 9/79
Training	38	-	38		75	38	75		1/78 9/79	75		10/79 - 9/80
Commodities	302	-	302		100	402	-		12/77 9/79	-		-
Other Costs: Construction Costs		-			425	150	275		4/78 9/78	645		10/78- 9/79
Miscellaneous	40	-	40		-	20	20		-	20		-
a/ Additional \$500,000 provided in FY 1977 under Section 496(a) funds.	*				*				*			

HOST COUNTRY INPUT	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF			
9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79	
DH	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-
CONTRACT	-	-	-
	3	7	3

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

AID 1330-8 (2-77) \* Contributions are in the form of counterpart personnel and skilled and semi-skilled workers and labors; construction sites, building and land maintenance; and transportation for plant and breeding program.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM		PROJECT TITLE	
Guinea-Bissau		77	
ONGOING PROJECT		Agricultural Development	
BUDGET DATA -		77	
TABLE IV		500	
PROJECT NUMBER		APPROPRIATION	
657-0002		PC	
		TOTAL	
		500	

U. S. DOLLAR COST ( 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED BY YEAR		TOTAL
	1977	1978	
PROJECT TOTAL	500	400	400
Personnel	120	30	90
Training	38	10	20
Commodities	302	40	262
Other Costs	40	20	20
Construction Costs			

- 50 -

HOST COUNTRY INPUT	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMER		NON-CONTRACTS: LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM	CONTRACTS LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM
	1977	1978				
PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	9/30/77	9/30/78				
DH	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	3	7	3	3
CONTRACT	-	-	-	-	-	-

Guinea-Bissau

Agricultural Development  
657-0002

Progress to Date: An initial grant agreement of \$500,000, using Section 496(a) funds for Lusophone Africa, was signed in December 1976. An additional \$500,00 will be obligated during the fourth quarter to complement funds for seed storage warehouses, purchase laboratory equipment, earth-moving machinery, and transportation equipment for the recovery of saline tidal flats. A.I.D. will also make available technical assistance and training in the processing, storage, packaging and distribution of seeds, the identification and treatment of plant diseases; and the construction of dikes and dams.

This project is approximately nine months behind schedule mostly because of the scarcity of qualified Portuguese-speaking technicians to work with GOGB in the implementation of the project. By October 1977 we expect to have contracted with a general contractor for the procurement of the commodities and the construction of the warehouses and food storage facilities. Construction of these facilities should begin by April 1978.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Guinea-Bissau		PROJECT TITLE Primary Teacher Training				AS APPROVED FY 77	REVISION FY 78	DATE PP/REVISION 12/77
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		PROJECT NUMBER 657-0003				AS APPROVED FY 80	REVISION FY -	DATE LAST PAR
		APPROPRIATION EH				AS APPROVED 1,650	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR 6/30/78

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL	a/				550	550	0		850	822	28	
Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	56	28	3/78- 9/79
Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	40	-	3/78- 9/79
Commodities	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	3/78- 9/78	60	60	-	10/78- 9/79
Other Costs: Construction and other local costs	-	-	-	-	500	500	-	3/78- 9/78	666	666	-	10/78- 9/80

a/ \$506,000 in Section 496(a) funds were provided in FY 1977. (See 496(a) Table)

HOST COUNTRY INPUT	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1979	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)
PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	9/30/77	9/30/77	9/30/77	9/30/77	*				*				*			
DH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRACT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Personnel, laboratory space, demonstration farms, seed storage facilities, construction facilities, and land.

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II  
 2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS  
 3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE  
 4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.



Guinea-Bissau

Primary Teacher Training  
(657-0003)

Narrative Statement

A. Deviation from the FY 1978 Congressional Presentation

The funding for this project is increased by \$250,000 in FY 1978; \$250,000 in FY 1979 and \$250,000 in FY 1980 for a total increase in the proposed Life of Project funding of \$750,000. The obligation period is also extended by one year for a new obligation and implementation span of four and five years respectively. Accordingly, the project final obligation date would be FY 1980 and its completion date FY 1981 instead of FY 1979 and FY 1980, respectively, as originally proposed in the FY 1978 CP. These changes will require a Project Paper Revision which will be completed by December 1977.

The project is being expanded in answer to a GOGB request submitted on May 20, 1977 to the U.S. Embassy in Guinea-Bissau. Basically, the Government is requesting assistance to construct and equip three rural primary schools in Bubaque, Quebo, and Empada--communities in the general area of Bolama the main target area of the original project.

This new request is being prepared as an extension of the existing Primary Teacher Training Project because it consists of a similar activity in three additional localities. The project goal and purpose would remain unchanged although the project outputs and inputs would be modified. The Project Paper will be revised and the corresponding Congressional notification made prior to the obligation of funds.

The expanded project would include the following additional outputs and inputs each year:

<u>Outputs</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>Total</u>
Construction of three-200 student capacity rural primary schools and related facilities (mostly desks)	1	1	1	3
<u>Inputs (\$000)</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>750</u>
Construction costs of buildings and school equipment	195	195	195	585
Commodities, laboratory equipment, vehicles	25	25	25	75
Other local costs including inflation factor and contingency	30	30	30	90

B. Progress to Date

On May 25, 1977, a grant agreement for \$506,000, using Section 496(a) funds, for Lusophone Africa was signed. These funds will finance the refurbishing and equipping of a 110-student center for training rural area teachers in Bolama: technical assistance and training in curriculum and methodology, media production and use, and health and physical education; and scholarships for student teachers. The project also contemplates financing the construction of a new 200-300 student teacher training center in the capital city of Bissau.

By October 1977, we expect to have contracted with appropriate technicians and a construction firm to carry out the activities of this project.

Guinea-Bissau

DESCRIPTION: AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
 PLANNING: 1974-1975  
 ESTIMATED COST: 1,000,000 US DOLLARS  
 ESTIMATED BENEFITS: 10,000,000 US DOLLARS  
 ESTIMATED RISK: 10,000,000 US DOLLARS

LINE	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL COST	ESTIMATED BENEFITS		ESTIMATED RISK	
						PER UNIT	TOTAL	PER UNIT	TOTAL
<u>Decision Package - Minimum</u>									
1	0003 Primary Teacher Training	A	GO						
2	PL 480, Title II	B							
<u>Decision Package - Current</u>									
3	0002 Agricultural Development	C	GO						
4	0003 Primary Teacher Training	D	GO						
<u>Decision Package - Proposed</u>									
5	0004 Rice Production Pilot Project	E	GN						
6	0005 Forestry Development	F	GN						

a/ The U.S. work force is also responsible for Cape Verde programs. Includes the CDO, the Agricultural Development Officer who will be stationed in Cape Verde and a secretary. It does not include the IDI.

b/ Program officer type.

Country/Program Sao Tome/Principe

Table I  
Long Range Program Plan  
(\$ millions)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Planning Period</u>			
			<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Food/Nutrition	-	-	.3	.2	.2	-
Grants	-	-	.3	.2	.2	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	.6	.5	.5
Grants	-	-	-	.6	.5	.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected Development						
Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Functional	-	-	.3	.8	.7	.5
Accounts	-	-	.3	.8	.7	.5
Grants	-	-	.3	.8	.7	.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Accounts						
(Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
PL 480 (non-add)	(.4)	(.4)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title I	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	(.4)	(.4)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Housing Investment (- )		(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Guaranties (non-add)		(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)

Country/Program Sao Tome/Principe

Table II

Funding Levels for FY 1977, FY 1978, FY 1979  
(in \$000)

	<u>FY 1977</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
Food/Nutrition	<u>2/</u>	-	-
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Population/Health	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
(Population)	-	-	-
(Grants)	-	-	-
(Loans)	-	-	-
(Health)	-	-	-
(Grants)	-	-	-
(Loans)	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Selected Development Activities	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Sub-Total	<u>2/</u>	-	-
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Security Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Total	<u>2/</u>	-	-
PL 480	-	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	400	400
Housing Investment Guaranties	-	-	-

1/ Data for FY 1977 should conform with the most recent approved Operational Year Budget level.

2/ \$300,000 in Section 496(a) funds were obligated.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT <b>ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III</b>				1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE		2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6				
5. COUNTRY/ENTITY Sao Tome/Principe			4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. OPERATIONAL YEAR/FY [ 7 ] [ 8 ]	6. BUREAU/OFFICE SYMBOL AFR	7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE [ 658 ]	8. TYPE DATA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = ABS REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = CP <input type="checkbox"/> 4 = CP NOTIFICATION	9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PROGRAM		
10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO. 0001	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM) Food & Nutrition Crop Diversification	12. FISCAL YEAR FOR OBLIGATION 4	13. EST. FISCAL YEAR AUTHORITY OBLIGATION FINAL 77	14. APPROPRIATION PC	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE 142	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR GC	17. BUDGETS IN \$ MIL			
							AY	OY	LY	LOP
	Sub-Total						300 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	300
	Grants						300	-	-	
	Loans						300	-	-	
	Grand Total						300	-	-	
	Grants						300	-	-	
	Loans						-	-	-	

a/ Funds provided under Section 496(a) of the 1975 FAA.

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

Country/Program Portuguese Speaking Africa (Development Training)

Table I  
Long Range Program Plan  
(\$ millions)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Planning Period</u>			
			<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Food/Nutrition	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	1.9	2.8	2.6	-	-	-
Grants	1.9	2.8	2.6	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected Development						
Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Functional						
Accounts	1.9	2.8	2.6	-	-	-
Grants	1.9	2.8	2.6	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Accounts						
(Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
PL 480 (non-add)						
Title I	( - )	( - )	( - )	( - )	( - )	( - )
Title II	( - )	( - )	( - )	( - )	( - )	( - )
Housing Investment -		-	-	-	-	-
Guaranties (non-add)						

Country/Program Portuguges Speaking Africa (Development Training)

Table II

Funding Levels for FY 1977, FY 1978, FY 1979  
(in \$000)

	<u>FY 1977</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
Food/Nutrition			
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Population/Health			
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
(Population)			
(Grants)	{ - }	{ - }	{ - }
(Loans)	{ - }	{ - }	{ - }
(Health)			
(Grants)	{ - }	{ - }	{ - }
(Loans)	{ - }	{ - }	{ - }
Education			
Grants	<u>1,528</u>	<u>1,896</u>	<u>2,791</u>
Loans	-	-	-
Selected Development Activities			
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Sub-Total	<u>1,528</u>	<u>1,896</u>	<u>2,791</u>
Grants	<u>1,528</u>	<u>1,896</u>	-
Loans	-	-	2,791
Security Supporting Assistance			
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Total	1,528	1,896	2,791
PL 480			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Housing Investment Guaranties	-	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> Data for FY 1977 should conform with the most recent approved Operational Year Budget level.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6				
<b>ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III</b>											
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY Portuguese Speaking Africa			4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 78		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL B. CODE [06]		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 659 <input type="checkbox"/>			
8. TYPE DATA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS      2 = ABS REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = CP        4 = CP NOTIFICATION					9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> 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	OY	BY	LGP	
0001	<u>Education and Human Resources</u>	3	80	EH	601	GC	1,528	1,896	2,791	8,774	
	Development Training PSA										
	Sub-Total Grants						<u>1,528</u>	<u>1,896</u>	<u>2,791</u>		
	Loans						-	-	-		
	<u>Grand Total</u>						<u>1,528</u>	<u>1,896</u>	<u>2,791</u>		
	Grants						<u>1,528</u>	<u>1,896</u>	<u>2,791</u>		
Loans	-	-	-								
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W				
							MM	DD	YY		

COUNTRY/PROJECT  
 Portuguese Territories Development Training for PSA 77 a/  
 ONGOING PROJECT  
 BUDGET DATA - 80 12/30/77  
 TABLE IV  
 PROJECT NUMBER 659-0001 EH 8,774 12/30/78

PROJECT INPUTS	1,528	522	1,006	1,896	1,392	1,510	12,791	2,208	2,093
Personnel									
Administrator Costs	240	60	180	261	246	195	274	264	205
Salaries	(124)	(30)	(94)	(136)	(128)	(102)	(143)	138	(107)
Fringe Benefits	(22)	(6)	(16)	(22)	(22)	(16)	(23)	22	(17)
Overhead	(94)	(24)	(70)	(103)	(96)	(77)	(108)	104	(81)
Training Costs	1,238	450	788	1,529	1,070	1,247	2,437	1,856	1,828
Other Costs	50	12	38	106	76	68	80	88	60
International/local travel, office supplies, etc.									
a/ Prior to FY 1977 funds provided under Section 496(a) funds									

HOST COUNTRY INPUT	1,528	522	1,006	1,896	1,392	1,510	12,791	2,208	2,093
PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF 3/30/77									
NON-CONTRACT LONG-TERM									
SHORT-TERM CONTRACT									
LONG-TERM CONTRACT									
SHORT-TERM CONTRACT									
CONTRACT	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
12/30/77	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
12/30/78	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

\* The host countries are providing for continued salaries of participants or family support, guarantee employment of participants, and language training facilities.

Portuguese Territories

Development Training  
659-0001

Progress to Date: During FY 1977, 123 participants were sponsored under the Development Training Program for Portuguese-speaking Africa. The country breakdown was as follows:

Guinea-Bissau	30
Cape Verde	27
Sao Tome and Principe	29
Angola	37

Of this group 51 grantees were originally nominated for U.S. training programs. Twenty-nine of the FY 1976 intake, having completed language training at the Ghana Institute of Languages in Accra, transferred to the United States to begin their programs of study or training. The balance, 42 students, were enrolled at African institutions during FY 1977.

Institutions participating in the Africa based programs include the Kenya and Mombasa Polytechnics (Kenya); the Ecole Rurale Polytechnique de Katibougou (Mali); the Post and Telecommunications School (Nigeria); Yaba College of Technology (Nigeria); the University of Science and Technology at Kumasi (Ghana); the University of Ghana at Legon (Ghana); the University of Dakar (Senegal); the University of Tunia (Tunisia); the University of Abidjan (Ivory Coast).

The "Special Fund" gift from the U.S. Government to the Government of Sao Tome and Principe upon independence was utilized to respond to requests by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Education to provide accelerated intensive language training to its civil servants. 14 Sao Tome students, under the support of the Special Fund, enrolled in U.S. institutions in FY 1977.

Within the current group of 123 trainees, 63 (51%) are doing short-term, two to three-year technical/vocational studies in fields such as public health, accounting, agriculture, administration and technical areas.

Sixty grantees, or 49%, are pursuing undergraduate university courses in priority fields for teaching, technical, and administrative future responsibilities.

It is significant to note that 25% of the current grantees, or 31, are women. During FY 1978 there are expected to be 65 continuing students in the U.S., and 40 in Africa. A new intake of 55 is projected as follows: Cape Verde - 20; Guinea-Bissau - 20; and Sao Tome and Principe - 15. In addition, commitments have already been made to respond to requests for training, which could not be processed within FY 1977, for twenty grants to Cape Verde, and ten slots to Guinea-Bissau for teacher training.

The Program has tried to respond flexibly to the various manpower needs of these developing countries. There are urgent needs in most priority sectors: teaching staff, particularly for the higher secondary school cycles; technicians in certain trades such as mechanics and electronics; agricultural specialists to deal with the multitude of problems relating to agricultural production and diversification; and economic and planning skills for the civil servants now called upon to deal with rural and development projects. The program hopes to be able to respond more fully to the needs of the civil service, by implementing short-term training programs in Portugal and Brazil. This will considerably reduce the training time required as language training will not be required. The need for refresher courses or training to upgrade skills of current civil service staff is great.

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

659-PSA

RANK	DECISION PACKAGE: PROGRAM ACTIVITY SUPPORT ITEM DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE APPROPRIATION	CUMULATIVE		INCREASING		OPERATING		EXPENSES		REQUIREMENTS		CUMULATIVE	
			US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN
	<u>Decision Package - Minimum</u> Work Force and Operating Expenses (Assuming no FY 1979 obligations)													
1	0001 Development Training A G0	EH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,491	1,491	
2	<u>Decision Package - Current</u> 0001 Development Training B G0	EH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	405	1,896	
3	<u>Decision Package - Proposed</u> 0001 Development Training C G0	EH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	895	2,791	

Cape Verde PIDs

Regular Program

1. Watershed Management (0006)
2. Basic Rural Health Services (0007)
3. PL 480 Title II

Sahel Development Programs

1. Primary and Non-Formal Education
2. Soils Conservation

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT <b>PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET</b> <i>To Be Completed By Originating Office</i>				1. TRANSACTION CODE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A = Add <input type="checkbox"/> C = Change <input type="checkbox"/> D = Delete		PID <hr/> 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1	
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY Cape Verde			4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>				
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits) <input type="checkbox"/> 655-0006 <input type="checkbox"/>		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. Symbol AFR B. Code <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/>		7. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters) <input type="checkbox"/> Watershed Management <input type="checkbox"/>			
8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 2 = PRP 3 = PP B. DATE MM YY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7				10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 or equivalent, \$1 = )			
9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8    b. FINAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 1				FUNDING SOURCE		Life of Project	
				a. AID Appropriated		1,700	
				1.			
				US		2.	
				c. Host Country		700	
				d. Other Donor(s)			
				TOTAL		2,400	
II. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							
A. APPRO-PRORIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 1978		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. Grant	D. Loan	F. Grant	G. Loan	H. Grant	I. Loan
(1) FN	120	022		500		1,700	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				500		1,700	
12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)							
023		021		011		012	
13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum six codes of four positions each)							
BR		BL		BS		14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE 123	
15. PROJECT GOAL (maximum 240 characters)							
<input type="checkbox"/> To increase income and employment opportunities of small farmers in Cape Verde.							
16. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)							
<input type="checkbox"/> To provide the GOCV with the required technical assistance, equipment and materials, training and related inputs to develop the agricultural potential of Saltos, Flamengos, San Miguel and Santa Cruz Valleys on Sao Tiago Island.							
17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds) *				T A.I.D. Project Design Officer Source: Program Development and Support *See pages 7 & 8 for details			
1 Hydrologist (2 PM) \$12,000 1 Agronomist (2 PM) 12,000 1 Agricultural Economist (2 PM) 12,000							
18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE				19. Date Document Received in AID/W, or for AID/W Documents, Date of Distribution			
Signature <i>E. Dennis Conroy</i>		Title <i>Director, AFR/BA</i>		Date Signed MM DD YY <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7		MM DD YY 	

## Cape Verde

### Project Identification Document (PID) Watershed Management of the Saltos, Flamengos, Sao Miguel and Santa Cruz Valleys

#### A. Summary of the Problem and Proposed Response

Cape Verde has some 52,000 hectares of land under cultivation. The principal crop--corn, currently is grown on about 40,000 hectares or about 77 percent of the total land under cultivation. Production of corn, however, has been adversely affected by soil erosion and the lack of water. In 1967, for example, a period of normal rainfall, corn yielded .8 metric tons per hectare; in 1975-76, when the rainfall level was low and erratic, corn yielded only .2 metric tons per hectare, or a formidable decrease of 300 percent. Beans, manioc, and potatoes--also staples--experienced similar decreases.

Experience in Cape Verde has shown that the Cape Verdeans have the necessary technical knowledge and the soil is adequate to obtain optimum yields given the availability of sufficient water to irrigate. Reversing this downward productivity trend requires immediate steps to increase the area suitable for agriculture by harnessing surface, sub-surface and deep ground water for irrigation purposes. To do this the GOCV has developed plans, based on successful experience, to control erosion and tap the existing water resources to both expand the land area suitable for agriculture and to increase yields of basic crops on existing land.

Accordingly, the purpose of the project will be to provide the GOCV with the required technical assistance, equipment and materials, complementary local cost financing, and training to develop potentially good agricultural land in the Saltos, Flamengos, Sao Miguel, and Santa Cruz Valleys on Sao Tiago Island. Successful implementation of the project will contribute significantly to the GOCV and A.I.D. goal of increasing income and employment opportunities of small farmers on Sao Tiago Island which has the greatest agricultural potential and the largest concentration of poor people in the country.

To attain the project purpose, a series of interrelated labor intensive activities must be undertaken which will result in the following project outputs:

1. Check dams built exclusively in dry masonry to: (a) slow the flow of water to the sea and (b) retain stones and other coarse materials as a way to conserve soil nutrients. Tentatively, seven dams will be built including three by 1980 and an additional four by 1982.
2. Construction of terraces to increase the depth of the soil, prevent soil erosion and promote water infiltration. The terraces will be used to plant irrigated crops, vegetables and fruit trees, mostly using a "cooperative" approach with the farmers.
3. Building of other appropriate permanent barriers in the valleys to reduce the slope of the streams and provide a basis for the utilization of underground water.
4. Development/building of appropriate water reservoirs in the valleys to channel and store rain water for irrigation purposes. A total of ten reservoirs will be built by 1982, including four by 1980 and six by 1981.
5. Reclamation of land by expanding the riverbeds and removing boulders, rocks, etc., to improve the condition of alluvial soils. These soils can be further improved for agriculture through irrigation utilizing water stored in small reservoirs or running in the streams or with underground water recovered by pumping systems.

Overall, the project would reclaim/expand the agricultural area by 12,550 hectares by 1982, or about 3,000 hectares each year. Tentatively, the crops and fruit trees to be planted in the terraces and reclaimed land include: manioc, sweet potatoes, European potatoes, coffee, pepper, tomatoes, onions, etc. An economic and technical analysis will be made of these crops to determine the best alternative cropping systems.

These outputs are directly related to the preliminary GOCV and A.I.D. sector strategy, briefly outlined in the narrative section of the ABS, of establishing a solid basis for the further development of Cape Verde's agricultural sector as a way to reduce the country's heavy dependence on basic food imports. The project will also promote the country's economic situation and the general social economic welfare of its population through:

- (a) the expected increased availability of fresh vegetables (tomatoes, lettuce, pepper, potatoes, etc.) and other food crops (bananas, corn, etc.) for local consumption and the export market;

- (b) reduced imports of basic foods;
- (c) increased availability of foreign exchange to be used to import goods (capital goods) essential for its development;
- (d) the creation of additional agricultural related jobs in the expanded agricultural areas.

The project will be carried out in two regions:

- (a) The "ribeiras" of Saltos, Flamengos and San Miguel on the northeast part of the Island of Sao Tiago. This area is one of the most promising agricultural regions of Sao Tiago and includes about 9,000 people, almost all small farmers, both land owners and tenant farmers who practice a subsistence agriculture based on corn, beans, cassava and sweet potatoes.
- (b) The Santa Cruz region, also close to the northeast region, which comprises an area of 35.5 Km and a population of 6,804 people. This population consists of hundreds of small farmers who work on small plots of water-starving land producing just barely enough for a subsistence living.

The direct beneficiaries of the project can be divided in three groups:

1. 400-500 people to be employed in the construction activities;
2. 15,800 farmers and their families who will be cultivating the land;
3. about 2,000 farmers who will be trained in crop diversification and improved cultural practices.

Indirectly, the project will benefit Cape Verde's estimated population of 300,000 who will have access to an additional staple supply of foods at moderate prices.

The project will be implemented over a five-year period starting in late FY 1978. The A.I.D. contribution to the project will cover salaries for over 400 rural workers to be employed in the construction of land reclamation activities, equipment, construction materials, training and other project costs as shown in Section B. Farmer's training will be conducted by a cadre of GOCV extension agents who will live

in the project areas. The Government will provide the necessary administrative and field supervisory personnel to carry out the project. This contribution is estimated at about 30 percent of the project's total cost.

The proposed U.S. assistance will be complemented by a Swiss Government horticulture development project for the promotion of vegetable production. The first phase of the Swiss Government project will be initiated on a pilot basis on the downstream part of the Flamengo Valley on Sao Tiago Island. Based on the success of the initial phase, the pilot project will be expanded and implemented in four other valleys on Sao Tiago Island, including the Saltos and Sao Miguel Valleys, two of the areas where the A.I.D.-assisted project will be carried out. The Swiss and the A.I.D. activities are highly complementary--the A.I.D. activity will facilitate the preparation of the soil and permit the irrigation of soil where the Swiss assisted horticulture development project will take place. The Government will use its own resources as well as other donor resources to undertake intensive agricultural development projects in the other areas where the A.I.D. project will be carried out.

The proposed Watershed Management project would utilize the experience of a previous A.I.D. assisted project--the Rural Works project. This latter project, even though it has not reached its peak implementation stage, is already reaching the anticipated expansion of agricultural land. Although production data is not available yet, a recent on-site visit evidenced intensive cultivation of reclaimed land. The proposed project would represent a replication of an existing activity and it would provide further experience and sophistication for the implementation of similar activities in other lands, especially on Santo Antao.

The project will be implemented by the GOCV's National Director of Agriculture, Forestry and Cattle of the Ministry of Agriculture, through its Departments of Plant Production, Soils and Water Conservation. The Department has attained valuable experience through the Rural Works project, now well underway. It has some technicians with adequate training as well as mid-level professionals to carry it out. The project provides a modest amount of money to cover the services of a few additional local technicians to complement those already in service status. The specific training requirements will be determined during the PP preparation process.

B. Financial Requirements and Plans

The project will be implemented over a five-year period at an estimated total cost of \$2,400,000 as follows:

Financial Requirements (\$000)

<u>Source</u>	<u>A.I.D. Grant</u>		<u>Host Country</u>		<u>Others</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>FX</u>	<u>IC</u>	<u>FX</u>	<u>IC</u>	<u>FX</u>	<u>IC</u>	
Rural Workers	--	\$ 598.0	--	--	--	--	\$ 598.0
Supervisors	--	73.0	--	--	--	--	73.0
Equipment	\$174.0	--	--	--	--	--	174.0
Studies	23.0	--	--	--	--	--	23.0
Training	--	16.0	--	--	--	--	16.0
Technical Assistance	80.0	--	--	--	--	--	80.0
Other Costs	--	415.0	--	\$700.0	--	--	1,115.0
Sub-Total	\$277.0	\$1,102.0	--	\$700.0	--	--	\$2,179.0
Inflation Factor (10%)	28.0	110.0	--	--	--	--	138.0
Contingency (10%)	28.0	110.0	--	--	--	--	138.0
Total	\$333.0	\$1,322.0		\$700.0			\$2,355.0
Rounded To	\$350.0	\$1,350.0		\$700.0			\$2,400.0

The GOCV will contribute the land, counterpart personnel, logistic facilities, and nursery stocks for the revegetation/reforestation activities. This contribution in kind is estimated at \$700,000 or 30% of the total project cost over the life of the project. Part of the funds for revegetation/reforestation activity will be generated from the PL 480 (Section 206) Agreement signed in April 1977.

<u>Summary</u>	<u>Amount (000)</u>	<u>Percent</u>
A.I.D. Contribution	\$1,700.00	70
G.O.C.V. Contribution	700.00	30
Total	<u>\$2,400.00</u>	<u>100%</u>

More specifically the A.I.D. contribution will be utilized as follows:

Breakdown of Estimated Costs (A.I.D. Grant Contribution)  
(US \$000)

(a) Salto, Flamengos, San Miguel Valleys

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982*</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rural Workers	\$123.0	\$123.0	\$ 97.0	\$ 94.0	\$ 78.0	\$ 515.0
(No. of Workers-nonadd)	(300)	(300)	(280)	(250)	(225)	--
Supervisors	11.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	58.0
Equipment	131.0	--	10.0	--	--	141.0
Studies	7.0	7.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	23.0
Training (local)	8.0	8.0	--	--	--	16.0
Other Costs	<u>18.0</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>115.0</u>
Sub-Total	298.0	171.0	147.0	134.0*	118.0*	868.0

(b) Santa Cruz Area

Rural Workers	25.0	49.0	9.0	--	--	83.0
(No. of Workers-nonadd)	(135)	(135)	(135)	--	--	--
Supervisors	5.0	5.0		5.0		15.0
Equipment	33.0	--	--	--	--	33.0
Technical Assistance	20.0	40.0	10.0	10.0	--	80.0
Other Costs related to re-vegetation, wells, irrigation, dams, reservoirs, warehousing	<u>42.0</u>	<u>173.0</u>	<u>48.0</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>300.0</u>
Sub-Total	<u>125.0</u>	<u>267.0</u>	<u>72.0</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>511.0</u>
Grand Total	423.0	438.0	219.0	156.0	143.0	1,379.0
Inflation Factor 10%	42.0	44.0	22.0	16.0	14.0	138.0
Contingency 10%	<u>42.0</u>	<u>44.0</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>138.0</u>
	507.0	526.0	263.0	188.0	171.0	1,655.0
Rounded To	<u>\$500.0</u>	<u>\$500.0</u>	<u>\$300.0</u>	<u>\$200.0</u>	<u>\$200.0</u>	<u>\$1,700.0</u>

\* To be obligated in FY 1981.

The amount shown for equipment represents about 7% of the total project costs, excluding the value of the land. Although the project is labor intensive, the equipment represents the minimum necessary to utilize effectively hand labor. It will be utilized mostly for loading heavy rocks, removing boulders and for land clearing. The vehicles will provide the necessary mobility for the supervisors to cover the various projects in different locations. Tentatively, the equipment will consist of front loaders, dump trucks, spare parts, jeep-type vehicles, motorcycles, hand tools, pumps, diesel engines, tractor of 80-100 HP with front loader. Other miscellaneous commodities include cement for application in water reservoirs and water canals, carburants, oils, etc.

The Ministry of Rural Development will recruit the necessary workers and supervisors and provide on-the-job teams. It will station the supervisors in the project areas who will, in addition to supervisory work, provide training to workers.

C. Development of the Project

Although this is a new project, it is proposed that it be accepted for initial 1978 funding in place of the Agriculture Development Project (655-0006) described on page 150 of the 1978 Congressional Presentation. Since a full fledged PRP was not prepared, it is proposed that this document be considered to fulfill the ID/PRP requirements. Preparation of the Project Paper will start in early FY 1978. The following consultant/expert services will be required to help an A.I.D. Project Design Officer in preparing the Project Paper.

<u>Specialized Field</u>	<u>Duration of Assignment</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Hydrologist - To analyze groundwater and surface water potential of the target areas, as well as to conduct an Environmental Impact study of the project.	6 to 8 weeks	\$12,000
Agronomist/Soils Expert - To conduct the necessary soils studies, match crops with soils, and develop appropriate cropping systems suitable for cultivation in target areas.	6 to 8 weeks	\$12,000

<u>Specialized Field</u>	<u>Duration of Assignment</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Agricultural Economist - To conduct the necessary economic analyses and feasibility of the project taking into consideration alternative cropping systems as recommended by the agronomist.	8 weeks	\$12,000

The PP would be submitted by December 1977.

D. Issues of a Policy or Programmatic Nature

It is proposed that this project be funded initially in FY 1978 in substitution of the Agricultural Development Project (655-0006) proposed in the 1978 Congressional Presentation, page 150. The latter project represented an attempt to include some planning figures for budgetary purposes but its details were not developed nor discussed with the Government of Cape Verde. Under the new proposed project, the first obligation would total \$500,000 instead of \$900,000 as shown in the C.P. for the Agricultural Development Project; the life of the project A.I.D. funding would be \$1,700,000 instead of \$3,600,000 as originally proposed. A Congressional Notification will be necessary. Since the project was not included in the FY 1978 C.P., it is proposed that the description provided herein be considered as satisfying the PID and PRP requirement. The next step would be the PP which would be developed as indicated in Section C, above.



Cape Verde

Project Identification Document (PID)

Basic Rural Health Services

I. Summary of the Problem and Proposed Response

By most measures the health standard of the Cape Verdean population is low. It has been reported that in 1975 the country had only 12 doctors and two hospitals with a total of 320 beds. The 1975 World Population Data Sheet of the Population Reference Bureau reports the birth and death rates of 32.8 and 13.7 respectively per 1,000 population and a life expectancy at birth of 50 years.

The islands have a wide range of illnesses including tuberculosis, tetanus, salmonellosis, polio, measles, whooping cough and leprosy. The most frequent illnesses are nutritional deficiencies and gastroenteritis due to poor sanitation and water quality. It is estimated that 50% of the infant mortality (91 per 1,000) is caused by gastroenteritis and that 80% of the population is affected by this malady.

A.I.D. proposes to help the GOCV develop and carry out a project to provide basic health services to the rural population throughout nine islands. The socio-economic goal of the project is to improve the health status and well-being of the Cape Verdean rural population. The project's contribution towards this goal will be reflected in declines in nutritional deficiencies and in the rate of gastroenteritis that plagues 80% of the population. A decline in the incidence of the aforementioned diseases would help the target population in more effectively taking advantage of the education and employment opportunities that would result from planned and ongoing GOCV and donor programs in education and agriculture. Accordingly, the purpose of this project is to provide the GOCV with the required technical assistance, commodities, training and other costs to expand and improve its capabilities to effectively deliver basic health service in rural areas.

To attain this purpose, appropriate technical, training, community development and other activities will be undertaken to achieve the following outputs:

- 14 basic rural health centers built and or renovated and staffed by trained paramedical personnel. These centers will emphasize basic preventive activities, for instance, using volunteer health

educators to teach the population in target communities the basis of nutrition and sanitation. Additionally, small pharmacies will be established for first aid and the treatment of easily identifiable illnesses.

- 40 rural health posts and maternity centers built and staffed by trained personnel. These posts/MCH centers will be staffed by a nurse or assistance nurse trained in curative and preventive medicine. The MCH centers would employ traditional midwives chosen by the population. They will receive intensive short term training on basic health matters.
- an established volunteer community health committee in each target community to support and promote the timely delivery of basic preventive and curative health services.
- an established system for the timely delivery of medical supplies and other supplies to each of the health centers and health posts in the target areas.
- service packages that will provide to the target communities during the program period:
  - immunizations
  - basic medical consultation and medicines
  - basic dental assistance
  - self-help sanitation and health education.

The direct beneficiaries of the project will be:

- About 80% or 240,000 people of the country's estimated 300,000 population who will have access to the expanded and improved health services.
- About 54 health promoters, nurses and midwives who will be trained and employed; and
- 18 health delivery planners/trainers who will be trained under the program.

The project will be implemented over a three-year period starting in FY 1979. The A.I.D. contribution to the project will cover construction costs, training, medical supplies, technical assistance and part of local costs. The GOCV will provide the necessary administrative and field supervisory personnel to carry out the project, in addition to the salaries of health promoters, nurses, etc. This contribution would be at least 25 percent of the total project cost.

The proposed U.S. assistance will be complemented by UNICEF. UNICEF's assistance to date has included two special contributions, the first in March 1975 for urgently needed medicines during the period preceding independence and again in January 1976 for medicines in connection with the Cape Verdeans returning from Angola. Additionally, the Spanish Red Cross has donated medicines, supplies and foodstuffs for a value of approximately \$40,000. Prior UNICEF assistance included aid to the two nursing schools; vehicles for the health posts; basic equipment for seven first aid stations, 30 health posts, three polyclinics and four regional hospitals; materials, equipment and vehicles for seven social centers and sanitary education reproduction materials for the national health services.

In 1977, UNICEF is continuing its assistance to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in community involvement programs. This will include training costs for the midwives, local volunteers for the village pharmacies and local health and nutrition educators. The supplies and equipment will also be provided by UNICEF to complement GOCV contributions for physical facilities and local personnel.

## II. Financial Plans and Requirements

The project will be implemented over a three-year period, with two year funding at an estimated total cost of \$2,000,000 as follows:

<u>Financial Requirements (\$000)</u>			
<u>Source</u>	<u>AID Grant</u>	<u>Host Country</u>	<u>Total</u>
Technical Assistance			
35 PM @ \$10,000 per month	350		350
Commodities	920		920
Health Centers 14 @ \$30,000	(420)		
Health Posts 40 @ \$5,000	(200)		
Medical Supplies	(300)		
Training (participants)	180		
18 - 1 PM @ \$10,000			
Other Costs	50	500	550
	<u>1,500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>2,000</u>

The GOCV will contribute the land, personnel and logistic facilities for the activity. This in-kind contribution is estimated at \$500,000 or 25% of the total cost over the project life.

<u>Summary</u>	<u>Amount (\$000)</u>	<u>Percent</u>
AID Contribution	\$1,500	75
GOCV Contribution	500	25
	<u>\$2,000</u>	<u>100</u>

### III. Development of the Project

Preparation of the PRP will start in August 1977. The following consultant/expert services will be required to help an A.I.D. project Design Officer in preparing the Project Review Paper.

<u>Specialized Field</u>	<u>Duration of Assignment</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Public Health Physician/Planner	1 person month	\$7,500
Sanitary Engineer	1 person month	7,500
Nurse Midwife/PHN	1 person month	7,500
MCH/Nutrition Expert	1 person month	7,500

CAPE VERDE  
PL-480 - Title II (Section 206)  
FY 1978 - FY 1979

I. Introduction

The disastrous consequences of the continuous drought in the Cape Verde Islands has been recognized internationally and the country has received food assistance, especially during the last two years, from various European countries, the United States and the World Food Program.

The fledgling government has undertaken significant self-help measures as described in the first part of the ABS, including the tapping of underground water resources for irrigating purposes, but these are long-range measures and the country's basic food needs must be met in the near future.

The Government of Cape Verde (GOCV) in 1977 requested USG assistance totaling 10,000 metric tons of corn and 1,500 metric tons of rice under PL-480 Title II, Section 206. This assistance was approved in March 1977. Subsequently, the government indicated that: (1) the 11,500 MT of U.S. assistance would not cover the deficit; and (2) an official request would be made for a supplementary program in FY 1977. Continued assistance is projected through 1979 as follows:

II. Recommended Program

<u>FY 1978</u>			
<u>No. of Participants</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Value*</u>
Up to 300,000	Corn @ \$91/MT	15,000	\$1,365,000
	Rice @ \$256/MT	2,500	640,000
Total			\$2,005,00

\* In addition shipping costs will total about \$1,500,000.

<u>FY 1979</u>			
<u>No. of Participants</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Value *</u>
Up to 300,000	Corn @ \$91/MT	15,000	\$1,365,000
	Rice @ \$256/MT	2,500	640,000
Total			\$2,005,000

\* In addition shipping costs will total about \$1,500,000.

### III. Uses of Proceeds

The project will generate over U.S. \$2,000,000 of local currency each year. The GOCV will (a) deposit the proceeds generated by the sale of the U.S. commodities in an account with the Cape Verde Bank entitled "Agricultural Commodity Account" and (b) use such proceeds for mutually agreed upon programs under the GOCV Drought Emergency Plan, as well as for long term projects to increase agriculture production and water resources development and management. Examples of these projects include the A.I.D. assisted Rural Works Project and the Tarrafal Water Resources Project. The specific development programs to be financed from the proceeds will be covered in a separate letter of understanding to be signed by appropriate USG and GOCV representatives.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT <b>PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET</b> <i>To Be Completed By Originating Office</i>	1. TRANSACTION CODE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A - Add <input type="checkbox"/> C - Change <input type="checkbox"/> D - Delete	PID <hr/> 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1
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3. COUNTRY/ENTITY Cape Verde (Sahel Dvpt. Program)	4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits) <input type="checkbox"/> 655-0008 <input type="checkbox"/>	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. Symbol AFR      B. Code <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/>
7. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters) <input type="checkbox"/> Primary and Non-Formal Education <input type="checkbox"/>	

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PRP      B. DATE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = PP	10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 or equivalent, \$1 = ) <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2">FUNDING SOURCE</th> <th>Life of Project</th> </tr> <tr> <td>a. AID Appropriated</td> <td></td> <td>\$2,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. OTHER U.S.</td> <td>1. _____ 2. _____</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Host Country</td> <td></td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Other Donor(s)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</td> <td>\$3,500</td> </tr> </table>	FUNDING SOURCE		Life of Project	a. AID Appropriated		\$2,500	b. OTHER U.S.	1. _____ 2. _____		c. Host Country		1,000	d. Other Donor(s)			TOTAL		\$3,500
FUNDING SOURCE		Life of Project																	
a. AID Appropriated		\$2,500																	
b. OTHER U.S.	1. _____ 2. _____																		
c. Host Country		1,000																	
d. Other Donor(s)																			
TOTAL		\$3,500																	
9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 *      b. FINAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 *																			

II. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPRO- PRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 1979		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. Grant	D. Loan	F. Grant	G. Loan	H. Grant	I. Loan
(1) SH	600	636		\$700		\$2,500	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				\$700		\$2,500	

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

634	690	612	613
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13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum six codes of four positions each)

BR	BU		
----	----	--	--

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

614
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15. PROJECT GOAL (maximum 240 characters)

To expand the opportunities of Cape Verde's population for education and skills training and provide a trained human resource base necessary for the country's socio-economic development.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

1. To provide basic facilities for about 40,000 primary school students.  
 2. To establish a practical, relevant primary education and community development program in 150 target communities.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

1 Educational Economist 2 pm @ \$6,000/m \$12,000	1 Civil Engr. 2 pm @ \$6,000/m \$12,000
1 Non-formal education technician 2 pm @ \$6,000/m \$12,000	1 A.I.D. Project Design Officer
1 Community Development expert 2 pm @ \$6,000/m \$12,000	

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE Signature: <i>E. Dennis Comoy</i> Title: Director, AFR/KA Date Signed: MM DD YY <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7	19. Date Document Received in AID/W, or for AID/W Documents, Date of Distribution MM DD YY _____
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AID 1330-2 (3-76)

\* If initial funding under the Sahel Development Program occurs in FY 1978 then these dates will be FY 78-FY 80.

Cape Verde

Project Identification Document (PID)  
Primary and Non Formal Education

A. Summary of the Problem and Proposed Response

Although higher than in many African countries, the education level of Cape Verde's population is still low and inadequate to meet the country's long-range development needs. Estimates of literacy rates range from 34 percent to 15 percent. Primary education is compulsory; there are some 465 primary schools with about 77,000 attending pupils and some 1,200 - 1,300 teachers. The physical facilities and materials in most of the schools are completely inadequate and it is estimated that less than 15 percent of the teachers are qualified. Public education is available through the U.S.--equivalent of high school or for 11 years of schooling after which Cape Verdeans must continue their education in foreign countries.

Presently there are 650 schools of which only 330 are located in government-owned buildings; the other 320 schools consist of rented rooms in private houses. The latter schools do not even have the minimal facilities--the space is inadequate, there are no sanitary facilities, etc. In addition, the average number of students per class is 93, way beyond the desirable student/teacher (and room) ratio. The GOCV is also facing the problem of stationing an adequate number of teachers to serve remote communities which do not have housing facilities. Further, since Cape Verde does not have enough agricultural land to employ all its available labor force, the Government must concurrently develop its non-agricultural sectors of the economy for balanced socio-economic progress. Accordingly, it is planning a far-reaching program to:

1. Provide the country with an adequate number of publicly owned schools;
2. Provide enough classrooms for a maximum of two student groups per day and a maximum of 35 students per class; and
3. Establish in each rural community an adequately built and equipped school which, in addition to the regular education activities, could be used as a center for an integrated community development program to promote the socio-economic well being of its people.
4. Develop a cadre of trained technicians for industrial type, non-agricultural jobs.

To achieve these targets, the GOCV is conceiving a three-pronged approach:

1. To develop the physical infrastructure necessary to provide the basic facilities for the 77,000 primary school children and the 1,200 - 1,300 teachers, most of whom are now using inadequate, unsanitary facilities in single rooms rented from private owners. This entails the construction of 700 classrooms and 19 houses for teachers and community development agents.

2. To use the primary schools as community development centers to implement a far reaching social development program comprising activities in agriculture, adult literacy, health, etc.
3. To establish the necessary non-formal education facilities to provide the country with necessary trained manpower for its development purposes.

This project would provide schools mostly to presently isolated communities and upgrade the facilities of existing ones. The project would cover about 50 percent of the country's primary school requirements under the GOCV's National School Construction Program and would concentrate initially on the Islands of Santiago and Fogo; other Islands for project implementation would be selected during PRP/PP preparation. The project would be responsive to the first three of the four targets listed above. As a complement, the GOCV is seeking additional assistance from UNICEF to carry out an intensive training program for community development agents and UNESCO or other donor assistance to implement a vocational/technical education program initially on Santiago Island. The GOCV will develop a curriculum stressing practical, rural and social development matters instead of the traditional educational programs. Accordingly, the Project Purpose is twofold:

1. To assist the GOCV in the construction of up to 150 schools (350 classrooms)/community development centers and related infrastructure; and
2. To provide complementary technical assistance training and materials to establish a practical, relevant primary education and community development program in 150 target communities using the above schools as a base for integrated social, cultural and economic activities.

According to government officials, the GOCV is seeking assistance from Holland, Canada and other donors to complete financing of its National School Construction Program.

The basic primary school unit to be constructed would have one to six classrooms (depending on the number of students in each community), sanitary facilities, a small storage room, a canteen, and a playground, in addition to 16 houses for the teaching staff and the Community Development agents. About 350 classrooms will be built in approximately 150 schools.

The project outputs will consist of:

Purpose 1 (by 1983)

- up to 150 schools constructed and/or improved and 16 houses built;
- reduction of the number of students per class from 93 to 35;
- a revised curriculum developed and utilized in all schools.

Purpose 2 (by 1983)

- Community Development Committees organized and functioning in up to 150 communities;
- 150 health promoters and Community Development agents trained, and
- 50 Community Development agents trained to serve as trainers of community leaders.

In addition to some 40,000 students who would benefit directly from the improved school facilities and curriculum, the project is expected to benefit some 3,000 people directly and another 10,000 to 12,000 indirectly through the community development activities in health, education and agriculture.

The proposed project is fully consistent with A.I.D. guidelines for SDP projects. Guidance to the field states that "A.I.D. is prepared to contribute to the construction and equipping of educational facilities to support agricultural development, improved management capacity of the Sahelian States to undertake long-term development programs, and/or grass roots community action programs."

The project would be complemented by UNICEF proposed activities in education which include the retraining of unqualified teachers and the provision of school equipment, and by the GOCV's own contributions for staff, equipment, and other related costs. In addition, the GOCV has indicated that it is seeking complementary UNICEF assistance to carry out a community development training program to be carried out in the same target areas of the A.I.D. project.

B. Financial Requirements and Plans

The total cost of the project would be \$2,500,000, not including the GOCV contribution for salaries of some 350 teachers, and community development agents, the value of the land where the schools and staff houses will be built, and counterpart personnel to administer/monitor the project. This GOCV contribution would total at least 25 percent of the project's total cost. In its request to the Sahel working group on human resources, the GOCV presented the project described herein as two distinct activities--one to construct schools and staff houses; the other to train community development and social workers. A third selected project--to establish a model vocational school in Praia--would be presented to UNESCO. A technical assistance component has been added to the original request. Because of the close link between the two projects (the teachers would receive specialized training in community development, and the schools would be used as community development centers), the two proposals have been consolidated into one project with A.I.D. funding as follows:

Financial Requirements

1. <u>School Construction</u>			
<u>No. of Schools</u>	<u>No. of Classrooms</u>	<u>Average Cost per School (\$000)</u>	<u>Total (\$000)</u>
Up to 150	350	\$14.0	\$2,100.0 *
2. <u>Housing for Teachers/CD Agents</u>			
<u>Location</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Unit Cost (\$000)</u>	
Santiago	13	10	130.0
Fogo	<u>3</u>	10	<u>30.0</u>
Subtotal	16		160.0 *
3. <u>Technical Assistance for 1 and 2 above</u>			
12/pm of short term technicians			<u>72.0</u>
Subtotal			72.0
4. <u>Training of Social/CD Agents</u>			
6 pm Technical Assistance:			
3 pm - Social work specialist		\$18.0	
3 pm - Community Development specialist		<u>18.0</u>	36.0
Local training costs of up to 50 CD Agents			110.0
Training equipment and other local costs			<u>22.0</u>
Subtotal			<u>168.0</u>
Total			\$2,500.0

\* Includes a 10 percent inflation factor.

The project would be implemented during a four-year period with A.I.D. obligations proposed as follows (in \$000):

FY 1979	\$700 (full funding for activities 3 and 4 and partial funding for activities 1 and 2)
FY 1980	\$1,100 (incremental funding for activities 1 and 2)
FY 1981	\$700 (final funding for activities 1 and 2)

The executing agency will be the Ministry of Education and Culture which would enter into inter-agency agreements with the Ministry of Public Works for the construction aspect of the project and with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to carry out activity number 4 which would include the training of the social and community development agents as health promoters. The first phase of the project would be carried out on the Islands of Santiago and Fogo with the construction of 28 primary schools (20 on Santiago) and 16 houses (13 on Santiago) in addition to the community development training activities.

C. Development of the Project

Although this project is presented for funding in FY 1979 under the Sahel Development Program (SDP), the GOCV is seeking financing at an earlier date and efforts will be made to develop the PP as early as possible in FY 1978 for a possible FY 1978 initial allocation should funds become available. Tentatively, a Project Design Team composed of an A.I.D. Project Officer, an Educational Economist, a non-formal education technician, a Community Development Expert, and a Civil Engineer will be required to visit Cape Verde for one month as early as possible during the period October-December 1977 to work with GOCV counterparts in developing the project. Following the field work, the team will work for an additional month in AIL/W or at an appropriate location to complete the final drafting of the PRP and the related documentation. About \$50,000 would be required to cover the services of the above technicians. An additional \$40,000 to \$50,000 would be required to complete the PP and related documentation.

D. Issues of a Policy or Programmatic Nature

1. The GOCV has requested approval of this project on a priority basis based on its understanding of programs which can be financed under the SDP in FY 1978. Since the GOCV wants to start implementation of this program as soon as possible in

1978, a decision should be made immediately regarding approval and funding under the SDP. Since this project was presented for A.I.D. assistance in March 1977, it would not be possible to start financing it in FY 1978 under the regular bilateral program. GOCV officials have indicated that SDP for direct bilateral A.I.D. funding is immaterial to them. From this point of view, the prime consideration would be "how soon can funds be made available," at least for the initial phase as discussed above. Other donor participation in joint financing of this project (initially present for \$5.0 million) will be further explored with the GOCV during PRP/PP preparation process.

2. An important factor in considering this project is whether the GOCV has the capability to carry out a project of this magnitude. Since this project was presented by the GOCV directly to the Sahel Working Group of human resources, A.I.D. has not looked into the viability of the program level, although the need for this type of program is apparent. If approved for further development, this would be one of the key issues to be examined.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT <b>PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET</b> <i>To Be Completed By Originating Office</i>				1. TRANSACTION CODE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A - Add <input type="checkbox"/> C - Change <input type="checkbox"/> D - Delete		PID <hr/> 2 DOCUMENT CODE 1																						
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY Cape Verde - Sahel Development Program				4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>																								
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits) <input type="checkbox"/> 655-0009 <input type="checkbox"/>		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. Symbol AFR B. Code <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/>		7. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters) <input type="checkbox"/> Soils Conservation <input type="checkbox"/>																								
8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PRP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 = PP B. DATE <input type="checkbox"/> MM <input type="checkbox"/> YY <input type="checkbox"/> 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 78				10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 or equivalent, \$1 = ) <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2">FUNDING SOURCE</th> <th>Life of Project</th> </tr> <tr> <td>a. AID Appropriated</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. OTHER</td> <td>1.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>   U.S.</td> <td>2.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Host Country</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Other Donor(s)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,150</td> </tr> </table>				FUNDING SOURCE		Life of Project	a. AID Appropriated		3,400	b. OTHER	1.		U.S.	2.		c. Host Country		1,150	d. Other Donor(s)			TOTAL		4,150
FUNDING SOURCE		Life of Project																										
a. AID Appropriated		3,400																										
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c. Host Country		1,150																										
d. Other Donor(s)																												
TOTAL		4,150																										
9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 71 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 b. FINAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 81 <input type="checkbox"/> 3																												
II. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)																												
A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 1979		LIFE OF PROJECT																						
		C. Grant	D. Loan	F. Grant	G. Loan	H. Grant	I. Loan																					
(1) SH	120	022		800		3,400																						
(2)																												
(3)																												
(4)																												
TOTAL				800		3,400																						
12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)																												
023		02		011		012																						
13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum six codes of four positions each)																												
BR		BL		BS		123																						
14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE																												
15. PROJECT GOAL (maximum 240 characters) <input type="checkbox"/> To increase income and employment opportunities of small farmers in Cape Verde. <input type="checkbox"/>																												
16. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters) <input type="checkbox"/> To develop the agricultural potential of three valleys on Santiago Island: Sao Joao Batista, Sao Martinho Grande, and Sao Martinho Pequeno. <input type="checkbox"/>																												
17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds) 1 Hydrologist (1PM) \$7,000 1 Agronomist (1PM) \$7,000 1 Agricultural Economist (6 wks.) \$9,000				1 A.I.D. Project Design Officer Source of funds: Sahel Development Program																								
18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE Signature <i>E. Henrique Conroy</i> Title <i>Director, AFR/CA</i>				Date Signed MM DD YY <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 77		19. Date Document Received in AID/W, or for AID/W Documents, Date of Distribution MM DD YY 																						

Cape Verde - SDP

Project Identification Document (PID)

Soils Conservation

A. Summary of the Problem and Proposed Response

The Government of Cape Verde (GOCV) has been carrying out with A.I.D. support soil conservation and watershed management activities since independence in an attempt to alleviate the adverse economic effects caused by an eight year drought. The present project expands such efforts in the valleys of Sao Joao Batista, Sao Martinho Grande, and Sao Martinho Pequeno, on Santiago Island. These valleys are dominated by the Pico de Sao Antonio, the highest peak on Santiago (2,400 m) and cover an area of 125 km<sup>2</sup>. Approximately 14,000 people live in these areas, which despite its agricultural potential do not have the necessary infrastructure to harness the occasional and erratic but torrential rainfalls. Rainfalls in 1976, for instance, destroyed or heavily damaged the small dikes supporting irrigated surfaces, thus rendering them non-productive for agriculture. The GOCV wants to assist the population in these areas to properly manage their valleys and control torrential rains with modern engineering techniques, and to increase the areas suitable for farming in order to increase agricultural production.

This project will contribute to the GOCV goal of promoting the welfare of small farmers on Santiago Island by providing employment opportunities and increasing their income. The project purpose would be to provide the government and the farmers with the required technical assistance, training, equipment and other materials to develop the agricultural potential in three valleys on Santiago Island.

To attain the project purpose, a series of labor intensive activities must be undertaken which will result in the following tentative project outputs:

Construction and/or improvement

- 1) /of existing dikes and dams in the area to: a) prevent salt water from covering suitable farm land and to harness rain water, b) retain stones and other coarse materials as a way to conserve soil nutrients, and c) increase availability of water for irrigation purposes.
- 2) Construction of terraces to increase soil depth, prevent erosion and promote proper water infiltration. The new terraces will be used to plant irrigated crops, vegetables, etc., using a "cooperative" approach with the area farmers.

- 3) Building of other appropriate barriers in the valleys, as now being done under the A.I.D. assisted Rural Works Project, to reduce the slope of streams and provide a basis for the utilization of underground water.
- 4) Reclamation of land by expanding riverbeds and removing rocks, boulders, etc., to improve condition of alluvial soils. These soils can be further improved for agriculture through irrigation using water stored in small reservoirs or with underground water recovered by pumping stations.
- 5) An Agricultural Experimental Station in the Sao Domingos Valley.

These outputs are directly related to GOCV and A.I.D. sector strategy outlined in the narrative section of the ABS of establishing a solid basis for assisting in developing Cape Verde's agricultural sector as a way to reduce the country's heavy dependence on basic food imports. It is also consistent with the objectives of the Sahel Development Program which attaches prime importance to the "rational development of water resources" in Sahelian countries.

The project will promote the country's economic situation and general social economic welfare of its population through:

- a) The expected increased availability of fresh vegetables and other food crops (corn and bananas) for local consumption and export.
- b) Reduced imports of basic foods.
- c) Increased availability of foreign exchange to be used to import goods essential for its development.
- d) The creation of additional jobs in expanded agricultural areas.

This proposed soil conservation and water management project would use the experience of the present A.I.D. assisted project--Rural Works-- on Santiago Island. The latter project, although it has not reached its peak implementation stage, is already reaching the anticipated expansion of agricultural land and is considered by both the GOCV and A.I.D. as a successful project.

As part of this project, the GOCV wants also to establish an agricultural experimental station to provide complementary support to the agricultural development activities carried out in Sao Martinho Grande, Sao Martinho Pequeno, and Sao Joao Batista Valleys. The station will be located in Sao Domingos Valley on Santiago, nearby the aforementioned areas, and would: introduce new varieties of crops suitable to ecological conditions; carry out experiments on genetic methods of plant breeding; conduct studies on fertilization in general and on the use of new agricultural crop practices; develop methods of control and prevention of crop diseases, irrigation and use of water by crops; conduct studies on costs of production; and organize the GOCV extension services throughout the country.

B. Financial Requirements and Plans (\$000)

1. The Soil Conservation part of the program will be implemented over a five-year period at an estimated cost of \$3,000,000 as follows:

<u>Source</u>	<u>A.I.D. Grant</u>		<u>Host Country</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>FX</u>	<u>IC</u>	<u>FX</u>	<u>IC</u>	
Rural Workers	-	\$1,600	-	-	\$1,600
Supervisors/Drivers	-	240	-	-	240
Equipment	700	-	-	-	700
Studies	80	-	-	-	80
Training	40	-	-	-	40
Technical Assistance	100	-	-	-	100
Other Costs	-	240	-	1,000	1,240
	<u>\$920</u>	<u>\$2,080</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$4,000</u>

- a) The labor figures above cover about 80,000 person days of work during the second semester of 1980; 150,000 p/d of labor for 1981; 180,000 p/d for 1982/1983 and 160,000 p/d for 1984/1985.
- b) Supervisory personnel includes salaries of engineers, technicians, etc.
- c) Heavy equipment includes front end loaders, DC 6 bulldozers, steam shovels, trucks, jeep type vehicles, molyettes and miscellaneous spare parts.

- d) The budget item of studies includes topographic studies, aerial photos, etc.
- e) The budget will be more precisely defined during PRP preparation.

2. The financial requirements for the establishment of the Agricultural Experimental Station will be as follows (\$000):

<u>Source</u>	<u>A.I.D. Grant</u>		<u>Host Country</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>FX</u>	<u>IC</u>	<u>FX</u>	<u>IC</u>	
Building Construction	\$ 60	\$ 20	-	-	\$ 80
Land Clearing	-	10	-	-	10
Canal Construction	-	81	-	-	81
Sub-Total	<u>60</u>	<u>111</u>	-	-	<u>171</u>
Irrigation Equipment	50	-	-	-	50
Construction Wind Breakers	-	10	-	-	10
Equipment	85	-	-	-	85
Technical Assistance	24	-	-	-	24
Other Costs	-	60	-	150	210
Total	\$219	\$181	-	\$150	\$550

Building construction includes cost of three laboratories for research work as well as offices. Canals will be 1,230 meters of a main canal and 18,000 meters of secondary canals which will be dug mostly with hand labor.

The project would be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Husbandry through its Department of Plant Protection, Soils and Water Conservation.

The scientific materials for the laboratories will be furnished by UNICEF (for the water laboratory) and FAO (for the soil and plant protection laboratories). The GOCV will contribute the land, administrative personnel, logistic support for both project components and non-scientific materials for the laboratories. This contribution in-kind is estimated at 25% of the total project costs. Funds would be obligated over a five year period.

Development of the Project

Preparation of the Project Review Paper will start in early CY 1978. The following consultant/expert services will be required to help an A.I.D. Project Design Officer in preparing the Paper.

<u>Specialized Field</u>	<u>Duration of Assignment</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Hydrologist - To analyze groundwater and surface water potential of the target areas, as well as to conduct the Initial Environmental Impact Study of the project.	4 weeks	\$7,000
Agronomist/Soils Expert - To conduct the necessary soils analyses, match crops with soils, and develop initial recommendations of appropriate cropping systems suitable for cultivation in target areas.	4 weeks	\$7,000
Agricultural Economist - To conduct the necessary economic analyses and feasibility of the project taking into consideration alternative cropping systems as recommended by the agronomist.	6 weeks	\$9,000

A similar team at a cost of about \$25,000 would be required to prepare the Project Paper for submission during the second quarter of FY 1979.

Guinea-Bissau PIDs

1. Rice Production (0004)
2. Forestry Development (0005)
3. PL 480 Title II



Guinea-Bissau

Project Identification Document (PID)  
Rice Production

A. Summary of the Problem and Proposed Response

Agriculture is the backbone of Guinea-Bissau's economy. It provides a subsistence living for about 80 percent of the country's population which by most measures is extremely poor: the per capita income of this majority is less than \$120 a year; its health and nutrition standards are low; and the group is outside the reach of even the minimal social services.

Guinea-Bissau has a trade deficit caused mainly by large imports of food which in 1973 accounted for over 40 percent of total imports with rice being one of the main imported items. Yet, the country is reported to have the potential to become a food exporting country. Indeed, prior to independence, Guinea-Bissau was a rice exporter.

Among its priorities, the Government is seeking to develop the rural sector through increased agricultural production and diversification. Initially, it has singled out rice production as an activity with particular potential to improve the income of subsistence farmers in selected areas and to reduce its trade deficit. Accordingly, the GOGB, through its Commisariat of Agriculture and Livestock (CAL) has requested U.S. assistance to implement a pilot rice production project in selected dry areas of the country. The pilot project, for about \$150,000, will be funded in FY 1977 under the Accelerated Impact Program (AIP).

The proposed project will follow on and build on the experience of the AIP pilot project which seeks to introduce dry season rice cultivation using irrigation. The project purpose will be to increase rice production by: (a) improving yields from the current 300-500 kg per hectare per year to 6,000 kg per hectare per year in two harvest, (b) increasing the area under rice cultivation by 300 to 500 hectares, probably in or near the Geba River basin, using appropriate irrigation techniques.

The outputs of this project will be to:

1. Introduce methods of intensive cultivation and animal traction to about 500-600 participating families who will be members of target group of low income rural inhabitants.
2. Organize a small farmer producer cooperative of participating families to assure future purchases of fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, etc.

3. Train participating farmers to maintain irrigation pumps and commonly owned draft animals.
4. Train participating farmers to produce higher yielding selected seed varieties for distribution throughout the country.

The project will be implemented by the rice experimentation and production department (DEPA) of CAL which will use the results of the aforementioned AIP project.

B. Financial Requirements and Plans

The project will be implemented over a two year period at a total cost of approximately \$800,000 of which A.I.D. will contribute about \$475,000, all in FY 1979 as shown below.

Financial Requirements (\$000)

<u>Source</u>	<u>AID Grant</u>		<u>GOGB</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>FX</u>	<u>IC</u>	<u>FX</u>	<u>IC</u>	
Commodities	300	100			400
Training	15	--			15
Technical Assistance	50	--			50
Other Costs	<u>10</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>325</u>		<u>335</u>
TOTAL	375*	100*	325		800
Percent Contribution	59%		41%		100%

The A.I.D. contribution will finance irrigation pumps with capacity of 400 M3/Hour each, fuel, oil, draft animals, motorbikes with parts, materials for construction of warehouse and office/sheds, training of three pump maintenance mechanics and short-term technical assistance. The GOGB will provide all supervisory personnel and mechanics to assure smooth running of pumps until project mechanics are trained. CAL will supply selected seeds, fertilizers and related inputs. Participating farmers will do all the work and receive benefits of harvest less proportion to cooperative to pay for more fuel, oil, parts, etc., as needed.

C. Development of the Project

In accordance with exceptions allowed in Chapter 7, Section 7.B.2 of Handbook 3, a PRP will not be prepared for this project since the A.I.D. contribution will be less than \$500,000. The PP will be prepared during the third quarter in FY 1978 after an evaluation of the results of the AIP Rice Production Pilot project. Two technicians, for about one month each will be required to work with an A.I.D. project design/evaluation officer in conducting the evaluation and preparing the Project Paper. About \$16,000 for Program Development and Support funds will be required for this purpose. Availability of WARDA technicians will be explored.

D. Issues of a Policy or Programmatic Nature

None

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT <b>PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET</b> <i>To Be Completed By Originating Office</i>				1. TRANSACTION CODE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A = Add <input type="checkbox"/> C = Change <input type="checkbox"/> D = Delete		PID <hr/> 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1			
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY Guinea-Bissau			4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>						
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits) <input type="checkbox"/> 657-0005 <input type="checkbox"/>		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. Symbol AFR B. Code <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/>		7. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters) <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry Development <input type="checkbox"/>					
8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PRP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = PP B. DATE MM YY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7				10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 or equivalent, \$1 = ) FUNDING SOURCE a. AID Appropriated OTHER 1. US 2. c. Host Country 165 d. Other Donor(s) TOTAL 765					
9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 b. FINAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 9									
II. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)									
A. APPRO- PRIATION (1) ST (2) (3) (4)		B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE 234		PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. Grant 096 D. Loan		E. FIRST FY 1979 F. Grant 600 G. Loan		LIFE OF PROJECT H. Grant 600 I. Loan	
TOTAL				600		600			
12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each) 160									
13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum six codes of four positions each) BR ENV						14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE 243			
15. PROJECT GOAL (maximum 240 characters) <input type="checkbox"/> To establish a basis for the socio-economic progress of Guinea-Bissau's rural population.									
16. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters) <input type="checkbox"/> To improve the institutional capability of Guinea-Bissau to develop and carry out an effective forestry development and conservation program.									
17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds) 1 Forestry Planner/Legislator/Policy expert 1 pm @ \$7,500 1 Forestry Species expert 1 pm @ \$7,500 1 Forestry Marketing expert 1 pm @ \$7,500									
18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE Signature <i>E. Henri Conroy</i> Title Director, AFR/RA Date Signed MM DD YY <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7					19. Date Document Received in AID/W, or for AID/W Documents, Date of Distribution MM DD YY				

Guinea-Bissau

Project Identification Document (PID)  
Forestry Development

I. Summary of the Problem and Proposed Response

Guinea-Bissau has an area of 36,000 square kilometers of which there are an estimated one million hectares in forests, chiefly found in the following three zones:

- Zone I on the coast with a yearly rainfall level of over 2,000 mm. This zone is covered by reconstituted forests totaling about 200,000 hectares of land.
- Zone II on the North Central part of the country with an annual rainfall ranging from 1,200 to 1,500 mm; its forests cover an area of about 200,000 hectares of land.
- Zone III in the regions of Gabu and Bafata (rainfall from 1,000 to 1,300 mm), a more or less wooded savannah covering about 400,000 hectares of land.

In 1970 sixteen sawmills were in operation in the country, producing about 11,000 cubic meters of sawn wood (90% cut from *Khaya senegalensis*), including about 6,000 cubic meters per year for domestic consumption. Present consumption of young trees (for heating, charcoal, etc.) is high and is being carried out in an unplanned and destructive manner, thus having a detrimental effect on the environment and on the country's future which counts on its forestry wealth as a source of income and employment.

Presently, the Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB) is seeking to develop and carry out a forestry plan that will insure optimal use and protection of forestry resources to advance its socio-economic goals of improving the welfare of the country's population and is conceiving a long range plan to: (1) formulate and develop a national forestry policy; (2) set up a forestry service to carry out the policy; (3) develop a staff of technical and auxiliary personnel in the forestry fields.

As part of this plan the GOGB wants to undertake a series of inter-related activities to: (a) carry out a general survey of the country's forestry resources; (b) formulate a development plan to exploit the country's renewable natural resources; (c) institute legislation establishing a forestry development policy; (d) establish a forestry nursery; (e) set up trial plantings of rapidly growing species in order to demonstrate the techniques and methods appropriate to selected target areas; (f) train personnel in forestry development/conservation; (g) set up an

auxiliary forestry extension service; and (h) organize production co-operatives for the production of young trees.

The purpose of this project is to improve the institutional capability of Guinea-Bissau to develop and carry out an effective forestry development and conservation program.

The project would be carried out in two stages. The first stage would result in a general assessment on the renewable natural resources situation of Guinea-Bissau.

The second stage would result in the following tentative outputs:

- Complementary studies and activities on the institutional aspects, i.e., forestry policy, legislation, etc., in order to help the GOGB undertake a national, effective forestry development and exploitation program.
- A master forestry development plan.
- An auxiliary extension service to control to carry out the forestry development and exploitation program.
- Two nurseries to introduce fast-growing forest species which will also serve to train the personnel to be later involved in planting programs in the forestry service.
- Clearing land for trial plantings.
- Training (local and abroad) in all phases of the project activities.

The project will be implemented by the State Commission for Agriculture, Forestry and Husbandry. The Director of the Commission's Forestry Division will be the co-Director of the project. Other staff members will be appointed to the project from available personnel as the need arises.

## II. Financial Plans

The project will be implemented over a three-year period at an estimated total cost of \$765,000 as follows (\$000):

	<u>A.I.D.</u> <u>Grant</u>	<u>Host</u> <u>Country</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Amount</u>
Technical 18 pm @ \$7,500 per mm	\$135		\$135
Training 30 pm @ \$1,000 per mm 10 people for 3 mos.	30		30
Commodities	412		412
Other Costs		\$165	165
Local Training 10 pm @ \$1,000 10 people for 1 mo. each	10		10
Contingency	<u>13</u>	---	<u>13</u>
	\$600	\$165	\$765
Percent contribution	78%	22%	100%

The total A.I.D. contribution would be provided in FY 1979. The GOGB will contribute the land, personnel and logistic facilities for the activity.

### III. Development of the Project

The PRP would be developed during the first quarter of FY 1978. Three pm of short term consultants would be required at a cost of about \$22,000. An additional \$22,000 would be required to develop the PP. An A.I.D. Project Design Officer would head each technical team.

GUINEA-BISSAU  
PL-480 - Title II (Section 206)  
FY 1978 - FY 1979

I. Introduction

Agriculture which is the backbone of Guinea-Bissau's economy was seriously affected by the long years of guerrilla warfare. Sharp drops in production have been experienced in practically all basic food items including rice, corn, fish, etc. Rice, for instance, was once an export crop but is now being imported. Rice production has fallen to as low as one-third of its pre-war production levels, far too low to meet local consumption needs.

Although reliable statistics are not available, it is estimated that other basic food products have been similarly affected thus forcing the country to import considerable amounts of food. Mostly as a result of these imports, Guinea-Bissau had an estimated \$26 million trade deficit in 1975 and its present deficit is estimated to be even higher.

The Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB) presently estimates a net rice deficit of 12,000 to 14,000 metric tons a year, a requirement that will be partially satisfied by donations from Sweden, Norway, WFP and the European Economic Community (EEC). The corn and other staples situation is not known; however, on May 16, 1977, the GOGB, through the Commissioner of Economic Development, formally requested a donation of rice, corn, cornmeal and vegetable oil.

II. Recommended Program \*

Tentatively, and pending the compilation of the required information on specific requirements, number of recipients, type of program, etc., a PL-480 Title II donation is recommended for FY 1978 and FY 1979 as follows:

	<u>FY 1978</u>	
<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Metric Tons/Price</u>	<u>Value</u>
Corn	5,000 @ \$91 MT	\$ 455,000
Rice	2,500 @ \$256 MT	640,000
Cornmeal	500 @ \$163 MT	81,500
Vegetable Oil	500 @ \$624 MT	<u>312,000</u>
Total		\$1,488,500

In addition, A.I.D. will pay shipping costs of the above commodities estimated at \$1 million for a total PL-480 Title II assistance of about \$2.5 million.

\* The possibility of providing food assistance to Guinea-Bissau on an emergency basis in FY 1977 is presently being explored.

FY 1979

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Metric Tons/Price</u>	<u>Value</u>
Corn	5,000 @ \$91 MT	\$ 455,000
Rice	2,500 @ \$256 MT	640,000
Cornmeal	500 @ \$163 MT	81,500
Vegetable Oil	500 @ \$624 MT	<u>312,000</u>
Total		\$1,488,500

In addition, A.I.D. will pay shipping costs of the above commodities estimated at \$1 million for a total PL-480 Title II assistance of about \$2.5 million.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE  
PL 480 - TITLE II (Section 206)  
FY 1978 - 1979

I. Introduction

Sao Tome and Principe (STP) which became independent on July 12, 1975 inherited from the Portuguese a monoculture agricultural system based mainly on the production of cacao for the export market. Yet the country has a rich soil, adequate rainfall, and enough agricultural land to become self-sufficient, and an exporter of basic foods. The fledgling GOSTP is now engaged in a program of agricultural diversification, partly assisted by A.I.D., which is expected to move the country along the path of self-sufficiency, at least in corn, beans, rice, sweet potatoes, onions and vegetables.

However, the Government's basic foods production program is now evolving and the country will continue to need food assistance at least through the next 3 - 5 years. Presently, STP is receiving food donations from the Federal Republic of Germany, France and WFP. These donations, which include wheat flour, rice, cornmeal, vegetables, oil and non-fat dry milk, will meet the country's requirements during 1977. However, GOSTP officials have indicated their interest in a PL 480 Title II, Section 206 program for FY 1978 and FY 1979.

II. Recommended Program

Based on estimates by a Regional FFPO who visited Sao Tome in April 1977 the following program is recommended.

<u>FY 1978</u>			
<u>No. of Participants</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Value *</u>
up to 75,000	Corn @ \$91 MT	600	\$ 54,600
	Wheat Flour @ \$160 MT	500	80,000
	Soy Fortified Corn Meal @ \$163 MT	200	32,600
	Vegetable Oil @ \$624 MT	60	<u>37,440</u>
TOTAL			\$ 204,640

\*In addition shipping costs will be about \$200,000

FY 1979

<u>No. of Participants</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Value (\$000)*</u>
up to 75,000	Corn @ \$91 MT	600	\$ 54,600
	Wheat Flour @ \$160 MT	500	80,000
	Soy Fortified Corn Meal @ \$163 MT	200	32,6000
	Vegetable Oil @ \$624 MT	60	<u>37,400</u>
	TOTAL		\$204,640

III. Uses of Proceeds

The project would generate about \$200,000 each year. The GOSTP would (a) deposit the proceeds of the sale of the U.S. commodities in an account with the National Bank of Sao Tome and (b) use such proceeds for mutually agreed upon agriculture programs mainly directed to achieve self-sufficiency in basic foods.

\*In addition shipping costs will be about \$200,000

DAP Document Schedule

DAPs nor sector assessments have been prepared for Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau. This ABS contains a brief statement on the development situation of each country and presents a preliminary strategy statement to be used on basis for program planning. Only one sector assessment - in agriculture - has been scheduled for Cape Verde for early CY 1978. Other sector assessments and DAPs will be scheduled at a later date once the Country Development Officer (CDO) responsible for these countries is permanently established in the field. A firm DAP and sector assessment schedule will be negotiated by the CDO and respective government representatives as appropriate, and submitted to Washington when ready.