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for

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Botswana  
Lesotho  
Malawi  
Swaziland  
Zambia  
Regional

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Mbabane  
Swaziland

## FY 1979 ABS: SUMMARY NARRATIVE STATEMENT

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## FY 1979 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

## SUMMARY NARRATIVE STATEMENT

I. OVERVIEW

Africa's last struggle against white-controlled, minority governments is taking place in Southern Africa. It affects not only the economies of the main participants--Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa--but also the economies of all countries in that part of the continent. Two OSARAC countries--Botswana and Zambia--form with Tanzania, Angola and Mozambique the "frontline" five which meet frequently to coordinate increased economic, diplomatic and military pressure in favor of black, majority rule for Zimbabwe and Namibia. Botswana and Zambia in particular have counseled Zimbabwean and Namibian nationalist leaders to exhaust every opportunity for peaceful political change. Three OSARAC countries--Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland--depend heavily on South Africa and are dangerously vulnerable to politically-inspired economic pressure from the white rulers of that nation.

Efforts to negotiate a solution to the racial conflict in Zimbabwe and Namibia are constantly under the threat of being stalled. The forces for moderation in black Africa may be on the threshold of being discredited. Guerrilla violence is on the rise, and the Soviet Union and Cuba are becoming more closely identified with the radical forces. Unless a peaceful solution can be found quickly, Zimbabwe and Namibia will be plunged into increasingly disruptive guerrilla warfare, leading possibly to further outside intervention and racial warfare in South Africa.

In the face of these rising dangers, the U.S. Government is following several basic principles:

- All people of the region are entitled to equal rights, self-determination under rule by the majority, and human dignity;
- The Southern African nations should have the opportunity to (a) establish the foundations for economic growth, (b) pursue equity in their economic development and (c) become full-fledged participants in the world economy.
- Prompt assistance to relieve human suffering caused by natural and man-made disasters should be provided to those in need as an important expression of the traditional humanitarian concern of the American people.

As well as political obstacles, there are certain economic problems hindering peaceful transition in Southern Africa. A considerable economic burden has been placed on Botswana, Zambia and Lesotho by refugees from Zimbabwe and South Africa. Disruptions have occurred in traditional trade

patterns due to the enforcement of U.N.-approved economic sanctions against white Rhodesia. Transport links between Zambia and Rhodesia are closed, and those between Rhodesia and Botswana are threatened. South Africa is placing economic pressure upon Lesotho since the GOL has declined to recognize the South African-established Transkei.

The OSARAC countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia) exhibit many familiar characteristics of underdevelopment that must be tackled as long-range development problems. Even if a magical political solution could be found tomorrow for Southern Africa many acute problems would still be present in full force: acute shortages of suitably trained manpower, dismally inadequate educational systems, low-yield subsistence agriculture, racing population growth, destruction of the environment, inadequate transport facilities, soaring (often imported) inflation, uncertain and inadequate returns from exports; these and others will bedevil Southern Africa for years to come and can only be conquered by systematic, careful, sustained, patient development work.

Reflecting our continued development concern, increased interest in the security of the region and willingness to take part in solving political problems, the U.S. placed AID programs in Botswana and Zambia under Security Supporting Assistance (SSA) funding in FY 1977. Lesotho and Swaziland will follow in FY 1978. Monies from this single funding source must by law be used for all AID activities in an SSA country, but we consider it important to distinguish carefully among the various purposes served by the funding. Three major categories can be established:

- development projects that assist with the long-run economic growth that any country needs to prosper;
- humanitarian assistance to relieve suffering from natural and man-made disaster;
- security activities to support economic and political stability and national integrity.

It is important to distinguish among these purposes to which our assistance may be directed so that they are properly and clearly justified to the Congress. Moreover, project and program success must be measured against their original objectives. AID programs begun over the past several years should not be evaluated against new security objectives, nor should security-related projects be evaluated against development objectives. At the same time the shift to SSA funding should not be interpreted as precluding or even lessening U.S. concern with basic development and the needs of the poor majority.

## II. PROGRAM STRATEGY FORMULATION

OSARAC submitted Development Assistance Programs (DAPs) in December 1974 and January 1975 for Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland and a "DAP Substitute" for Malawi. The DAPs were accompanied by sector papers in the fields of agriculture and rural development, education and human resources development, and health/nutrition/population. The DAP Substitute included an analysis of the operative sector--agriculture and rural development.

Today, the situation that permitted these relatively simple analyses to suffice is altered drastically. In little over a year, Southern Africa has moved from comparative obscurity to the forefront of American foreign policy. The Congress, the Administration, the United Nations and the countries of the region are all talking of vastly increased attention from the donor community and a far larger flow of international development resources. For reasons of human rights, political independence under indigenous rule, access to raw materials and global strategy, Southern Africa is now viewed in the United States as a critically important part of the world. Our AID strategy and the analyses that underlie it must take on equal sophistication.

As a crash response to rapidly evolving political and economic circumstances in Southern Africa, AFR/ESA completed, in March 1977, a desk reconnaissance study of nine countries in the region, including the five OSARAC countries. That paper, entitled A Framework for U.S. Assistance Programs in Southern Africa, was based largely on secondary data available in the U.S. The individual country sections, prepared by generalists, do not contain detailed technical analyses at the level of sophistication required for comprehensive sector planning or project identification, but they do constitute a useful compilation of basic information.

OSARAC and AFR have now determined that the preparation of comprehensive, up-to-date program strategy documents for Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland is essential to assist with planning the most effective use of additional monies that Congress may appropriate for the region over the coming years. It is intended that these documents be completed by March 31, 1978. Preliminary analyses and DAP frameworks are scheduled by October 1, 1977, the work being done by OSARAC, AFR/ESA and contract specialists familiar with Southern Africa. These specialists will continue to be used periodically over the following 12 - 18 months to assist in gathering further primary data and in project selection and design as well as preparation of key field reports including those responsive to the need to determine in some depth the commitment and progress of OSARAC countries in accordance with the report.

We consider it essential that several key premises be stated and accepted as we move into this new phase of U.S. Government assistance to the OSARAC countries:

1. Program strategies for these countries will remain essentially bilateral in nature. Each country has a substantially different resource base and development potential. Each is culturally distinct. Few regional institutions link them or have ever linked them, and the trend if anything is away from regional organization. Such economic relationships as do exist among the countries have neither the magnitude nor potential to warrant basing an assistance strategy on them.
2. Despite the general lack of regional links, the OSARAC countries suffer from many of the same development problems and shared a similar colonial experience. It is therefore feasible to conduct some program analysis and planning on a regional basis. The all-pervasive manpower shortage is a prime example, particularly in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, and it was aggravated if not in fact caused by a common neglect before independence and the presence of a classical system of education. Assistance activities to address these pervasive problems will therefore show substantial parallels in the separate countries.
3. American assistance should be aimed as directly as possible at the problems of the rural poor in Southern Africa. Of necessity, however, this assistance must pass mainly through government institutions if it is to be given at all, on account of the weakness or non-existence of other social organs. The problem, then, becomes one of deciding which government institutions have a genuine commitment to the poor majority and could effectively use assistance, not whether private, voluntary or commercial alternatives can be found. Similarly, we must not shrink from institutional development on grounds that this is indirect aid for without strong institutions there will be little progress anyway, and one of the great deficiencies in Southern Africa is the shortage of strong institutions.
4. Some projects that may superficially appear to be "mere infrastructure" are, in the Southern Africa context, essential to rural development and the admission of the poor majority to a cash economy and social benefits. We must not, therefore, be inflexible or unrealistic as we apply our mandate to the development problems in this area. All-weather roads to inaccessible parts of Lesotho are an example; the maintenance of the railway through Botswana is another, as are trek routes or rural roads in that same country. Each proposal needs careful examination on its own merits for what it will contribute to improving the lot of the ordinary person.
5. For Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, the relationship to South Africa is all-important. The U.S. must understand this relationship much better in order to improve its assistance effectiveness. These three countries depend substantially though to varying degrees on South Africa for employment of their citizens, trade, tourists, transport and communications, technical and managerial talent, and

investment. This relationship finds formal expression in the South African-dominated Customs Union which is the principal single source of revenue for the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland and, for Lesotho and Swaziland, in the Rand Monetary grouping which binds those two countries to South Africa's monetary policy. The current depression and crises of confidence in South Africa may worsen and pose special new problems. One significant need as AID program strategy takes shape is to examine the scope and malleability of these dependency relationships with South Africa and to try to find ways of helping Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland to gain an increased measure of economic resiliency and independence. The less well known ties linking Malawi and Zambia with South Africa should also be studied.

6. The U.S. does not have an open field before it. Each OSARAC country has its own development ideas, plans and strategies, its own assistance preferences, its own unique capacities and incapacities. The countries sometimes prefer to avoid massive inputs in a particular sector from any one donor in order to avoid excessive influence being exerted. Every AID project has long-run consequences for host country support, regardless of how small, neat or quick it may appear, and the Southern African countries are simply not able at this stage to sustain large numbers of complex development activities simultaneously. Their limits of absorptive capacity are real and definite. Moreover, many other donors are active. They have their own ideas which may differ radically from ours. What they are doing may pre-empt our desires. All this may sound to some like preaching of the obvious. But AID has a strong tendency to ignore these facts and to leap directly from its analysis of perceived problems to apparently obvious but often misleading solutions.

7. The OSARAC regional office structure centered in Swaziland should be retained, albeit with some modification, as long as it can cope successfully with the programs as they grow; otherwise, some form of separate country AID administration should be considered. To date OSARAC has proved itself an unusually cost-effective and successful organization. Recently the size of its staff and structure has not kept pace with program increases and the ever more complex demands of the AID system, but measures are underway to redress the balance which include more U.S. officers and secretaries, more local staff and additional personnel for the sub-offices in Botswana and Lesotho. Expanded facilities will also be required to accommodate the staff and cope with the larger programs. We are assuming in this ABS and the accompanying MOB that OSARAC will remain AID's field administrative arm for the foreseeable future.

8. The proposed FY 1979 program levels in this ABS (approximately \$37 million in project assistance and \$19 million in housing investment guarantees for a total of \$56 million) suppose a yet-to-be-approved OSARAC staff of some 30 Americans and 27 local employees and the

support budget shown in the MOB. Additional orders of program magnitude would require a re-working of the proposed staff and budget, though heavy cuts would not necessarily produce equally heavy staff and MOB reductions. The FY 1979 ABS and MOB are being prepared at a time when substantially increased FY 1978 appropriations for Southern Africa are expected but obviously cannot be guaranteed. Much of the staff and MOB gearing-up is related to our FY 1978 assumptions and would still be required even if the FY 1979 appropriation amounted to, say, \$20 or 30 million rather than \$56 million. In addition, we believe that FY 1979 project obligations of around \$37 million represent the maximum that could be administered effectively by the proposed staff, so the fact that about one-third of our FY 1979 total consists of HIGs becomes significant. Additional regular projects could not readily be substituted for them without additional staff.

Two factors mentioned earlier need elaboration. The growing flow of refugees crossing into Botswana, Zambia and Lesotho from neighboring countries is clearly assuming proportions of economic significance. To date U.S. assistance for refugees has quite properly been channeled through U.N. organizations that provide food, shelter and health care. There are, however, growing numbers of school-age children and young adults among these refugees who require schooling, and the nature and financial requirements of their schooling go beyond the mandate of U.N. agencies. AID will need to consider bilateral assistance for the schooling of refugees at U.S. and Southern African universities and at lower levels in the countries where they reside. This will inevitably be conditioned by host country policies in respect of the needs of such groups and the degree to which it is tolerable to provide help to them without creating intolerably larger new burdens by attracting additional refugees.

Existing and potential disruptions of the regional transport network portend major economic consequences for the landlocked OSARAC countries, all of which rely on their neighbors for access to the sea. Zambia lost its principal access to the sea, a major supplier of manufactured goods and a source of raw materials by enforcing sanctions against the white Rhodesian regime. The Zambian economy appears to have adjusted to these changes though at considerable cost. However, a sharp drop in world copper prices coming on top of the large expenditures required by the border closing has created serious budgetary and balance of payments deficits which the U.S. has tried to alleviate partially through a program loan to Zambia in collaboration with other donors.

If future political developments or military strife close the Botswana-Rhodesia border and railroad, the loss would have disastrous effects on Botswana's economy. The only apparent alternative to the railroad is to rely more heavily on road transport. But the necessary trucks and buses would cost at least \$18 million, and the existing road network could not stand more than six months of sus-

tained heavy use. Swaziland still depends on Mozambique to ship its remaining iron ore (and for POL imports) and on South Africa for supply of basic commodities and must carefully balance between its politically polarized neighbors. Lesotho, of course, is locked inside South Africa and depends completely on South African rail, air and road transportation facilities.

The regional factors that relate primarily to humanitarian and security assistance concerns can best be analyzed within a regional framework in future AID planning documents; nevertheless AID programs and projects relating to them will be implemented on a bilateral basis.

The following country strategy statements for Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland provide a brief update of the setting for AID programs (the countries' economic status), an initial discussion of the governments' commitment to development as defined by FAA Section 102(d) economic-social criteria (data on progress towards these goals cannot be meaningfully gathered and analyzed for this presentation), and an outline of AID program goals and assistance strategies over the next five years.

No country strategy statements have been prepared for Malawi and Zambia. No new AID programs have been requested by Malawi in recent years, although the country could qualify on economic grounds for AID assistance. The AID program in Zambia is presently limited to program lending, P.L. 480 and participant training, none of which requires in-depth sector analysis.

### III. BOTSWANA

A. Setting and Development Prospects: The Republic of Botswana is nearly the size of Texas. It is landlocked by South Africa, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and its only direct link with black Africa is provided by a ferry connecting it with Zambia across the Zambezi River. More than two-thirds of Botswana's land surface is covered with sand, and only 5 percent of the country is considered suitable for arable agriculture. Almost all of this land is found in the Limpopo River catchment in the east, where over 80 percent of Botswana's population lives. The population is estimated at between 650,000 - 700,000 people of whom some 46,000 work abroad, mostly in South Africa.

Led by mining and livestock, Botswana's economy has grown dramatically since independence. Since 1966 GDP has grown almost 20 percent a year at current prices and probably 15 percent a year in real terms. Real growth has slowed somewhat in the last few years and a rate of 9.6 percent is forecast for the next five years.

During the past decade mining grew at a compound annual rate of almost 45 percent. As a result agriculture (primarily livestock) dropped from 34 percent of GDP to 25 percent, despite an annual growth rate of 16 percent. This dependence on two main sectors, mining and cattle, is expected to continue with their relative importance in terms of GDP equalizing over the next five years. For citizen income, however, cattle will remain predominant, since a sizeable proportion of mining income accrues to non-citizens.

GDP per capita was \$397 in 1976. However, estimates are that only 59 percent of GDP actually goes to Botswana citizens. Income is poorly distributed. Mining, cattle and government have been the leading growth sectors, but 80 percent of Botswana's population lives in the rural areas and half of them own no cattle at all. The distribution of income between the rural and urban sectors is highly skewed which has contributed to the recent high rate of urban migration and resulting urban unemployment, estimated at 18 percent of urban men and over 40 percent of urban women.

Mining and cattle also dominate exports. Cattle exports have grown 20 percent over the last 5 years, but mining has grown even faster. These increases have been due to rising quantities and prices. In 1975 minerals--primarily diamonds and copper/nickel matte--reached 50 percent of exports. Nonetheless, Botswana has run persistent balance of trade deficits which have been more than compensated for by inflows of public and private capital, yielding overall balance of payments surpluses.

Growth in mining revenues and increased customs receipts have also helped transform the government's budget. Through 1973 Botswana's revenues were less than its current expenditures with grants from the U.K. making up the difference. Recurrent expenditures have increased about 50 percent since then and capital expenditures have grown even more

rapidly, doubling between 1972 and 1973 alone. Despite this, increased domestic revenues from taxes on mining profits and exports plus increased Customs Union receipts financed all recurrent expenditures and 30 percent of capital expenditure in 1975.

Botswana is highly dependent on external financing (for capital investment), expertise, transportation and trade. Landlocked, it depends on its neighbors, primarily South Africa, for access to the sea, and its railway is owned and operated by Rhodesia. Botswana's mines are pre-dominately foreign owned and operated, and almost two-thirds of the development capital budget is expected to be financed by foreign aid.

Economically, Botswana is closely linked to South Africa although politically it identifies increasingly with black Africa. The Southern African Customs Union is probably the most important economic link between Botswana and South Africa. Each member of the Union, which also includes Lesotho and Swaziland, receives a portion of the total customs, excise, and sales tax pool of the whole area, the amount being determined on the basis of actual imports and excisable local production. The GOB derives over 40 percent of its income from Customs Union revenues. However, Union tariff schedules are structured to benefit South Africa's developed economy rather than to facilitate growth in the small developing economies of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

The Botswana labor market is linked with South Africa and some 46,000 Botswana citizens work there, primarily in the mines. For all of its obvious social disadvantages this forms a convenient safety valve against the pressures of unemployment and worker remittances are a major source of foreign exchange for Botswana and of income to its citizens.

Botswana is also heavily dependent on South Africa and Rhodesia for transport. Barring a settlement in Rhodesia which would allow Botswana access to Mozambique, there is no practical alternative to dependence on South Africa for goods, such as POL, which might be the subject of future embargoes against South Africa. Rhodesia owns and operates the railroad line through Botswana. If future political or military problems lead to the closure of the Botswana-Rhodesia border and/or railroad, the loss would have disastrous effects on Botswana's economy. The only alternative to the railroad would be to rely more heavily on road transport at considerable cost. The necessary trucks and buses would cost about \$18 million, and the existing road network might not stand more than 6 months of sustained use by heavy vehicles.

Until August 1976 Botswana was also dependent on South Africa for its monetary policy, being a part of the South African rand monetary area. It has since created its own currency, the pula, pegged to the dollar, and established a central bank.

B. Government Policies, Accomplishments and Problems: Since independence in 1966, Botswana's development policy has been to reinvest the proceeds of the export sectors (mining and cattle) in basic infrastructure, rural development and education. The draft 1976 - 1981 National Development Plan presents no significant deviation from this policy or from the country's four basic development principles of rapid economic growth, social justice, economic independence and sustained development. The following brief review of four major economic development actions reveals, in fact, unusually enlightened GOB policies that mesh closely with the goals of AID's congressional mandate and FAA section 102(d) performance criteria.

Botswana has made serious attempts to increase agricultural production per unit of land using small farm, labor-intensive methods, which is consistent with the new plan that continues to attach the highest priority to rural development. In recent years rural development policy has been translated into action through the Accelerated Rural Development Program (ARDP) begun in 1974 which increased services to rural areas and through the Tribal Grazing Lands Policy (TGLP) enunciated in 1975. The latter attempts to formulate a new system of land tenure aimed at preservation of the land resource base, improved livestock management and increased agricultural productivity in general, with protection of smaller cattle owners' interests.

Much has been learned about the difficulties of rural development in Botswana through the tribulations of the ARDP and TGLP programs. Also a comprehensive Rural Income Distribution Survey recently completed provides new insights on the problems of rural development. It shows, for example, that people in small villages are much worse off than people in large villages and that the rural population includes very disparate groups with different means of livelihood and different living standards. The Plan states "the government must be clear precisely which group it is trying to assist, precisely what it can achieve, and precisely how it can achieve this". Specifically the plan states that in order to reach poorer farmers "there will be increased emphasis on arable agriculture and on the promotion of horticulture, forestry, small-stock and poultry rearing". The TGLP will continue to encourage smallholder livestock production, along with its major emphasis on improved range management and conservation. Using information from land use surveys now taking place, tribal grazing land will be zoned into communal, commercial and reserved areas. Communal areas will be reserved for small cattle owners; small owners will be encouraged to form group herds and such groups will be given priority in the allocation of grazing areas. There will be a limit set by each land board on the number of cattle any individual may keep on the communal areas. Implementation difficulties for all of this abound: no one should suppose that the road ahead is easy and smooth. The GOB and AID have learned through experience of the harsh difficulties that face the would-be promoter of small holder communal groups: the uncertainty of group formation and action technique, the shortage of detailed social information, the skyrocketing costs of commodities, the natural tendency for

local elites to gain disproportionate shares of the action, undesirable byproducts (like probable rises in grain imports from South Africa if modern smallstock and poultry rearing is encouraged). Some GOB assumptions are doubtlessly wrong; they will be proved so and fresh starts will be needed. Still, the work going on, the ferment and thinking on this matter, the clear commitment to rural development that exists despite many obstacles are all cause for optimism over the long haul.

The GOB is also much concerned to promote greater equality of income distribution by introducing more progressive taxation and trying to assure a more equitable return to small farmers. Botswana's present wealth and income are distributed most unequally. The Rural Income Distribution Survey found that the top 5 percent of rural households, mostly large cattle owners, received as big a share of rural income as the lower 70 percent. Knowledge of urban income distribution is more scanty, but evidence suggests that inequality within towns is on the same scale as in rural areas, although the average level of incomes is considerably higher in the towns. Government efforts to prevent a widening of income gaps have not succeeded to date and are to be intensified. Policies will include progressive taxation, priority provision of economic and social services to households of below-average income, charges for services that benefit higher-income households, direct subsidies in kind (e.g., primary school feeding) to the poorest households, and greater stress on rural development and employment programs.

Attention is also being given to unemployment and underemployment. The 1976 - 1981 plan recognizes two main ways to spread the benefits of growth: directly through the employment of more Botswana in the expanding sectors of the economy and indirectly through the government's use of the additional resources that economic growth generates. The employment strategy is two-pronged: (a) to maximize the rate of job creation associated with the growth of the modern sector and to spread such employment to the villages as well as the towns and (b) to provide increased opportunities for productive self-employment and informal sector employment, particularly in the rural areas and on the urban fringes. Both (but especially the first) run up directly against the appalling shortage of suitably trained indigenous manpower and the fact that the existing formal school system is doing little to improve matters. But to work lasting changes in this situation is a long, slow process, which is probably why the GOB intends to move in the shorter run to maximize the labor intensity of investment projects in rural and urban areas, to provide incentives for indigenous small-scale enterprises in urban and rural areas, and to increase rural incomes from traditional agriculture and associated subsistence activities in ways already mentioned.

The fourth point concerns reduction in population growth and improvements in infant mortality. While Botswana's gross population density is slight, the country is not under-populated relative to arable land, accessible water and the fragile semi-arid ecology. The GOB was among the first African governments to institute a national family planning program.

Comprehensive maternal and child health services (ante-natal care, post-natal care, family planning) are offered widely in health facilities staffed by trained personnel. Village-based community health workers, called Family Welfare Educators, are chosen by their villages, then given pre-service and periodic in-service training so they can motivate their people toward health programs. Between 1973 and 1976, two-thirds of the Ministry of Health's budget was spent to develop basic rural health services, and the GOB intends to continue this emphasis during the next plan period. Infant mortality is already one of the lowest in Africa (estimated at about 97 per 1,000 births). Ante-natal attendance increased from approximately 66,000 new and repeat visits in 1973 to 119,000 in 1975, while the number of family planning visits is reported to have risen from 21,000 in 1974 to 29,000 in 1975. Some 6 percent of women of reproductive age now accept family planning, and the government's target for 1981 is 9 percent. Much remains to be done, but the direction seems right and prospects for future progress look good.

Immense problems remain in every field of endeavor. Of those susceptible to treatment within the country manpower is probably the most staggering. Above the primary schools, far fewer qualified Batswana are being produced across the board than are needed, and the quality of those the system does turn out is suspect. The missionary ancestors of Botswana's educational system created curricula, administrators and teachers largely oriented toward European religious and literary education. This has not been fundamentally altered today. To the extent that mathematical, scientific and practical studies are offered, the present curricula and teaching are outmoded. The result of all this is that expatriates hold the bulk of skilled jobs and practically all those requiring technical training. To cite one statistic, 80 percent of the secondary school teachers are expatriates, most of them working on two-year contracts. It was found, furthermore, in the 1972 manpower survey, that expatriates constituted 80 percent of degree holders in all wage employment; with the demands of rapid economic growth, that figure is probably not lower today.

Given the GOB's democratic structures at national and local levels and its perceptive planning to cope with its development problems, we feel that the past and latest national development plans comprise a reasonable and satisfactory basis for establishing an AID program strategy in Botswana. Two thoughts lie behind this reasoning: the plans are consistent with our congressional mandate, and the GOB has shown imagination, flexibility and realism both in preparing them and carrying them out. That is not the same as saying that we may select whatever planned activities we wish to finance. But it does form a basis for the broad program judgments spelled out in the next section.

C. AID Program Strategy: Several basic difficulties must be recognized from the start. The AID project approach conflicts fundamentally with the GOB's desired development practices. The GOB wants capital assistance, foreign technicians and training opportunities from its donors to be provided here and there in disjointed pieces which the government itself will fit into the development strategies called for by the national plan. It does not want teams and especially it does not want team leaders. It is used to working with a large number of foreigners who fill operational positions and work directly within the regular government chain of command on whatever activities they are assigned.

Nor does the GOB want the U.S. to assume a dominant role among donors. The British already do that, not because they operate through AID-style projects but because there are so many of them working in everything (some 500 - 600 are financed with U.K. assistance).

Botswana does not want the U.S. to move in with large scale analyses to recommend priorities and initiate integrated action programs. It considers its own priorities well established and well justified and expects donors to respect them. To the extent it needs survey or analytical help, it intends to determine those needs itself and make specific requests, not to be coaxed into requesting exactly what donors want to provide.

Finally, other donors are well entrenched in Botswana and have already staked out their own particular interests.

For these reasons, it is seldom if ever that the GOB approaches AID with a request for what we would call a project. More often we are asked for one technician here or two there, for scholarships for two particular Botswana in a field in which the government thinks the U.S. possesses special competence, for a relatively straightforward capital project (building a road from X to Y) or for a well-defined study on which the GOB may well already be in touch with an American institution it would like to use to implement the job.

In brief, the Government of Botswana manages its own development process, does not bow down before donors and expects those who come to help to give that assistance pretty much on its own terms. Despite the obvious difficulties that this attitude causes when faced with the AID process, OSARAC believes that it is a healthy point of view and that the GOB has demonstrated competence in carrying it out.

The AID-GOB practices of the last few years have led to some compromises on both sides. We do run some more or less traditional AID projects in Botswana, but only one so far is administered by an institutional contractor. OSARAC and the GOB recognize the essentially operational nature of all AID-funded project people in the country and their line responsibilities to the government. OSARAC also provides individual OPEX officers; to the extent we have tried to organize them

semi-formally into teams, the effort has failed. One project that straddles the issue by consisting of OFEX officers organized as a team has been an administrative disaster, though its presence has had the beneficial side effect of calling attention to the immense problems of smallholder group formation.

AID's best work in Botswana has been in the capital field, with the successful completion of the Shashe water pipeline and the Botswana-Zambia road, and future GOB assistance requests may therefore tend more toward capital projects than we may be entirely comfortable with and relatively less toward technical assistance given our mutual experience with the latter.

Under the circumstances, OSARAC recommends that AID's development strategy in Botswana accept the national plan as the basis for proceeding with assistance, so long as its formulation and execution continue to be consistent with the "new directions" and the congressional mandate. We should not permit ourselves to become scattered everywhere but should respect the GOB wish that we undertake discrete activities which suit their style of procedure while still trying to package them, insofar as possible, to meet AID requirements. Capital--even infrastructure--requests should be treated in a realistic manner and funded selectively when a defensible case can be made that they will strengthen the economy and that the interests of the poor majority will be served. To the maximum extent possible, we should become involved in activities that cope with the most basic development problems. (An opening for AID has just recently been achieved, for instance, in school curriculum reform.)

Listed below are certain more specific development suggestions consistent with these strategic principles which the U.S. should be willing and eager to help finance in the coming years should the GOB make the requests:

Agriculture and rural development

- Ongoing and new FY 1979 projects already projected in PIDs;
- Over the next five years:
  - (a) rural infrastructure including trek routes and roads, especially in the east and north;
  - (b) smallholder livestock, including small ruminants. Livestock marketing;
  - (c) rural employment generation: agricultural services, brigades that produce textiles, crafts, agriculture-related products like fenceposts, etc;

- (d) rural/urban growth center development where services can be efficiently provided close to the farmer, and off-farm employment opportunities can be created at low cost.

#### Education and human resources

- Ongoing and new FY 1979 projects already projected in PIDs;
- Over the next five years:
  - (a) improving the quality of the formal education system with emphasis on science and mathematics via curriculum reform, materials development, teacher training;
  - (b) non-formal education: possibly the Brigades, the University's Department of Extra-Mural Studies, skills and vocational training for rural and urban employment, the Botswana Extension College;
  - (c) the University: selective aid to key programs and departments.

#### Health/Nutrition/Population

- Ongoing and new FY 1979 projects already projected in PIDs.
- Over the next five years, perhaps
  - (a) rural water supply;
  - (b) expanded MCH/FP programs.

#### Selected development problems

- Over the next five years, we could consider activities stressing small-scale enterprise (credit, skills training), should try to encourage U.S. private investment in other than the mining sector (e.g., industries to produce for the South African market), and should retain an open mind on infrastructure financing outside the key sectors already listed above.

It is especially important on the humanitarian and security sides to stay flexible, but a few thoughts may be in order:

Humanitarian assistance

- Secondary and university education for refugees.
- Technical education for refugees if demand exists.
- Continued support to the U.N. refugee programs.

Security assistance

-- Botswana is one of the five frontline African countries dealing with the Zimbabwean and Namibian crises. It has been a moderating force throughout the negotiations. At the same time it is particularly vulnerable to the major economic dislocations that would result from closure of the Botswana-Rhodesia border and disruption of the Rhodesian owned and managed railroad running through Botswana to South Africa. Moreover, South Africa could easily retaliate against Botswana in the event of a more militant GOB posture regarding the political future of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa itself. The U.S. should be prepared to consider selective action necessary to

- (a) decrease Botswana's dependency on foreign owned and operated transport systems and
- (b) help reduce economic dependency on South Africa where feasible by bolstering Botswana's economic and political resiliency and taking measures to ease economic strains that may be caused by economic pressures from South Africa.

#### IV. LESOTHO

A. Setting and Development Prospects: Locked within South Africa, the Kingdom of Lesotho is about the size of Maryland. It is a mountainous country with high natural borders to the east, south and north. About 13 percent of the land, mainly in the lowlands, is arable, but it is severely eroded. Much of the remainder can support livestock except in the higher reaches during the winter. At a de jure population total of 1.2 million, the gross density is 89 per square mile, but in the arable lowlands the density averages 725 per square mile.

The salient feature of Lesotho's economy is its extreme dependence on the wider economy of South Africa:

- About 60 percent of the male labor force and 10 percent of the female force are employed in South Africa. In 1975, these 200,000 workers remitted to Lesotho enough earnings to make the country's GNP nearly twice the size of its GDP; in other words, the absent labor is as productive as the entire remaining one million Lesotho at home.
- Lesotho's exports go to South Africa; her imports come from there.
- A Customs Union Agreement ties Lesotho and South Africa into a common market area and is the principal source of government revenue.
- Under the Rand Monetary Agreement, Lesotho shares a common currency with South Africa and is subject to the policies of the South African Monetary Authority.
- Foreigners, mostly South African companies and individuals, dominate foreign trade, banking, manufacturing, tourism, wholesale and retail trade.
- Lesotho's growing tourist trade consists almost entirely of South African tourists.
- Given its location and geography, Lesotho depends on South Africa for all of its external communications, its transport, its electricity and even transport between the eastern and western parts of the country.

Thus, despite political independence, Lesotho is in fact a part of or an extension of the South African economy, and this situation is not likely to change except at the margin.

There have been a number of favorable developments since 1970. The economy emerged from more than a decade of stagnation and GDP grew at

about 6 percent annually over the 1967 - 1974 period, largely due to the recovery of agricultural production from its extremely low level of 1969. Economic growth was also favorably influenced by the expansion of tourism; the commerce and catering sector accounted for 18 percent of GDP in 1973 compared to 12 percent in 1969.

GNP grew at approximately 10 percent per year during this same period, the difference from GDP due largely to increased earnings and remittances of migrant labor in South Africa. Workers' remittances and transfers (Customs Union receipts and donor grants) have become increasingly critical to the economy and together represent about one-half of total available resources.

Lesotho's trade deficits increased over the 1970 - 1974 period of the first National Development Plan. Relevant statistics, though incomplete, show a decline in the growth of exports while imports increased significantly. However, these deficits have been more than offset in the overall balance of payments by workers' remittances and unrequited transfers.

In 1973 the government finally realized a surplus on its current budget and was able to cease reliance on the U.K. for grants-in-aid for recurrent expenditures. The increase in revenue was largely due to a revision of the Southern Africa Customs Union Agreement, the source of some 60 percent of total government revenue, but was also due in part to strengthened tax administration and increased taxes on hotel accommodations and casino operations. The GOL's capital budget is almost entirely provided from outside sources, public and private.

Agriculture is the most important sector of the domestic economy. It contributes 45 percent of GDP, generates 70 percent of exports, and is an important source of income for about 80 percent of the population. But Lesotho's agricultural resource base is limited and deteriorating. Farm incomes average only \$190 per annum per family. Since 1950, crop yields and crop production have declined. Food imports have tripled in ten years. Poor tillage and conservation practices and overgrazing are causing soil erosion that is rapidly degrading the limited arable land available in Lesotho. About half the cultivated areas and a substantial part of the mountain pastures are affected by erosion. Every year perhaps as much as one percent of the country's soil washes away. Livestock, wool, and mohair comprise 70 percent of Lesotho's exports, but livestock production has not increased over the last 5 years and the volume of wool and mohair production has declined substantially. Aside from the rural sector, the contribution of other productive sectors to GDP is very small. Manufacturing and construction together with mining and utilities generate only 5 percent of GDP. One bright growth spot is tourism. Attracted by a modern hotel and gambling casino, the number of tourists increased from 4,000 in 1969 to 80,000 in 1973. With Lesotho's beautiful mountain scenery, there should be potential for continued expansion of tourism and associated local production of food and handicrafts. There could be potential for developing light industry

for export to the large South African market, if political factors do not interfere.

If the economic present is grim, the future is also limited. Mining is confined to one medium sized diamond mine and Lesotho's only known untapped natural resource is flowing water. The potential for irrigation appears limited. Possible sale of water to South Africa has been stalled for years for political reasons.

There is also a potentially serious problem of labor absorption. In recent years, employment of Basotho men in South Africa has grown faster than Lesotho's labor force, absorbing men from the depressed rural areas. It is not likely that this rate will continue in the future; in fact, no one can be sure how long employment will be available at all in South Africa.

The picture that emerges is one of continuing dependence on South Africa, however distasteful and politically unacceptable that may be. Political change in South Africa--drastic political change--is the only real answer for Lesotho.

B. Government Policies, Accomplishments and Problems: Lesotho's second five-year development plan (1975/1976 - 1979/1980) sets forth these primary objectives:

- Increase of 38 percent in net agricultural output.
- Expansion of non-agricultural output with special emphasis on the development of indigenous industries and commerce.
- Development of water and mineral resources according to the findings of studies presently underway.
- Improvement of the quality of education throughout the system and particularly in secondary education, with special attention to science, mathematics and vocational subjects.
- Improvement and expansion of transport and communications, concentrating on the facilities which most directly affect economic development and placing emphasis on improved facilities in mountain areas.
- A substantial improvement in the quality of health care and other social services, stressing preventive medicine, nutrition, maternal and child welfare and village services.
- Expansion of employment opportunities within Lesotho to absorb a minimum of 30,000 out of the anticipated increase of 60,000 in the labor force, through direct efforts at job creation and the natural growth of the economy.

- Localization of most of the posts now held by expatriates through training programs specifically geared to development needs.

These ambitious objectives seem fully compatible with the goals of the AID congressional mandate. A short review of the GOL's commitment to certain key section 102(d) socio-economic criteria follows.

The GOL already has extensive efforts underway to raise the agricultural productivity of small farmers. Almost all Basotho farmers are small farmers. Cropland averages five acres or less per family, and deviations are due largely to differences in family size. The highest single portion of public development expenditure during the second plan period (about 32 percent) will continue to go to agriculture and rural development. Efforts to date have concentrated on increasing the productivity of Lesotho's traditional crops for subsistence and cash. Simple production methods developed by the Thaba Bosiu project, partially financed by AID, and other projects will be spread nationwide through a new Basic Agriculture Services Project (BASP). The government also plans to introduce intensive systems of livestock and crop farming combined with soil conservation measures, both efforts supported by AID projects. At the same time new systems of range management and range development will be devised in the mountain areas which, if successful, can in the long run substantially increase the incomes of small-scale herders in that region.

Income distribution in Lesotho is perhaps the most equitable in Africa with the lowest 20 percent of the population earning 15 percent of the income, and the highest 20 percent earning only 33 percent. This is due largely to the traditional land tenure system in Lesotho and because migrant workers in South Africa tend to come from the poorest families. No foreigner is allowed to own agricultural land in Lesotho. Income distribution in the urban areas is less equitable (26 percent is earned by the top 5 percent), but since the urban population is only 5 percent of the total the influence upon the overall distribution is not significant. In brief, Basotho need more income not better distribution.

Employment generation within Lesotho is one of the government's major objectives. About 60 percent of Lesotho's male labor force and 10 percent of the female force is employed in South Africa. Although the plan estimates that 81 percent of working age population is participating in employment in Lesotho and abroad, it also recognizes that substantial numbers of these, particularly in the agriculture sector, are engaged in activities of extremely low productivity or are employed in South Africa with the attendant negative social and political consequences. The rate of women's participation in the economy is high, about 80 percent, since they have taken over many agricultural functions usually handled by males. Lesotho's dependence on South Africa for employment, apart from the political and social questions it raises and the long-term insecurity it imposes, has both raised the country's standard of living and deprived it of many able-bodied and most skilled workers. The government hopes to increase

domestic employment in the non-agricultural sectors during this plan period but also by raising productivity and hence incomes in the agricultural sector. This will be a formidable task, given the poor agricultural base, the cultural familiarity with outside employment and great disparities in earnings between Lesotho's agriculture and mine employment in South Africa.

Compared with other developing countries in Africa, Lesotho is relatively well endowed with health facilities, in part due to early missionary efforts. The government has recognized, however, that serious imbalances exist between the services available in the urban and rural areas. The major health objectives to the plan are to improve and expand health services in rural areas and to strengthen preventive health services in relation to curative services. As part of the plan, the maternal and child care program will be expanded. At the present approximately one-half of all children under one year of age are brought to health centers for regular checks and receive supplemental food supplied by the World Food Program (WFP). The plan target is to cover at least 90 percent of all children under one year in this program. The GOL supports a policy of child spacing. Contraceptive information and contraceptives are disseminated, and the government plans to train additional staff required to extend and improve family planning services. The plan target is to reduce the current rate of population increase, 2.2 percent, to 2.0 percent annually.

Lesotho's problems are truly overwhelming. It can do nothing to change geography and practically nothing to change its giant neighbor. It must maintain acceptable credentials with other independent black African states without unduly offending South Africa. Other than that, it can only try to make the best of the little it has and wait for serious change next door.

The major internal problems are employment for a potential labor surplus and, at the same time, an immediate, severe shortage of suitably trained manpower. Agriculture would seem to be the answer to jobs, but with the topsoil literally washing away into South Africa and the part that is saved declining in fertility, the only realistic possibility for the short run appears to be stabilization of production. To raise production means to reverse the long term trend of the past quarter century. It can be done, but not quickly and only in conjunction with painstaking, expensive conservation measures. On the manpower production side, there is the familiar vicious circle of little practical or technical training but few ready employment opportunities that do not require scarce or unavailable skills. Education is still dominated by Mission concepts and emphasizes religion and non-technical subjects, though the GOL in the past two years has moved aggressively toward control of the system with a view to reform and more relevant education. In the short run, though, technical training runs the risk of training people for the South African labor market where the jobs are.

In carrying out its development plan, the GOL is severely hampered by poor organization, archaic administration, bad communications and

transport (many mountain regions are entirely cut off for long periods of the year except by horseback) and poorly trained staff. Expatriates do not dominate government service as they do in Botswana, which makes action much more clearly indigenous but also hampers efficiency. The recurrent budget is squeezed so tightly that very little in the way of host country contribution can reasonably be expected for donor projects.

In brief, one could hardly devise in fiction a more difficult national situation than Lesotho's. But the government has by no means given up. It is making a brave try to use whatever it can and develop in any way that seems to offer some prospects. We believe that useful development can take place in Lesotho despite its staggering problems. The next section offers OSARAC's recommendations for the strategy that AID should follow.

C. AID Program Strategy: The Government of Lesotho welcomes U.S. assistance and is amenable to the AID project approach. It has in the past suffered from poor planning and coordination, but central planning has improved markedly in the last two years, to the point that AID now can work with a regular, established GOL point of contact for all development matters which is increasingly making its influence felt throughout operating ministries. Past AID programs have been primarily in soil conservation and agricultural training, and we enjoy close, confident relations with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Arresting soil erosion so as to establish a base for future gains in agricultural productivity is the major activity now, and it obviously should be continued. In fact the AID agricultural program has developed into a series of interlinked projects that constitute a rational sector approach dealing with soil and water conservation, top to bottom training throughout the Ministry of Agriculture but especially in conservation and related subjects, participation in a pilot area development project, and research into mixed livestock and crop farming systems best suited to Lesotho's environment. Naturally there are future program decisions to be made in this sector, but from the strategic standpoint we are on the right track and should stay there. There is no quick fix and no alternative in dealing with most of the complex problems confronting the poor farmer than through government institutions.

Another obvious facet of our strategy should be to try to get a grip on the related problems of training qualified manpower across the board and creating domestic employment. Opportunities to have long run influence on the formal education system should be seized. Everyone talks about employment generation but so far no one has done much about it because it is completely unclear what should be done. This is a matter for study and analysis, and bright ideas from any source will be welcome. Any analysis AID undertakes should be closely related to possibilities of non-formal education, self-employment, small enterprise and specific skills training. Even the possibility of using Lesotho as a manpower reservoir and base for labor intensive export industry development should not be dismissed.

Bad transportation links are a significant hindrance to rural development in Lesotho. Practically the entire population is rural, but considerable numbers of people in the center, east and north of the country are out of touch much of the time for lack of all-weather roads. Rural development is not possible without minimum physical communications, and AID should be prepared to consider financing for rural roads that are clearly indispensable to basic development, along with related technical assistance and training.

The GOL has always been enthusiastic about American participation in soil conservation, a field in which the U.S. has special competence. It has recently shown strong signs of wishing for broadened AID inputs, especially since the establishment of the Transkei and the worsening of the general crisis in Southern Africa. It is OSARAC's view that a major effort in training/education/manpower and significant inputs to help develop a basic all-weather road network are in order. In fact we already have several requests along these lines and are working to get them into the shape of formal project proposals.

The facts of life in Lesotho mean that U.S. assistance is likely always to have a somewhat stronger hint of the humanitarian about it than may be true in other Southern African countries. OSARAC does not, however, favor weakening the development justification required for AID projects on those grounds. Within the limits imposed by the situation, true economic justification is still possible for good projects and should be insisted upon, even while the plight of the Basotho is held firmly in mind.

Within the broad outlines sketched out above, a number of possibilities suggest themselves for consideration over the next few years. OSARAC feels that most or all of these would be welcome to the GOL provided there is proper coordination with the many other donors also seeking to help Lesotho.

#### Agriculture and Rural Development

-- Ongoing and FY 1979 projects proposed in PIDs.

-- Over the next five years

- (a) continued emphasis on conservation and more productive mixed farming input packages;
- (b) livestock and small ruminants; mohair;
- (c) agricultural manpower, especially at lower levels;
- (d) explore possibilities for non-farm rural employment and irrigated agriculture;

- (e) explore possibilities PVO-supported or other devices to assist popularly based local institutions in agricultural/livestock/rural development private action programs;
- (f) determine more fully seriousness and impact of GOL plans/programs for mechanized "share cropping" scheme designed to increase food production in Lesotho and hopefully reduce dependence on South Africa.

#### Education and Human Resources Development

- Ongoing and FY 1979 projects proposed in PIDs.
- Over the next five years
  - (a) improving the quality of the formal education system, with emphasis on sciences and mathematics via teacher training, curriculum reform, materials development;
  - (b) non-formal education, vocational and skills training, in-service training in planning, management and administration;
  - (c) University - Department of Extra-Mural Studies (DEMS).

#### Health/Nutrition/Population

- Ongoing and FY 1979 projects proposed in PIDs.
- Over the next five years
  - (a) rural water supply;
  - (b) continued support to the rural health delivery system and MCH/FP.

#### Selected Development Problems

- Lesotho roads project in preparation.
- Over the next five years
  - (a) small scale indigenous enterprise (credit, entrepreneurial and skills training, technical assistance in management, etc.)
  - (b) encouraging joint U.S.-GOL and private investment in industries to produce for the South African market, if politically feasible;

- (c) sympathetic consideration of further additions to basic road network.

Humanitarian and security considerations also play an important part in our view of the U.S. role in Lesotho over the coming few years.

#### Humanitarian Assistance

- Ongoing P.L. 480 shipments; large food aid transfers will clearly continue to be required for the foreseeable future.
- Possible education for refugees at secondary, university and technical levels.

#### Security Assistance

- Lesotho is critically dependent on South Africa but retains a fierce sense of national pride and identity based upon its tradition of political autonomy. While economic independence from South Africa is obviously an unrealistic objective, steps can be taken with donor assistance to reduce unnecessary dependency and at the same time increase the political and economic resiliency of the country. For example, trans-national roads can be constructed so that Basotho no longer need to transit South Africa to travel from one region of Lesotho to another. That is not a development justification by itself but certainly can be supported on security grounds. Moreover, such projects, if carefully selected, may also have significant rural development justifications which together with security considerations make them well-warranted and fully cost-effective. Certain minimum standard all-weather links of the proposed national road network thus may become supportable both on economic and security grounds and should be given careful consideration.

Forced repatriation of Basotho working in South Africa at a time of political crisis would place an unbearable burden on the Lesotho economy. U.S. and international assistance should be timely and of sufficient magnitude to prevent such an unfriendly act from leading to collapse of the economy. To the extent possible, pilot labor-intensive food-for-work projects should be tested in Lesotho to prepare for this eventuality. Such projects would also offer labor-absorption potential under more normal conditions.

## V. SWAZILAND

A. Setting and Development Prospects: In gross cash terms, Swaziland enjoys relative economic strength based on a foreign-dominated economy balanced among commercial agriculture, manufacturing, tourism and mining. GDP has been rising at 7 percent a year in constant dollars, and a real growth rate of 5 - 7 percent is forecast through 1981. The 1975 per capita GDP of \$368 was among the highest in Africa. Swaziland's population of half a million is increasing at an estimated rate of 3 percent annually, which bodes ill for the future, but the country is not yet overpopulated for its resource base.

A wide variety of topographic and temperature zones permits the raising of many crops. In the 3,000 - 4,000 foot highveld, Africa's largest manmade forests yield major wood pulp exports. The midveld is the center of a thriving citrus industry, while the lowveld at less than 1,000 feet has over 70,000 irrigated acres primarily growing sugar cane and cotton. As a result agriculture is the largest sector of the economy, contributing 29 percent to GDP, 65 percent of exports and 52 percent of wage employment. Most of this is generated by nearly 800 chiefly foreign-owned farms that occupy 43 percent of the land.

Manufacturing takes second place in the economy with 22 percent of GDP and 13 percent of wage employment. Most of it consists of processing primary products for export: sugar refining, wood pulp processing, cotton ginning and fruit packing. These have been joined recently by light industries producing for export: television assembly, cotton spinning, a brewery, a small tractor factory, knitwear factories, cement, furniture, and animal feeds. The latter are in their infancy and aim almost exclusively at the South African market. Swaziland's membership in the Southern African Customs Union and Rand Monetary grouping has heightened its appeal for foreign investors, and the government offers generous tax incentives such as 30 percent depreciation in the first year.

Tourism and mining are less important, and mining is in decline as the iron ore deposit becomes exhausted. But tourism has been the most dynamic sector since the opening of a hotel and gambling casino complex in 1968. About 15,000 people are employed in tourism, over twice the number holding manufacturing jobs.

All of this growth and economic activity is very encouraging, except that it does not affect very many Swazis. Among the 80 or 85 percent of the population that is rural, the majority of whom depend entirely on subsistence agriculture, conditions are stagnant. Per capita income is estimated at less than one-fourth the latest national average. Real incomes are believed to have declined in the last decade. This dramatic economic dualism is matched by an equally striking dualism in government. The modern Government of Swaziland with its cabinet ministers and civil servants administers foreign relations and carries out normal government functions such as dealing with the modern commercial economy, operating an educational system and

managing police and other internal affairs in what seems like the usual manner. Simultaneously, a traditional organization called the Swazi National Council tends to tribal affairs and traditional concerns such as land allocation, receives and spends revenue from mining and certain other royalties, and buys shares in business and agricultural enterprises on behalf of the Swazi nation. The two systems come together at the top in the person of the King and a few traditional elders who also hold cabinet posts, but there can be no doubt that really important national decisions are made through and by the traditional, not the modern, system. And since the abolition of parliament and the constitution in 1973, there exists no means for the popular will to be expressed except through traditional, feudal structures.

Since independence, economic growth, renegotiation of the revenue-sharing provisions of the Southern Africa Customs Union, and a new sugar export tax have changed Swaziland's budgetary situation dramatically. It enjoyed its first overall budgetary surplus in 1974/1975, and in 1975/1976 windfall profits from soaring world sugar prices resulted in an overall surplus of E28.5 million even after nearly E11 million had been transferred to the capital account. This surplus amounted to almost 70 percent of the year's total expenditure. Sugar export prices and Customs Union receipts fell sharply in 1976/1977, leading to a budget deficit though the accumulated surplus remained a comfortable E18.5 million. The 1977/1978 budget is expected to be approximately in balance, with E79.5 million the latest revenue estimate (a recovery over the previous year and almost E10 million more than in the boom year of 1975/1976) against E50 million in recurrent expenditures and E30 million earmarked for locally-funded capital projects.

So, based on its commercial sectors, Swaziland's financial position is comfortable. What it is doing with the money is discussed in the next section.

Like Botswana and Lesotho, Swaziland is closely linked to South Africa economically and depends considerably on that country. Something like 90 percent of imports and nearly all tourists come from South Africa. Most of the recent growth in light industry depends directly on the South African market. Almost all of Swaziland's manufacturing, tourist and mining facilities are foreign-owned, and much of the ownership is South African. As already suggested, expatriates are also heavily involved in the ownership of commercial timber and agriculture. Some thousands of Swazis are employed in South Africa, though the numbers are far fewer than from Lesotho or even Botswana.

Swaziland also has a shortage of skilled manpower. The country depends heavily on expatriates for skilled, professional, managerial and technical skills. It is encouraging that 20 percent of the relevant age Swazi group is in secondary school and 3 percent is in some form of post-secondary education but the dependence on outsiders is likely to continue for some time.

B. Government Policies, Accomplishments and Problems: The two overall goals of the Second National Development Plan, 1973 - 1977 are "first, to promote the widespread participation of the Swazi people in development in order to improve their general level of living and quality of life; and secondly to achieve a greater measure of independent control over the economic affairs of the nation." Its more specific objectives are "the creation of a progressive expansion in employment opportunities; the enlargement of the supply of educated and trained manpower; the elimination of dualism between the modern sector and the subsistence rural economy; the lessening of regional imbalances; and the diversification of external economic relations." The GOS policies and programs for working toward these objectives during the plan period include, very generally, continued encouragement for rapid expansion of modern sector production, coupled with accelerated efforts to bring about an eventual transformation of the traditional sector; extension and reform of the educational system at all levels, with particular emphasis on secondary and non-formal education; siting of development activities in less-developed regions where possible, especially in the south and east; and development of local capital markets, together with strengthening of ties with countries other than South Africa and the U.K.

A short review of the GOS's commitment to certain key FAA section 102(d) socio-economic criteria follows:

What efforts are being made to increase agricultural productivity per unit of land through small farmer, labor-intensive agriculture?

Most of Swaziland's commercial agriculture is controlled by expatriate investors. About 43 percent of the nation's area is title deed land, nearly all held by expatriates. Although government policy is to repurchase land for the use of the Swazi Nation and some purchases have been completed, no major change in the prevailing dual system of agriculture can be expected in the near to medium term. Efforts to improve subsistence agriculture are centered around the Rural Development Areas Program (RDAP) which accounts for 25 percent of government investment in agriculture. Eighteen Rural Development Areas will eventually cover 60 percent of the Swazi nation land, which is communally held, and a quarter of the nation's population. The RDAP is supported by several donors including AID. At its ultimate stage each of eight intensive RDAs is to become a comprehensive agriculture development project, combining provision of improved inputs and services to farmers with infrastructure including physical reorganization and rationalization of land allocations, fencing for livestock, water development and roads. Ten other RDAs are to offer much more limited inputs. The RDAP is viewed as the opening of an effort that will one day make all of Swaziland an RDA with nationwide social services, rural infrastructure and

agricultural production services. In addition efforts are being made to strengthen a small farmer credit system, cooperative development, and the development of a market for crops. The GOS is aware of the need to proceed carefully, and the plan states that "policy will be guided by the need to effect a gradual program of improvement based on a carefully planned program of sequential changes rather than to attempt sweeping and dramatic reform."

What is being done about the serious problems of income distribution and rates of unemployment and underemployment in Swaziland?

Economic dualism is a stark reality. A very few Swazis and nearly all resident expatriates have incomes comparable to those they might earn in developed countries. The remainder of the population lives at or near subsistence and according to recent studies earns annual cash incomes of less than \$350 per family of about eight. While the development plan does not explicitly endorse greater equality of income distribution and certainly does not hint at policies that might discourage growth of the expatriate-dominated modern sector, it does place major emphasis on elimination of the dualism between the modern and subsistence sectors and on a lessening of regional economic imbalances. Progress in overcoming income inequality will depend on the growth of wage employment and self-employment in the modern sector and on the pace of implementation of rural development programs such as the RDAP. Programs to increase modern-sector employment include the Small Enterprise Promotion Office which provides advice, guidance and training to existing and potential small entrepreneurs; the Small Enterprise Development Corporation which provides working premises, machinery and equipment, and joint marketing and procurement services; and the National Industrial Development Corporation of Swaziland which hopes to attract new large-scale industries to the country.

What are the programs and policies of the GOS to deal with the problems of infant mortality and the high rate of population growth?

The plan states that the "greatest needs for health services are those of the young and the inhabitants of the rural areas" and that "there is now an urgent need to reorientate priorities for development in the health field away from conventional institutional facilities centered on urban areas and toward different kinds of programs which are cheaper and more closely geared to the preventive aspects of health so that a wider impact may be achieved on the health problems of the rural population at large." One major policy objective is to "create a situation within which a substantial

moderation in the rate of population growth can be achieved within a reasonable period". Health education programs are to be "increasingly geared toward education in family planning." Government efforts to reduce infant mortality from 125/1000 in 1966 and to decrease population growth from approximately 3 percent a year are supported by several donors including AID but have been constrained by a very limited reservoir of qualified manpower and by traditional attitudes toward birth control.

Swaziland's biggest problems have less to do with resources--even human resources--than they do with organization for implementation, attitudes and commitment. Despite its modern, Westernized appearance in urban centers, Swaziland is a deeply conservative, traditional country thoroughly wedded to its tribal ways. Young planners in Mbabane (most of them expatriate) can write beautiful development documents, but the real decisions that determine the future direction of the country are still made in the royal kraal at Lobamba; and most Swazis appear to want it that way.

It would be unfair and oversimplified to imply that plans are just issued and then not implemented. The RDAP, for example, which OSARAC considers a good, soundly-conceived rural development program, is underway. It has many problems, but that is to be expected. The fact is that it is moving forward. But there are other much less pleasing trends as well. Swaziland is on the verge of starting an E130 million third sugar project to which far more resources are being committed than go into the RDAP and which will mortgage the country's borrowing capacity for years to come. This is another large scale, capital-intensive, commercial, plantation-style activity that will, to be sure, provide some employment and eventually, if the sugar price does not fall too low, bring in export earnings. But it is a far cry from any conscious attempt to involve small farmers in the cash economy or improve the country's income distribution.

As already noted, the second plan issued in 1973 called forcefully for a move toward preventive health. To date that has not happened. The bulk of the health budget is still going to large urban hospitals. AID has a firm commitment from the GOS in connection with the just-approved health manpower training project that this long-heralded change will be implemented, but everyone recognizes (including Ministry of Health and Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning officials) that forceful follow through--a characteristic for which the GOS is not noted--will be required if success is to be achieved.

What we are suggesting is that the best institutions in the world, unlimited amounts of money and endless manpower training can be frittered away unless all important facets of society, most especially including the powerful traditional structures, can be enlisted in a common cause to better the lot of the ordinary Swazi.

The recommended AID strategy in this environment is outlined in the next section.

C. AID Program Strategy: Despite the difficulties outlined above, AID has over the years managed to work itself into significant activities that treat some of the major development problems of Swaziland. These are the RDAP into which we have put capital and technical assistance and are planning more, plus a closely related cooperatives and marketing project just on the verge of implementation; primary curriculum reform-- an attempt to help the GOS make its school curriculum relevant to development and cultural needs from the bottom up; and the recently-approved health manpower training project to build the first national health training institute and provide related administrative and planning services to the rural health delivery system. Each followed a tortuous development process: the rural development activity had been underway in an earlier form for half a decade and is now getting into high gear through a greatly enlarged multidonor effort. The curriculum project took five years of planning. The health project dates to a consultant request made three years ago this month. None has come easily, either on the AID or Swazi side. Those that have reached the implementation stage are facing serious operational difficulties, many of which can be traced to observations made earlier in this paper. But AID and the host government people we cooperate with are convinced that each is a clearly defined, well planned, serious attempt to cope with local development issues.

OSARAC suggests that the basic AID strategy for Swaziland is already pretty well set for the next few years in the form of activities now underway or close to implementation and that significant changes are not warranted at this stage. In fact, they could possibly be counter-productive, since after so much planning travail we are now at the point of undertaking full implementation of a number of complex, long-awaited projects in several sectors. We believe that AID's primary energies should be devoted to implementation over the coming few years. Major operational problems are to be expected, and our full attention will be required if they are to be resolved.

The GOS makes the normal complaints about AID's tendency to study everything to death and send three teams to design projects instead of one. Basically, however, they seem to accept our project approach even if they do not always understand it. The government has come over the years to appreciate two AID characteristics. They know we stress training more than other donors and are genuine in our desire to promote localization, so they increasingly look to us for training assistance across the board. And it is also clear that they look to AID for advice, skills and training in conservation and conservation-related activities that they are carrying out as part of RDAP.

Withal, there are several additional possibilities that AID may wish to think about in the years to come.

#### Agriculture and Rural Development

-- Ongoing projects.

-- Over the next five years

- (a) major loan for short and medium term credit in the rural sector (linked to small industry loans);
- (b) more training for agricultural manpower;
- (c) support for rural non-farm employment programs

Education and Human Resources

-- Ongoing and FY 1979 projects described in PIDs.

-- Over the next five years

- (a) improving the quality of the formal education system with emphasis on secondary education;
- (b) non-formal education - vocational and skills training, in-service training in planning, management and administration, the University's Department of Extra-Mural Studies (DEMS);
- (c) teacher training.

Health/Nutrition/Population

-- Ongoing and FY 1979 projects described in PIDs.

-- Over the next five years

- (a) rural water supplies;
- (b) bilharzia control.

Selected Development Problems

-- Over the next five years

- (a) support for small scale indigenous enterprise (credit, entrepreneurial and skills training, technical assistance in management);
- (b) encouraging joint U.S./GOS and/or private investment in industries to produce for the South African market.

There are also humanitarian and security considerations in Swaziland--not to the same extent as in Botswana and Lesotho, but they exist.

#### Humanitarian Assistance

- The GOS does not encourage refugees from South Africa though a few have sought refuge. Should this attitude change, (and there are recent indications that it is changing) the U.S. could consider selected assistance such as refugee accommodation for secondary and university education.

#### Security Assistance

- While Swaziland is not an active participant in the movement for political change in Southern Africa, it is a relatively successful example of a multi-racial state and therefore should be shielded from major negative economic effects it might suffer as a consequence of the movement towards black majority rule. Swaziland is wedged between and economically dependent on two politically polarized neighbors, Mozambique and South Africa, and could suffer retaliatory actions from either side. The U.S. should be prepared to consider programs that would help reduce unnecessary dependency on South Africa, increase Swaziland's economic and political resiliency and alleviate the strain caused by economic pressures that might be placed on it by South Africa or Mozambique.

VI. IMPACT OF DECISION PACKAGE LEVELS ABOVE THE MINIMUM ON PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. The "current" level. A program at the "current" level of \$25 million (the most representative figure for OSARAC aligned with the FY 1978 CP level for FY 1978) would provide a significant addition in relation to the "minimum" level to our capacity to address major goals of the program. It has been difficult to deal altogether realistically with different decision packages on a zero base budgeting basis when only one fiscal year was taken as a variable. We have, however, sought to ensure that the "minimum" package was genuinely minimal while still maintaining an action program which would be viable and worth retaining. It was assumed that FY 1978 would be a year in which all those things which had been contemplated in the FY 1978 CP would be carried out and that a number of additional activities (some of major proportions such as Lesotho roads and a transport sector project in Botswana) would also be initiated. As a result a major portion of the "minimum" package is taken up with sustaining high priority "new directions" and humanitarian activities which will have been underway by the beginning of FY 1979. Sustaining these ongoing activities had to be given high priority in order not to sacrifice investments already made. Therefore the additions to the "minimum" program package to bring the program to the "current" level are focussed on only two key areas: (a) funding to continue to strengthen the critical transport sector in Botswana with discreet increments of infrastructure/equipment; and, (b) to increase the funding available for training for people from Southern African countries which may not yet be independent as a critical need in the evolving situation in the area.

It would have been necessary to provide a substantial funding input at the "current" level for continued work on the Lesotho Rural Roads project (a very high priority activity) had it not been assumed that the commitment made in FY 1978 would fund major construction work into FY 1980 and that the \$360,000 committed to the technical assistance side of the "minimum" level would be sufficient to carry that portion of the project until late FY 1980.

In summary therefore the funding increment of the "current" package is directed toward key aspects of AID goals in Southern Africa in the development of manpower and for addressing security related problems in Botswana's critical situation. For the present we are assuming that the input to the transport sector will have to be made to deal with the critical need of sustaining the ability of the economy to move its major export commodities to market. If a peaceful resolution of the area's problems is feasible and the threat to the disruption of the major transport links is eliminated, it would be OSARAC's preference to use these funds to expand the rural road network in order to improve access for the goods and services needed by rural people.

2. The "proposed" level. The decision package at the "proposed" level is still focussed on "new directions" efforts in major degree. (They were even given top priority at the "minimum" level.) At this level, however, all ongoing activities would all be funded at 100 percent of the planning figure. Thus the goals of improving rural incomes, increasing the well-being of the poor, strengthening the manpower base and improving employment opportunities in the OSARAC countries would be addressed in a vigorous effort. At the same time the U.S. interests in Southern Africa which require an effort to strengthen the integrity and security of these countries is met reasonably adequately. We have also sought to meet humanitarian needs through a variety of activities recognizing the important U.S. interest in alleviating the human suffering deriving from the tensions in this region.

These efforts could all be expanded still further under appropriate circumstances and we recognize that events and U.S. interests may already have run ahead of our plans and/or outstripped our projections. A larger commitment beyond our plans may yet be required to address adequately the needs of the area and U.S. concerns. To meet such needs would require re-planning, a somewhat restructured approach, probably some simplification of procedures and possibly different management and support arrangement not now planned.

## VII. ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES

OSARAC has chosen to construct a program involving a set of projects with quite specific developmental ("new directions"), humanitarian and security-related objectives. We have adopted this approach in part to keep clearly defined the purposes toward which our program is directed and to ensure that management units with different purposes could be discreetly identified and related to our goal priorities at the different decision package levels.

It would have to be admitted that a significant management burden is involved in this approach. It could be significantly reduced by using larger, more capital intensive projects and/or non-project devices for resource transfer. This would not permit a clear focus on "new directions" or humanitarian goals though it might be appropriate to more security-related objectives. In fact to some degree for the latter purposes we have already planned for larger capital projects, this seems appropriate.

In the final analysis we see no alternative to a substantial number of sharply focussed projects if the new directions are to be a major concern of our program, the purposes of section 102(d) are to be served and our progress in achieving them to be measurable.

### VIII. LINKAGES BETWEEN WORKFORCE LEVELS AND PROGRAM FUNDING LEVELS

A modest expansion of workforce levels has been authorized recently by the Ambassador to bring our total to 20 USDH personnel (including a Capital Development (Design) Officer). It is hoped that we can achieve this level as our on-board strength by the end of FY 1977. This level is considered essential to continue planning and management for a program at the \$17 - 18 million level now being executed in FY 1977. That is approximately three (3) times the program level in FY 1976. We foresee a further expansion of the program in FY 1978 based on present indications (Congressional action through May 1977). That activity and its continuation into FY 1979 together with FY 1979 obligations even at the "minimum" level will, we feel, require an increase of USDH staff to 25. These additional staff will be: Deputy Program Officer, Deputy Agricultural Development Officer (OSARAC Headquarters), General Services Officer, Assistant Agricultural Development Officer (Botswana), and an Administrative Assistant (C&R Supervisor). These personnel will permit more effective monitorship of the ongoing program and improve our capacity to plan and evaluate programs in accordance with 102(d) as well as provide support for the expanded overall effort. Our FNDH staff must also expand commensurately if we are to remain viable.

At the "current" level we could probably also manage with the same staff levels as at the FY 1979 "minimum" since few additional activities are involved.

As we move to the "proposed" level of the FY 1979 program, an expansion in USDH staff to 30 (and a commensurate FNDH increase) will be required. This would involve a 20 percent overall staff increase associated with an approximately doubled program level (from the "current" at \$25 million to the "proposed" at \$56 million including HIG's). This is comparatively modest since it would involve a percentage increase in new commitments far larger than the percentage increase in staff. It must also be borne in mind that a future level of program activity is probably implied at somewhat the same volume. Planning for its continuation has to go forward in FY 1979 while we would be still building up to the level of 30 USDH and the commensurate FNDH level of 19. Therefore the workload increase implied by the "proposed" FY 1979 level in FY 1979 and beyond is still greater proportionately than the absolute dollar volume of new FY 1979 obligations would suggest.

TABLE I

Southern Africa

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Food/Nutrition	750	518	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000
Grants	750	518	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security Supporting Assistance	45,241	32,187	40,000	42,000	45,000	50,000
Grants	39,841	32,187	35,000	37,000	40,000	45,000
Loans	5,400	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total Functional	45,991	32,705	41,500	44,000	47,000	52,000
Grants	5,400	32,705	36,500	39,000	42,000	47,000
Loans	40,591	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
<hr/>						
P. L. 480 (I)	-	-	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
P. L. 490 (II)	2,700	4,295	3,500	4,000	4,000	4,000
Housing Investment Guaranties (HIGs)	-	19,000	-	-	25,000	-

## DAP DOCUMENTATION SCHEDULE

Attachment C as contained in the instructions has not been completed because it does not lend itself readily to OSARAC's circumstances. A statement of where we stand on DAPs follows:

In late 1974 and early 1975 OSARAC submitted DAPs for Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland and a DAP Substitute for Malawi. The first three included sector papers in agriculture and rural development, education and human resource development, and population planning nutrition/health. Events in Southern Africa have moved rapidly since that time, and these relatively simple analyses no longer suffice. It is now essential that comprehensive, up-to-date program strategy documents be prepared.

Toward that end, preliminary analyses and DAP frameworks are scheduled for October 1, 1977, the work being done by OSARAC, AFR/ESA and contract specialists. It is intended that the DAPs themselves be completed by March 31, 1978.

Country/Program OSARACTable IIFunding Levels for FY 1977, FY 1978, FY 1979

(in \$000)

	<u>FY 1977<sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
<b>Food/Nutrition</b>			
Grants	750	1,537	518
Loans	-	-	-
<b>Sub-Total</b>			
Grants	750	1,537	518
Loans	-	-	-
<b>Security Supporting Assistance</b>			
Grants	20,498	39,054	32,187
Loans	20,000	5,400	-
Total	41,248	45,991	32,705
<b>PL 480</b>			
<b>Title I</b>			
Title II	2,700	2,700	4,295
Housing Investment Guaranties	-	-	19,000
Non-OSARAC Funded Projects	-	4,600	4,800

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				1. TRANSACTION CODE			2. ABS/CP				
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							AY	OY	BY	LOP	
<u>FOOD/NUTRITION</u>											
690-0015	Range Management/Livestock	2	81	SA	117	GO	640	775	982	3,765	
690-0056	Crop Production/Marketing	1	81	SA	110	GO	394	600	427	1,761	
690-0067	Agricultural Planning	3	83	SA	192	GN	-	861	530	3,455	
690-0074	Agricultural College Expansion	-	83	SA	101	GN	-	-	600	4,055	
690-0075	Wildlife Management for Rural Poor	-	83	SA	230	GN	-	-	488	2,253	
690-0077	District Planning	-	83	SA	280	GN	-	-	320	1,435	
<u>POPULATION/HEALTH</u>											
690-0032	Maternal and Child Health/FP	3	78	SA	400	GO	450 <sup>1/</sup>	135	-	1,784	
690-0078	Botswana Health Services	-	83	SA	530	GN	-	-	1,182	4,150	
690-0084	Environmental Health Services	-	78	SA	503	GN	-	300	240	600	
<u>EDUCATION/HUMAN RESOURCES</u>											
690-0030.	1 Southern Africa Development Personnel and Training	1	78	SA	601	GO	800	303	-	2,506	
690-0069.	1 Southern Africa Manpower Development	1	82	SA	600	GN	-	1,508	1,313	6,960	
690-0079	University College Botswana I	2	77	SA	600	GN	446	-	-	446	
690-0094	University College Botswana II	-	82	SA	600	GN	-	1,000	1,000	5,000	
690-0095	Rural Migration Studies	2	78	SA	292	GN	400	250	-	650	
690-0096	Non-formal Education Data Retrieval	3	78	SA	601	GN	-	200	-	200	
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W				
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AID I330-7 (2-77)

1/ 200 from SA, 250 from PPH

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							AY	OY	IY	OP
690-0097	<u>EDUCATION/HUMAN RESOURCES (cont.)</u> Refugee Education	2	80	SA	901	GN	-	450	2,000	2,450
690-0072	<u>SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES</u> Botswana-Zambia Road II	3	78	SA	701	GN	1,370	-	-	1,533
690-0073	Transport Sector	3	78	SA	701	GN	-	5,030	5,000	10,000
690-0091	Inexpensive Housing Materials Development (OPG)	3	78	SA	720	GN	-	250	-	250
690-0092	HIG Technical Assistance Support (OPG) SHHA	3	78	SA	720	GN	250	100	-	350
690-0098	Botswana Lower-Income Shelter	-	79	HIG	720	L	-	-	5,000	5,000
690-xxx	Farrah Report Refugee Activities	-	77	SA	901	GN	5,500	-	-	5,500
							10,250 11,732 19,500 64,103			

1/ Includes 250 from PPH

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

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							BY	OY	RY	LOP	
	<u>FOOD/NUTRITION</u>										
690-0031	Thaba Bosiu Rural Dev.	2	78	SA	100	GO	500	554	-	3,294	
690-0048	Land/Water Resources Development	2	81	SA	201	GO	625	641	390	3,000	
690-0064	Lesotho Ag. Sector Analysis	-	77	SA	180	GN	286	-	-	286	
690-0065	Farming Systems Research	3	82	SA	183	GN	-	1,691	1,517	6,373	
690-0082	Agriculture Staff Training	-	83	SA	101B	GN	-	-	535	3,088	
	<u>POPULATION/HEALTH</u>										
690-0058	Rural Health Develop.	2	81	SA	501	GO	858	743	771	3,245	
690-0088	Lesotho Rural Water	-	83	SA	200	GN	-	-	200	2,000	
	<u>EDUCATION/HUMAN RESOURCES</u>										
690-0061	Instructional Materials Resource Center	1	81	SA	600	GO	472	866	434	2,000	
690-0030.2	Southern Africa Development Personnel and Training	1	78	SA	601	GO	368	302	-	1,907	
690-0069.2	Southern Africa Man-power Development	1	82	SA	600	GN	-	1,199	1,289	6,433	
690-0080	National University of Lesotho I	2	78	SA	600	GN	300	1,000	-	1,300	
690-0093	National University of Lesotho II	-	83	SA	600	GN	-	-	1,000	5,000	
	<u>SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS</u>										
690-0076	Lesotho Roads	2	81	SA	660	GN	-	8,596	1,862	20,140	
690-0089	Lesotho Low-Income Shelter	-	79	HIG	720	L	-	-	2,000	2,000	
							<b>3,409</b>	<b>15,592</b>	<b>9,580</b>	<b>60,066</b>	
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							AY	OY	BY	LOP
<u>FOOD/NUTRITION</u>										
690-0055	Cooperatives and Marketing	2	80	SA	118	GO	426	739	634	2,714
690-0068	RDA Infrastructure Support	2	82	SA	101	GN L	-	2,534 5,400	695	4,200 5,400
<u>POPULATION/HEALTH</u>										
690-0062	Health Manpower Training	2	82	SA	501	GN	1,116	592	1,189	4,300
690-0087	Clean Rural Water Systems and Supplies	-	83	SA	513	GN	-	-	640	3,200
<u>EDUCATION/HUMAN RESOURCES</u>										
690-0009	Curriculum Development	1	81	SA	620	GO	600	621	700	3,239
690-0030	3 Southern Africa Development Personnel and Training	1	78	SA	601	GO	99	121	-	961
690-0069	3 Southern Africa Manpower Development	1	82	SA	600	GN	-	1,199	1,289	6,433
690-0086	University College of Swaziland	-	82	SA	600	GN	-	1,000	1,000	5,000
<u>SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS</u>										
690-0099	Swaziland Lower-Income Shelter	-	79	HIG	720	L	-	-	2,000	2,000
							2,241	12,206	8,147	37,447
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							AY	OY	BY	LOP	
690-0054	Bunda Agricultural College	3	80	FN	103	GO	750	1,537	268	4,945	
690-	Malawi Rural Develop-		83	FN		GN	-	-	250	8,000	
							750	1,537	518	12,945	
18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W											
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							BY	BY	BY	BY
690-0070	Commodity Import	-	1977	SA	900	L	20,000	-	-	20,000
690-0085	Zambia Lower-Income Shelter	-	1979	HIG	720	L	-	-	10,000	10,000
							20,000	-	10,000	30,000
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W			
							MM	DD	YY	

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III				1. TRANSACTION CODE A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE [A]		2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6 48				
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY OSARAC REGIONAL		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. [ ]	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY [7][8]	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL: AFR B. CODE: [06]		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE [690]				
8. TYPE DATA [1] 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION					9. TYPE ASSISTANCE [1] 1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM					
10. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. OBLIG.	13. EST. FY. AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPROX. BETA-TION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	BY	LOP
690-0060	Examinations Council of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	2	82	SA	620	GN	-	900	250	1,530
690-0063	Development Training for Southern Africans	2	80	SA	601	GO	4,000	1,000	900	7,170
690-0083	Southern Africa Academic and Skills Training	3	82	SA	600	GO	598	2,524	1,210	14,500
690-xxx	Southern Africa Relief and Rehabilitation	3	82	SA	901	GN	-	-	600	5,000
690-xxx	Southern Africa Accel. Impact Project	3	82	SA		GN	-	500	500	4,000
690-xxx	Technical Skills Training	3	83	SA		GN	-	-	500	4,000
							4,598	4,924	3,960	23,150
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY			

AID I330-7 (2-77)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III		1. TRANSACTION CODE A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6					
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL B. CODE		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE			
			7   8		AFR [06]		[699]			
8. TYPE DATA					9. TYPE ASSISTANCE					
1 [ ] 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION					1 [ ] 1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM					
10. PROJECT REFERENCE 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 / INDICATED	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	RY	LOP
<u>NON-OSARAC FUNDED PROJECTS</u>										
699-0001	Project Development and Support	2	cont.	SA		GN	-	2,200	2,400	cont.
699-0002	Private and Voluntary Organization	3	cont.	SA		GN	-	2,000	2,000	cont.
699-0003	Special Self-Help	Various	cont.	SA		GN	-	400	400	cont.
								4,600	4,800	cont.
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W			
							MM	DD	YY	

Project Narrative Statement

(Where Planned FY 78 Funding Deviates from FY 78 CP)

690-0015 Range Management and Livestock Development

An amendment to the Range Management project is currently in process. This amendment will extend the planned termination date of the project from FY 79 to FY 81. The amendment will also increase the life of project funding from \$1,586,000 to \$3,765,000. This action is necessary as a result of the reorientation of the project and to assure achievement of project outputs (as modified) and end-of-project status.

The new funding level and adjusted termination date will provide the Botswana Government with assistance to more realistically approach the major constraint found in the process of organizing small farmer groups into collective efforts; developing and managing the communal land areas for maximization of production (consistent with protection of the range/crop resource base); addressing income equity concerns; and maintaining and improving the natural resource base.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM	OSARAC	PROJECT TITLE	Range Management and Livestock Development	INITIAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 73	REVISION	DATE PP/REVISION
ONGOING PROJECT		PROJECT NUMBER	690-0015	FINAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 78	REVISION	In Process
BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		APPROPRIATION	SA	TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR
					1,950	3,765	10/77

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	PROJECT TOTAL	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979		
		OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE
Technical Services and Consultancies	644	179	1,057	775	679	1,153	982	563	1,572	
Training	410	130	823	535	458	900	826	435	1,291	
Commodities	178	26	178	209	134	253	136	108	281	
Other, Ranch Costs	56	-	56	-	56	-	-	-	-	
		23	-	31	31	-	20	20	-	
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>										
2/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	220			264			365			
3/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED										
		FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979						
DH	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79							
PASA										
CONTRACT	4	6	4							

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)

\* OPEX officers, arrive and depart at widely varying dates.

Table IV Progress to Date690-0015 Range Management and Livestock Development

A 1976 evaluation indicated that the project should be redesigned.

A revised PROP is in clearance process and the revised project is expected to facilitate the process of organizing communal groups for the identification of pressing small stockholder problems and the design and implementation of communal action to solve them.

Technical assistance in sociological as well as technical livestock and range management expertise will ensure that appropriate technology is utilized in developing range and livestock management systems.

The addition of field officers to the project will speed up the identification and implementation of projects by close coordination with rural communities.



Table IV Progress to Date690-0056 Crop Production and Marketing

The crop research component began in the last quarter of 1976 with adaptive variety and fertilizer trials. The Crop Screening Officer, initially funded under SADPT, has harvested the trials and is analyzing results in order to provide a basis for appropriate farmer recommendations. It is anticipated that the institutional contract will be executed in the last quarter of FY 77 and that technicians will arrive in early FY 78 to establish a functional crops division in the MOA and advise on crop production policy, marketing and extension.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Botswana		PROJECT TITLE Maternal Child Health/ Family Planning		INITIAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 1973	REVISION	DATE PP/REVISION
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		PROJECT NUMBER 690-0032		FINAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 1978	REVISION	DATE LAST PAR
		APPROPRIATION SA-PPH		TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED 1,885	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR 8/77

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	PROJECT TOTAL	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979			
		OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FY-79)	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE
Personnel (4 long-term)	338	450	554	305	18	271	0	0	0	0	0
Training	60	60	99	0	117	75	10/77	0	0	0	0
Contract participants	50	50	12	38	0	38	7/79	0	31	0	0
Direct participants	0	0	18	12	0	12	-	0	0	0	0
Commodities (contract)	0	0	18	12	0	12	-	0	0	0	0
Other Costs (local travel, vehicle operation)	2	2	2	2	0	2	-	0	0	0	0
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>	<b>140</b>				<b>50</b>			<b>15</b>			
<b>PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS</b>		<b>PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED</b>			<b>SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OVL LEVEL</b>			<b>SHOWN IN TABLE II</b>			
OH	9/29/77	9/29/78	9/29/79		FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979				
PASA					4	0	0				
CONTRACT	4	4	0		0	8	0				

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

## PROGRESS TO DATE, MCH/FP 690-0032

During the past year an additional one hundred nurses have completed the in-service training program. It is expected the project will attain its objective of 540 nurses by the time it terminates at the end of FY 1978. The project also continued to work toward establishment of a health education support activity, focusing on MCH/FP.

During FY 1977 one B.Sc. Degree nurse completed degree requirements and returned to work with the technical assistance team. A second nurse returned after completing a two-year diploma course in Nairobi. Also during the year two nurses left for degree training in the United States in health education and will return to the health education unit supported by the project. Two nurses also went to the United States for B.Sc. degree training in health education.

<b>COUNTRY/PROGRAM</b> Botswana	<b>PROJECT TITLE</b> Southern Africa Development Personnel and Training	<b>INITIAL OBLIGATION</b>	<b>AS APPROVED PY 1973</b>	<b>REVISION PY</b>	<b>DATE PP/REVISION</b>
<b>ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV</b>	<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b> 690-0030.1	<b>FINAL OBLIGATION</b>	<b>AS APPROVED PY 1978</b>	<b>REVISION PY</b>	<b>DATE LAST PAR</b>
	<b>APPROPRIATION SA</b>	<b>TOTAL COST</b>	<b>AS APPROVED</b> 2,506	<b>REVISION</b>	<b>DATE NEXT PAR</b> 7/77

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED PY 1977			ESTIMATED PY 1978			ESTIMATED PY 1979		
	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	800	399	861	303	504	660	-	540	120
Technical Services	720	319	805	200	411	594	-	474	120
Agriculture (5 long-term)									
Education (1)									
Tax administration (4)									
Short-term consultancies									
Training	78	55	56	103	93	66	6/78	66	-
Other Costs	2	25	0	-	-	-	9/79	-	-

HOST COUNTRY INPUT	PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF			PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OVB 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.
	8/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79	1977	1978	1979				
<b>DM</b>	-	-	-	6	6	-	200			
<b>PASA</b>	-	-	-	2	5	-	200			
<b>CONTRACT</b>	9	10	6				200			

AID 1330-8 (2-77)

\* OPEX officers arrive and depart at widely varying dates.

## SADPT Botswana (690-0030.1)

## Progress to Date

The project has provided personnel to help develop a functional planning unit in the Ministry of Agriculture. A four-member U.S. tax team is assisting with increasing revenues and modernizing the tax collection system. AID has been asked to recruit a senior curriculum development specialist to work with the Ministry of Education in improving Botswana's school curriculum. Local nationals are being trained to assume important development positions on their return.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Botswana	PROJECT TITLE Rural Migration Studies	INITIAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 77	REVISION	DATE PP/REVISION
ONGOING PROJECT	PROJECT NUMBER 690-0095	FINAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 78	REVISION	DATE LAST PAR
BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	APPROPRIATION SA	TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED 650	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR 9/79

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979				
	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FY-TO)	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FY-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL	400	55	345	250	340	255					
Technical Assistance (consultancies)	150	35	115	50	90	75	8/78 - 6/79	-	75	-	-
Other Costs	250	20	230	200	250	180	8/78 - 6/79	-	180	-	-

HOST COUNTRY INPUT	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979				
	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FY-TO)	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FY-TO)
PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	5			80				90			
1/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED											
2/ NON-CONTRACT; LONG-TERM											
3/ SHORT-TERM CONTRACT; LONG-TERM											
4/ SHORT-TERM 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.

Rural Migration Studies

690-0095

Progress to Date

The project is due for approval and start-up late in  
FY 1977.



HIG Technical Assistance Support (OPG) SHHA

(690-0092)

Progress to Date

The Foundation for Cooperative Housing is preparing project approval documents. The project is expected to be approved and to receive its first obligation in the fourth quarter of FY 1977.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM	OSARAC	PROJECT TITLE	Thaba Bosiu Rural Development	INITIAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 73	REVISION FY 73	DATE PP/REVISION
ONGOING PROJECT		PROJECT NUMBER	690-0031	FINAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 78	REVISION FY 78	DATE LAST PAR
BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		APPROPRIATION SA	2,800	TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR
					2,800	3,294	10/77

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	PROJECT TOTAL	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979				
		OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD
Conservation Technicians and Consultants	500	736	727	554	655	626	9/77	-0-	598	28		
New and continued training in the U.S. or third countries	140	340	234	12	143	103	8/78		75	28		
Support for Project Staff, Operational Costs, Vehicles and Equipment Repair and Maintenance, Soil Conservation Works	94	116	100	67	94	73	Various		73	-		
	266	280	393	475	418	450	8/78		450	-		
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>	100			100								

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979				
		FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979		
DH	NON-CONTRACTS LONG-TERM	8	7	5								
PASA	SHORT-TERM CONTRACTS	3	2	-								
CONTRACT	LONG-TERM CONTRACTS	-	-	-								
	SHORT-TERM CONTRACTS	-	-	-								

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) \* OPEX officers arrive and depart at widely varying dates.

Table IV Progress to Date690-0031 Thaba Bosiu Rural Development

The construction of the planned conservation infrastructure (terraces, drop structures, grassed waterways, access roads, dams and fences) is near completion. The education and extension components have been successful in obtaining farmer participation and support in maintaining conservation works and adopting appropriate farming techniques. The agronomic research and sociological input have been instrumental in developing farming methods which are socially acceptable and economically sound. The Thaba Bosiu Project is expected to be merged with other area-based projects under the Basic Agricultural Services Program (BASP) upon completion of the project. This comprehension and multi-donor agricultural development program will expand to other areas the successful activities of Thaba Bosiu.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM OSARAC	PROJECT TITLE Land and Water Resource Development	INITIAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 75	REVISION	DATE PP/REVISION
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	PROJECT NUMBER 690-0048	FINAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 81	REVISION	DATE LAST PAR
	APPROPRIATION SA	TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED 3,000	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR External Eval. 8/77

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PAR 8/78

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979		
	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE
PROJECT TOTAL	625	734	604	641	688	557	439	583	413
Conservation Technicians and Consultants	380	328	316	335	321	330	223	285	268
Equipment and Supplies	50	117	36	100	131	5	60	65	-
New and Continued Training in the U.S. or Third Countries	195	169	152	161	191	Various	141	188	75
Local Budgetary Project Support	-	120	100	45	45	100	15	45	70
HOST COUNTRY INPUT	498			215			152		
PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	8/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79	SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OVS LEVEL					
				EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS					
NON-CONTRACT? LONG-TERM				LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE					
SHORT-TERM CONTRACT? LONG-TERM				For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.					
CONTRACT	8	8	7						

AID 1330-8 (2-77) \* OPEX officers arrive and depart at widely varying dates.

Table IV Progress to Date690-0048 Land and Water Resource Development

This project has staffed a conservation division in the MOA which is now fully functional. The division is actively educating farmers on the need for conservation measures in farming systems and has been successful in gaining rural participation for the establishment and maintenance of conservation works. A strong education and extension system provides for the continuation of a viable conservation system upon completion of the project. The conservation division has also undertaken extensive soil and land use classification and is preparing a national land use and soil maps to provide a basis for the planning of sound agricultural development programs.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Lesotho	PROJECT TITLE Rural Health Development	AS APPROVED FY 1977	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	PROJECT NUMBER 690-0058	AS APPROVED FY 1981	REVISION FY	DATE LAST PAR --
	APPROPRIATION SA	AS APPROVED 3,245	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR 9/78

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	PROJECT TOTAL	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979		
		OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE
Technical Services	461	-	461	570	234	797	590	389	998	
Participant Training	209	-	209	83	56	236	50	133	153	
Commodities	62	-	62	60	47	75	100	62	113	
Other Costs	126	-	126	30	105	51	31	22	60	
	858	-	858	743	442	1159	771	606	1324	
MOST COUNTRY INPUT				120			145			
PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF		PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II						
DH	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS			
PASA	-	-	-	-	4	3	LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE			
CONTRACT	-	-	-	-	1	2	For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.			
	2	4								

AID 1330-8 (2-77)

Rural Health Development

690-0058

Progress to Date

Project authorization is now projected for the last quarter of FY 1977.

**COUNTRY/PROGRAM** Lesotho  
**PROJECT TITLE** Instructional Materials Resource Center  
**ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV**  
**PROJECT NUMBER** 690-0061  
**APPROPRIATION** SA  
**INITIAL OBLIGATION** AS APPROVED FY 1977  
**FINAL OBLIGATION** AS APPROVED FY 1981  
**TOTAL COST** AS APPROVED 2,000  
**REVISION** REVISION  
**DATE PP/REVISION**  
**DATE LAST PAR**  
**DATE NEXT PAR** 12/78

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	PROJECT TOTAL	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979				
		OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FY-TO)	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FY-TO)
Technical Assistance	216	-	-	216	-	170	46	-	250	190	106	11/78-5/80
2 technicians plus consultancies	-	-	-	-	600	75	525	3/78-3/80	-	350	175	
4 technicians plus consultancies	166	-	-	166	141	167	140	100	170	70		
Training	90	-	-	90	75	85	80	50	105	25		
Commodities (audio-visual aids and one vehicle)	-	-	-	-	50	10	40	34	59	15		
Other Costs												
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>	<b>106</b>				<b>200</b>			<b>100</b>				

A/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	B/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED	C/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			D/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II
		FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	
DH		-	11	12	
PASA		-	5	5	
CONTRACT		2	6		

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

Instructional Materials Resource Center

690-0061

Progress to Date

Project approval is awaited so the first obligation can be incurred in the last quarter of FY 1977.

Lesotho

COUNTRY/PROGRAM  
OSARAC

PROJECT TITLE  
Southern Africa Development  
Personnel and Training

INITIAL OBLIGATION  
FINAL OBLIGATION  
TOTAL COST

ONGOING PROJECT  
BUDGET DATA -  
TABLE IV

PROJECT NUMBER  
690-0030.2

APPROPRIATION  
SA

AS APPROVED  
FY 73  
AS APPROVED  
FY 78  
AS APPROVED  
1,907

REVISION  
FY  
REVISION  
FY

DATE PP/REVISION  
DATE LAST PAR  
DATE NEXT PAR  
7/77

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	PROJECT TOTAL	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979			
		OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE
U.S. technicians and consultancies	240	230	427	210	310	327	*	230	97		
Training in the U.S. or third country	118	137	111	87	110	88	Vari-ous	67	21		
Other Costs	5	86	49	5	5	49	9/78 - 8/79	49	-		
Commodities	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>	<b>129</b>			<b>107</b>							
<b>PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF</b>		<b>PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED</b>			<b>SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II</b>						
DH	9/30/77 9/30/78 9/30/79	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979							
PASA		NON-CONTRACT: LONG-TERM									
		SHORT-TERM									
CONTRACT	7 6 5	CONTRACTS: LONG-TERM SHORT-TERM									

AID 1330-8 (2-77) \* OPEX officers arrive and depart at widely varying dates.

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

## SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

690-0030.2

## Progress to Date

The project has provided personnel to staff the Ministry of Agriculture as follows: Conservation Engineer, Conservation lecturer, Animal Production Officer, Extension Officer, and Agriculture Planning Officer. In addition a Chief Health Education Officer is on board. Many participants have returned and assumed important positions in government and others are still abroad receiving training.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM OSARAC		PROJECT TITLE Cooperatives and Marketing		INITIAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED	REVISION	DATE PP/REVISION
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		PROJECT NUMBER 690-0055		FINAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED	REVISION	DATE LAST PAR
		APPROPRIATION SA		TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR
					2,714		7/78

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	PROJECT TOTAL	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979				
		OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)
Cooperative Project Staff and Consultancies	165	60	441	517	358	600	2/79-2/80	501	456	645	2/80-2/81	
Contractor Provided Participant Training	65	19	46	118	83	81	Various	59	69	71	Various	
Vehicles and Miscellaneous Processing Equipment	55	67	55	5	55	5	9/77-8/78	-	5	-	-	
Construction of Housing, Warehouse Renovation/Construction, Local Budget Support	141	178	176	99	185	90	9/77-8/78	74	87	77	9/78-8/79-	
<b>HOT COUNTRY INPUT</b>				144								
<b>A/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF</b>								249				
	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79									
<b>B/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED</b>												
<b>OH</b>												
<b>PASA</b>												
<b>CONTRACT</b>	6	9	9									

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.

Table IV Progress to Date690-0055 Cooperatives and Marketing

Preparations for the project are underway including housing construction and transport vehicle purchase. Project staff is due to arrive in 1977 when actual project implementation will start.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Swaziland PROJECT TITLE Health Manpower Training

ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV PROJECT NUMBER 690-0069 APPROPRIATION SA INITIAL OBLIGATION AS APPROVED FY 1977 REVISION FY DATE PP/REVISION

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUT	PROJECT TOTAL	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979		
		OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE
Technical Services, 81 months	720	-	720	-	502	218	-	218	-	
Technical Services, 62 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	679	232	447	
Training	86	86	86	-	52	34	-	34	-	
76 months (new)	86	-	-	-	37	26	-	26	-	
40 months (new and continued)	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	30	35	
56 months (new and continued)	10	10	10	-	10	-	81	81	-	
Commodities	300	50	250	555	600	205	364	419	150	
Other Costs (construction)	1116	50	1066	592	1175	483	1189	1040	632	
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>										
<b>A/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF</b>										
	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79							
<b>B/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED</b>										
<b>DM</b>										
<b>PASA</b>										
<b>CONTRACT</b>										
	4	5								

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.

## Health Manpower Training

(690-0062)

## Progress to Date

The first grant agreement was signed on June 1, 1977. The GOS has already made considerable progress on designing the construction, using its own funds.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Swaziland	PROJECT TITLE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 1975	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION
ONGOING PROJECT	Curriculum Development	FINAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 1981	REVISION FY	DATE LAST PAR 3/77
BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	PROJECT NUMBER 690-0009	TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED 3,239	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR 11/78
		U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)			

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979		
	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE
PROJECT TOTAL	600	730	255	621	624	252	700	614	338
Technical Assistance	505	630	82	496	539	39	610	549	100
Participants	45	25	48	50	35	63	15	15	63
Commodities	50	75	125	75	50	150	75	50	175

HOST COUNTRY INPUT	PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF			PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II
	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	
DH	-	-	-	-	-	-	215
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	250
CONTRACT	6	6	6	3	5	5	250

AID 1330-8 (2-77)

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.

## Curriculum Development

690-0009

## Progress to Date

A six-member U.S. contract team has developed jointly with the Swazi counterparts a comprehensive plan for the preparation of new curriculum materials. This plan has been approved by the Ministry of Education and will now be implemented through testing, revising and production.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM OSARAC	PROJECT TITLE Southern Africa Development Personnel and Training	INITIAL OBLIGATION FINAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 73 AS APPROVED FY 78	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	PROJECT NUMBER 690-0030.3	TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED 961	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR 7/77

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	PROJECT TOTAL	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979			
		OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FY-TQ)	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE
Training in the U.S. or third country	99	217	307	121	303	125	-	125			
U.S. technicians and consultations	87	69	96	121	143	74	Vari- ous	74			
	12	148	211	-	160	51	*	51			

HOST COUNTRY INPUT	PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979			
			OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FY-TQ)	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE
	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79	1977	1978	1979						
				34			42					

CONTRACT	NON-CONTRACT: LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM CONTRACTS: LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979		
				OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FY-TQ)	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE
6	3	-		9	7	12						

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE 11

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) \* OPEX officers arrive and depart at widely varying dates.

## SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

690-0030.3

## Progress to Date

The U.S. provided Education Planner/Economist is nearing the completion of his tour. Recruitment is under way for a Senior Economist in the Ministry of Finance and a Fisheries Officer is ~~being~~ actively being sought for the Ministry of Agriculture. The Loan appraisal Officer and a Project Coordinator for Low Cost Housing are continuing with their vital inputs relative to the development of Swaziland. Local nationals continue in their training abroad while others have returned to staff important development positions.



Bunda Agricultural College690-0054Progress to Date

The bid has been awarded for the construction element of the project. Recruitment has been begun on the six technical assistance positions and three of these have undergone final selection. A commodity list has been drawn up by an outside consultant and procurement is ready to begin when FY 78 funds become available. Three participants have departed for academic training in the U.S.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Regional	PROJECT TITLE Southern Africa Academic and Skills Training	INITIAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 1977	REVISION	DATE PP/REVISION
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	PROJECT NUMBER 690-0083	FINAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 1982	REVISION	DATE LAST PAR
	APPROPRIATION SA	TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED 14,500	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR 1/79

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	PROJECT TOTAL	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979		
		OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE
50 student-years new	598	598	50	548	2524	2648	424	1210	1224	410
50 student-years continuing	598	598	50	548	-	548	-	-	-	-
160 student-years new	-	-	-	-	600	600	-	-	-	-
100 student-years continuing	-	-	-	-	1924	1500	424	-	424	-
					-	-	-	1210	800	410

MOST COUNTRY INPUT A/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979		
		FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
DH	NON-CONTRACT; LONG-TERM	50	210	100	500	500	200	500	500	200
PASA	SHORT-TERM CONTRACTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRACT	LONG-TERM SHORT-TERM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)

Southern Africa Academic and Skills Training

690-0083

Progress to Date

Project approval is awaited so that FY 1977 funds can be obligated.

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE ACCT	SOUTHERN UNIT SOUTHERN AFRICA	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS				PROGRAM FUNDING INCREMENTS (000)	PROGRAM FUNDING CUMULATIVE
				WORKING RANGE		CUMULATIVE			
				INCREMENT US	FN	INCREMENT US	FN		
Workforce and Operating Expenses (Assuming no FY 1979 Obligations)									
	Decision Package - Minimum	SA	507.4	21	18	21	18	-	-
1.	B 0056 Crop Production & Marketing (GO)	SA						342	342
2.	B 0015 Range & Livestock Management (GO)	SA						786	1,128
3.	B 0075 Wildlife Management for Rural Poor (GN)	SA						488	1,616
4.	L 0048 Land & Water Resources Development (GO)	SA						312	1,928
5	L 0088 Rural Water (GN)	SA	583.8	4	2	25	20	200	2,128
6.	S 0068 RDA Infrastructure Support (L-GO)	SA						556	2,684
7.	B 0084 Environmental Health Services (GN)	SA						240	2,924
8.	L 0058 Rural Health Development (GO)	SA						617	3,541
9.	B 0097 Refugee Education (GN)	SA						2,000	5,541
10.	B 0077 District Planning (GN)	SA						320	5,861
11.	L 0061 Instructional Materials Resource Center (GN)	SA						347	6,208
12.	B 0078 Rural Health Services (GN)	SA						569	6,777
13.	S 0055 Cooperatives & Marketing (GO)	SA						507	7,284
14.	S 0099 Clean Rural Water Systems/Supplies (GN)	SA						640	7,924
15.	S 0009 Curriculum Development (GO)	SA						420	8,324
16.	B 0067 Agricultural Planning (GN)	SA						530	8,874
17.	L 0065 Farming Systems Research (GO)	SA						910	9,784
18.	B 0069.1 Southern Africa Manpower Development (GN)	SA						780	10,564
19.	L 0082 Agricultural Staff Training (GN)	SA						312	10,876
20.	L 0069.2 Southern Africa Manpower Development (GN)	SA						433	11,309
21.	S 0069.3 Southern Africa Manpower Development (GN)	SA						433	11,742
22.	S 0062 Health Manpower Training (GN)	SA						396	12,138
23.	B 0074 Agricultural College Expansion (GN)	SA						233	12,371
24.	R xxxx Technical Skills Development (GN)	SA						500	12,871
25.	L xxxx Food for Peace, Title II (GO)	SA						3,221	16,092
26.	R xxxx Relief & Rehabilitation (GN)	SA						600	16,692
27.	R 0060 Examinations Council (GN)	SA						125	16,817
28.	R xxxx Southern Africa Accelerated Impact Prog (GN)	SA						250	17,067
29.	R 0083 Southern Africa Academic & Skills Trng. (GO)	SA						805	17,872
30.	B 0094 University College, Botswana II (GO)	SA						250	18,122

AID 1330-9 (4-77) B: Botswana L: Lesotho M: Malawi S: Swaziland Z: Zambia R: Regional

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM		APPROPRIATE ACCT	CUMULATIVE TIME OPERATING EXPENSES (000)	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS				PROGRAM FUNDING	
	DESCRIPTION	DECISION UNIT			WORLDWIDE		CUMULATIVE		INCREMENT	CUMULATIVE
					US	FN	US	FN		
		Minimum - continued								
31.	B 0073	Transport Sector (GN)	SA					500	18,622	
32.	L 0093	National University of Lesotho II (GN)	SA					250	18,872	
33.	L 0076	Rural Roads (GN)	SA					360	19,232	
34.	S 0086	University College of Swaziland (GN)	SA					250	19,482	
35.	M xxxx	Rural Development (GN)	FN					250	19,732	
36.	M 0054	Bunda Agriculture College (GO)	FN					268	20,000	
		<u>Decision Package - Current</u>	SA	597.2	1	1	26	21		
37.	R 0063	Development Training for South. Afr. (GO)	SA					500	20,500	
38.	B 0073	Transport Sector (GN)	SA					4,500	25,000	
		<u>Decision Package - Proposed</u>	SA	666.9	4	2	30	23		
39.	B 0056	Crop Production Marketing (GO)	SA					85	25,085	
40.	B 0015	Range and Livestock Management (GO)	SA					196	25,281	
41.	L 0048	Land and Water Resources Development (GO)	SA					78	25,359	
42.	S 0068	RDA Infrastructure Support (GO)	SA					139	25,498	
43.	L 0058	Rural Health Development (GO)	SA					154	25,652	
44.	L 0061	Instructional Materials Resource Center (GN)	SA					87	25,739	
45.	S 0055	Cooperatives and Marketing (GO)	SA					127	25,866	
46.	S 0009	Curriculum Development (GO)	SA					280	26,146	
47.	L 0065	Farming Systems Research (GO)	SA					607	26,753	
48.	B 0069.1	Southern Africa Manpower Development (GN)	SA					533	27,286	
49.	B 0082	Agricultural Staff Training (GN)	SA					223	27,509	
50.	L 0069.2	Southern Africa Manpower Development (GN)	SA					856	28,365	
51.	S 0069.3	Southern Africa Manpower Development (GN)	SA					856	29,221	
52.	S 0062	Health Manpower Training (GN)	SA					793	30,014	
53.	B 0074	Agricultural College Expansion (GN)	SA					367	30,381	
54.	B 0078	Rural Health Services (GN)	SA					613	30,994	
55.	R xxxx	Examinations Council (GO)	SA					125	31,119	
56.	R xxxx	Southern Afr. Accelerated Impact Prog (GN)	SA					250	31,369	
57.	R 0083	Southern Afr. Academic & Skills Training (GO)	SA					405	31,774	

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM	DESCRIPTION	DECISION UNIT Southern Africa	REVISOR BY	CONSOLIDATED BY	CUMULATIVE		RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS		PROGRAM FUNDING		
						MISSION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)	INCREMENTS	US	FN	US	FN	INCREMENTS
Proposed - continued												
58.	B xxxx	University College, Botswana II (GN)	SA								750	32,524
59.	L xxxx	National University of Lesotho II (GN)	SA								750	33,274
60.	L xxxx	Rural Roads (GN)	SA								1,502	34,776
61.	S xxxx	University College of Swaziland II (GN)	SA								750	35,526
62.	R xxxx	Development Training for South. Afr. (GO)	SA								400	35,926
63.	L xxxx	Food for Peace (Title II) (GO)	SA								1,074	37,000
64.	B xxxx	Lower Income Shelter (GN)	SA								5,000	42,000
65.	L xxxx	Lower Income Shelter (GN)	SA								2,000	44,000
66.	S xxxx	Lower Income Shelter (GN)	SA								2,000	46,000
67.	Z xxxx	Lower Income Shelter (GN)	SA								10,000	56,000
<p><u>Additional Projects</u></p> <p>OSARAC requests the following funding for certain projects in our area which are directly related to our work or which we draw upon for services, even though they are not funded from the 690 allotment and are not directly managed by us:</p>												
1.	R 699-0003	Special Self-Help	SA								400	
2.	R 699-0001	Project Development & Support	SA								2,400	
3.	R 699-0002	Private & Voluntary Organ.	SA								2,000	

FY 1979 PID Facesheets

Certain other FY 1979 PIDs are under review (notably for HIGs and for 0099 Clean Rural Water Systems and Supplies) and have not been included with this ABS. They will be forwarded in the near future.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
**PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET**  
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE  
 A A = ADD  
 C C = CHANGE  
 D D = DELETE

8-9  
 P.D.  
 2. DOCUMENT CODE  
 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY  
 Botswana

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)  
 690-0074

6. BUREAU/OFFICE  
 A. SYMBOL AFR  
 B. CODE  1

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)  
 Botswana Agricultural College Expansion

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT  
 A.  2 = PRP  
 3 = PP  
 B. DATE  1  0  7  7

10. ESTIMATED COSTS  
 \$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = 5,400)

FUNDING SOURCE	645566
A. AID APPROPRIATED	4,055
B. OTHER U.S.	1. 2.
C. MOST COUNTRY	1,350
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	5,400

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION  
 a. INITIAL FY  7  9  
 b. FINAL FY  8  3

11. PROPOSED CUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPRO- PRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) FN	101B	010		700		4,055	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				700		4,055	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions ea.)  
 060

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

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)  
 To assist the GOB in its goals of improving rural living standards by increasing production and improving the rural infrastructure.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 400 CHARACTERS)  
 To develop a largely localized training institution sensitive to the needs of the Botswana rural sector for low level and intermediate level technical skills.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)
- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Project Design Officer and Editor (REDSO/EA or AID/W)               | 4. Cost estimated at |
| 2. Agriculture Manpower Specialist (Consultant)                        |                      |
| 3. Agriculture Training Specialist (Consultant or University Contract) | \$20,000             |

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE  
 Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title \_\_\_\_\_  
 Acting Regional Development Officer

19. DATE DETACHMENT RECEIVED  
 AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS,  
 DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY  
 0  3  1  1  7  7

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT <b>PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET</b> TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE	1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE	PID 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1
---	---	------------------------------

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY Botswana	4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>
-------------------------------	---

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) <input type="checkbox"/> 690-0075 <input type="checkbox"/>	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Developments for Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/>
--	--	--

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PRP <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = PP B. DATE <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 77	10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = ) <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width:80%;">FUNDING SOURCE</th> <th style="width:20%;">\$000</th> </tr> <tr> <td>A. AID APPROPRIATED</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,253</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. OTHER U.S.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. HOST COUNTRY</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. OTHER DONOR(S)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,050</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">TOTAL 1/</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,050</td> </tr> </table>	FUNDING SOURCE	\$000	A. AID APPROPRIATED	2,253	B. OTHER U.S.		C. HOST COUNTRY		D. OTHER DONOR(S)	1,050	TOTAL 1/	1,050
FUNDING SOURCE	\$000												
A. AID APPROPRIATED	2,253												
B. OTHER U.S.													
C. HOST COUNTRY													
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	1,050												
TOTAL 1/	1,050												

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"/> 3
--

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							
A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) FN	230B	210		610		2,253	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				610		2,253	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each) 090	14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE
--	----------------------------

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH) BR     ENV	14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE
---	----------------------------

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)  
 To assist the GOB in its efforts to provide opportunities for improved nutrition and income for the rural poor.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)  
 To provide and develop skills for the GOB to assure that wildlife developments in support of rural poor are technically, economically and socially sound and ecologically sensitive.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)
- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Project Design Officer and Editor (REDSO or AID/W)<br>2. Range Ecologist (University Contract)<br>3. Range/Wildlife Specialist (University Contract) | 4. Cost estimated at \$20,000. |
|---|--------------------------------|

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE Signature _____ Title _____ Date Signed <input type="checkbox"/> 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 31 <input type="checkbox"/> 17 <input type="checkbox"/> 77	19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION _____
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Acting Regional Development Officer

A/3330-2 (5-76) 1/ GOB contribution and Total Cost of Project not available until PRP stage.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
**PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET**  
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE  
 A = ADD  
 C = CHANGE  
 D = DELETE

PID  
 2. DOCUMENT CODE  
 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY  
 BOTSWANA

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)  
 690-0077

6. BUREAU/OFFICE  
 A. SYMBOL AFR  
 B. CODE 1

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)  
 District Planning

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT  
 A.  2 = PRP  
 3 = PP  
 B. DATE MM YY  
 08 77

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

FUNDING SOURCE		685,85
A. AID APPROPRIATED		
B. OTHER	1.	1,435
	U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION  
 a. INITIAL FY 79  
 b. FINAL FY 83

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

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) EH	280	710		400		1,435	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				400		1,435	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions ea.)  
 720      210      230      760

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)  
 BR    EQTY    INTR    PART

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)  
 [To involve the rural people of Botswana effectively in development activities that affect their lives and future prospects.]

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)  
 [Strengthen planning operations at the District level.]

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)  
 One Development Planning Consultant \$10,000  
 One Project Design Officer

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE  
 Signature: [Handwritten Signature]  
 Title: Acting Regional Development Officer  
 Date Signed: MM DD YY  
 08 16 77

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION  
 MM DD YY  
 08 16 77

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
**PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET**  
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE  
 A = ADD  
 C = CHANGE  
 D = DELETE

PID  
 2. DOCUMENT CODE  
 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY  
 BOTSWANA

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)  
 690-0078

6. BUREAU/OFFICE  
 A. SYMBOL B. CODE  
 1

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)  
 Health Services Development

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT  
 A.  2 = PRP  
 3 = PP  
 B. DATE MM YY  
 08  77

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

FUNDING SOURCE		BASE
A. AID APPROPRIATED		4,150
B. OTHER U.S.	1. _____ 2. _____	
C. HOST COUNTRY		
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		1/

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION  
 a. INITIAL FY  7  9  
 b. FINAL FY  8  3

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

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) PH	530	510		1,600		1,600	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				1,600		1,600	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)  
 530      540      560

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)  
 BR      EQTY      NUJR      TNG

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)  
 Strengthen primary health services equitably distributed, but with emphasis on the rural and peri-urban areas.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)  
 To establish and make operational identified organizational units, program units, and personnel categories essential to the project goal.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)  
 Health training curriculum and Public Health Planning/Administration Consultants for six weeks each \$30,000. One AID Project Design Officer

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE  
 Signature: *[Signature]*  
 Title: Acting Regional Development Officer  
 Date Signed: MM DD YY  
 4  16  77

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

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
**PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET**  
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE  
 A = ADD  
 C = CHANGE  
 D = DELETE

FIG  
 2. DOCUMENT CODE

3. COUNTRY/CENTRY (LESOTHO)

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)  
 [ 690-0082 ]

6. SYMBOL OFFICE  
 A. SYMBOL [ AFR ] B. CODE [ ]

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)  
 [ Lesotho Agriculture Staff Training ]

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT  
 A.  2 = PRP  3 = PP  
 B. DATE MM YY [ 10 / 77 ]

10. ESTIMATED COSTS  
 \$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 =

FUNDING SOURCE  
 A. AID APPROPRIATED 3,185

B. OTHER U.S. 1, 2.

C. HOST COUNTRY  
 D. OTHER COUNTRY

TOTAL 1/

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION  
 A. INITIAL FY [ 77 ] B. FINAL FY [ 82 ]

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

A. APPRO- PRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 77		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1)	1016	010		1,022		3,185	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				1,022		3,185	

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

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)  
 14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)  
 To assist the GOL in its goals of improving rural living standards by improving rural productivity and income.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 400 CHARACTERS)  
 To develop the institutional capacity of the GOL to meet the training requirements for the Basic Agricultural Services Program and subsequent MOA training needs.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)
1. Project design officer and editor (REDSO/EA or AID/W)
  2. Agriculture manpower specialist (Consultant)
  3. Agriculture training specialist (Consultant or University Contract)

4. Cost estimated at \$20,000.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE  
 Special

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED AID/W, or FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

Title: Regional Development Officer  
 Date Signed: MM DD YY [ 05 / 17 / 77 ]

MM DD YY [ ] [ ] [ ]

A.3 1330-2 (3-76) 1/ GOL contribution and total cost not available until PRP stage.

PL 480 TITLE II - FY 1979

1. Country : Lesotho

Sponsor's Name: Catholic Relief Services

(a) Maternal and Child Health, Total Recipients: 120,000

<u>No. of Recip. by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	(Thousands)	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
120	Vegetable Oil	653.2	446.1
65	Bulgur Wheat	1,415.2	230.7
55	Corn Soya Milk	1,197.5	663.4
65	Milk	1,415.2	2,043.5
		<u>4,681.1</u>	<u>3,383.7</u>

(b) Food for Work, Total Recipients: 35,000

<u>No. of Recip. by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	(Thousands)	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
35	Corn Meal	1,905.1	466.7
35	Flour	1,905.1	341.0
35	Vegetable Oil	152.4	104.0
		<u>3,962.6</u>	<u>911.7</u>

PL 480, Title II, FY 79

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is not now in a position to provide a full scope, multi-year program but feels relatively safe in saying that detailed FY 80 requirements will not differ significantly from FY 79. Of course, this is assuming that a relatively stable political environment exists with the Republic of South Africa. This assumption is becoming increasingly important as day-to-day events develop.

The FY 79 program set forth shows a substantial increase over the FY 78 program due to the one-time addition of milk, if available, for the Maternal and Child Health Project and a fifty-fifty product mix of corn meal and flour for the Food for Work program.

All CRS PL 480 distributions are program oriented and there is close coordination between CRS and various agencies of the GOL in reference to all aspects of the Food for Work distribution. Food for Work intake averages 1,185 calories per day. The CRS-sponsored clinics handling the pre-school program have used the commodities as an effective tool in on-going nutrition programs, and under current CRS distribution, pre-school caloric intake averages 672 calories per day.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO COOPERATIVES

<u>GRANTS</u>		<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
<u>Botswana</u>				
690-0056	Crop Production and Marketing	394	600	427
<u>Swaziland</u>				
690-0055	Cooperation and Marketing	426	739	634
	Total:	820	1,339	1,061

POPULATION PLANNING - COMMODITIES

This information is available in AID/W

COUNTRY PROGRAM - OSARAC

DATE:

PERIOD COVERED:

Mission Evaluation Schedule for FY 1978 and FY 1979 1/ 2/

(1) Project Title & Number/Subject	(2) Last Evaluation Submission Date	(3) Number of Last FAR (if applicable) 3/	(4) Date of Submission FY 78 and/or FY 79 Evaluation	(5) Period Covered Next Evaluation	(6) Remarks <u>4/</u>
<u>Grant Funded</u>					
Range Management & Livestock Development 690-0015	6/76		10/77 10/78	16 Mo 12 Mo	External Eval 11/79
Thaba Bosiu Rural Development 690-0031	7/76		10/77	15 Mo	External Eval 10/78
Land & Water Resource Development 690-0048	7/76		External Eval 8/77 8/78	13 Mo 12 Mo	
Bunda Agricultural College 690-0054	-	-	11/77 8/78	14 Mo 9 Mo	External Eval 3/79
Cooperatives & Marketing 690-0055	-	-	7/78	16 Mo	External Eval 7/79

COUNTRY PROGRAM

- OSARAC

PERIOD COVERED:

Mission Evaluation Schedule for FY 1978 and FY 1979 1/ 2/

DATE:

(1) Project Title & Number/Subject	(2) Last Evaluation Submission Date	(3) Number of Last PAR (if applicable) <u>3/</u>	(4) Date of Submission FY 78 and/or FY 79 Evaluation	(5) Period Covered Next Evaluation	(6) Remarks <u>4/</u>
Crop Production & Marketing 690-0056	-	-	10/77 10/78	13 Mo 12 Mo	External Eval 7/79
Lesotho Agricultural Sector Analysis 690-0064	-	-	9/78	14 Mo	External Eval 9/79
Farming Systems Research 690-0065	-	-	1/79	12 Mo	External Eval 2/80
Agricultural Planning 690-0067	-	-	9/78 9/79	12 Mo 12 Mo	External Eval 9/80
RDA Infrastructure Support 690-0068	-	-	6/79 6/80	12 Mo 12 Mo	External Eval 6/81

COUNTRY PROGRAM - OSARAC

DATE:

PERIOD COVERED:

Mission Evaluation Schedule for FY 1978 and FY 1979 1/ 2/

(6) Remarks 4/

(1) Project Title & Number/Subject	(2) Last Evaluation Submission Date	(3) Number of Last PAR (if applicable) <u>3/</u>	(4) Date of Submission FY 78 and/or FY 79 Evaluation	(5) Period Covered Next Evaluation	(6) Remarks <u>4/</u>
Curriculum Development 690-0009	3/77	77-1	External Eval 11/77 11/78	27 Mo 12 Mo	
Southern Africa Development Personnel and Training 690-0030	6/76		7/77 7/78	12 Mo 12 Mo	External Eval 9/79
Instructional Materials Resource Center 690-0061	-	-	12/78	12 Mo	
Southern Africa Manpower Development 690-0069	-	-	7/79	12 Mo	
University College of Botswana I 690-0079	-	-	9/78 9/79	12 Mo 12 Mo	

COUNTRY PROGRAM - OSARAC

PERIOD COVERED:

Mission Evaluation Schedule for FY 1978 and FY 1979 1/ 3/

DATE:

(1) Project Title & Number/Subject	(2) Last Evaluation Submission Date	(3) Number of Last PAR (if applicable) 3/	(4) Date of Submission FY 78 and/or FY 79 Evaluation	(5) Period Covered Next Evaluation	(6) Remarks 4/
National University of Lesotho I 690-0080	-	-	12/78 12/79	15 Mo 12 Mo	
University College of Swaziland I 690-0081	-	-	1/79 1/80	16 Mo 12 Mo	
Southern Africa Academic and Skills Training Southern Africa 690-0083	-	-	1/79 1/80	16 Mo 12 Mo	
Rural Migration Studies 690-0095	-	-	9/79	Life of project	

COUNTRY PROGRAM - OSARAC

PERIOD COVERED:

DATE:

Mission Evaluation Schedule for FY 1978 and FY 1979 1/ 2/

(1) Project Title & Number/Subject	(2) Last Evaluation Submission Date	(3) Number of Last PAR (if applicable) 3/	(4) Date of Submission FY 78 and/or FY 79 Evaluation	(5) Period Covered Next Evaluation	(6) Remarks 4/
Non-Formal Education Data Retrieval 690-0096	-	-	7/78 7/79	12 Mo 12 Mo	
Refugee Education 690-0097	-	-	8/78 8/79	12 Mo 12 Mo	
Maternal & Child Health/FP 690-0032	-	-	8/77 8/78	12 Mo 12 Mo	
Rural Health Development 690-0058	-	-	9/78	12 Mo	
Health Manpower Training 690-0062	-	-	6/78	12 Mo	

COUNTRY PROGRAM - OSARAC

PERIOD COVERED:

Mission Evaluation Schedule for FY 1978 and FY 1979 1/ 2/

DATE:

(1) Project Title & Number/Subject	(2) Last Evaluation Submission Date	(3) Number of Last PAR (if applicable) 3/	(4) Date of Submission FY 78 and/or FY 79 Evaluation	(5) Period Covered Next Evaluation	(6) Remarks 4/
Botswana-Zambia Road II 690-0072	-	-	1/79	12 Mo	
Inexpensive Housing Materials Development (OPG) 690-0091	-	-	9/79	12 Mo	
HIG Technical Assistance Support (OPG) 690-0092	-	-	1/79	12 Mo	
Farrrole Report Refugee Activities			1/79	12 Mo	