

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT AND

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

FY 1973 PRESENTATION TO THE CONGRESS

PROGRAM AND PROJECT DATA

AFRICA

BEST AVAILABLE

AFRICA

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PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Agricultural & Rural Development	Population & Health	Education & Manpower Training	Industry, Transportation & Urban Dev.	Non-Project Loans	Program Development & Support
1971							
Devel. Loans	91.8	14.5	9.0 ^{1/}	3.7	28.6	36.0	-
Tech. Assist.	58.1	17.1	3.5	17.4	6.0	-	14.1
Population	7.8	-	7.8 ^{2/}	-	-	-	-
Other	18.4	-	-	.2	-	15.0	3.2
Total	176.1	31.6	20.3	21.3	34.6	51.0	17.3
1972							
Devel. Loans	93.4	36.0	-	-	36.4	21.0	-
Tech. Assist.	55.3	15.1	3.2	20.1	2.1	-	14.8
Population	10.7	-	10.7	-	-	-	-
Other	3.7	-	-	3.7	-	-	-
Total	163.1	51.1	13.9	23.8	38.5	21.0	14.8
1973							
Devel. Loans	100.0	41.0	3.0	-	26.0	30.0	-
Tech. Assist.	62.7	19.2	3.4	20.0	4.7	-	15.4
Population	10.5	-	10.5	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	173.2	60.2	16.9	20.0	30.7	30.0	15.4

^{1/} Excludes population grant programs.

^{2/} Funded from development loan funds.

INTRODUCTION

Development assistance in Africa must face the question of how best to help the continent's 300 million people as they attempt to meet the challenges of this decade. The African nations have made great strides in the years since independence, but the gap in the 1960's between their well-being and stage of development and that of the developed world has widened.

At the time of independence, many African countries started their quest for development with the fewest schools, the least modern agricultural base, and the virtual absence of basic infrastructure. In the past decade, these

countries have given high priority to development requirements. They have adopted long-range development plans and combined resources through cooperative regional programs. However, most African countries still must struggle to achieve their potential as prosperous, modern societies in the international community.

Most of the world's least developed nations are still to be found in Africa. Although the annual GNP growth rate exceeds 5% in some countries, this progress is substantially reduced by high population growth rates. Sustained movement toward a better and more productive life for the African people will occur only if adequate resources are focused on the priority restraints on development. Although some countries have made important progress in their efforts and not all are at the same stage of development, they all still share in varying degree problems that are far-reaching and serious.

Many African countries have already identified major obstacles to their growth. They have directed their energies to overcoming them with the help of external aid from many sources. A.I.D., in an effort to maximize the benefits of its assistance, has focused on critical problems or sectors of development which pose restraints faced by much of the continent. A.I.D. is increasingly narrowing its scope of activity to work on problems which the United States has a capacity to address and which African countries have identified as important.

In agriculture, almost 80% of Africans are engaged in subsistence farming. Their low level of productivity means meager incomes for their families and severely limits the resources which can be mobilized by governments to support development. Millions of farmers must be transformed into effective commercial producers, a task requiring modern agricultural institutional base. Universities, governmental agencies, farmers' organizations, and agro-industries must be developed and expanded. Agricultural services -- credit and marketing systems, extension services, veterinary and crop research, and training -- must be expanded. Agricultural infrastructure -- irrigation, rural roads, and storage facilities -- must be constructed. As a contribution to this critical effort, in FY 1973, A.I.D. plans \$60 million to

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help Africans in the agriculture sector. This assistance will concentrate on livestock and food grain production, research, training technicians, and developing infrastructure.

In education, the basic problems require assistance for expanding education opportunities for all Africans, improving the quality and kind of education available, and relieving the critical shortage of trained manpower. In most African countries, less than a third of school age children are in school. The lack of technical and professional manpower in universities, ministries, and the private sector restrains achievement of greater development momentum. The need for expanding the institutional base continues, but in the 1970s the focus of aid must be on training Africans to staff and manage their institutions. Until then, foreign personnel continue to be needed to help carry-on development programs. Another problem is that job and daily living requirements of many people cannot be met through traditional approaches in education. More effort is needed to design and develop educational techniques which are more relevant to Africans at economic costs they can bear. To help address these problems, in FY 1973 A.I.D. plans \$19 million to support education and manpower training programs principally through academic and training programs in the United States and Africa, and by providing technical and professional operating personnel to fill existing manpower gaps.

In the transportation sector, many countries' lack of infrastructure severely retards growth of their economies. Rural road links to stimulate agricultural trade and marketing are badly needed. River and rail facilities must be built to accelerate the pace of economic activity within countries and major regional areas, and to create new opportunities for exploiting resources which are inaccessible. As part of a multilateral effort to remove these restraints to development, in FY 1973 A.I.D. proposes to provide \$26 million to expand transport facilities and services.

Expansion of health facilities and services responds to a major social and development need. The vast majority of rural Africans have practically no access to modern health care. While major campaigns to eradicate diseases like

smallpox have been successful, little has been done to provide preventive health care services and education in the most rural areas. The pressure of rapid population growth rates intensifies the need for health services and also adversely affects problems of urban migration, education, and employment. There is a growing awareness of the population problem and the need to know more about demographic factors in development. In particular, there is increased receptivity to maternal and child health care programs and a related interest in family planning information. In FY 1973 A.I.D. plans \$16.9 million for population and health projects, most of it to support maternal and child health programs and the creation of rural health services.

To avoid further widening of the gap between Africa and the developed world considerable external resources will need to be devoted to major problem areas to support African efforts to develop higher incomes, more effective educational systems, more jobs and improved social services. Lack of progress in overcoming these problems, along with continuing poverty and increased frustration, can only lead to social and political unrest.

THE FY 1973 PROGRAM

In FY 1973 A.I.D. proposes \$173.2 million for development loans, technical assistance and population grants to support African development programs. A.I.D. assistance is a relatively small part of a growing international aid effort. While about half of the total annual aid flow from all sources to Africa is provided by individual bilateral donors, the major international institutions, such as the World Bank, now occupy the predominant role. The importance of the European Economic Community, already important in Francophone Africa, will be extended by the United Kingdom's entry into the Common Market. UNDP participation in aid coordination is growing as a result of its new country programming approach. A number of UNDP country programs have been submitted and are under UN review. In FY 1971 the total aid to Africa, bilateral and multilateral, exclusive of Communist aid, was nearly \$2 billion.

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In order to utilize the flow of external aid resources effectively, the recipient African nations have developed a variety of cooperative mechanisms. Increasingly, they have recognized the need for well defined development plans to identify their priority requirements for external aid and as a basis for communicating with multi-donor groups. The smaller countries, many of which have few resources, have founded regional organizations to support collaborative approaches to problems. Cooperative institutions such as the African Development Bank, the Association of African Universities, and the West Africa Rice Development Association have emerged as important mechanisms for applying external aid to multi-nation programs.

The Consultative Groups are especially important mechanisms for aid coordination. The United States participation in World-Bank led Consultative Groups in nine countries: Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia, Zaire, and the East Africa Community States of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. These Consultative Groups meet regularly, foster continuing coordination among donors, and provide a multi-donor forum in which recipient countries present their development plans and priorities. Consultative Groups are also being organized functionally and geographically for other African countries, e.g. transport for Central Africa and livestock development for Africa in the region south of the Sahara. In addition to participating in these Consultative Groups, A.I.D. meets with other international donors and cooperative countries and with African regional organizations to develop programs, for example, on livestock development, cereals production, university training, and transportation.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

As Africa faces the future, with a growing population, burgeoning urban centers, and limited resources in many areas, agricultural productivity must be increased. Although no critical food shortages exist today, except in some areas of Central West Africa, growth in the agriculture sector is below potential levels. If daily life is to be improved for the vast majority of Africans greater agricultural productivity must be stimulated. Increased productivity

will mean more and better food, more jobs in agriculture and related industry, and more revenue for the economies.

While major problems exist in this sector, the capacity for increased production is developing. Over the last decade, new strains of food crops have been introduced, including wheat in North Africa, rice in West Africa and corn in East Africa. The institutional base for research and educational programs has expanded. A new international agriculture research institution, located in Nigeria, will link to an emerging world-wide research network. Programs to provide support to the farmers -- seed multiplication, credit, irrigation -- are underway. Livestock development schemes including regional agreements on pricing, marketing, health and customs administration are being initiated. Countries like Kenya and Ethiopia are starting broad rural development programs which include transport, health, and education services, in order to enhance rural life, reduce the flow of people to urban areas, and stimulate increased productivity.

During FY 1973 A.I.D. assistance will continue to focus on the major problems in the area of livestock and food crop production:

- (1) elimination of bottlenecks to increased production in order to increase farmer and governmental income,
- (2) expansion of research in tropical agriculture, adaptation of new seeds and prevention of animal diseases,
- (3) continued support for development of training institutions and trained personnel to manage and staff programs.

Livestock - One of Africa's greatest assets is its livestock but quality is poor and the supply does not meet demand. Problems of disease, shortages of feed and water, lack of adequate marketing methods and inadequate management capacity inhibit the realization of Africa's full potential for livestock production. Increased production means increased consumption levels for Africans and increased revenue from meat and meat products exports.

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A.I.D. is assisting major livestock production programs in countries of Central West Africa and Eastern Africa and more limited programs in North and Southern Africa. Our technical and capital assistance supports integrated programs which address the broad range of problems hindering increased production.

In Central West Africa, we are assisting the Entente Council (Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, Togo) through its Livestock Community to develop international agreements and regional marketing facilities to promote livestock production. The Community will seek common arrangements on pricing, customs, health, and other standards. Some initial agreements have already been reached. A.I.D. will be assisting a similar regional effort involving the Lake Chad Basin Commission. The promotion of these cooperative efforts should help improve farmer earnings in this major livestock belt of Africa while meeting the growing demand for meat and meat products in the coastal areas of West Africa.

In East Africa, A.I.D. is continuing support for projects in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Ethiopia to stimulate improved range management, disease control, and marketing mechanisms. In Uganda a comprehensive program to upgrade the livestock industry is underway to help diversify the agricultural economy. Progress has been achieved in clearing grazing land from diseases carried by the tsetse fly, and increasing the quantity of livestock and the production of milk and beef. In FY 1972 A.I.D. authorized a \$3 million loan to expand livestock ranches infrastructure. In Kenya, assistance is being initiated to develop range-land and water resources to increase production to meet growing domestic consumption needs and to expand exports.

A major development for the African livestock sector is the planned creation of an international livestock research institute. Assisted by a consortium of private and governmental donors, this institute will have branches in West and East Africa. The institution should eventually become the center of cooperative research programs in all aspects of livestock production in Africa as well as become a vital link in a world-wide network of research centers.

Food Crop Research and Production - The introduction of new crop varieties and cultivation techniques, improved land utilization and national marketing systems, along with adaptive research programs, are prerequisites to increasing food crop production throughout Africa. A.I.D. is concentrating its efforts primarily on food grains. During FY 1973 technical assistance funds will provide continued support for the accelerated wheat program in North Africa, the improved corn, sorghum, and millet research efforts in East and West Africa, and rice research in West Africa. A.I.D. is also contributing to the major crop research programs of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria. The Institute, assisted by private and government donors, is comparable to research centers in Mexico, the Philippines, and Columbia and supports long-range research in improved and more nutritional varieties, soil and crop management, and plant protection in tropical agriculture.

The small countries of Central and West Africa (e.g. Mali and Mauritania) are among the poorest countries of the world. In this region, A.I.D. has undertaken a major program of assistance to expand food grain production.

Regional organizations are establishing grain stabilization programs to cover many of the 17 small countries of the region. Capital, technical, and P.L. 480 assistance is planned for FY 1973 to continue support for these programs. The focus is on helping these countries establish price incentives, storage and distribution facilities, and marketing mechanisms to encourage greater production.

In the same area, A.I.D. and other donors are supporting the West African Rice Development Association to encourage research on all aspects of rice production and marketing. Increasing production through better seed varieties and agronomic practices can end the need to import large amounts of rice each year.

In East Africa, A.I.D. will increase assistance to the Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization (EAAFR) to support expanded research programs. The EAAFR is concentrating on adaptive food grains research for the member

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states of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. Research may also include rice and food legumes. Its efforts support national programs in the member states, and its research will also be linked to programs of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA).

In North Africa, large-scale production of Mexican wheat varieties is underway. While the goal of self-sufficiency has not been attained in either Tunisia or Morocco, the dependence upon wheat imports is declining. Concentrated efforts are still needed to increase the availability of technical skills and of inputs such as water and fertilizer. A new project to expand irrigated land is being initiated in Tunisia.

Increased Productive Capacity - In FY 1973 greater emphasis will be given to supporting major, innovative programs to stimulate increased output in the agriculture sector. Emphasis will be on campaigns to increase production of particular crops or in selected pilot areas. Stimulating greater output requires the availability of a broad range of resources -- water, seeds, credit, equipment, storage and marketing facilities and roads. A.I.D. will provide capital and technical assistance for these intensive programs, particularly in North and East Africa.

Agricultural sector loans are planned for three countries: Morocco, Tanzania, and Zaire. These loans will provide the commodities to support production campaigns. In Morocco, the sector loan will provide funds to assist such activities as dry land farming, livestock production, and development of grain storage facilities. In Tanzania, the loan will provide foreign exchange for the import of goods for agricultural development as well as support for agricultural credit. In Zaire, a loan will be considered to provide agricultural equipment, feeder roads, and other requirements. A sector loan to Ethiopia in FY 1972 will provide agricultural commodities and local cost support for pilot area production campaigns expected to double commercial output.

In Kenya, several technical assistance activities are designed to strengthen credit institutions, develop rural

water schemes, and assist experimental rural development efforts. The latter, in the Vihiga district, includes farming, rural industries, non-formal education, feeder road development, and health and family planning. These activities are part of Kenya's efforts to increase production by one-third in five years and to provide viable alternatives to urban migration. In the Southern Africa region -- Lesotho and Swaziland -- A.I.D. also will participate in multi-donor assisted efforts to develop land and water resources in these poor agricultural societies.

EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING

Africans are seeking the capacity to manage their own development efforts and to eliminate dependence on foreign experts. Considerable progress has been made in the last decade to foster and expand the educational systems, especially at the secondary and higher education levels. Today young Africans are graduating from indigenous institutions in increasing numbers, meaning that fewer need attend undergraduate colleges in the United States under A.I.D. auspices. However, severe shortages of skilled technical and managerial manpower still necessitate the presence of large numbers of foreign personnel in operational positions in many countries. As the institutional base expands, greater attention needs to be focused on improving the quality and kind of education available. A major challenge is to develop relevant curricula and educational techniques which relate to the jobs and practical needs of Africans.

In FY 1973, the A.I.D. program in this sector will address these problems by:

- (1) assisting institutions of higher education and programs of practical training to expand the skilled manpower base;
- (2) expanding public service training opportunities to improve the capacity of Africans to plan and manage development programs; and

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- (3) providing technical and professional personnel to perform initial operational services.

Higher Education Training - A.I.D. continues to assist advanced education institutions which must supply Africa's needs for skilled manpower. In Ethiopia and the Southern Africa region, we are sharing costs of academic personnel for university faculties while African staff is being trained. The two universities--Haile Selassie I University and the University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland--are receiving technical and capital assistance from other donors. In Uganda and Nigeria, we are initiating efforts to develop and improve training of school teachers and administrators. As noted above, substantial assistance is being provided to develop agricultural faculties and schools throughout Africa.

College level education can increasingly be provided within Africa instead of sending students abroad. We are encouraging the Association of African Universities to expand its program of scholarships for college training within Africa. In FY 1972, 800 students will be supported by these scholarships. The first students enrolled in the program are now being employed by universities, ministries, and agricultural organizations. A.I.D. also provides funds for graduate and some undergraduate training in the United States. A.I.D.'s support for training young Africans is part of a larger effort contributed to by many other donors. The manpower shortage is so severe that multi-donor participation is essential if the need is to be met.

A.I.D. also is helping improve curricula at several levels of education. In FY 1973 A.I.D. will initiate curricula improvement efforts for engineering education in Tunisia and science education in the Southern Africa region. We will continue efforts to improve mathematics and science education in several countries.

Development Administration - While larger numbers of skilled personnel are needed, there is also an immediate need to upgrade and professionalize the existing cadres of public servants in Africa. A.I.D. is expanding its assistance to help train public servants and strengthen training institutions. Emphasis is on introducing modern management tools and integrated approaches to planning and management.

In Nigeria, we are assisting the University of Ife to develop the capacity to train middle-level and top officials in development economics and project analysis. In Central West Africa we are supporting similar training for technicians engaged in rural development at the community level. The training includes both academic study and field work related to extension services, cooperatives, and self-help activities. In Ethiopia and Ghana, we support training to strengthen the capacity of planning and finance ministries. Skilled staff are needed in these ministries to work with problems of investment, foreign trade, taxation, and industrial development. In Liberia, we are assisting the creation of a national institute which is to become the central training, research and consultant facility for the public service.

In recent years primary objective of A.I.D. assistance has been to support regional cooperation among African states, especially the smaller countries. As these regional organizations have been formed, developing and maintaining their operational competency has become a major problem. A.I.D. is assisting the East African Community to upgrade its staff and improve its capability to perform some of the services -- storage and retrieval of data, research, and common market operations -- assigned to it by the three East African countries. A.I.D. is also assisting regional organizations in Central and West Africa to help them overcome common weaknesses in planning and management. A combination of advisors, training, and equipment is provided. A.I.D. is now exploring with countries in this region and other donors the possibility of expanding middle-level management training.

Expanding Non-Formal Training Opportunities - Formal education systems alone cannot respond to the pressing needs of African development. Frequently, formal, academic education is not needed to enhance an individual's participation in development. What is needed is functional knowledge and practical skills. We have initiated skills training projects in Nigeria and Ghana and in FY 1973 initiate similar projects in Kenya and Ethiopia. The projects are patterned after the Opportunities Industrialization Center's programs in the United States. This training seeks to provide middle-level job training for the unemployed in urban centers under

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programs directed by local groups. We will also add components to our rural development projects in Ethiopia and Kenya to experiment with several approaches to non-formal education.

Continued support is planned for the African American Labor Center (AALC) which seeks to improve trade union leadership and programs. Within their programs, there is emphasis on training of workers in manual skills and upgrading semi-skilled workers.

Meeting Short-Term Manpower Needs - The training programs supported by A.I.D. and other donors will take time to produce skilled cadres of technicians. In the short-run, critical manpower needs exist which can only be met by foreign personnel. In many of the projects assisted by A.I.D., operational personnel are provided to fill positions vital to sustaining priority efforts. In some of the smaller Southern African countries, the shortage of educated, trained and experienced personnel is a most serious restraint to governmental operations. For this area in FY 1973, A.I.D. will consider a new project to provide contract personnel for key administrative and technical operations. These personnel will fill positions while training local personnel to replace them as soon as possible.

TRANSPORTATION

In FY 1973 about one fourth of our development loan request will be utilized for transport activities. In most of Africa the lack of adequate transportation facilities is a severe impediment to development. To realize the continent's potential, transportation networks must be developed which will serve the internal requirements of the countries and open up remote areas of the continent for the movement of agricultural, mineral, forest and other products for sale in international markets.

Proposed capital assistance to the development of transport facilities in FY 1973 includes participation with a consortium of international agencies and other bilateral donors in financing the Gabon Railroad which will service the export of forest products and provide the first segment of a transport system to export rich mine deposits

in the interior. In the Lake Chad Basin area A.I.D. will support engineering studies as a prerequisite for the development of regional road links in the important agricultural area south of Lake Chad which will foster regional economic development and growth of trade in the area. A Rural Road loan is also planned for Ethiopia to develop a feeder road system into potentially productive rural areas to stimulate commercial trade.

About 23% of the Nigerian Development Plan Budget is allocated for transportation. In FY 1973 A.I.D. is considering a \$15 million transportation sector loan which, together with local resources, will facilitate further development identified in the Government's four-year plan. The loan would provide for improved transport infrastructure in support of expanded agriculture and livestock production. Greater rural income, as a long-term result, will have a salutary effect on the problems of unemployment, food prices, and income distribution -- all of which are key developmental issues in Nigeria.

In Southern Africa, we are planning a loan to assist in building major access roads for the Malibamatso water resources development project, which is receiving substantial support from the IBRD.

POPULATION AND HEALTH

Extending public health services is one of Africa's greatest social needs. There is also growing awareness of the problems of rapid population growth and the need to include family planning activities in health services. Existing medical facilities personnel are inadequate to serve the widely dispersed rural peoples of Africa. The severe shortage of personnel is heightened by their concentration in the urban areas, leaving most rural residents with practically no access to modern health care.

Preventive Health Care - A.I.D. is now able to terminate its successful assistance to the major campaigns against measles and smallpox in 20 countries of West Africa and is shifting greater emphasis toward broad preventive health care programs. Through utilization of the system and facilities developed under the measles/smallpox program, A.I.D. plans to initiate an activity in FY 1973 to develop

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a low cost health delivery system to service the needs of the people in Central and West Africa, the poorest region of the continent. A.I.D. will also continue to assist a project in Central Africa to help health ministries upgrade the staffs of their mobile health care units and develop new techniques and training methods for rural health workers. In FY 1972 A.I.D. began assistance to develop a Center for Health Sciences as part of the University of Cameroon. The Center will help stimulate public health delivery systems and train personnel to serve rural areas. Its services include family planning and maternal and child health care.

A.I.D. will also continue other health projects which support a food fortification and nutrition program in Tunisia, a National Medical Center which is the nucleus of national health care programs in Liberia, and a malaria control program in Ethiopia.

Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning - Many African countries have recognized that maternal/child health care, combined with basic information about child spacing and limitation of family size may provide a means to address long-range population growth problems. A.I.D. has responded by substantially increasing assistance to expand maternal and child health services and to broaden them to include family planning information. African governments are feeling the impact of the youthful population caused by recent rapid population growth, particularly in the form of demands for education and job opportunities. These demands increase budgetary pressures on the meager resources of most of these countries.

A.I.D. is assisting maternal and child health programs in many countries. These projects include efforts to establish units in health ministries for these programs, establish

training centers, and preparation of analyses of how to incorporate these services on a low-cost basis into national health programs. In addition to the previously mentioned University Center for Health Services in the Cameroon, other projects will continue or be initiated in Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, and Uganda.

In Tunisia, A.I.D. is participating in multi-donor support for the national family planning program. We approved a \$3 million program grant to finance local costs in conjunction with IBRD assistance for constructing family planning centers. In Ghana, A.I.D. provides commodities to support the Family Planning Program and also is assisting a research project in rural areas to determine the cost-effectiveness of alternative means of extending health and family planning services.

In two countries, Kenya and Morocco, projects are underway assisting the governments to develop and test new measures for collection of population and demographic data. The information will provide a basis for planning national programs. Under a pilot regional project, smaller countries like Dahomey, Lesotho and Gambia are receiving assistance in developing maternal and child health-care services.

SELF-HELP FUND

Limited technical assistance funds will continue to be used to augment local resources for small, worthwhile projects supported by private or local organizations in African countries eligible for A.I.D. assistance. These programs range from \$5,000 to \$100,000 in each of up to 25 African countries.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT ECONOMIC PROGRAMS - SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY AREA AND COUNTRY
Fiscal Years 1971, 1972 and 1973

REGION: AFRICA

(in thousands of dollars)

TABLE I

COUNTRY	TOTAL			DEVELOPMENT LOANS			TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE			POPULATION			OTHER		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
AFRICA - TOTAL	176,141	163,074	173,209	99,622 [*]	93,400	100,000	58,136	55,300	62,725	(7,782) ^{**}	10,674	10,484	18,383	3,700	--
Regional Programs:															
Africa Regional	15,514	15,239	21,855	5,602	--	--	9,912	13,305	16,075	(5,602)	1,934	5,780	--	--	--
Central & West Africa	14,734	29,900	24,085	6,000	19,900	15,000	8,734	7,500	9,000	--	2,500	85	--	--	--
East Africa	9,043	5,805	1,600	7,600	4,500	--	1,443	1,305	1,600	--	--	--	--	--	--
Southern Africa	11,141	14,435	8,200	8,700	12,000	5,000	2,221	2,135	3,200	--	--	--	220 ^{c/}	300 ^{c/}	--
Country Programs:															
Ethiopia	20,380	19,425	16,550	14,930	15,000	11,000	5,450	4,385	5,350	(30)	40	200	--	--	--
Ghana	18,580	17,440	32,370	16,683	15,000	30,000	1,897	1,790	1,370	(643)	650	1,000	--	--	--
Kenya	2,138	2,150	2,835	141 ^{b/}	--	--	1,997	1,660	2,450	(141)	490	385	--	--	--
Liberia	5,470	4,710	3,709	222 ^{b/}	--	--	5,248	4,450	3,600	(222)	260	109	--	--	--
Morocco	12,289	1,605	17,055	10,889	--	15,000	1,400	1,190	1,580	(89)	415	475	--	--	--
Nigeria	32,611	24,830	23,870	5,000	13,000	15,000	9,448	8,430	8,500	--	--	370	18,163 ^{b/}	3,400 ^{b/}	--
Somalia	283 ^{g/}	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tanzania	3,061	1,900	6,400	800	--	4,000	2,261	1,900	2,400	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tunisia	12,954	17,200	3,150	10,858	11,000	--	2,096	2,250	2,150	(858)	3,950	1,000	--	--	--
Uganda	2,861	5,335	2,530	100 ^{b/}	3,000	--	2,761	2,120	2,100	(100)	235	430	--	--	--
Zaire	13,350	1,380	6,950	12,000	--	5,000	1,350	1,380	1,550	--	--	400	--	--	--
Self-Help Programs:															
Botswana	63	100	100	62 ^{b/}	--	--	59	100	100	(4)	100	100	--	--	--
Burundi	189	100	100	100	--	--	127	100	100	(62)	100	100	--	--	--
Cameroon	80	100	100	100	--	--	80	100	100	--	100	100	--	--	--
Central African Republic	100	100	100	100	--	--	100	100	100	--	100	100	--	--	--
Chad	130	100	100	100	--	--	130	100	100	--	100	100	--	--	--
Dahomey	127	100	100	27 ^{b/}	--	--	100	100	100	(27)	100	100	--	--	--
Gabon	50	100	100	100	--	--	50	100	100	--	100	100	--	--	--
Gambia	23	100	100	100	--	--	23	100	100	--	100	100	--	--	--
Guinea	63	100	100	100	--	--	63	100	100	--	100	100	--	--	--
Ivory Coast	25	100	100	100	--	--	25	100	100	--	100	100	--	--	--
Lesotho	37	100	100	100	--	--	37	100	100	--	100	100	--	--	--
Malagasy	90	100	100	100	--	--	90	100	100	--	100	100	--	--	--
Malawi	100	100	100	100	--	--	100	100	100	--	100	100	--	--	--
Mali	62	100	100	62 ^{b/}	--	--	60	100	100	(2)	100	100	--	--	--
Mauritania	15	100	100	100	--	--	15	100	100	--	100	100	--	--	--
Mauritius	52	100	100	52 ^{b/}	--	--	50	100	100	(2)	100	100	--	--	--
Niger	100	100	100	100	--	--	100	100	100	--	100	100	--	--	--
Rwanda	25	100	100	100	--	--	25	100	100	--	100	100	--	--	--
Senegal	50	100	100	100	--	--	50	100	100	--	100	100	--	--	--
Seychelles	--	100	100	100	--	--	--	100	100	--	100	100	--	--	--
Sierre Leone	93	100	100	100	--	--	93	100	100	--	100	100	--	--	--
Swaziland	50	100	100	100	--	--	50	100	100	--	100	100	--	--	--
Togo	100	100	100	100	--	--	100	100	100	--	100	100	--	--	--
Upper Volta	98	100	100	100	--	--	98	100	100	--	100	100	--	--	--
Zambia	10	100	100	100	--	--	10	100	100	--	100	100	--	--	--
Total Self-Help	(1,732)	1,700	2,050	(97) ^{b/}	--	--	(1,635)	1,500	1,800	(97)	200	250	--	--	--

a/ Supporting Assistance.
b/ Population Only.
c/ Contingency Fund.
d/ Included in Self-Help Total.

* Includes development loan funded grants for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.
** Funded from development loan funds.

g/ Funds programmed only for necessary expenses of winding up programs terminated under Section 617 of the Foreign Assistance Act.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY COUNTRY AND SECTOR
(in thousands of dollars)

REGION: AFRICA

TABLE II

COUNTRY	Total			Agricultural and Rural Development			Population and Health			Education and Manpower Training			Industry, Transportation and Urban Development			Non-Project Loans			Program Development and Support		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
ETHIOPIA	20,380	19,425	16,550	7,890	16,318	9,776	5,100	88	3,200	6,277	2,109	2,705	130	-	-	-	-	-	983	910	869
GHANA	18,580	17,440	32,370	1,001	673	36	643	650	1,000	213	593	759	176	66	-	16,040	15,000	30,000	507	458	575
KENYA	2,138	2,150	2,835	1,510	1,183	1,715	141	490	385	74	-	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	413	477	375
LIBERIA	5,470	4,710	3,709	310	257	376	1,301	1,568	1,351	1,134	1,134	349	1,716	801	770	-	-	-	1,009	950	863
MOROCCO	12,289	1,605	17,055	715	502	15,880	889	415	475	125	-	-	94	59	90	10,000	-	-	466	629	610
NIGERIA	32,611	24,830	23,870	3,919	10,705	2,847	2,500	-	370	2,006	5,305	3,153	2,974	-	15,000	15,000	6,000	-	6,212	2,820	2,500
TANZANIA	3,061	1,900	6,400	1,117	1,268	6,117	800	-	-	619	368	-	270	-	-	-	-	-	255	264	283
TUNISIA	12,954	17,200	3,150	726	11,879	985	1,110	4,230	1,215	445	425	350	-	26	-	10,000	-	-	673	640	600
UGANDA	2,861	5,355	2,530	1,771	4,281	1,719	100	235	430	685	475	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	305	364	268
ZAIRE	13,350	1,380	6,950	77	5	5,223	-	-	400	813	883	1,051	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	460	492	276
CENTRAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL	14,734	29,900	24,085	7,940	1,707	12,210	2,015	4,080	1,985	1,084	2,292	1,565	1,246	20,092	6,550	-	-	-	2,449	1,729	1,775
EAST AFRICA REGIONAL	9,043	5,805	1,600	562	342	705	-	-	-	333	797	740	7,600	4,500	-	-	-	-	548	166	155
SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL	11,141	14,435	8,200	2,240	420	940	-	-	-	1,190	1,550	1,810	7,350	12,060	5,000	-	-	-	361	405	450
AFRICA REGIONAL	15,514	15,239	21,855	1,791	1,590	1,650	5,607	1,934	5,780	6,365	7,867	7,075	1,075	855	3,300	-	-	-	676	2,993	4,050
SELF HELP	1,732	1,700	2,050	-	-	-	97	200	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,635	1,500	1,800
SOMALIA REPUBLIC	283	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283	-	-
Total	176,141	163,074	173,209	31,569	51,130	60,179	20,303	13,890	16,841	21,363	23,798	20,030	34,631	38,459	30,710	51,040	21,000	30,000	17,235	14,797	15,449

SUMMARY OF TECHNICIANS AND PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

TABLE III

REGION: AFRICA

Country	NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas) On Duty At Close of Year												NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS Programmed During Year								
	A.I.D. employed			Participating agency			Contractor technicians			Total			Non-contract			Contract			Total		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
AFRICA REGIONAL	22	45	48	1	1	-	91	123	135	114	169	183	33	69	72	1,408	1,367	1,234	1,441	1,436	1,306
CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL	25	29	32	42	23	9	21	44	67	88	96	108	9	13	181	11	8	82	20	21	263
EAST AFRICA REGIONAL	3	3	3	8	8	11	50	10	20	61	21	34	15	55	97	1	-	-	16	55	97
SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL	5	9	9	2	-	-	9	21	36	16	30	45	-	-	35	7	14	11	7	14	46
ETHIOPIA	30	20	16	6	5	4	62	74	102	98	99	122	187	152	135	3	-	-	190	152	135
GHANA	27	21	11	-	-	-	16	19	19	43	40	30	84	77	71	9	9	-	93	86	71
KENYA	13	10	11	7	7	8	10	22	32	30	39	51	17	14	24	-	-	4	17	14	28
LIBERIA	18	12	8	31	28	22	19	12	23	68	52	53	69	49	35	27	6	7	96	55	42
MOROCCO	22	16	14	2	-	-	12	14	16	36	30	30	13	13	22	-	4	6	13	17	28
NIGERIA	86	54	28	8	1	-	69	64	78	163	119	106	115	52	160	17	43	62	132	95	222
TANZANIA	9	8	9	-	2	5	28	25	44	37	35	58	39	56	88	3	-	-	42	56	88
TUNISIA	24	24	21	5	5	9	12	14	17	41	43	47	84	88	76	32	29	32	126	92	108
UGANDA	15	13	9	-	-	-	26	31	42	41	44	51	42	65	35	2	11	7	44	76	42
ZAIRE	19	17	16	-	-	-	6	-	10	25	17	26	62	62	65	-	-	-	62	62	65
Total.....	318	281	235	112	80	68	431	473	641	861	834	944	779	740	1,096	1,520	1,491	1,445	2,299	2,231	2,541

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

COUNTRY	POPULATION				HEALTH			EDUCATION					
	TOTAL (MID-1971)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	PERCENT IN URBAN AREAS		PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRI- CULTURE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	LIFE EXPEC- TANCY	INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STUDENTS				LITERACY RATE
			1960	1970					1960	1969	1960	1969	
	MILLIONS	PERCENT						YEARS		THOUSANDS	AS PERCENT 5-19 AGE GROUP	PERCENT	
Ethiopia	25.9	2.3	6	8	88	71,800	40	162	260	612 ^{a/}	4	7 ^{a/}	5
Ghana	9.3	3.2	23	31	56	13,300	45	122	686	1,458	30	50	25
Kenya	11.6	3.4	7	10	88	7,800	48	126	808	1,411	26	33	20-25
Liberia	1.6	3.0	n.a.	9	80	13,100	42	143	57	137 ^{b/}	16	30 ^{b/}	9
Morocco	16.4	3.3	29	35	54	13,300	51	145	882	1,411 ^{a/}	20	25 ^{a/}	14
Nigeria	56.5	2.5	18	23	80	24,000	41	157	3,079	2,837 ^{c/}	20	16 ^{c/}	25
Tanzania	13.6	2.7	5	7	95	29,000	39	168	478	810	13	17	15-20
Tunisia	5.4	2.7	41	43	63	7,300	52	120	509	992 ^{a/}	38	52 ^{a/}	30
Uganda	10.1	2.9	5	8	89	8,600	47	124	600	775	26	23	20
Zaire	18.2	2.4	11	16	69	27,700	48	115	1,611	2,510 ^{c/}	34	43 ^{c/}	15-20

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are most recent information available. Data for developing countries often represent approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise measurements, and may not be fully comparable between countries.

n.a. - Not available.

a/ - 1968. b/ - 1970. c/ - 1967. Civil war period in Nigeria.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

11

COUNTRY	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT				AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE				
	TOTAL GNP 1971 ^{a/}	PER CAPITA GNP 1971 ^{a/}	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1966-71		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1966-71		EXPORTS (F.O.B.)		MAIN EXPORTS	IMPORTS (C.I.F.)	
			TOTAL GNP	PER CAPITA GNP	TOTAL	PER CAPITA	1966	1971 EST.		1966	1971 EST.
	\$ MILLIONS	DOLLARS	PERCENT		PERCENT		\$ MILLIONS		ITEM	\$ MILLIONS	
Ethiopia	1,810	70	2.3	1.5	2.6	0.4	111	125	Coffee	162	190
Ghana	2,540	272	2.6	-0.5	1.3	-1.9	268	375	Cocoa	352	510
Kenya	1,660	142	6.7	2.9	2.2	-1.2	255	300	Coffee; tea	345	530
Liberia	352 ^{b/}	231 ^{b/}	n.a.	n.a.	4.4	1.1	150	250	Iron ore; rubber	114	157
Morocco	3,515	215	6.3	2.9	8.8	5.5	428	500	Phosphates	477	690
Nigeria	5,800 ^{b/}	105 ^{b/}	n.a.	n.a.	0.4	-2.1	793	1,600	Petroleum and products	718	1,500
Tanzania	1,330	100	5.2	2.5	-0.2	-2.9	250	275	Coffee; cotton	226	375
Tunisia	1,320	246	4.6	1.8	9.9	7.0	140	200	Phosphates; petroleum	250	330
Uganda	1,323	131	4.5	1.5	1.5	-1.6	217	275	Coffee; cotton	166	240
Zaire	2,040	112	5.6	3.1	6.0	3.5	465	730 ^{b/}	Copper	337	540

n.a. - Not available.

^{a/} - Estimates based on 1970 prices and exchange rates. ^{b/} - 1970.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

III

REGION: AFRICA

COUNTRY	GOLD & FOREIGN EXCHANGE ^{a/}			CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES ^{b/}							
				EXPENDITURES						DOMESTIC REVENUES	
				TOTAL		DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
				AMOUNT		AMOUNT		AS % OF GNP ^{c/}			
	1969	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
\$ MILLIONS			\$ MILLIONS				PERCENT		\$ MILLIONS		
Ethiopia	72	71	58	236	263	45	41	2.6	2.7	186	208
Ghana	76	53	57	428	485	45	39	1.8	1.5	480	412
Kenya	170	220	171	330	418	16	20	1.0	1.2	275	331
Liberia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	60	62	4	4	1.1	n.a.	67	67
Morocco	114	141	176	862	908	108	121	3.2	3.4	681	696
Nigeria	135	224	432	1,274	1,373	441	300	7.6	n.a.	1,061	1,332
Tanzania	80	65	60	284	337	18	24	1.4	1.8	221	232
Tunisia	37	60	148	412	441	22	24	1.8	1.8	324	341
Uganda	52	57	44 ^{d/}	211	272	24	26	1.9	2.0	152	180
Zaire	198	185	153	714	757	105	117	5.4	5.7	631	576

n.a. - Not available.

a/ - Official reserves, gross basis, end of year. End 1971 gold is valued at \$38 an ounce and foreign exchange at realigned exchange rates.

b/ - Converted at 1970 exchange rates; 1971 data are estimates.

c/ - Derived from current price data.

d/ - June.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

1A

COUNTRY	POPULATION				HEALTH			EDUCATION					
	TOTAL (MID-1971)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	PERCENT IN URBAN AREAS		PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRI- CULTURE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	LIFE EXPEC- TANCY YEARS	INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STUDENTS				LITERACY RATE PERCENT
			1960	1970					1960	1968	1960	1968	
	MILLIONS	PERCENT						THOUSANDS	AS PERCENT 5-19 AGE GROUP				
CENTRAL-WEST AFRICA													
Cameroon	5.9	2.1	14	20	84	25,300	50	110	484	937	31	50	10-15
Central African Rep ..	1.5	2.2	14	25	90	30,300	40	165	70	172	16	33	5-10
Chad	3.8	2.3	4	8	92	72,000	37	179	74	190	8	15	5-10
Dahomey	2.6	2.2	12	17	84	30,000	42	149	94	154 ^{a/}	14	18 ^{a/}	20
Gabon	0.5	1.2	12	21	84	5,900	37	185	60	97	43	64	12
Gambia	0.4	2.0	8	10	86	18,700	47	125	9	21	8	16	10
Guinea	4.0	2.3	8	11	85	41,600	41	216	106	209	11	15	5-10
Ivory Coast	4.3	2.8	15	21	86	17,300	41	154	250	477	24	33	20
Mali	5.2	2.5	10	12	90	37,000	40	190	70	203	4	11	5
Mauritania	1.2	2.2	2	2	90	30,000	44	155	12	28 ^{a/}	4	9 ^{a/}	1-5
Niger	4.0	3.0	3	3	96	53,400	42	148	28	87	3	7	5
Senegal	4.0	2.4	22	26	74	15,300	41	156	141	295 ^{a/}	12	22 ^{a/}	5-10
Sierra Leone	2.7	2.2	12	14	75	16,600	44	136	95	167	11	18	10
Togo	1.9	3.6	10	16	79	19,800	40	163	109	206	20	32	5-10
Upper Volta	5.2	1.7	4	5	87	85,000	37	181	60	110	4	7	5-10
SOUTHERN AFRICA													
Botswana	0.6	2.2	21	22	91	16,900	44	175	37	86 ^{b/}	19	39 ^{b/}	20
Lesotho	1.1	1.9	1	2	n.a.	26,300	41	137	139	185	43	50	n.a.
Malawi	4.6	2.5	3	5	81	44,700	41	119	288	345	23	23	22
Swaziland	0.4	2.9	3	4	60	7,700	44	168	36	72 ^{b/}	29	45 ^{b/}	36
Zambia	4.3	2.9	16	22	81	11,200	44	159	293	656	28	47	15-20

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are most recent information available. Data for developing countries often represent approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise measurements, and may not be fully comparable between countries.

n.a. - Not available.

a/ - 1967. b/ - 1969.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

11A

COUNTRY	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT		AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE					GOLD & FOREIGN EXCHANGE ^{b/}		
	TOTAL GNP 1970 ^{a/}	PER CAPITA GNP 1970 ^{a/}	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1966-71		EXPORTS (F.O.B.)		MAIN EXPORTS	IMPORTS (C.I.F.)		1969	1970	1971
			TOTAL	PER CAPITA	1966	1970		1966	1970			
	\$ MILLIONS	DOLLARS	PERCENT		\$ MILLIONS		ITEM	\$ MILLIONS		\$ MILLIONS		
CENTRAL-WEST AFRICA												
Cameroon	990	170	2.7	0.6	145	226	Cocoa; coffee	146	242	48	81	74
Central Afr. Rep.	200	135	n.a.	n.a.	31	31	Diamonds; cotton; coffee	35	34	1	1	0.2
Chad	259	70	n.a.	n.a.	26	28	Cotton; livestock	48	62	1	2	11
Dahomey	235	94	2.7	0.6	11	33	Palm kernels & products	33	64	8	16	25
Gabon	209	630	n.a.	n.a.	105	121	Petroleum; wood; manganese	66	80	5	8	15
Gambia	46	125	n.a.	n.a.	17 ^{c/}	16 ^{c/}	Peanuts & products	20 ^{c/}	17 ^{c/}	8	15	25
Guinea	315	80	4.5	2.9	52 ^{d/}	54 ^{d/}	Alumina	47	70 ^{d/}	6	8	10 ^{e/}
Ivory Coast	1,424	338	6.1	3.3	311	469	Coffee; wood; cocoa	258	388	71	105	90
Mali	510	100	2.1	-0.2	13	35	Livestock; cotton	36	42	1	1	2
Mauritania	180	154	n.a.	n.a.	69	90	Iron ore	23	47	4	3	8
Niger	315	82	1.0	-2.0	35	32	Peanuts ; livestock	45	58	7	19	34
Senegal	700	178	3.0	0.5	150	152	Peanuts & products	160	193	8	22	29
Sierra Leone ...	425 ^{f/}	160 ^{f/}	2.3	0.2	83	103	Diamonds	100	116	35	35	40
Togo	267	144	4.4	1.8	36	55	Cocoa; phosphates	47	64	26	35	41
Upper Volta	305	60	1.5	0.2	16	18	Livestock; cotton	38	47	23	36	43
SOUTHERN AFRICA												
Botswana	66	105	n.a.	n.a.	15	18 ^{g/}	Meat & products; diamonds	26	43 ^{g/}	0.5	0.5	1.0
Lesotho	94	90	n.a.	n.a.	6	5	Wool; livestock	32	32	0.5	-	0.4
Malawi	319	72	5.4	2.9	49	59	Tobacco; tea	86	99	21	29	33
Swaziland	90	215	n.a.	n.a.	54	73	Sugar; iron ore	34	62	1	-	-
Zambia	1,682	405	5.7	2.8	691	1,001	Copper	388	566	369	514	264

n.a. - Not available. E - Estimate.

^{a/} - Converted at 1970 exchange rates.

^{b/} - Official reserves, gross basis, end of year. End 1971 gold is valued at \$38 an ounce and foreign exchange at realigned exchange rates.

^{c/} - Fiscal year ending June 30.

^{d/} - Fiscal year ending September 30.

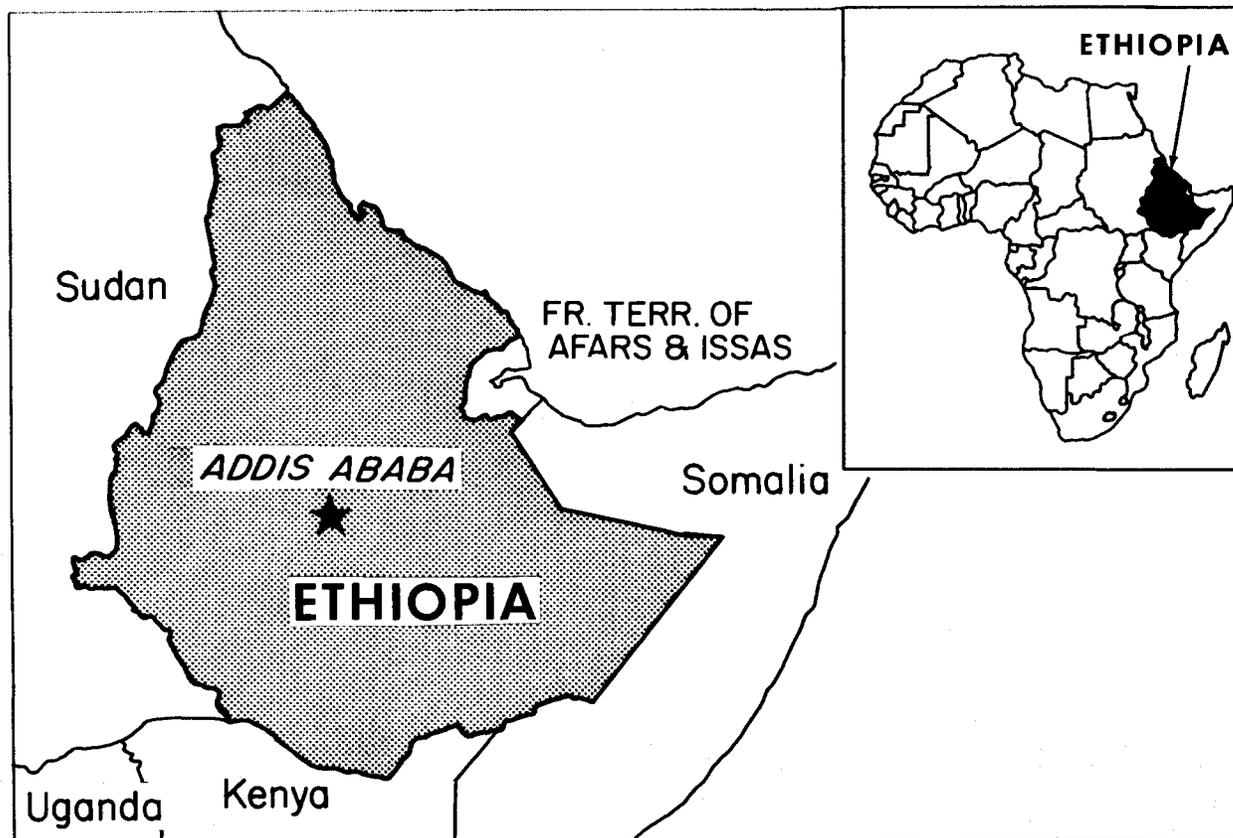
^{e/} - September.

^{f/} - Fiscal year beginning April 1.

^{g/} - 1969.

Ethiopia

Ethiopia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1971</i>)	25.9
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.3
Population in Urban Areas	8
(<i>Percent - 1970</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	88
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	70*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	40
People Per Doctor.	71,800
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	7
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1971 in 1970 prices and exchange rates.

ETHIOPIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Agricultural & Rural Development	Population & Health	Education & Manpower Training	Industry, Transportation & Urban Dev.	Non-Project Loans	Program Development & Support
<u>1971</u>							
Devel. Loans	14,900	6,300	4,900 ^{1/}	3,700	-	-	-
Tech. Assist.	5,450	1,590	170 ^{2/}	2,577	130	-	983
Population	30	-	30	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	20,380	7,890	5,100	6,277	130	-	983
<u>1972</u>							
Devel. Loans	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
Tech. Assist.	4,385	1,318	48	2,109	-	-	910
Population	40	-	40	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	19,425	16,318	88	2,109	-	-	910
<u>1973</u>							
Devel. Loans	11,000	8,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Tech. Assist.	5,350	1,776	-	2,705	-	-	869
Population	200	-	200	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16,550	9,776	3,200	2,705	-	-	869

^{1/} Excludes population grant programs.

^{2/} Funded from development loan funds.

Ethiopia has achieved some growth, but continues to face major challenges in achieving sustained development. Most important is the need to improve performance in the agriculture sector which has a significant, unrealized potential. The large labor force still needs training and jobs, and shortages of resources for investment remain a major restraint. Export development is important to generate foreign exchange to buy goods and services needed for development. To meet these problems, efforts are underway to improve planning and budgeting, diversify agriculture, and increase resource mobilization.

An IBRD-led Consultative Group has led to increasing coordination of foreign donor assistance. A.I.D. continues to be a major donor, but our share of total assistance is

declining. Other major donors are IBRD/IDA, Sweden, the United Kingdom, West Germany, France, and the UN.

FY 1973 A.I.D. PROGRAM

In FY 1972 and FY 1973, A.I.D. will continue to provide assistance for agricultural development, manpower training, health and population. In FY 1972, A.I.D. expects to authorize a development loan of \$15 million and is proposing \$11 million for loans in FY 1973, almost all to be devoted to agriculture and rural development. The FY 1972 and FY 1973 technical assistance programs are concentrated on manpower training and agriculture. A.I.D. will also support population-related maternal and child-health programs.

Agricultural and Rural Development

The Government of Ethiopia has identified agriculture as its priority development concern. Ethiopia has shown steady progress in increasing its resource flows to the agriculture sector. In FY 1972 self-financed capital expenditures on agriculture increased by 50 percent over FY 1971. This increase significantly exceeded the proportional amount of increases in domestic revenues. However, there is still insufficient generation of government revenues to provide the local currency needed for expanding agricultural activities. In FY 1972 A.I.D. is considering a \$15 million agriculture sector loan to help generate local currencies over a two-year period to finance expanded programs in selected rural areas. In FY 1973 A.I.D. will consider additional project loan assistance to finance grain production programs and rural road development. An additional loan for malaria control will continue efforts to reduce the debilitating disease in rural areas.

A.I.D. will assist Ethiopia to mobilize resources for an integrated program of agricultural production in selected areas. By integrating the many resources and services needed in a comprehensive program, the government will economize in the use of limited resources to stimulate production and increase farmer incomes. Other donors, including Sweden and IBRD/IDA, are supporting these programs in selected

ETHIOPIA

parts of the country, whereas A.I.D. is financing a project in the Ada region. Part of this effort is a previous A.I.D. loan providing capital for the Agriculture and Industrial Development Bank which makes loans to small farmers to purchase seed, fertilizer and other commodities. Another integrated project is being initiated at nearly 20 locations through the rural agriculture production project with support from A.I.D., Sweden, FAO, and IDA. A.I.D. plans to encourage similar integrated projects in other parts of the country, depending on the progress of current activities and the results of planning studies.

An A.I.D.-financed feasibility study concluded that grain production potential should be exploited for the domestic market and that pulses in particular have export potential. On the basis of these conclusions, A.I.D. is considering a project to develop and produce grain seeds for Ethiopian farmers and to stimulate production of pulses for export.

Livestock represents another major resource, but disease, seasonal shortages of water and forage, and inadequate marketing services impede development. A.I.D. will continue our assistance to a pilot project designed to overcome these problems as well as assistance under a regional project to eradicate rinderpest.

A.I.D. will also consider a new project to improve the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture's planning and programming unit, develop integrated programs, and perform sector analysis. A P.L. 480 Food for Work project assists in construction of rural roads, small dams, and in reforestation at the provincial level.

Education and Manpower Training

Problems in the education and training sector include a shortage of experienced university teachers and administrators, inadequate building space at Haile Selassie I University, dropouts from all levels of school, unemployment, and inadequate organization of public agencies. To help meet those needs, A.I.D. will continue to finance recruitment and salary supplements for up to 52 university personnel, experiments in urban vocational training and rural community education, training of economic and financial specialists, and assistance in organization and administration of the audit and customs agencies. A FY 1971 A.I.D. loan to Haile Selassie I University is now being used to construct a multipurpose building and a dormitory at the Addis Ababa campus, and classrooms and a dormitory at the College of Agriculture in Alemaya.

A.I.D.'s assistance to the education sector in the past included helping plan the integration of various colleges into the university, expansion of 16 secondary schools to include comprehensive curricula, and advisory services on management to the Ministry of Education.

The Peace Corps assists in secondary education and rural development.

Population and Health

Rapid population growth is a problem in Ethiopia. Although Ethiopian concern about family planning is very restrained, some interest has been indicated in the possibility of limited population programs in the context of public health at Haile Selassie I University and maternal/child health services in the municipalities of Addis Ababa and Asmara as well as in a few rural clinics of the Ministry of Public Health.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
Unliquidated as of 12/31/71

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
		Auth-ORIZED	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
663-H-012	Finance Ind & Ag Projects Two-Step	6/30/66	8/17/67	5 10	20 40	4 1	4 2-1/2	8,000	4,409	US \$		64
663-H-013	Malaria Eradication	5/31/67	10/23/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	5,800	5,747	US \$		130
663-H-013A	Malaria Eradication	6/27/69	11/20/69	10	40	2	3	3,000	2,518	US \$		-
663-H-013B	Malaria Eradication	4/30/71	6/9/71	10	40	2	3	4,900	-	US \$		-
663-H-014	University Expansion	6/17/68	6/17/69	10	40	2	2-1/2	1,000	319	US \$		1
663-H-015	Civil Aviation Improvements	6/27/69	9/24/69	10	40	2	3	10,000	5,467	US \$		73
663-H-016	Agricultural Sector	12/31/69	3/13/70	10	40	2	3	5,000	4,987	US \$		53
663-H-017	Highway Equip. Repair Fac.	11/18/69	3/24/70	10	40	2	3	3,500	209	US \$		-
663-H-018	Shashemene Ag. Development	5/28/70	4/20/71	10	40	2	3	2,100	-	US \$		-
663-H-019	Construct Dormitories	5/27/71	6/9/71	10	40	2	3	3,700	-	US \$		-
663-H-020	Development of Ag Sector	6/17/71	7/5/71	10	40	2	3	5,000	2,500	US \$		-
663-H-021	Agricultural Organization	6/28/71	11/8/71	10	40	2	3	1,300	-	US \$		-

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1971			Estimated FY 1972			Proposed Program FY 1973	Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72				
Agriculture and Rural Development													
Borana Pilot Range Development	663-11-130-112	1965	1973	1,564	1,450	114	261	305	70	148	-	1,973	
Ada District Development	* 663-55-130-162	1971	1978	425	-	425	30	50	405	129	1,669	2,253	
Grain/Pulses Production and Marketing	* 663-55-130-166	1973	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	540	1,397	1,937	
Rural Agricultural Development	* 663-55-130-167	1972	1978	-	-	-	340	45	295	85	1,390	1,815	
Agriculture Advisory Services	663-11-190-111	1965	1973	2,050	1,756	294	472	486	280	99	-	2,621	
Crop/Livestock Production	* 663-55-130-174	1973	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	370	980	1,350	
Agricultural Development Planning	* 663-11-190-172	1973	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	405	2,220	2,625	
Health													
Malaria Control	663-51-511-006	1958	1972	4,692	4,681	11	48	59	-	-	-	4,740	
Education and Manpower Training													
University General Support	* 663-11-660-138	1960	1976	4,484	3,008	1,476	1,459	1,473	1,462	1,775	3,740	11,458	
Economic and Financial Planning	663-11-750-116	1965	1974	853	554	299	384	287	396	248	464	1,949	
Customs Administration	663-11-750-147	1969	1974	247	205	42	121	159	4	124	108	600	
Government Budgetary Practices	663-11-750-158	1970	1973	345	148	197	145	157	185	58	-	548	
Opportunities Industrialization Center	* 663-13-670-175	1973	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	1,380	1,880	
Program Development and Support													
Feasibility Studies	663-55-190-176	1972	1972	175	-	175	215	290	100	-	-	390	
Technical Support	663-11-999-000	1953	cont.	8,164	8,121	43	910	913	40	869	cont.	cont.	
			Sub-Total T. A.				4,385	4,224	3,237	5,350			
Population													
Training in Maternal/Child Health Care	663-11-513-170	1971	1976	30	30	-	40	-	40	200	200	470	
*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.							Total (including population)			4,425	4,224	3,277	5,550

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
A.I.D. employed	30	20	16
Participating agency	6	5	4
Contractor technicians	62	74	102
Total	98	99	122

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
Non-contract	187	152	135
Contract	3	-	-
Total	190	152	135

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE ADA DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT	SECTOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-55-130-162	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 30 FY 72 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To demonstrate one manageable and replicable method for increasing the income and improving the conditions of life of large numbers of Ethiopian small-scale farmers. This program is designed to: increase substantially the agricultural production of 12,800 small farmers; develop the necessary institutions to change the agricultural economy of the area from a largely subsistence structure to a more productive market-oriented economy; develop dependable, convenient, and sanitary water supplies; improve the local road system; assist in the implementation of better tenancy conditions; assist with promotion of cooperative societies for marketing of produce and supply of inputs and credit.

Direct and indirect employment will increase as a result of new jobs for road building, well digging, transportation, marketing, and processing. It is expected that the project will demonstrate techniques that will permit the government to be increasingly responsive to the needs of local citizens.

A "package" of inputs will be tailored to the needs of the farmers in the area who are engaged primarily in wheat, teff, and barley production. This approach is expected to result in 100 percent increases in yields by 80 percent of the participating farmers at the end of 10 years. The project will employ "model leases" to help protect tenants and assure them of an equitable share of the benefits that accrue from the project.

The Ministry of Agriculture will staff the project with extension agents in the district and personnel recruited from agricultural schools. The Ministries of Community Development and Land Reform will assist in cooperative organization and land tenancy relations. The Ethiopian contribution is estimated at \$300,000 annually. A FY 1971 A.I.D. loan of \$1.3 million will provide agricultural and other equipment and commodities.

As cooperatives are developed at each of the ten service centers, the Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank will provide credit through them for use by the farmers. Prior to the initiation of the project, A.I.D. arranged for two contractors to examine economic and social conditions in the Ada district so as to have a firm basis for the course of action.

A new planned element of this project will be non-formal education. Typical subjects-usually slighted in formal schools-would be farm bookkeeping, work-oriented literacy, use of hand tools, nutrition, and soil conservation. Such training would be principally for farmers in the area but also for unemployed adults potentially employable in related village services. A.I.D. assistance would include part-time services of a technician, supplies, hand tools and local costs.

FY 1973 Program: \$45,000 for direct-hire project manager; a contract team of 6 funded in FY 1971; \$36,000 for four new participants in farm credit; \$20,000 for demonstration tools and supplies; \$28,000 for local goods and services.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/71	425	-	425								Contractor to be selected.
Estimated FY 72	30	50		U.S. Technicians	20	-	20	45	-	45	
Estimated through 6/30/72	455	50	405	Participants	-	-	-	36	-	36	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	10	-	10	20	-	20	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	28	-	28	
Proposed FY 73	129	1,669	2,253	Total Obligations	30	-	30	129	-	129	

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE GRAIN/PULSES PRODUCTION & MARKETING	SECTOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-55-130-166	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 31 FY 72 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To increase production of one or more grains such as maize, sorghum, or barley for domestic consumption as well as increase commercial production of pulses for export at prices competitive with world market prices. This is considered vital to achievement of the upcoming Fourth Five Year Plan goals in terms of export growth and diversification.

One of the major goals of the Ethiopian Third Five Year Development Plan (FY 1969-1974) is to increase grain production 3 percent annually. A related goal is to diversify exports by producing exportable commodities other than coffee. Production and marketing of grains were analyzed in depth as part of an earlier A.I.D.-financed Agro-Industrial Sector Survey. The analyses indicated that the desired increases in output and marketing are most likely to be achieved by a "package" approach giving appropriate attention to all necessary inputs including improved seed, fertilizer, credit, modern agronomic practices, market demand, and transportation. In some projects, Ethiopia is using the package approach to concentrate on agricultural improvement in a limited geographic area. This project proposes to apply the approach to two key commodity groups-grains and pulses. Thus the beneficial effects of the demonstration can be spread on a wider geographical base.

A feasibility study started in October, 1971 is analyzing Ethiopia's capacity to produce grain crops and pulses competitively in terms of international markets

and domestic demand. The first phase of the study, completed in January, 1972 reveals very favorable prospects for the production of selected pulses for export markets. The report indicates a possibility of adding some \$120 million to Ethiopian exports in ten years time. Phase II of the study, to be completed in Spring 1972, will provide the overall design for the project.

FY 1973 Program: \$45,000 for a direct hire project manager; \$460,000 will be needed to finance the first 18 months of services of a six-man contract team in the fields of crop production and research, agricultural credit, marketing, storage and processing and a project coordinator, plus some consultant services; \$15,000 to finance the advanced degree training of two new participants in farm management; \$15,000 to purchase demonstration commodities and equipment such as fertilizer, seed, chemicals and hand tools; \$5,000 for the procurement of local goods and services.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
Through 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 72	Estimated through 6/30/72	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973		
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
				U.S. Technicians				45	460	505	Experience, Inc. for feasibility study. Contractor for principal part of project to be selected.
				Participants				15	-	15	
				Commodities				15	-	15	
				Other Costs				5	-	5	
Proposed FY 73	540	1,397	1,937	Total Obligations				80	460	540	

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE RURAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	SECTOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-55-130-167	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 32 FY 72 AFR P,D,B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this project is to assist the government to (a) increase net income of tenants and small-holders (under 20 hectares) through the development of small-scale agriculture in selected areas of Ethiopia; (b) increase agriculture production for domestic consumption and export; (c) optimize rural employment; and (d) demonstrate the efficacy of the project methodology for replication throughout other areas of Ethiopia.

This "minimum package project", based mainly on experience gained in the Swedish-supported CADU project and the FAO-supported Freedom from Hunger fertilizer campaign, was designed by the government with Swedish assistance in CY 1970. The scheme involves the placement of Ethiopian five-man teams whose tasks are to carry out a "minimum package" seed and fertilizer demonstration, process credit applications, arrange for fertilizer and seed distribution, and assist in formation of trade centers in areas selected for their agricultural potential. Ultimately, it is intended that each minimum package area will have an established multipurpose farmer cooperative furnishing supervised credit for inputs and marketing services for its members. A cooperative union would eventually evolve throughout the country providing a mechanism for the export of marketable surpluses.

The project has a high Ethiopian priority. It is already operating in eleven areas reaching 3,366 farmers and involving over 5,500 hectares. The governments of

Sweden and Ethiopia are presently financing the capital costs as well as the major portion of personnel costs for the first two years of the project. This 10-year multi-donor project is expected to cost US \$36 million funded as follows: Ethiopian government and local farmers \$8 mil, IBRD \$22 mil, U.S. \$2 mil (first five years), and Sweden/FAO the remainder. The Ministry of Agriculture has organized a new department, Extension and Project Implementation, to manage the project.

An element of this project will be a non-formal education activity providing information and skills directly related to more productive farming, related employment and better community living. Typical subjects-usually slighted in formal schools-would be farm bookkeeping, work-oriented literacy, use of hand tools, nutrition, and soil conservation. Such training (considered experimental initially) would be principally for farmers participating in the areas but also for unemployed adults potentially employable on the project or in related village services. Part of the training might also be introduced into village school systems. A.I.D. assistance would include part-time services of a technician, supplies, hand tools, and local costs.

FY 1973 Program: \$45,000 for a direct hire project manager; five contract employees with an extension/agronomy background funded from FY 72 obligations; \$10,000 for hand tools and supplies; \$30,000 for the procurement of local goods and services.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Contractor to be selected.
Through 6/30/71	-	-	-								
Estimated FY 72	340	45		U.S. Technicians	-	340	340	45	-	45	
Estimated through 6/30/72	340	45	295	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	10	-	10	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	30	-	30	
Proposed FY 73	85	1,390	1,815	Total Obligations	-	340	340	85	-	85	

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE CROP/LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION	SECTOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-55-130-174	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To demonstrate the package method of increasing the income of farmers with small to medium-sized livestock herds and land holdings. In contrast to other package projects where the principal product is crops, this project will involve farmers in a specific livestock area. As part of the package, however, attention will also be given to crops for animal feed and for family consumption and cash sale.

The Minister of Agriculture has shown interest in locating this project in one of the less developed awrajas (subprovinces) in northern Ethiopia, possibly in Wallo Province or the Shire region of Tigre Province. Some of the fertile valleys in those provinces have recently been freed of malaria. As rainfall is erratic there, provision of water for livestock raising, crops, and human consumption will be an element of this project.

A prefeasibility study of the Shire region was performed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and Meat Board in 1971. It focused on a pasture area containing 6,000 residents plus 25,000 immigrants during time of harvest. Each family owns about 15 acres. The rainfall ranges from 16 to 24 inches annually. The Ethiopian government visualizes a Crop/Livestock Area Development project there improving the health of 4,500 head of cattle and stimulating production of 22,500 tons of sorghum and 3,500 tons of sesame annually. Two group ranches, a farm center, and two markets would be set up. The inputs would be technical services, credit, water, storage, dip tanks,

and roads. The needed investment over five years is estimated at \$3.6 million, comprising \$2.7 million from foreign assistance and \$0.9 million from the Ethiopian government, farmers, and banks.

It is anticipated that implementation of such a project will require AID funding of approximately \$1.3 million in grant funds for U.S. contract services and participant training. Design and implementation of this project will benefit from experiences gained from A.I.D.'s Borano Pilot Range Development, Ada District, and Rural Agricultural Development (Minimum Package) projects and from the Swedish-assisted project at Chilalo and the IBRD-assisted project at Wollamo.

An Ethiopian interministerial committee is expected to present a detailed project proposal to A.I.D. by early FY 1973.

FY 1973 Program: \$40,000 for a direct-hire project manager; \$300,000 will be needed to finance the first 18 months of services of a four-man contract team; \$25,000 to purchase demonstration commodities and equipment such as fertilizer, seed, chemicals, and hand tools; \$5,000 for the procurement of local goods and services.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Contractor to be selected.			
Through 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 72	Estimated through 6/30/72	Estimated Total Cost		Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
				U.S. Technicians			40	300	340	
				Participants			-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities			25	-	25	
				Other Costs			5	-	5	
Proposed FY 73	370	980	1,350	Total Obligations			70	300	370	

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	SECTOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-190-172	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ethiopian government ministries to attain the capability to identify, plan, implement, and evaluate agricultural development activities. This assistance is needed to help the Ethiopian government to (1) expand export earnings, (2) increase production to meet growing urban demand, (3) diversify agricultural production, and (4) increase peasant agricultural output and earnings and thereby improve the quality of rural life.

Specific activities of this project are fourfold: (a) help the Ministry of Agriculture achieve the established Ethiopian sector goals; (b) assist the Ministry of Agriculture to improve the capabilities of the Provincial Agricultural Offices to plan and implement local project activities; (c) assist the Ministry of Land Reform and Administration to attain the capability to plan programs which are designed to implement land use legislation and policy, i.e., land registration and adjudication, land development and administration, settlement, and land classification and taxation; and (d) assist development of a national agricultural planning capacity including the establishment of coordinating operational linkages among the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of National Community Development, the Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank, College of Agriculture, and various boards.

The purposes of this proposed project directly relate to the efficient implementation and continuing evaluation

of other joint A.I.D. and Ethiopian agricultural production projects including the Agricultural Sector Loans. The A.I.D. input will consist of contract technicians, who will operate as planners and at the same time give in-service training to Ethiopian officials, and also specialized participant training in the U.S. The project purposes are also related to multilateral efforts (primarily UNDP and IBRD) to improve the capabilities and capacities of the Planning Commission Office (in the Prime Minister's office) in the areas of national, regional, and sectoral planning as well as in the preparation and evaluation of capital projects.

FY 1973 Program: \$45,000 for a direct hire project manager; \$270,000 for six salary-supplemented contract technicians (four for the Ministry of Agriculture in the fields of agricultural planning, economics, project preparation and evaluation, and two for the Ministry of Land Reform, in the fields of land reform administration and legislation); \$85,000 for 10 new participants in various agricultural fields; \$5,000 for procurement of local goods and services.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 72	Estimated through 6/30/72	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973		
Proposed FY 73	405	2,220	2,625	Total Obligations	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Contractors to be selected
				U.S. Technicians				45	270	315	
				Participants				85	-	85	
				Commodities				-	-	-	
				Other Costs				5	-	5	

PROJECT TITLE UNIVERSITY GENERAL SUPPORT	SECTOR EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-660-138	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 97 FY 72 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1960
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Haile Selassie I University (HSIU) to meet its planning goals for the period through FY 1976 in terms of enrollment, faculty expansion, and Ethiopian staff, particularly in those faculties which promise to make the largest contributions toward fulfilling Ethiopia's manpower requirements (e.g., agriculture, development administration, and education).

The project supports the University's long-term plans. It will finance annually salary supplements of up to 52 U.S. personnel in University positions and 25 training starts per year for Ethiopians who will replace the U.S. staff.

The Ethiopian government provides \$5 million a year to HSIU for current expenses as well as the basic salaries and housing of U.S. personnel. A.I.D. loaned \$1.0 mil to HSIU in FY 1968 for books, equipment and architectural engineering services procured in FY 1969-1972 and \$3.7 million in FY 1971 for the construction of buildings. At HSIU the Medical School is assisted by the United Kingdom, the Institute of Building Technology and Medical School Pediatric Clinic by Sweden, the Engineering College by West Germany, and the College of Education by UNDP/UNESCO.

Enrollment has grown from 948 in 1961/62 to 3,457 in 1968/69 and about 5,000 in 1971/72. During the 10-year period, 1969-78, the university expects to graduate about 4,500 degree students, according to a recent ILO-Ethiopian manpower study. Most of those are being trained in

development-oriented subjects: 1,100 in public health and medicine, 1,000 in teaching, 600 each in agriculture, business, and science/engineering, 400 in the arts, and 200 in social work. Teaching staff in academic year 1972-73 is expected to number 515, over half of whom will be Ethiopian.

The University established in January 1972 an Institute for Development Research. It will work mainly on actual development problems submitted by Ethiopian ministries. Headed by a U.S.-educated Ethiopian biochemist, the institute is being assisted by a Ford Foundation advisor.

FY 1973 Program: \$45,000 for one direct-hire project manager; \$1,232,000 for 52 university personnel (28 new, 24 continuing) as well as recruitment and administration costs; \$485,000 for 20 new and 41 continuing participant programs; and \$13,000 for local procurement of goods and services, including research activities.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/71	4,484	3,008	1,476								TransCentury Corporation
Estimated FY 72	1,459	1,473		Cost Components							
Estimated through 6/30/72	5,943	4,481	1,462	U.S. Technicians	35	900	935	45	1,232	1,277	
				Participants	511	-	511	485	-	485	
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	13	-	13	13	-	13	
Proposed FY 73	1,775	3,740	11,458	Total Obligations	559	900	1,459	543	1,232	1,775	

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE OPPORTUNITIES INDUSTRIALIZATION CENTER	SECTOR EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 663-13-670-175	PRIOR REFERENCE -	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	

Project Target and Course of Action: This project will help prepare unemployed and unskilled Ethiopians, most of whom are from rural areas, for gainful employment. Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC)/Philadelphia, an organization which has had considerable success in major American cities, will assist OIC/Ethiopia in initiating a similar program. This will be a community action project which will rely heavily on local leadership and initiative.

The exact scope and size of the training problem is currently being planned. The trainees will probably include potential automobile technicians, electricians, brick masons, plumbers, carpenters, bakers, and hotel staff. Classes will range in size from 10-25, and the course will vary in length from 25 to 50 weeks.

The program will have a 3 to 6 month pre-vocational (feeder) component, designed to provide the trainees with basic educational and social skills as occupational tools for their vocations. Although the pre-vocational and vocational courses will be separately taught, the curriculum will be integrated, and instructional techniques will include trainee participation.

There is probably no more urgent socio-economic problem confronting metropolitan Addis Ababa and other urban centers today than that of finding productive work for the large numbers of unemployed and under-employed. Urban areas in Ethiopia have been increasing in population at a rate of about 6-8 percent as compared with the

estimated overall population growth of 2.2 percent.

A two-man OIC team, from the OIC/Philadelphia headquarters, is currently in Addis Ababa assisting OIC/Ethiopia in preparing a project proposal.

FY 1973 Program: \$500,000 will be needed to finance the first 18 months of services of up to a 10-man contract team; participant training for four Ethiopians at OIC/Philadelphia for six months; instructional and teaching aids and equipment; salaries for local hire project staff; and logistic support for the U.S. technician.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
Estimated FY 72					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Opportunities Industrialization Center
Estimated through 6/30/72				U.S. Technicians				-	430	430	
				Participants				-	12	12	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities				-	35	35	
Proposed FY 73	500	1,380	1,880	Other Costs				-	23	23	
				Total Obligations				-	500	500	

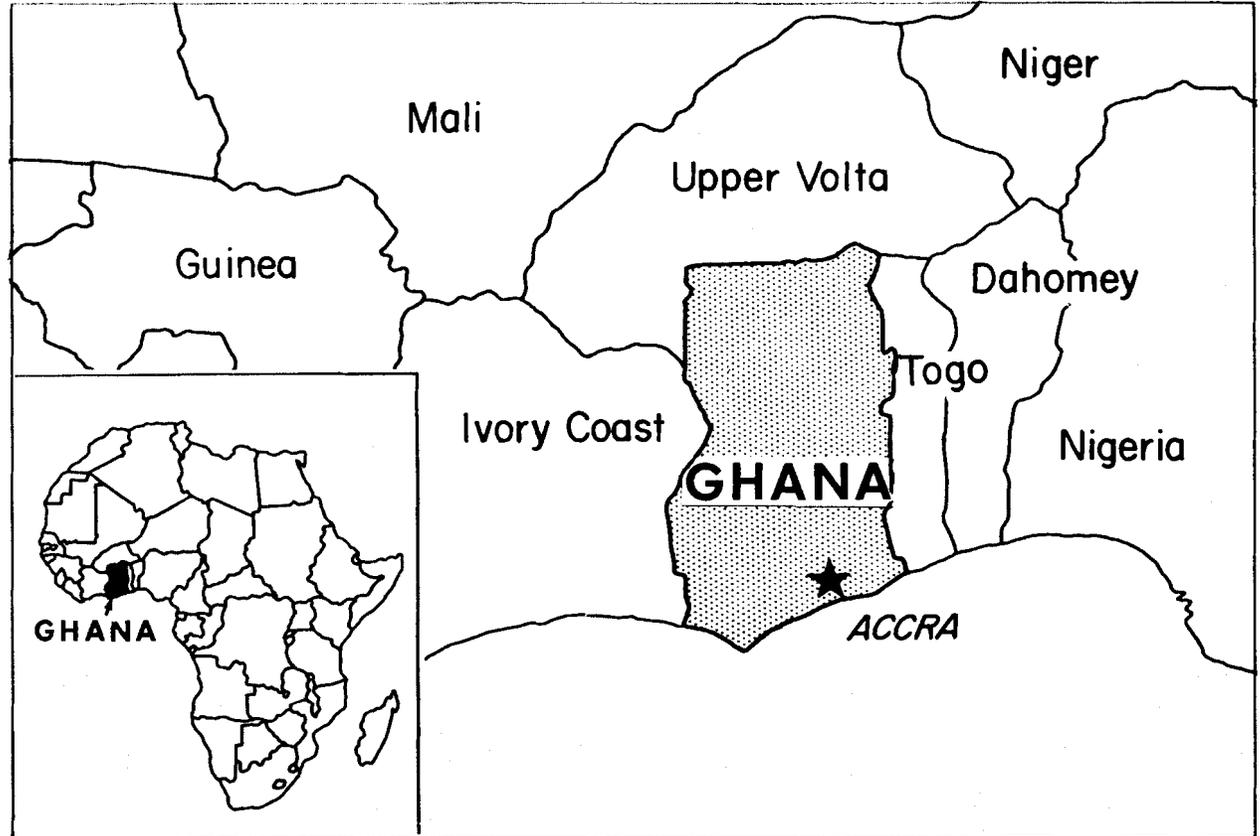
ETHIOPIA
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1970	1971	TOTAL 1946-1971	1946-1971	AND INTEREST		
A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE							
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	15.6	20.4	189.5	19.1	170.4		
Loans	10.6	14.9	90.8	19.1	71.7		
Grants	5.0	5.5	98.7	--	98.7		
(Supporting Assistance)	(--)	(--)	(3.3)	--	--		
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	1.3	0.9	26.4	2.1	24.3		
Title I - Total	--	--	6.1	2.1	4.0		
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	--	--	5.6	2.0	3.6		
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY-Planned for Country Use	--	--	0.5	0.1	0.4		
Loans	--	--	0.5	0.1	0.4		
Grants	--	--	--	--	--		
Title II - Total	1.3	0.9	20.3	--	20.3		
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVEL. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM	1.1	0.8	16.3	--	16.3		
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	0.2	0.1	4.0	--	4.0		
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	2.0	2.1	27.3	0.5	26.8		
PEACE CORPS	2.0	2.1	26.4	--	26.4		
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND	--	--	0.9	0.5	0.4		
OTHER	--	--	--	--	--		
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	18.9	23.4	243.2	21.7	221.5		
Loans	10.6	14.9	97.3	21.7	75.6		
Grants	8.3	8.5	115.9	--	145.9		
B. OTHER OFFICIAL							
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	--	--	25.2	19.8	5.4		
TOTAL ECONOMIC	18.9	23.4	268.4	41.5	226.9		
Loans	10.6	14.9	122.5	41.5	81.0		
Grants	8.3	8.5	145.9	--	145.9		
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA Approp.)	11.1	12.0	163.4	--	163.4		
Credit Sales (FMS)	--	--	--	--	--		
Grants	11.1	12.0	163.4	--	163.4		
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)	(0.4)	(1.1)	(8.2)	(--)	(8.2)		
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	--	--	6.0	--	6.0		
TOTAL MILITARY	11.1	12.0	169.4	--	169.4		
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY	30.0	35.4	437.8	41.5	396.3		
Loans	10.6	14.9	122.5	41.5	81.0		
Grants	19.4	20.5	315.3	--	315.3		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES				
	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1946-71	DONOR	CY 1969	CY 1970	CY 1960-70
TOTAL	<u>9.7</u>	<u>17.1</u>	<u>192.7</u>	TOTAL	<u>16.5</u>	<u>24.3</u>	<u>111.7</u>
IBRD - World Bank	--	--	97.8	Italy	2.8	9.5	44.7
Int'l Finance Corp.	0.6	*	14.1	Sweden	8.2	6.7	32.2
Int'l Dev. Association	6.6	9.5	44.5	Germany	3.9	5.2	25.7
UNDP - Special Fund	1.8	6.6	20.8	Other	1.7	3.0	8.1
UNDP - TA(CY)	0.6	0.7	9.9				
Other UN(CY)	0.1	0.3	5.6				
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1970 (Calendar Year)	--		
				1971 (Calendar Year)	84		
				Cumulative thru 1971	203		

*Less than \$50,000.

Ghana

Ghana



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1971</i>)	9.3
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	3.2
Population in Urban Areas	31
(<i>Percent - 1970</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	56
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	272*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	45
People Per Doctor	13,300
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	25
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	50
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1971 in 1970 prices and exchange rates.

GHANA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Agricultural & Rural Development	Population & Health	Education & Non-power Training	Industry, Transportation & Urban Dev.	Non-Project Loans	Program Development & Support
<u>1971</u>							
Devel. Loans	16,040	-	- ^{1/}	-	-	16,040	-
Tech. Assist.	1,897	1,001	-	213	176	-	507
Population	643	-	643 ^{2/}	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18,580	1,001	643	213	176	16,040	507
<u>1972</u>							
Devel. Loans	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	-
Tech. Assist.	1,790	673	-	593	66	-	458
Population	650	-	650	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17,440	673	650	593	66	15,000	458
<u>1973</u>							
Devel. Loans	30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000	-
Tech. Assist.	1,370	36	-	759	-	-	575
Population	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	32,370	36	1,000	759	-	30,000	575

^{1/} Excludes population grant programs.

^{2/} Funded from development loan funds.

In 1966, when the regime of the Kwame Nkrumah was deposed, Ghana was at a crisis point in terms of foreign exchange and external debt position, declining export earnings, excessive imports of non-essential goods, deficit spending, inflationary pressures, and a stagnant per capita GNP.

With assistance from the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, the US, and other donors, Ghana initiated actions to correct these serious problems in its economy. These included a stabilization program, devaluation, and debt rescheduling. However, basic problems persist, and have been further aggravated by a decline in the world market price of cocoa in 1971.

A new government, the National Redemption Council (NRC), which assumed power on January 13 of 1972, is attempting to come to grips with these difficult problems. Like the predecessor regime, it is seeking long term relief from its

overbearing short-and medium-term debt burden. The creditor countries and the NRC are actively considering how to resolve the current problem. A solution must take account of the need for debt relief measures along with the need to support long-term growth objectives.

External concessionary assistance to Ghana is coordinated by an IBRD-led Consultative Group. Since FY 1967, A.I.D. has been a major donor within the Consultative Group. Other major donors are the United Kingdom, Canada, West Germany, and the IBRD.

FY 1973 A.I.D. PROGRAM

The main objective of the A.I.D. program since 1966 has been to help Ghana meet its foreign exchange crisis. In recent years, commodity loans and P.L. 480 Title I Sales have financed raw materials, equipment, and machinery in an effort to maintain imports at a level consistent with a moderate rate of growth and development. Technical assistance has been provided to support agriculture, human resources development, and family planning/population programs. No decision has been made on providing the commodity loan proposed for FY 1972, pending settlement of the debt problems.

In FY 1973 we propose a program loan of \$30 million and P.L. 480 Title I and Title II programs by \$14.6 and \$1.3 million, respectively. A technical assistance project was initiated in FY 72 which is closely linked to the objectives of A.I.D.'s program loan assistance and the management of domestic resources. The project provides advisory services and training for development of skills in macro-economic planning and monetary and fiscal management for staff of the Ministry of Finance and other key government agencies.

Assuming settlement of the debt issue, other members of the Consultative Group (headed by the IBRD) are expected to increase their levels of aid, thus reducing the share of assistance provided by A.I.D.

A Technical Assistance program of \$1.4 million is planned to continue projects in the fields of agriculture, educa-

GHANA

tion and manpower training, and public safety. In addition, a population program of \$1 million is planned.

The Peace Corps has 285 Volunteers in Ghana. The program is concentrated in the educational sector.

Agricultural and Rural Development

A major hindrance to agricultural development in Ghana has been the lack of an adequate mechanism for analyzing policy problems and developing planning and programming procedures for establishing national programs in this sector. With assistance from A.I.D., the Ministry of Agriculture is now making a concerted effort to develop a functioning Planning and Coordination Unit (PCU). This is a primary step in developing a coordinated agriculture sector program - a high priority for the Government.

Another Ghanaian target is self-sufficiency in rice production. The PCU is developing the plans and programs required to achieve this goal, and one of the three AID-financed specialists funded under the national agriculture planning project is assisting in this effort.

A.I.D.'s past efforts in agriculture have been largely of an institution building character with emphasis on extension services and university level education. These A.I.D.-assisted projects are terminating as planned in FY 1972.

Manpower Training

In addition to the economic and financial management training mentioned above, A.I.D. is continuing an experimental effort to provide practical, vocational training for unemployed and underemployed persons. The project is being carried out by the Opportunities Industrialization Center which has undertaken similar programs in U.S. cities. The

effort in Ghana is supported by local private groups. Classes are now underway preparing groups of youth, who had left school, in trades such as carpentry, plumbing, and secretarial science.

Assistance will also continue under a public safety project to assist in developing the capabilities of the Ghana Police Service to operate and maintain its communication and transportation equipment, some of which was financed under A.I.D. program loans.

Population

With the announcement of a national family planning program in May, 1970, Ghana became one of the first African countries to recognize explicitly the relation between economic development and population growth.

U.S. assistance in FY 72-73 relates directly to the program's objective of integrating voluntary family planning into Ministry of Health programs. With an increasing availability of family planning services it is anticipated that substantial participation in the program will be realized. Since FY 71 the population program support project has provided training for 9 participants selected from agencies having responsibility for implementing key aspects of the NFPP. The A.I.D. supported national family planning program supply project provides the contraceptives used by the program.

Through a contract with UCLA and in cooperation with the University of Ghana Medical School, A.I.D. is supporting an operational research project the objective of which is to determine the best way to integrate voluntary family planning services into comprehensive health services programs using available manpower.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
Unliquidated as of 12/31/71

COUNTRY: GHANA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
641-H-002	Volta River Project	9/01/61	2/08/62	1	30	3-1/2	3-1/2	2,966	2,478	US \$		283
641-H-006	Sector Studies	5/29/67	8/15/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	2,000	1,513	US \$		22
641-H-009	Program Loan	4/19/68	7/18/68	10	40	2	2-1/2	15,000	14,598	US \$		322
641-H-013	FY '70 Program Assistance	2/06/70	12/07/70	10	40	2	3	15,040	5,182	US \$		17
641-H-016	Balance of Payments Support	5/21/71	9/04/71	10	40	2	3	16,000	-	US \$		

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: GHANA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1971			Estimated FY 1972			Proposed Program FY 1973	Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72			
<u>Agriculture and Rural Development</u>												
Agricultural Extension and Production	641-11-110-007	1958	1972	3,579	3,500	79	217	285	11	-	-	3,796
Volta Lake Technical Assistance	641-11-190-028	1963	1971	175	156	21	-	21	-	-	-	175
Agriculture Development Bank	641-11-140-040	1966	1971	165	132	33	-	33	-	-	-	165
Faculty of Agriculture	641-11-110-041	1966	1972	631	252	379	318	375	322	-	-	949
Agriculture Advisory Services	641-15-199-053	1970	1972	252	210	42	117	116	43	-	-	369
National Agricultural Planning	641-11-110-048	1969	1974	382	128	254	21	98	177	36	70	509
<u>Education and Manpower Training</u>												
Human Resources Development	641-15-995-035	1962	1971	1,033	789	244	-	219	25	-	-	1,033
Economic and Financial Management	641-11-790-062	1972	1976	-	-	-	48	43	5	152	445	645
Opportunities Industrialization Center	641-13-610-063	1970	1975	362	208	154	403	445	112	499	350	1,614
Public Safety	641-11-710-066	1972	1973	-	-	-	142	117	25	108	-	250
<u>Industry, Transportation and Urban Development</u>												
Infrastructure Advisory Services	641-15-399-054	1970	1972	280	206	74	66	84	56	-	-	346
<u>Program Development and Support</u>												
Technical Support	641-11-999-000	1957	CONT.	4,254	4,214	40	458	443	55	575	CONT.	CONT.
Sub-Total T. A.							1,790	2,279	831	1,370		
<u>Population</u>												
Family Planning and Demographic Data Devel.	641-15-570-051	1968	1970	261	257	4	-	4	-	-	-	261
Danfa Rural Health Family Planning	641-11-580-055	1969	1975	1,185	384	801	67	425	443	505	463	2,220
Population Program Support	641-15-580-064	1971	Cont.	34	3	31	107	70	68	120	CONT.	CONT.
National Family Planning Program Supplies	641-15-580-065	1971	1975	215	215	-	476	111	365	375	250	1,316
*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.							Total (including population)	2,440	2,889	1,707	2,370	

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
A.I.D. employed	27	21	11
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	16	19	19
Total	43	40	30

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
Non-contract	84	77	71
Contract	9	9	-
Total	93	86	71

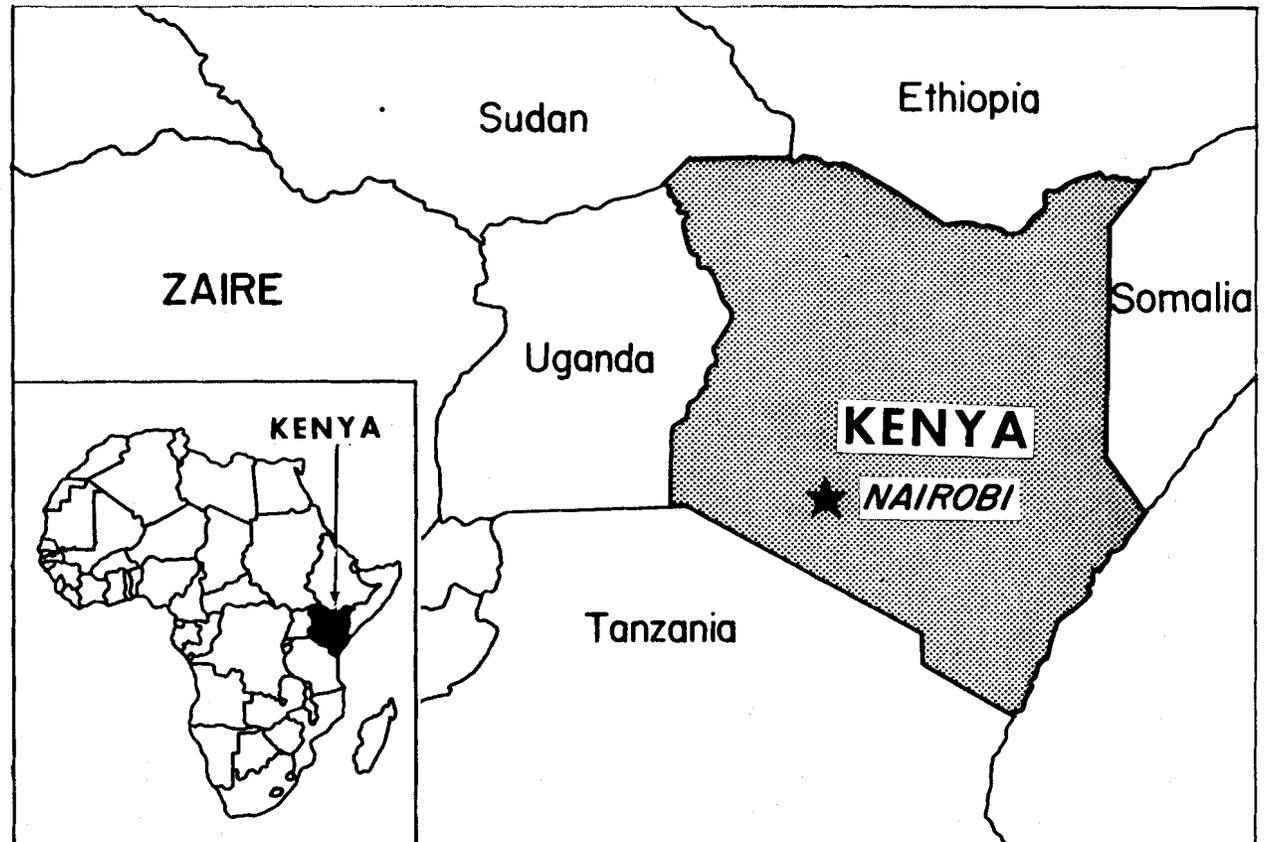
GHANA

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1970	1971	TOTAL 1946-1971	1946-1971			
A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE							
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	17.7	18.6	161.3	25.3	136.0		
Loans.....	15.0	16.0	141.1	25.3	115.8		
Grants.....	2.7	2.5	20.2	--	20.2		
(Supporting Assistance).....	--	--	--	--	--		
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	12.9	1.7	74.6	2.2	72.4		
Title I - Total.....	11.4	--	58.7	2.2	56.5		
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS.....	9.4	--	28.1	0.4	27.7		
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY-Planned for Country Use	2.0	--	30.6	1.8	28.8		
Loans.....	0.2	--	28.9	1.8	27.1		
Grants.....	1.7	--	1.7	--	1.7		
Title II - Total.....	1.5	1.7	15.9	--	15.9		
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVEL. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM	0.4	0.1	4.9	--	4.9		
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES.....	1.1	1.6	11.0	--	11.0		
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	1.4	1.8	10.3	--	10.3		
PEACE CORPS.....	1.4	1.8	10.3	--	10.3		
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND.....	--	--	--	--	--		
OTHER.....	--	--	--	--	--		
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	32.0	22.1	246.2	27.5	218.7		
Loans.....	24.6	16.0	198.1	27.5	170.6		
Grants.....	7.3	6.0	48.1	--	48.1		
B. OTHER OFFICIAL							
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	--	--	48.1	25.6	22.5		
TOTAL ECONOMIC	32.0	22.1	294.3	53.1	241.2		
Loans.....	24.6	16.0	246.2	53.1	193.1		
Grants.....	7.3	6.0	48.1	--	48.1		
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA Approp.)							
Credit Sales (FMS).....	0.1	0.1	0.2	--	0.2		
Grants.....	--	--	--	--	--		
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks).....	0.1	0.1	0.2	--	0.2		
	--	--	--	--	--		
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	--	--	--	--	--		
TOTAL MILITARY	0.1	0.1	0.2	--	0.2		
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY	32.1	22.2	294.5	53.1	241.4		
Loans.....	24.6	16.0	246.2	53.1	193.1		
Grants.....	7.4	6.1	48.3	--	48.3		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES				
	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1946-71	DONOR	CY 1969	CY 1970	CY 1960-70
TOTAL	15.7	9.8	112.4	TOTAL	40.9	33.6	222.5
IBRD - World Bank	--	--	53.0	Germany	13.0	11.5	86.2
Int'l Dev. Association	14.8	7.1	31.9	United Kingdom	3.8	13.2	57.9
UNDP - Special Fund	0.2	1.8	17.2	Canada	4.1	6.1	25.8
UNDP - TA(CY)	0.4	0.6	6.2	Italy	0.1	0.1	19.1
Other UN(CY)	0.3	0.3	4.1	Other	10.0	2.7	33.4
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1970 (Calendar Year).....			
				1971 (Calendar Year).....			
				Cumulative thru 1971.....231			

*Less than \$50,000.

Kenya



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1971</i>)	11.6
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	3.4
Population in Urban Areas	10
(<i>Percent - 1970</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	88
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	142*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	48
People Per Doctor	7,800
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	20-25
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	33
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

*- 1971 in 1970 prices and exchange rates.

KENYA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Agricultural & Rural Development	Population & Health	Education & Manpower Training	Industry, Transportation & Urban Dev.	Non-Project Loans	Program Development & Support
<u>1971</u>							
Devel. Loans	-	-	<u>1</u>	-	-	-	-
Tech. Assist.	1,997	1,510	<u>2</u>	74	-	-	413
Population	141	-	141	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,138	1,510	141	74	-	-	413
<u>1972</u>							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tech. Assist.	1,660	1,183	-	-	-	-	477
Population	490	-	490	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,150	1,183	490	-	-	-	477
<u>1973</u>							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tech. Assist.	2,450	1,715	-	360	-	-	375
Population	385	-	385	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,835	1,715	385	360	-	-	375

1 Excludes population grant programs.

2 Funded from development loan funds.

Improving the economic and social conditions of the 90% of the population which derives its livelihood from agricultural activity is the central focus of Kenyan development efforts. Programs to stimulate rural development and increase productivity are given priority in the current five-year Development Plan (1970-1974). These programs are aimed at increasing resources and services needed to expand production, broadening opportunities for training and employment, and increasing the proportion of the benefits of economic growth received by the poorer rural communities.

Over the last five years, Kenya's economy has grown appreciably, as reflected by the average GNP growth rate of over 6%, but serious impediments to development remain.

Rising unemployment in the rural areas has helped stimulate urban migration. More and better food is needed to improve nutritional levels and feed the growing population. Expanded educational opportunities are needed to close the manpower gap which weakens most government services and private enterprises. In particular, programs are needed to reach the large number of rural poor.

To meet its ambitious Development Plan targets, Kenya will need increased external assistance over the next few years. A multi-donor Consultative Group, led by the World Bank, is leading international efforts to support Kenya's development within the context of the East African Community. A Consultative Group meeting in the Spring of 1972 will review recent progress and requirements for external assistance. A.I.D. has been providing about 10% of the total external aid received by Kenya through the Consultative Group. In response to the Kenya Government's focus on rural programs, A.I.D. has significantly increased its concentration of assistance in the agriculture sector.

FY 1973 A.I.D. PROGRAM

In FY 1973 A.I.D. assistance will include \$2.45 million for technical assistance programs, and \$385,000 for population. About two-thirds of the technical assistance program is agricultural and rural development, and a major portion of the remainder is for a new manpower training project in urban centers. An agriculture production loan may also be considered during the year. Peace Corps (282 volunteers) and Voluntary Agency food distribution (about \$900,000 per year) will be continued.

Agricultural Rural Development

The Kenya Government has identified major impediments to agricultural growth; namely, inadequate credit, lack of water, and inadequate technical expertise. Assistance is being requested from several donors for projects designed to overcome these problems. A.I.D. assistance will focus on 1) expansion of Kenya's livestock production to meet domestic consumption and foreign trade needs; 2) expansion of credit and rural water resources to increase small

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farmers' earnings; and 3) pilot programs to improve rural infrastructure and the conditions of rural life.

Kenya's considerable livestock potential cannot be realized without improved animal husbandry and range management practices. The Government is attempting to increase productivity by achieving a better balance between livestock and water and natural forage resources, and by improving animal health practices. New units in the Agriculture Ministry, along with increased budget resources, are being directed toward livestock production. In the past, A.I.D. has assisted successful efforts to improve range management and water development in northeast Kenya. In FY 1973 a new project in range and ranch development will help expand this ambitious livestock program to other coastal and central valley regions. These programs are also being assisted by assistance from the U.K., Sweden, and IBRD. Complementing this program, A.I.D. and other donors are assisting the veterinary faculty of the University of Nairobi. U.S. advisors will assist in curriculum development and research efforts while more Africans are trained to staff the Faculty.

Increased availability of water resources and credit are essential if farmers are to benefit from advances in the livestock sub-sector. A.I.D. and the Swedish Government are assisting projects to improve planning and expand installation of water systems in rural areas. Improved use of water resources is badly needed in rural Kenya, where much of the land is arid or semi-arid. In FY 1973 A.I.D. will initiate a project to fill manpower gaps in the Government's water development units and to help install water schemes in the provinces. A.I.D. is expanding the ongoing credit project to improve the managerial capacity of the Government's agriculture credit institution to provide credit to small Kenya farmers and ranchers by providing advisors to assist in field offices.

Broader efforts to improve the standard of living and employment opportunities of the rural populace are being pursued through rural development programs. The Kenyan

Government has selected six areas of the country for pilot projects, each to be assisted by a foreign donor. A.I.D. is participating in the Vihiga area in western Kenya. The project will help develop and test experimental activities designed to increase production of maize and livestock, create small-scale industries, provide health and family planning services, and construct rural roads. The Kenya Government hopes to expand the six pilot programs on a national scale.

Education and Manpower Training

Unemployment in Kenya is becoming a serious problem in both rural and urban areas. In the urban centers, there is a need to train labor to serve the growing industrial community. A.I.D. will sponsor a project in Kenya based on the experience of the Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC) in working with the problem of ghetto unemployment in the United States. This project, relying heavily on local leadership and emphasizing community action, will provide preliminary training in basic educational skills followed by vocational training in auto mechanics, secretarial work, electrical skills, brick masonry, and other skills. As in Nigeria and Ghana, where it is already underway, the OIC program is expected to train hundreds of unskilled workers in the first two years.

Population

The Kenyan population is expanding at an estimated rate of 3.4% annually. The crude birth rate of 51 per 1,000 population is among the highest in the world. The Government is one of the few in Africa to establish an official family planning policy and has initiated a five-year in-service program for instruction of all medical personnel. Despite this governmental support, progress has been slow. A.I.D. is assisting a project to develop improved statistics and demographic data to support the planning and design of action programs. The Government has created a new unit in the Finance and Economic Planning Ministry to implement the project.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
 Unliquidated as of 12/31/71

COUNTRY: KENYA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation					
615-H-005	National Youth Service	6/5/70	8/11/70	10	40	2	3	3,225	3,123	US \$		24

COUNTRY: KENYA

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1971			Estimated FY 1972			Proposed Program FY 1973	Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72			
<u>Agriculture and Rural Development</u>												
Range Development	615-11-190-100	1961	1972	1,500	1,383	117	197	309	5	-	-	1,697
Crop and Livestock	615-11-110-101	1956	1972	3,527	3,446	81	49	125	5	-	-	3,576
Higher Agr. Education	615-11-110-102	1960	1971	1,852	1,529	323	-	214	109	-	-	1,852
Agriculture Support	615-11-199-121	1964	1972	786	763	23	93	116	-	-	-	879
Agriculture Planning	615-11-190-133	1965	1972	362	334	28	81	93	16	-	-	443
Rural Development	615-11-190-147	1971	1975	269	23	246	247	213	280	343	466	1,325
Agriculture Credit	* 615-11-140-148	1971	1979	67	62	5	324	121	208	241	1,118	1,750
Univ. of Nairobi Vet. Faculty	* 615-11-110-158	1971	1978	378	1	377	217	324	270	334	1,396	2,325
Rural Water Development	* 615-11-125-155	1973	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	269	1,306	1,575
National Range and Ranch Dev.	* 615-11-130-157	1973	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	528	1,949	2,477
<u>Education and Manpower Training</u>												
National Youth Services	615-11-995-123	1964	1971	3,295	3,220	75	-	75	-	-	-	3,295
Opportunities Industrialization Centers	* 615-11-420-159	1973	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	1,640	2,000
<u>Program Development and Support</u>												
Technical Support	615-11-999-000	1960	Cont.	2,814	2,793	21	452	473	-	375	Cont.	Cont.
				Sub-Total T.A.			1,660	2,063	893	2,450		
<u>Population</u>												
Population Dynamics	* 615-11-580-141	1969	1979	384	307	77	490	295	272	385	2,488	3,747
*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.							Total (including population)					
							2,150	2,358	1,165	2,835		

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
A.I.D. employed	13	10	11
Participating agency	7	7	8
Contractor technicians	10	22	32
Total	30	39	51

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
Non-contract	17	14	24
Contract	-	-	4
Total	17	14	28

Country: KENYA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Agriculture Credit	SECTOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 615-11-140-148	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 34, FY 1972 AFR PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To upgrade the administrative and operational capability of Kenya's major agricultural credit institution, the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC). Provision of credit to farmers, ranching associations and cooperatives is a critical need if planned agricultural growth targets are to be met. The World Bank considers this to be a vitally important target area, and the AFC clearly needs assistance to play an effective role.

A.I.D. funds a General Manager for the AFC and another technician to train Kenyans to handle large loan responsibilities. Three contract technicians, a recent but necessary addition to the scope of this project, will assist in making management and fiscal improvements and training staff in the branch offices of the AFC.

The Kenyan Government provides basic local salaries for the two U.S. Department of Agriculture technicians, housing for the general manager, as well as operating costs of the AFC. Other donor involvement in Kenya's agriculture credit program includes loan funds from the World Bank, West Germany, Great Britain, and the Swedish International Development Association (SIDA). Also, Nordic technical assistance in the cooperatives area involves a credit program for small-scale farmers.

Progress to Date: Two U.S. PASA advisors have assisted in a substantial reorganization of central AFC offices permitting prompt and effective response to loan applicants and have provided on-the-job training of Kenyan staff. In addition a short term consultant has

analyzed AFC computer and other data processing equipment and manpower needs. As a result of the consultants recommendations the AFC is increasing the number of loan applications processed. Further progress toward achieving target rates of increase (2,000 loan applications per year) depend on improvement of services in regional and branch offices. This phase will begin late in FY 1972 with the arrival of three additional contract technicians. Two participants are being selected for training in the U.S. in loan procedures.

FY 1973 Program: The two technicians will continue to provide assistance in improving AFC central office ability to handle increased numbers of loans (\$81,000). The three new contract technicians working at regional and branch office levels will supervise improvement of organization and management of these offices (\$75,000). Two participants will be trained in management of rural credit programs (\$16,000). One Direct Hire project manager will be provided (\$40,000) and contract support and local staff salaries will be required (\$29,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES USDA Contractor not yet selected				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/71	67	62	5								
Estimated FY 72	324	121		U.S. Technicians	-	284	284	40	156	196	
Estimated through 6/30/72	391	183	208	Participants	16	-	16	16	-	16	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	13	13	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	11	-	11	19	10	29	
Proposed FY 73	241	1,118	1,750	Total Obligations	27	297	324	75	166	241	

Country: KENYA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE University of Nairobi Veterinary Faculty	SECTOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 615-11-110-158	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 35, FY 72 CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To upgrade the University of Nairobi's Faculty of Veterinary Science by placing particular attention on clinical studies and improving post-graduate training and research. The project will assist the University to (1) improve the present undergraduate program with emphasis on clinical studies, (2) expand and improve the graduate instruction and research program and (3) step up the rate of Africanization of the academic staff.

Under an earlier project that terminated in FY 1971, AID assisted with the construction of classrooms and laboratory facilities and in establishing a sound undergraduate program for the Veterinary Faculty. The enrollment has grown from four students in 1962 to 85 new students in 1971/1972. Since the stream of B.Sc. degree graduates is several years behind enrollment, there have been relatively few suitable candidates for advanced degree training to date. There are now, however, enough graduates to justify increased efforts to emphasize post-graduate training for potential African faculty members as well as to meet the need for specialized veterinary skills.

AID is providing six professors of Veterinary Medicine to give graduate and undergraduate instruction in clinical pharmacology, microbiology, parasitology, and clinical studies. In addition, participant training is being provided to prepare East Africans to replace US professors on the Faculty.

The UN, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, and IBRD are also

providing professors and capital inputs to the Veterinary Faculty.

Progress to Date: This project is in the initial stage of implementation. A contractor has been selected, and the six staff members are on board. One participant from the faculty received his D.V.M. under AID sponsorship, partially funded by this project. Another is beginning graduate degree training in Veterinary Science funded by this project.

FY 1973 Program: Funds are proposed to continue the contract providing six veterinary professors through Feb. 1974 (\$255,000), provide one direct-hire project manager (\$40,000), to finance training for 2 advanced students of veterinary medicine (\$16,000), modest commodity purchases (\$15,000) (primarily library books and research equipment), and for other support costs (\$8,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973				
				Direct AID	Contract	Total	Direct AID	Contract	Total		
Through 6/30/71	378	1	377								Colorado State University
Estimated FY 72	217	324									
Estimated through 6/30/72	595	325	270								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 73	334	1,396	2,325								
				Total Obligations	36	181	217	79	255	334	
				Cost Components							
				U.S. Technicians							
				Participants	16	-	16	16	-	16	
				Commodities	20	-	20	15	-	15	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	8	-	8	

Country: KENYA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Rural Water Development	SECTOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 615-11-125-155	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 36, FY 72 CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Kenya develop and carry out a comprehensive national rural water program and to enable that Government to continue rural water administration after conclusion of the project.

The project will provide five contract technicians in the field of hydrology and water engineering to the Water Development Division (WDD) of the Ministry of Agriculture. These technicians will fill key operational assignments in the WDD, provide on-the-job and in-country training for Kenyans, and thus help both to implement the large-scale rural water scheme outlined in Kenya's 1970-74 Development Plan and to assure Kenyan competence and manpower availability to sustain the program thereafter. Basic salaries will be paid by the Government of Kenya and topped-up by A.I.D. through a contract.

Other donors involved in the rural water development scheme include Sweden which has already loaned Kenya \$3 million on very favorable terms, the Netherlands, and the FAO which supplies technicians to the WDD. In addition to other areas of Kenya, activities under this project will be supportive of the Vihiga Rural Development Program, expanding water availability and GOK responsiveness to local needs.

This project originally was scheduled to start in FY 1972. Implementation was delayed in order to allow refinements in the project design by the GOK.

FY 1973 Program: FY 1973 funds will be needed for

18 month funding of five contract technicians (\$254,000) plus contract overhead and training for Kenyans in the Water Development Division of the Ministry of Agriculture which will be undertaken in-country (\$15,000) in the first year of this project.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
	Estimated FY 72	Estimated through 6/30/72	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
Proposed FY 73	269	1,306	1,575	Total Obligations	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected.	
				U.S. Technicians		-		-	254	254		
				Participants . . .		-		-	-	-		
				Commodities . . .		-		-	-	-		
				Other Costs . . .		-		-	15	15		

Country: KENYA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE National Range and Ranch Development	SECTOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 615-11-130-157	PRIOR REFERENCE Pages 11 and 37, FY 72 AFR PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Kenya in increasing beef production in the Rift Valley, Coast and Northeast Provinces. Beef production has high priority in Kenyan development plans. Livestock is becoming increasingly important in terms of providing protein for the population, supporting tourism and earning export revenue.

The A.I.D. technical assistance project is developed in close coordination with IBRD, UN/FAO, Swedish and British aid in this important sector and provides expertise essential for effective use of capital assistance from other donors. American technicians assist Government of Kenya in economic analysis and planning at the central Ministry level; and agricultural engineering, range planning and livestock advisory work in the field. Field work includes assistance in ranch planning, range utilization plans; forage inventories, and ranch site location; and fire break, cattle dip and stock watering facilities design.

In the Northeast Province considerable work has been done in detailed analysis of water and forage availabilities as a basis for delineating grazing areas or units. The World Bank and Sweden are providing \$7.5 million in loan funds to support physical development in this area based on plans developed by the three American technicians working in the area. This project will be based on the pilot program begun in the Northeastern Province, and expansion of this pilot activity to the Coast and Rift Valley Provinces.

FY 1973 Program: Funding is required in FY 1973 for a Project Manager (\$40,000); four contract technicians in the fields of ranch planning and engineering for a period of eighteen months (\$240,000); five PASA personnel, two economists and three in range planning and water development (\$200,000); commodities (\$18,000) and other costs (\$30,000). Project start was delayed to permit thorough evaluation of the pilot effort.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/71	-	-	-								U.S. Dept. of Agriculture U.S. Dept. of Interior One contractor to be selected.
Estimated FY 72	-	-	-								
Estimated through 6/30/72	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians Participants				40	440	480	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities				18	-	18	
				Other Costs				10	20	30	
Proposed FY 73	528	1,949	2,477	Total Obligations				68	460	528	

Country: KENYA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Opportunities Industrialization Center	SECTOR Education/Manpower Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 615-11-420-159	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: This project will help prepare unemployed and unskilled Kenyans for meaningful employment in the industrial sector. OIC/Philadelphia, an organization which has been involved in training the disadvantaged in major American cities, will assist its counterpart organization, OIC/Kenya in initiating similar programs. This is a community action and institution building program which will rely heavily on local leadership and support. The program will have two basic components: a prevocational (feeder) element and vocational training. The prevocational phase will be designed to provide the trainee with basic educational and social skills as occupational tools in their vocation. Upon successful completion of the prevocational element the trainee will be referred to a vocational training program in one of the following areas: auto service mechanics, secretarial science, electrical, brick masonry, plumbing and carpentry. Tentative project plans now call for the training of 200 persons during the first year of operations, and another 200 by the end of the second year.

An OICI team from the Philadelphia headquarters is now in Kenya to assist in preliminary OIC planning and organization. Basic research into labor market needs is also underway.

FY 1973 Program: Under a contract with OIC, AID intends to finance (1) the services of up to ten contract technicians with 12 months funding to include a program

advisor, training supervisor, industrial relations specialist, feeder training specialist, counseling specialists and several vocational training specialists; (2) participant training for four Kenyan Staff for six months; (3) instructional and teaching aids and equipment; (4) salaries for local-hire project staff, and (5) logistic support for the US technicians. OIC contract personnel will arrive in Kenya during the first half of FY 1973 and advise and assist the OIC/Kenya Board of Directors to arrange for initiation of feeder classes, negotiate for a training site, hire local staff, and prepare the vocational courses to be offered.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/71	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	Opportunities Industrialization Center Philadelphia
Estimated FY 72	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	300	300	
Estimated through 6/30/72	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	12	12	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	35	35	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	13	13	
Proposed FY 73	360	1,640	2,000	Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	360	360	

PROJECT TITLE Population Dynamics	SECTOR POPULATION AND HEALTH		FUNDS Population
PROJECT NUMBER 615-11-580-141	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 71, FY 1972 CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: This project is designed to support the Government of Kenya in the establishment and administration of a population and family planning program. The August 1969 Kenyan Census revealed Kenya's population is growing 3.4 percent annually, and motivated the Government of Kenya to begin to undertake a special effort to organize and implement a family planning program. This project has several facets: (a) a Center for Demographic Research and Studies is being started in the Statistics Division of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning which will put study of Kenya's vital statistics on a continuing basis, increase and maintain Kenyan awareness of the importance of accurate demographic data, and provide basic reference points for development planning; (b) a Public Health Education Advisor and an Audio Visual Advisor are assisting the Ministry of Health in administering and publicizing the family planning program; (c) in the Vihiga Division of the Western Province, AID will finance the operational costs of a pilot two year rural family planning program where key assumptions can be tested through implementation of alternative approaches to provision of family planning services; (d) participant training will be a major thrust of this project to close the serious population and family planning manpower gap.

Progress to Date: Assisted by a statistician, a detailed analysis of the 1969 Kenya Census was completed in late CY 1971. The audio visual and health education advisors

are assisting the Ministry of Health prepare a comprehensive work plan on health education, develop family planning/health education materials production unit. Five participants have commenced training in statistics, communications and health education during FY 1972. Consultants from the University of North Carolina have planned the Demographic Research Center with the Government of Kenya and a contract is being negotiated to provide a demography statistics advisor to assist the GOK establish the Center for Demographic Research. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning will release in mid-April a Five Year National Family Planning Plan. **FY 1973 Program:** FY 1973 funds will be required for the direct hire audio visual advisor (\$40,000); the health educator under PASA (\$40,000); long term (2 year) participant training for one nurse, four physicians, six health education officers, two audio visual aid specialists, and two health inspectors (\$150,000); audio visual and other equipment (\$20,000), operational costs for the Vihiga pilot family planning program (\$20,000), short-term consultant services from Meharry University (\$20,000), local support costs of the Demographic Center to include local salaries (\$60,000), local commodities, in-country training, (\$20,000), and local direct costs for contract support (\$15,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/71	384	307	77								University of North Carolina Health, Education and Welfare
Estimated FY 72	490	295			35	299	334	40	40	80	
Estimated through 6/30/72	874	602	272	U.S. Technicians	45	-	45	150	-	150	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	76	-	76	20	-	20	
				Commodities	35	-	35	120	15	135	
Proposed FY 73	385	2,488	3,747	Other Costs	191	299	490	330	55	385	
				Total Obligations							

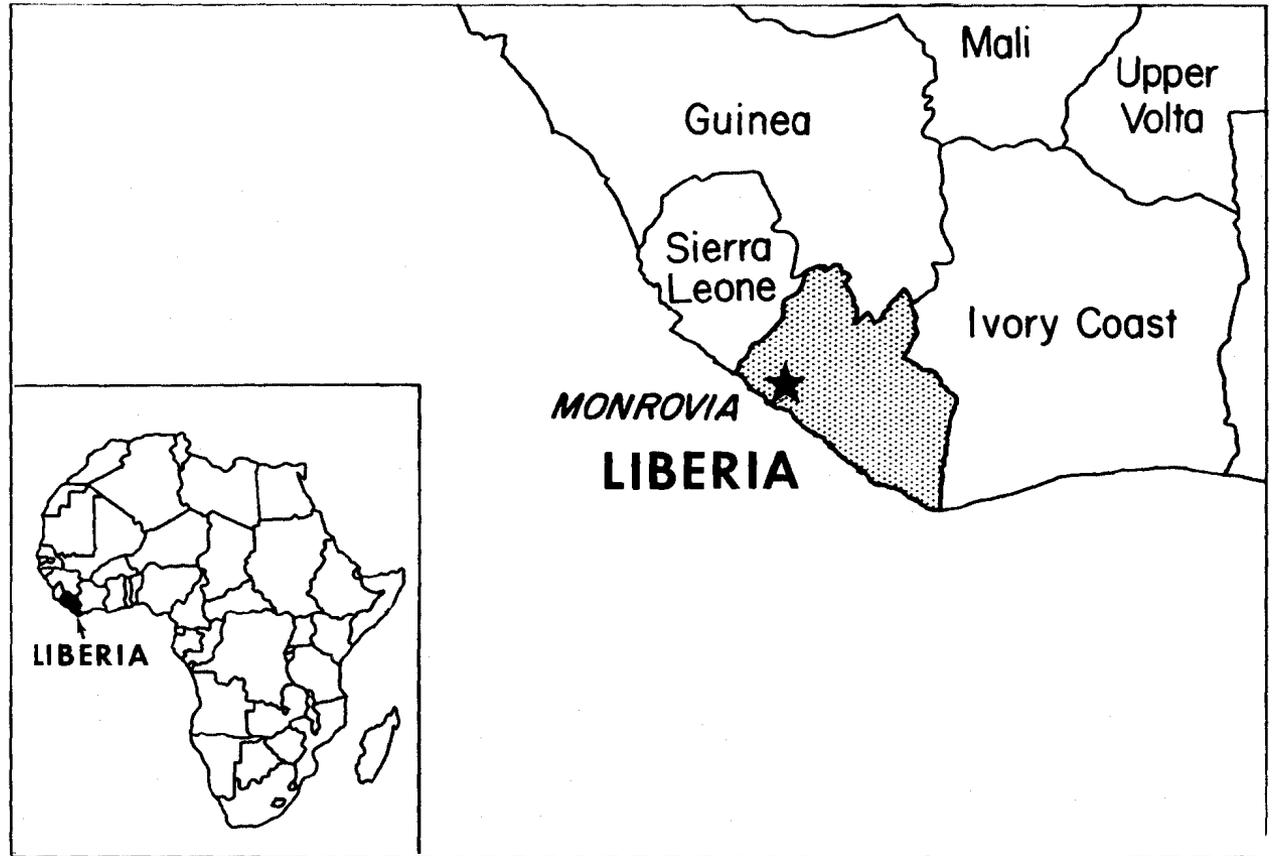
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(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1971	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1970	1971	TOTAL 1946-1971				
A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE							
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	5.8	2.1	36.8	0.1	36.7		
Loans.....	3.5	--	6.0	0.1	5.9		
Grants.....	2.3	2.1	30.7	--	30.7		
(Supporting Assistance).....	(--)	(--)	(--)				
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	0.8	1.4	32.2	6.6	25.6		
Title I - Total	--	--	13.0	6.6	6.4		
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS.....	--	--	13.0	6.6	6.4		
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY-Planned for Country Use	--	--	--	--	--		
Loans.....	--	--	--	--	--		
Grants.....	--	--	--	--	--		
Title II - Total	0.8	1.4	19.2	--	19.2		
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVEL. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM	--	0.3	13.1	--	13.1		
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES.....	0.8	1.1	6.1	--	6.1		
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	2.1	1.7	10.5	--	10.5		
PEACE CORPS.....	2.1	1.7	10.5	--	10.5		
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND.....	--	--	--	--	--		
OTHER.....	--	--	--	--	--		
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	8.7	5.2	79.5	6.7	72.8		
Loans.....	3.5	--	19.0	6.7	12.3		
Grants.....	5.2	5.2	60.4	--	60.4		
B. OTHER OFFICIAL							
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	3.6	8.6	12.2	*	12.2		
TOTAL ECONOMIC	12.3	13.8	91.7	6.7	85.0		
Loans.....	7.1	8.6	31.2	6.7	24.5		
Grants.....	5.2	5.2	60.4	--	60.4		
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA Approp.)							
Credit Sales (FMS).....	--	--	--	--	--		
Grants.....	--	--	--	--	--		
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks).....	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)		
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	--	--	--	--	--		
TOTAL MILITARY	--	--	--	--	--		
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY	12.3	13.8	91.7	6.7	85.0		
Loans.....	7.1	8.6	31.2	6.7	24.5		
Grants.....	5.2	5.2	60.4	--	60.4		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES				
	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1946-71	DONOR	CY 1969	CY 1970	CY 1960-70
TOTAL	48.3	46.2	174.8	TOTAL	40.1	52.2	496.8
IBRD - World Bank	26.1	31.3	66.0	United Kingdom	25.8	26.6	413.5
Int'l Finance Corp.	12.9	--	15.9	Germany	2.8	13.1	36.4
Int'l Dev. Association	6.1	12.6	61.3	Other	11.5	12.4	46.9
African Dev. Bank	1.4	--	3.8				
UNDP - Special Fund	1.2	1.5	18.8				
UNDP - TA(CY)	0.4	0.5	3.9				
Other UN(CY)	0.2	0.3	5.1				
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1970 (Calendar Year)..... --			
				1971 (Calendar Year)..... --			
				Cumulative thru 1971..... 62			

*Less than \$50,000.

Liberia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1971</i>)	1.6
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	3.0
Population in Urban Areas (<i>Percent - 1970</i>)	9
Labor Force in Agriculture (<i>Percent</i>)	80

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	231*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	42
People Per Doctor	13,100
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	9
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group (<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	30

* - 1970 in 1970 prices and exchange rates.

LIBERIA

FY 1973 A.I.D. PROGRAM

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Agricultural & Rural Development	Population & Health	Education & Man-power Training	Industry, Transportation & Urban Dev.	Non-Project Loans	Program Development & Support
<u>1971</u>							
Devel. Loans	-	-	- ^{1/}	-	-	-	-
Tech. Assist.	5,248	310	1,079	1,134	1,716	-	1,009
Population	222	-	222 ^{2/}	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,470	310	1,301	1,134	1,716	-	1,009
<u>1972</u>							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tech. Assist.	4,450	257	1,308	1,134	801	-	950
Population	260	-	260	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,710	257	1,568	1,134	801	-	950
<u>1973</u>							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tech. Assist.	3,600	376	1,242	349	770	-	863
Population	109	-	109	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,709	376	1,351	349	770	-	863

^{1/} Excludes population grant programs.

^{2/} Funded from development loan funds.

Although Liberia's economic situation weakened in 1971, mainly because of adverse external developments affecting the prices of iron and rubber (which account for 85% of total export proceeds), the political outlook changed significantly. The new President W.R. Tolbert, assuming office after 27 years of leadership by the late President Tubman, has taken significant steps to strengthen the economy. The new Government is stressing the need to improve public administration and to build an efficiently functioning development planning system with clearly defined priorities. It is preparing a Development Plan for 1974-78 which will guide the Government in pursuing its goal of broadening and diffusing the benefits of economic growth, particularly in rural areas. Policies to obtain more revenue from mining, timber, and rubber concessions are also being developed to support the new efforts.

In FY 1973, A.I.D. proposes a technical assistance program of \$3.6 million. A development loan to support highway maintenance operations may also be considered. There will also be assistance for public safety and population projects.

Consistent with the Liberian Government's high priority accorded rural development, A.I.D. will direct more of its resources to agriculture. A.I.D.'s other area of concentration is public administration where we plan to help establish the Institute of Public Administration. This institute will become the central training, research, and consultative facility for the Liberian Civil Service. Continued A.I.D. assistance will also be required to support the National Medical Center, the principal component of which is the John F. Kennedy Hospital, and the new Liberian Telecommunications Authority.

Rural Development

The Liberian Government is emphasizing the need for improvement in the economic and social conditions of traditional farm families. Although they comprise three-fourths of the total population and are the most important resource potential for increasing agriculture production, the traditional sub-sector has been stagnant for lack of advanced technology and marketing incentives. Moreover, imports of rice, the staple food, require an expenditure of \$9 million annually in foreign exchange.

In support of its effort to develop the traditional sub-sector, the Government is increasing its rural development budget this year by two-thirds. To stimulate local rice production it has announced a guaranteed minimum price. A.I.D.'s technical assistance, while not specifically addressed to the rice shortage, will help the Ministry of Agriculture plan and manage its overall development programs, particularly in regard to agricultural statistics, marketing, and soils technology. A.I.D. assistance complements and is closely integrated with programs of the UNDP/FAO and the Republic of China, which are devoting major attention in Liberia to increased agricultural production.

LIBERIA

Public Administration

Liberia's rapid economic growth during the last decade has placed severe strains on the Government's administrative capacity. In recognition of the need to improve the calibre of public services, the Liberian Government is establishing an Institute of Public Administration and strengthening the Civil Service Bureau. The Institute will be a focal point for initiating the institutional changes required to promote development and spread its benefits. A.I.D. technical assistance will provide staff for the Institute and consultants for certain key ministries. A.I.D. advisory assistance will also be addressed to the establishment of uniform salary scales, standards in examination and certification, and improved records management.

Population and Health

The National Medical Center, including the 271-bed John F. Kennedy Hospital and student dormitories, a 150-bed maternity hospital, and a para-medical training center, is the nucleus of medical services training and research in Liberia. It

was dedicated on June 18, 1971, and accepted its first patients on July 27, 1971. New facilities for the Kennedy Hospital and the training center replaced antiquated buildings and have made possible expansion and improvements in medical services. A.I.D. development lending financed the construction and equipping of facilities, while continuing development grant assistance is providing some administrative personnel and limited medical supplies to assure successful management of the center during its initial years of operation.

The Government is continuing its support for improved health services for mothers and children as part of the national health programs. A.I.D. will assist the Ministry of Health in maternal-child health and family planning training.

Telecommunications

A.I.D. development grant financing of operational technicians to manage the newly established Telecommunications Authority will be completed in FY 1973. Anticipated future development loan financing will provide a modern telephone system to improve communications throughout the country and will also finance any future technical assistance requirements.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
Unliquidated as of 12/31/71

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation					
669-H-004B	National Medical Center	6/11/65	6/17/65	10	40	1	2-1/2	1,510	938	US \$		10
669-H-006B	Monrovia Jr.-Sr. High School	6/11/65	6/17/65	10	40	1	2-1/2	194	177	US \$		5
669-H-007B	Monrovia Elementary School	3/20/64	7/31/64	10	40	1	2-1/2	140	110	US \$		4
669-H-008	Monrovia Water Supply Two-Step	6/12/64	8/27/64	5 10	30 40	3-1/2 3/4	3-1/2 2	7,000	6,995	US \$		206
669-H-009	Monrovia Sewerage	6/17/65	10/08/65	10	40	1	2-1/2	7,200	7,085	US \$		152
669-H-010	Technical Assistance	1/24/66	2/18/66	10	40	1	2-1/2	1,215	1,155	US \$		62
669-H-012	Technical Assistance Program	3/07/67	4/25/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	522	445	US \$		17
669-H-015	Project Support	3/04/68	5/23/68	10	40	2	2-1/2	419	395	US \$		11
669-H-016	Construct Access Road	7/12/68	11/18/69	10	40	2	2-1/2	975	485	US \$		6
669-H-017	Roberts International Airport	6/10/69	12/18/69	10	40	2	3	4,000	1,537	US \$		6
669-H-018	Technical Assistance Projects	6/27/69	1/23/70	10	40	2	3	650	-	US \$		

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1971			Estimated FY 1972			Proposed Program FY 1973	Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72				
<u>Agriculture and Rural Development</u>													
Agricultural Production Services	669-11-190-101	1966	1971	761	712	49	-	49	-	-	-	761	
Experimental Farming	669-13-130-105	1967	1971	1,019	910	109	-	109	-	-	-	1,019	
Agricultural Production and Marketing	669-11-190-123	1972	1976	-	-	-	257	233	24	376	672	1,305	
<u>Health</u>													
National Medical Center	* 669-51-540-054	1961	1977	3,873	3,567	306	1,308	1,516	98	1,242	1,485	7,908	
<u>Education and Manpower Training</u>													
Rural Education Development	669-11-690-037	1956	1972	3,450	3,301	149	72	194	27	-	-	3,522	
Government Organization, Training & Management	669-11-720-061	1961	1972	3,010	2,935	75	149	144	80	-	-	3,159	
Monrovia Consolidated School System	669-51-690-073	1961	1972	8,780	8,689	91	224	315	-	-	-	9,004	
Public Works Development	669-51-740-077	1962	1971	4,471	4,351	120	-	120	-	-	-	4,471	
Fiscal and Supply Management	669-51-790-078	1962	1970	1,505	1,454	51	-	51	-	-	-	1,505	
Public Safety	669-51-710-027	1957	1973	3,529	3,480	49	203	240	12	187	-	3,919	
Institute of Public Administration	* 669-11-770-122	1972	1981	-	-	-	486	-	486	162	3,222	3,870	
<u>Industry, Transportation and Urban Development</u>													
Geological Survey and Appraisal	669-11-210-071	1961	1972	3,371	3,349	22	801	782	41	-	-	4,172	
Telecommunications Management	669-11-270-111	1971	1973	1,115	-	1,115	-	400	715	770	-	1,885	
<u>Program Development and Support</u>													
Technical Support	669-11-999-000	1960	cont.	10,131	10,080	51	950	991	10	863	cont.	cont.	
				Sub-Total	T.A.		4,450	5,144	1,493	3,600			
<u>Population</u>													
Demographic Household Survey	669-11-570-109	1968	1972	533	414	119	149	248	20	-	-	682	
Maternal-Child Health Training	669-11-540-110	1969	1973	208	142	66	111	177	-	109	-	428	
*Detailed project narrative-See Table VI.							Total (including population)			4,710	5,569	1,513	3,709

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
A.I.D. employed	18	12	8
Participating agency	31	28	22
Contractor technicians	19	12	23
Total	68	52	53

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
Non-contract	69	49	35
Contract	27	6	7
Total	96	55	42

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	FUNDS	
National Medical Center	Population and Health	TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-51-540-054	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	p. 72, FY 72 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1961	FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide assistance in developing a National Medical Center which serves as the nucleus for Liberian health and medical care. Through the combined administration of the several units within the Center, a better utilization of existing human and physical health resources is obtained. The Center includes the new John F. Kennedy Hospital building with 271-beds, an adjacent student dormitory building, and the Tubman National Institute of Medical Arts (TNIMA) which is located in the hospital. These facilities were constructed and equipped with the help of a \$6.8 million AID loan. An additional component of the Center is a 150-bed Maternity Hospital located two miles from the Kennedy Hospital. Under this project, the U.S. Public Health Service provides advisory and operational staff for the Center and for the training of paramedical personnel.

The Center was dedicated on June 18, 1971, and the first patients were admitted July 27, 1971, on a planned phase-in basis and is now almost fully operational. The average daily in-bed census is approximately 135. The out-patient department is now handling over 5,000 people per month and is increasing weekly. The Public Health Service team is continuing to provide the administrative leadership in the operation of the Center as well as classroom instruction in environmental sanitation, nursing, and health education at the TNIMA training center.

FY 1973 Program: FY 1973 funds are required for the services of 16 technicians provided under a participating

agency agreement with the U.S. Public Health Service (\$679,000); training in the U.S. for fourteen participants in hospital administration, nursing, hospital engineering, and technical fields (\$98,000); medicines, hospital supplies and equipment (\$450,000); communications, and printing (\$15,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973				
					Direct AID	Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Other Agency	Total	U.S. Public Health Service	
Through 6/30/71	3,873	3,567	306									
Estimated FY 72	1,308	1,516										
Estimated through 6/30/72	5,181	5,083	98									
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost									
Proposed FY 73	1,242	1,485	7,908	Total Obligations	510	798	1,308	548	694	1,242		

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	FUNDS	
Institute of Public Administration	Education and Manpower Training	TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 699-11-770-122	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	p. 80, FY 72 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1972	FY: 1981

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop an effectively functioning Institute of Public Administration that will provide trained manpower for social and economic development. This project is designed to attack the problem of Liberia's inadequate administrative capacity which is a pervasive constraint on Liberia's future development. The Institute will have two major thrusts: (1) Staff training with priority emphasis on middle management to meet urgent manpower requirements of the development program in critical sectors through full time middle level in-service training plus some senior level seminars, conferences, and special courses; (2) Consultancy services to the Civil Service Bureau and key Ministries to ensure that organization, management, and administrative procedures are adopted in order to relieve critical bottlenecks to development and to ensure that training of Institute graduates is properly utilized. AID will provide advisory assistance to assist these efforts.

Liberia's President has appointed the Board of Directors of the Institute and has designated a highly qualified Director-General. The Government has provided necessary physical facilities to begin operation. The Board of Directors is presently engaged in the selection of the U.S. firm which will provide staff under a host-country contract. A.I.D. is closely monitoring the selection process and will approve the firm finally selected by the Liberian Government.

FY 1973 Program: FY 1973 funds are required for forward-

funding of contract with an American firm to provide a staff of eight technicians consisting of a chief of party, financial methods instructor, personnel management instructor, training specialist in the Institute itself, three administrative generalists assigned to Ministries, and an administrative assistant through March 1974 (\$108,000), seven participants in budget and personnel administration and methods and procedures (\$49,000), and teaching and library materials and supplies (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
				Estimated FY 1972		Proposed FY 1973	
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected
Through 6/30/71	-	-	-				
Estimated FY 72	486	-					
Estimated through 6/30/72	486	-	486				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 73	162	3,222	3,870				
				Cost Components			
				U.S. Technicians			
				Participants			
				Commodities			
				Other Costs			
				Total Obligations			

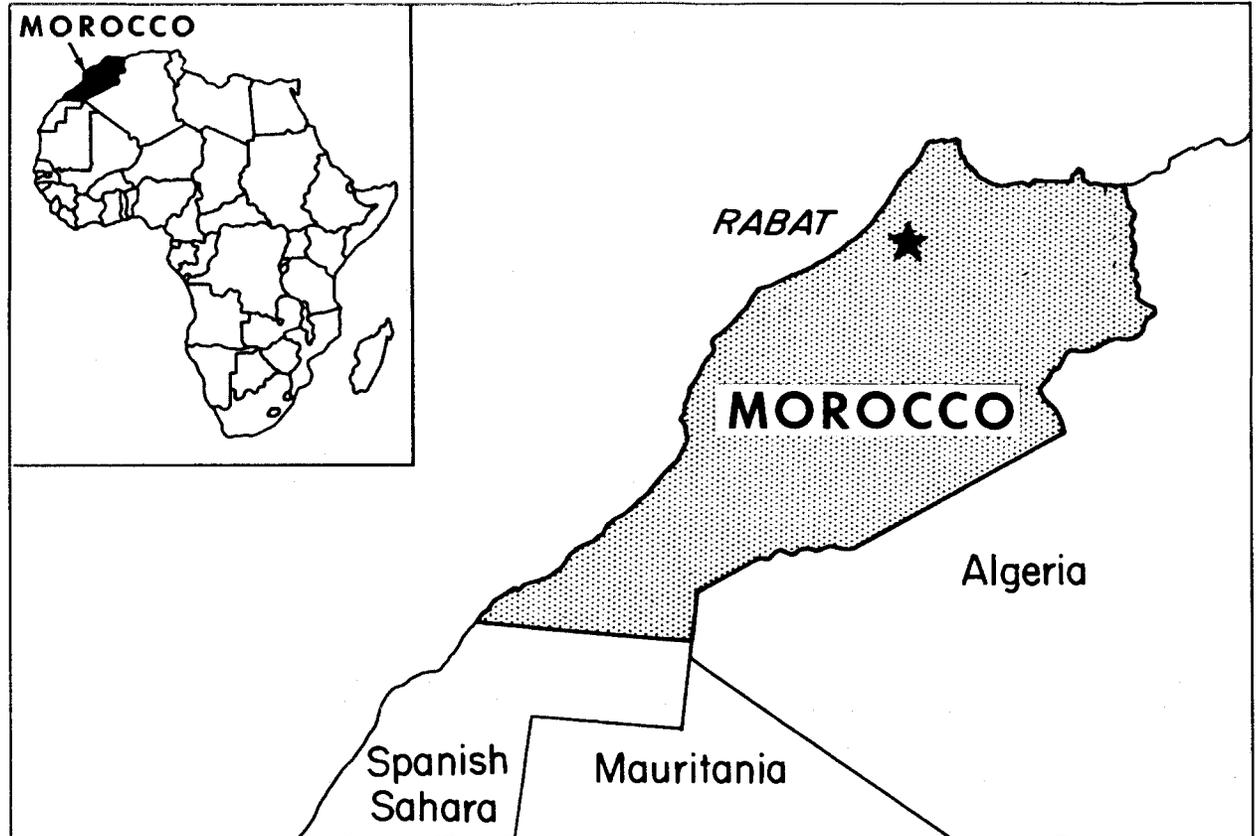
LIBERIA

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1970	1971	TOTAL 1946-1971	1946-1971			
	A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE						
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	4.9	5.5	141.7	1.7	140.0		
Loans.....	--	--	56.7	1.7	55.0		
Grants.....	4.9	5.5	85.0	--	85.0		
(Supporting Assistance).....	(--)	(--)	(--)				
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	1.4	0.5	7.0	0.9	6.1		
Title I - Total.....	0.9	--	3.1	0.9	2.2		
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS.....	0.9	--	3.1	0.9	2.2		
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY-Planned for Country Use	--	--	--	--	--		
Loans.....	--	--	--	--	--		
Grants.....	--	--	--	--	--		
Title II - Total.....	0.5	0.5	3.9	--	3.9		
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVEL. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM	0.3	0.2	0.6	--	0.6		
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES.....	0.2	0.3	3.3	--	3.3		
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	1.7	2.0	28.3	0.8	27.5		
PEACE CORPS.....	1.7	2.0	19.7	--	19.7		
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND.....	--	--	8.6	0.8	7.8		
OTHER.....	--	--	--	--	--		
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	8.0	8.0	177.0	3.4	173.6		
Loans.....	0.9	--	67.5	3.4	64.1		
Grants.....	7.1	8.0	109.5	--	109.5		
B. OTHER OFFICIAL							
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	--	3.0	102.1	75.6	26.5		
TOTAL ECONOMIC	8.0	11.0	279.1	79.0	200.1		
Loans.....	0.9	3.0	169.6	79.0	90.6		
Grants.....	7.1	8.0	109.5	--	109.5		
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA Approp.)	0.5	0.5	8.8	0.3	8.5		
Credit Sales (FMS).....	--	--	1.1	0.3	0.8		
Grants.....	0.5	0.5	7.7	--	7.7		
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks).....	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(--)	(0.1)		
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	--	--	--	--	--		
TOTAL MILITARY	0.5	0.5	8.8	0.3	8.5		
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY	8.5	11.5	287.9	79.3	208.6		
Loans.....	0.9	3.0	170.7	79.3	91.4		
Grants.....	7.6	8.5	117.2	--	117.2		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES				
	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1946-71	DONOR	CY 1969	CY 1970	CY 1960-70
TOTAL	10.3	2.4	32.3	TOTAL	18.0	12.2	160.6
IBRD - World Bank	7.4	--	15.2	Germany	17.7	7.7	149.5
Int'l Finance Corp.	--	--	0.2	Japan	•	4.1	4.1
African Dev. Bank	1.4	--	1.4	Sweden	0.2	•	2.2
UNDP - Special Fund	1.2	2.0	8.7	Italy	•	0.3	2.2
UNDP - TA(CY)	0.2	0.3	4.7	Other	0.1	0.1	2.6
Other UN(CY)	0.1	0.1	2.1				
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1970 (Calendar Year).....--			
				1971 (Calendar Year).....--			
				Cumulative thru 1971.....--			

*Less than \$50,000.

Morocco



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1971</i>)	16.4	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	215*
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	3.3	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	51
Population in Urban Areas	35	People Per Doctor	13,300
(<i>Percent - 1970</i>)		Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	14
Labor Force in Agriculture	54	Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	25
(<i>Percent</i>)		(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1971 in 1970 prices and exchange rates.

MOROCCO

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Agricultural & Rural Development	Population & Health	Education & Man-power Training	Industry, Transportation & Urban Dev.	Non-Project Loans	Program Development & Support
<u>1971</u>							
Devel. Loans	10,800	-	800 ^{1/}	-	-	10,000	-
Tech. Assist.	1,400	715	-	125	94	-	466
Population	89	-	89 ^{2/}	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12,289	715	889	125	94	10,000	466
<u>1972</u>							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tech. Assist.	1,190	502	-	-	59	-	629
Population	415	-	415	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,605	502	415	-	59	-	629
<u>1973</u>							
Devel. Loans	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
Tech. Assist.	1,580	880	-	-	90	-	610
Population	475	-	475	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17,055	15,880	475	-	90	-	610

^{1/} Excludes population grant programs.

^{2/} Funded from development loan funds.

Morocco, in the last year of its 1968-72 Development Plan, seems likely to achieve its major goals. The annual rate of economic growth over the past five years has averaged in excess of 6%, largely as a result of increased agricultural productivity. However, the problems of exceptionally high population growth and unemployment, exacerbated by a pronounced rural-urban migration pattern, poses not only a challenge to Moroccan development, but a threat which could eliminate many of the gains achieved thus far. A high rate of overall growth must be continued if Morocco is to meet its critical domestic needs.

The priority objectives of the 1973-78 Development Plan are to sustain agricultural growth; increase exports; improve

the technical capacities of the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Education, and Industry and Commerce; and strengthen health and population programs.

FY 1973 A.I.D. PROGRAM

A.I.D. proposes major development assistance to Morocco in FY 1973 with an agriculture sector loan of \$15 million. We also are planning a \$1.6 million technical assistance program and a \$495,000 population program. A P.L. 480 Program (Titles I and II) of \$42 million to assist Morocco address employment and nutrition needs, as well as food import requirements, is also planned. A.I.D. assistance is coordinated with that of other donors within an IBRD-led Consultative Group.

Agricultural and Rural Development

To continue expansion of agricultural productivity, the primary effort will be to increase production of cereals, the major food crop. Moroccan initiative, complemented by assistance from A.I.D. and other donors, has begun to result in greater productivity, primarily as the result of new, high-yielding cereal varieties. However, P.L. 480 imports are still necessary to help meet basic domestic food and nutrition needs. Morocco must continue intensified efforts to meet the country's goal of food self-sufficiency. This effort is reflected by the major emphasis placed on agricultural development in the new Plan.

The need for foreign exchange to finance equipment and commodities is especially critical to agricultural development in Morocco. A \$15 million agricultural sector loan will provide needed foreign exchange and local cost support for cereal production programs. Other major components of the loan include the development of irrigation and grain storage.

A.I.D. technical assistance has supported wheat production programs through introduction of new wheat varieties and a comprehensive approach to production. After trial seedings in 1967-68, the area planted to bread wheat increased from 12,500 acres in 1968-69, to 25,000 acres in 1969-70, and

MOROCCO

to 41,000 acres in 1970-71. Greater production increases are anticipated as the program is expanded. Assistance to the Moroccan Agronomic Institute in training agricultural experts in plant and soil sciences related to cereals programs will continue through a United States university contract. The Institute, graduating its first class in 1974, will be a major source of trained staff for Moroccan agricultural agencies.

Through another university contract, A.I.D. is assisting the Secretariat for Planning to strengthen its long-term planning and budgetary operations capabilities, particularly as they relate to national development plans focused on growth of the agricultural sector.

A.I.D. will also continue modest assistance to help Morocco meet its food needs by increasing livestock production. Problems of over-grazing, animal health and sanitation, breeding, and management, are preventing Morocco from benefitting from its livestock resources. An A.I.D. advisor will continue to work on improvement of range management. During 1970-71 range reseeding trials covered

600 acres. Preliminary results have been promising; and 10,000 acres are scheduled for seeding in 1972.

Population and Health

Development of information and services are essential if programs to slow Morocco's high population growth rate are to be effective. Family planning assistance will continue to provide consultant services and commodities in support of the country's national program. Assistance is also being provided, under university contract, to the Moroccan Demographic Research Center to develop and test new ways for improving data collection.

Industrial Development

Assistance to stimulate export promotion is being provided under a regional project with special emphasis on economic analysis, promotion and marketing, and product identification, especially in the agricultural sector. A.I.D. will also consider a new project directed toward developing Morocco's industrial planning capabilities, particularly manpower training.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
Unliquidated as of 12/31/71

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation					
608-H-031	Irrigation Project II	3/29/68	6/28/68	10	40	2	2-1/2	5,000	278	US \$		6
608-H-036	Standard Commodity Financing	4/30/69	7/14/69	10	40	2	3	5,000	4,929	US \$		106
608-H-038	BNDE (Development Bank) Two-Step	6/27/69	1/23/70	3 10	20 40	4 2	4 3	3,000	-	US \$		-
608-H-039	Program Loan	3/31/70	7/15/70	10	40	2	3	8,000	7,080	US \$		20
608-H-040	K.R.C. Water Supply Project	7/10/70	1/27/71	10	40	2	3	800	-	US \$		-
608-H-041	Agriculture Support	4/30/71	0/00/00	10	40	2	3	10,000	-	US \$		-

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1971			Estimated FY 1972			Proposed Program FY 1973	Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost		
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72					
Agriculture and Rural Development														
Assistance to Promotion Nationale	608-11-995-046	67	72	372	297	75	47	122	-	-	-	419		
Increase in Cereals Production	608-11-130-058	68	74	960	745	215	265	280	200	290	72	1,587		
Livestock and Rangeland Improvement	608-11-130-078	68	74	324	286	38	63	95	6	80	55	522		
Development Planning Assistance	608-11-755-108	70	73	415	65	350	122	300	172	250	-	787		
Assistance to Higher Agricultural Education	608-11-110-088	70	76	524	113	411	5	300	116	260	726	1,515		
Industry, Transportation and Urban Development														
Industrial Development Support	608-15-299-042	62	72	699	693	6	59	59	6	-	-	758		
Industrial Training and Manpower Development	608-15-280-110	73	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	410	500		
Program Development and Support														
Technical Support	608-11-999-000	57	cont.	3,965	3,929	36	629	650	15	610	cont.	cont.		
				SUB - TOTAL T.A.			1,190	1,806	515				1,580	
Population														
Population/Family Planning (Census Phase)	608-11-580-089	69	72	288	280	8	15	23	-	-	-	303		
Demographic Research Center	608-11-570-109	70	75	200	90	110	285	325	70	235	480	1,200		
Family Planning Support	608-11-580-112	70	77	89	38	51	115	150	16	240	800	1,244		
							Total (including population)			1,605	2,304	601	2,055	

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
A.I.D. employed	22	16	14
Participating agency	2	-	-
Contractor technicians	12	14	16
Total	36	30	30

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
Non-contract	13	13	22
Contract	-	4	6
Total	13	17	28

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Industrial Training and Manpower Development PROJECT NUMBER 608-15-280-110	SECTOR Industry and Urban Development PRIOR REFERENCE -	FUNDS TC INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975
--	--	---	--

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Morocco address the skilled manpower shortage that is impeding development of its industrial sector and increases the unemployment problem. This project will provide government and the private sector with training assistance that will improve industrial planning, production processes, management, marketing and distribution.

In view of the high unemployment, particularly in the urban areas (28%), the Moroccan government is giving much greater priority to investment in the industrial sector in the next Five Year Plan (1973-77). Included in this industrial development is an emphasis on developing export industries in order to increase foreign exchange earnings. But one of the major bottlenecks in increased investment in industry is the lack of skilled manpower. This project will be focused primarily on 1) assisting the government identify those industries for which projected skills requirements for increased production will have to be met over the next several years, 2) development of training programs directly related to projected manpower gaps, and 3) develop a system for data collection and analysis for projected skilled manpower requirements.

In FY 1973 AID intends to provide the services of a management training specialist to work with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to draw up a program for identifying training needs. In late FY 73 it is expected that initial

training under the project will begin with the training in the U.S. of 3 participants from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

FY 1973 Program: Personnel: \$60,000 for the contract training specialist for 18 months.

Participants: \$25,000 for about 3 participants in the U.S. and for in-country training programs.

Contract other costs: \$5,000 for local expenditures.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
Through 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated FY 72				U.S. Technicians				-	60	60	To be selected.
Estimated through 6/30/72				Participants				25	-	25	
				Commodities				-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs				-	5	5	
Proposed FY 73	90	410	500	Total Obligations				25	65	90	

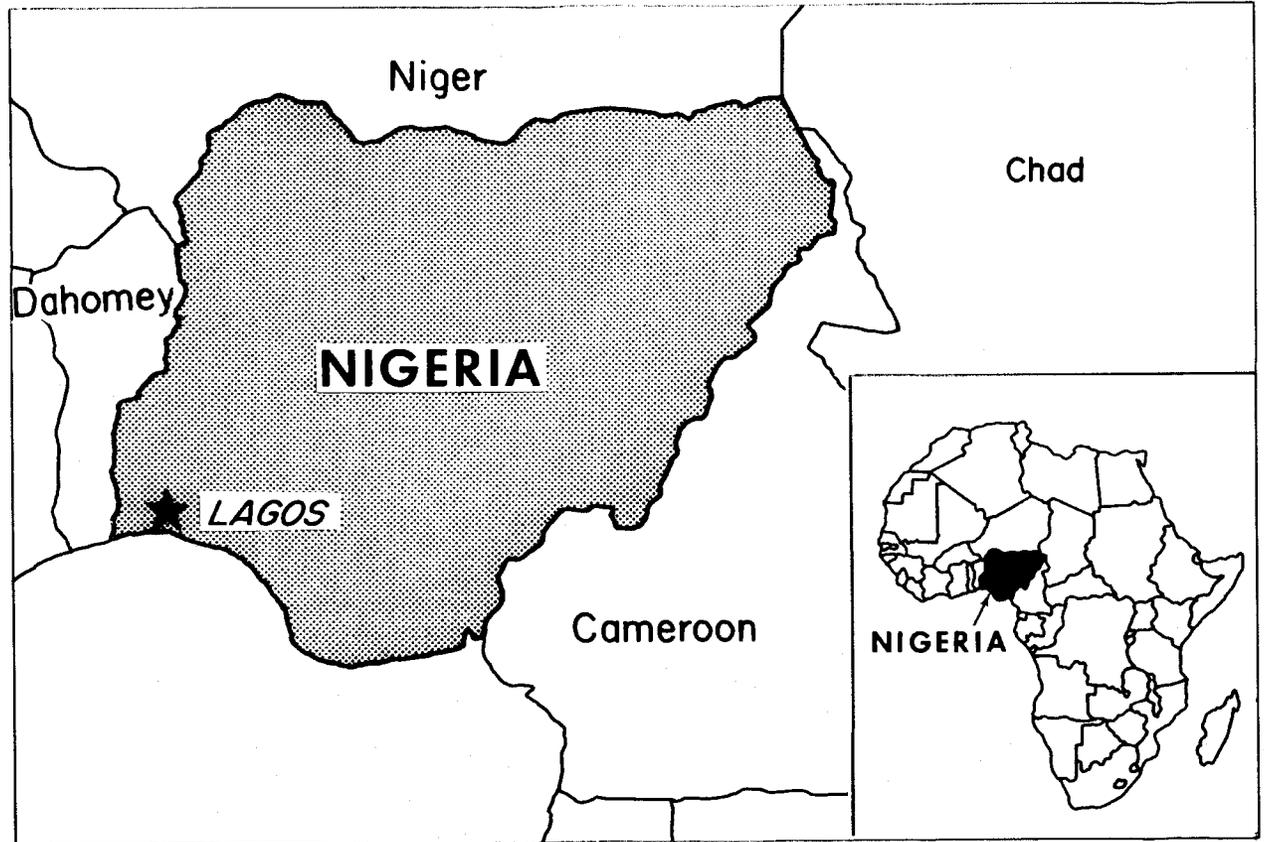
MOROCCO

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1971	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1970	1971	TOTAL 1946-1971				
A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE							
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	10.3	12.3	339.9	98.6	241.3		
Loans.....	8.0	10.8	312.6	98.6	214.0		
Grants.....	2.3	1.5	27.3	--	27.3		
(Supporting Assistance).....	(--)	(--)	(71.1)				
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	16.8	40.0	393.2	12.4	380.8		
Title I - Total	--	18.0	107.8	12.4	95.4		
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS.....	--	18.0	56.6	6.0	50.6		
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY-Planned for Country Use	--	--	51.2	6.4	44.8		
Loans.....	--	--	51.2	6.4	44.8		
Grants.....	--	--	--	--	--		
Title II - Total	16.8	22.0	285.4	--	285.4		
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVEL. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM	7.7	14.8	182.9	--	182.9		
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES.....	9.1	7.2	102.5	--	102.5		
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	0.9	0.9	7.8	--	7.8		
PEACE CORPS.....	0.9	0.9	7.8	--	7.8		
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND.....	--	--	--	--	--		
OTHER.....	--	--	--	--	--		
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	28.0	53.2	740.9	111.0	629.9		
Loans.....	8.0	28.8	420.4	111.0	309.4		
Grants.....	20.0	24.4	320.5	--	320.5		
B. OTHER OFFICIAL							
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	2.7	2.1	31.2	8.3	2.9		
TOTAL ECONOMIC	30.7	55.3	772.1	119.3	652.8		
Loans.....	10.7	30.9	451.6	119.3	332.3		
Grants.....	20.0	24.4	320.5	--	320.5		
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA Approp.)	0.8	15.8	82.6	9.6	73.0		
Credit Sales (FMS).....	--	15.0	44.7	9.6	35.1		
Grants.....	0.8	0.8	37.9	--	37.9		
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks).....	(--)	(--)	(4.0)	(--)	(4.0)		
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	--	--	--	--	--		
TOTAL MILITARY	0.8	15.8	82.6	9.6	73.0		
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY	31.5	71.1	854.7	128.9	725.8		
Loans.....	10.7	45.9	496.3	128.9	367.4		
Grants.....	20.8	25.2	358.4	--	358.4		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES				
	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1946-71	DONOR	CY 1969	CY 1970	CY 1960-70
TOTAL	81.2	49.4	245.3	TOTAL	52.4	51.3	450.9
IBRD - World Bank	68.3	45.0	186.7	France	27.3	27.2	331.6
Int'l Finance Corp.	--	--	2.9	Germany	12.2	17.8	90.1
Int'l Dev. Association	7.3	--	18.3	Italy	10.8	0.7	15.2
African Dev. Bank	2.8	--	2.8	Other	2.1	5.6	14.0
UNDP - Special Fund	1.8	3.4	23.5				
UNDP - TA(CY)	0.4	0.5	5.9				
Other UN(CY)	0.6	0.5	5.2				
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1970 (Calendar Year)..... 44			
				1971 (Calendar Year)..... --			
				Cumulative thru 1971.....123			

*Less than \$50,000.

Nigeria



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1971</i>)	56.5
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.5
Population in Urban Areas	23
(<i>Percent - 1970</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	80
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	105*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	41
People Per Doctor	24,000
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	25
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	16
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1970 in 1970 prices and exchange rates.

NIGERIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Agricultural & Rural Development	Population & Health	Education & Manpower Training	Industry, Transportation & Urban Dev.	Non-Project Loans	Program Development & Support
1971							
Devel. Loans	5,000	-	2,500	-	2,500	-	-
Tech. Assist.	9,448	3,919	-	2,006	474	-	3,049
Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other ^{a/}	18,163	-	-	-	-	15,000	3,163
Total	32,611	3,919	2,500	2,006	2,974	15,000	6,212
1972							
Devel. Loans	13,000	7,000	-	-	-	6,000	-
Tech. Assist.	8,430	3,705	-	1,905	-	-	2,820
Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	3,400	-	-	3,400	-	-	-
Total	24,830	10,705	-	5,305	-	6,000	2,820
1973							
Devel. Loans	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-
Tech. Assist.	8,500	2,847	-	3,153	-	-	2,500
Population	370	-	370	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23,870	2,847	370	3,153	15,000	-	2,500

^{a/}Supporting assistance for relief and rehabilitation program

Nigeria has largely overcome the disruptive short-term social and economic effects of the 1967-70 civil war. Extensive multi-national efforts aimed at reconstructing damaged areas in the three Eastern states and the Mid-West state will, for the most part, be successfully concluded by the middle of 1972. Social and political reintegration of the country has proceeded to the point where Nigeria can begin to focus her attention on long range development needs.

Nigeria's developmental problems range from a high population growth rate and intensive rural-urban migration to a poorly developed agricultural sector; from an inadequate industrial base and a deficient transportation infrastructure to a paucity of trained manpower in all fields. Problems of organization and implementation at both the Federal and State levels continue to pose serious difficulties.

The resurgence of the economy from 1969 through 1971 has been marked by uneven performances in the sectors. Some

sectors - petroleum and manufacturing - have grown very rapidly. Others - especially agriculture - have been nearly stagnant or have retrogressed. The petroleum sector, which was hard hit during the war, has seen rapidly increased production during 1970 and 1971, and now provides over 70% of Federal Government revenues and foreign exchange earnings. These increased revenues recently enabled the Government to pay off the last of their short term commercial obligations accumulated during the war and post-war periods. In addition, the proceeds from oil exports are expected to provide the bulk of the additional funds necessary to speed up economic development.

The Government of Nigeria, through a soundly conceived Four Year Development Plan, has begun to lay the groundwork for rational, self-sustaining economic development. Plan objectives place heavy emphasis on improving agricultural and related production, broadening the industrial base, improving the transportation system and developing sufficient qualified manpower to meet domestic requirements.

Nigeria has at its disposal most of the elements necessary to attain significant economic growth. However, the acute shortage of able, trained administrative and technical personnel represents a major restraint on the ability of the Nigerians to effectively use the considerable resources available. The expertise necessary to conceive and administer those programs upon which national economic growth depends is not available within Nigeria in sufficient quantity.

In light of this shortage of skilled manpower, the US and other international donors are focusing increasingly on meeting this need by training Nigerians in many technical and professional fields.

FY 1973 A.I.D. PROGRAM

In FY 1973, a technical assistance program of \$8.5 million will support on-going project activity and provide a program grant (\$2 million) to broaden Nigeria's manpower resource base. A \$15 million transportation sector loan is

NIGERIA

also proposed to assist in meeting Nigeria's rapidly expanding market and communications requirements.

Technical assistance provided to Nigeria has traditionally financed projects which supported the growth and development of specific institutions. In FY 1973, we will begin to shift the emphasis of our program to address the kinds of development problems which emerged in the post civil war period. We will use new grant funds allocated to Nigeria to provide regional technical skills and training for key operational positions throughout the economy. The purpose of this type of assistance is to increase Nigeria's capacity to plan, design, and implement programs and projects vital to the economic growth which now appears feasible as capital resources available to Nigeria increase.

Agricultural and Rural Development

With 80% of the population dependent on agriculture for support and sustenance, major increases in productivity are necessary if domestic requirements for cereal crops and livestock are to be met through the next decade. Nigeria's agricultural sector has been basically composed of subsistence activity with few modern improvements or supporting institutions - government or private. Accordingly, US and other external assistance has been directed toward support of a broad range of technical assistance and capital projects designed to strengthen and expand agricultural institutions.

In FY 1973, assistance will continue to: (1) upgrade planning units of Federal and State agricultural ministries and, working closely with FAO and IBRD, to promote planning and evaluation of food crop production programs and a

rational allocation of resources; (2) expand rice/maize production in Western State cooperatives with the new high-yielding varieties, to lay the groundwork for a nationwide cereals production effort; (3) develop mid-level personnel and applied research programs at the University of Ife's Faculty of Agriculture; (4) develop a self-sustaining Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) to support livestock development activities in Nigeria and other West African countries; and (5) develop degree-level manpower, extension programs, and integrated research at ABU's Faculty of Agriculture in support of the Northern States Agricultural Services Division.

Education and Manpower Training

Key institutions have been established over the past decade with coordinated inputs by Nigeria, the U.S. and other donors. While major weaknesses remain in teacher quality, primary and secondary curriculum development, and non-formal education areas, the capital and training inputs have been substantial, largely complementary, and relatively effective. A.I.D.'s ongoing assistance will continue to concentrate on manpower, in-service teacher training, and curriculum development.

The FY 1973 assistance provides for (1) training in project development by the Institute of Administration/Ibadan; (2) in-service training for civil servants, education programs and curriculum development by the Institutes of Administration and Education at Ahmadu Bello University; (3) training of educational leaders and administrators at Lagos University; and (4) middle-level job training by Opportunities Industrialization Center/Lagos.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Unliquidated as of 12/31/71

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation					
620-H-004B	Ibadan Water Supply	6/17/68	2/18/69	10	40	2	2-1/2	5,100	4,046	US \$		16
620-H-004C	Ibadan Water Supply	7/10/70	3/9/71	10	40	2	3	2,500	-	US \$		-
620-H-005	Calabar-Ikom Road	8/30/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	8,600	8,593	US \$		219
620-H-005A	Calabar-Ikom Road	12/30/66	11/14/69	10	40	1	2-1/2	6,000	4,694	US \$		40
620-H-005B	Calabar-Ikom Road	6/27/69	11/14/69	10	40	2	3	2,800	-	US \$		-
620-H-007	Port Harcourt School	4/14/64	12/29/64	10	40	3/4	2	1,800	90	US \$		9
620-H-008	Telecom Engr Serv	6/23/64	12/29/64	10	40	3/4	2	3,200	3,116	US \$		114
620-H-008A	Expand Telecom System	12/5/68	5/13/69	10	40	2	3	2,300	1,934	US \$		42
620-H-009	Teacher Training Schools	6/23/64	8/31/65	10	40	3/4	2	3,800	2,926	US \$		5
620-H-009A	Northern Teacher Training School	4/30/70	12/19/70	10	40	2	3	1,700	-	US \$		-
620-H-013	Western Ave-Agege Road	6/28/66	6/25/68	10	40	1	2-1/2	313	193	US \$		2

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1971			Estimated FY 1972			Proposed Program FY 1973	Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72			
Agriculture and Rural Development												
Agricultural Credit	620-11-140-082	1961	1972	827	759	68	156	150	74	-	-	983
Agricultural Planning and Advisory Services	620-11-199-212	1961	1972	4,512	4,435	77	62	139	-	-	-	4,574
Rubber Development	620-11-110-749	1965	1972	805	752	53	89	94	48	-	-	894
Agricultural Economics and Marketing	620-11-140-768	1963	1972	353	324	29	390	293	126	-	-	743
Agricultural Extension and Production Marketing	620-11-110-770	1966	1972	4,254	4,183	71	442	478	35	-	-	4,696
Soil and Water Conservation	620-11-120-773	1966	1972	1,065	1,063	2	191	182	11	-	-	1,256
Faculty of Agriculture and IART, Univ. of Ife	620-11-110-742	1965	1973	3,970	2,987	983	500	870	613	811	-	5,281
Faculty of Agriculture and Non-Degree Schools Ahmadu Bello University	* 620-11-110-743	1965	1973	5,019	4,439	580	950	1,116	414	950	-	6,919
Rice/Maize Production	620-11-130-798	1971	1975	72	44	28	300	307	21	500	387	1,259
Education and Manpower Training												
Zaria Institute of Administration, Ahmadu Bello University	620-11-770-740	1961	1972	3,018	2,512	506	350	416	440	-	-	3,368
Educational Planning and Advisory Services	620-11-699-747	1961	1972	4,421	3,818	603	231	560	274	-	-	4,652
Opportunities Industrialization Center	* 620-11-610-802	1970	1978	381	63	318	350	457	211	471	1,919	3,121
Veterinary Faculty, Ahmadu Bello University	* 620-11-110-817	1971	1978	401	-	401	825	516	710	586	1,807	3,619
Program Grant	* To Be Assigned	1973	1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	2,000
Public Services Training, University of Ife	620-11-790-214	1966	1974	1,727	1,425	302	450	381	371	135	63	2,375
Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello Univ.	* 620-11-660-788	1971	1975	385	-	385	65	75	375	214	2,221	2,885
Advanced Professional Studies, Univ. of Lagos	620-11-660-792	1972	1975	-	-	-	259	134	125	333	628	1,220
Program Development and Support												
Technical Support	620-11-990-000	1960	Cont.	25,045	24,281	764	2,820	2,800	784	2,500	Cont.	Cont.
				SUB-TOTAL T.A.			8,430	8,968	4,632	8,500		
Population												
Family Health Training	* 620-11-580-789	1973	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	370	530	900
*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.							Total (including population)	8,430	8,968	4,632	8,870	

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
A.I.D. employed	86	54	28
Participating agency	8	1	-
Contractor technicians	69	64	78
Total	163	119	106

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
Non-contract	115	52	160
Contract	17	43	62
Total	132	95	222

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Faculty of Agriculture and Non-Degree Schools, Ahmadu Bello University PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-110-743	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development PRIOR REFERENCE Page 12, FY71 AFR P.D.B.	FUNDS TC INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965 SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
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Project Target and Course of Action: To stimulate and support agricultural development in Northern Nigeria through university degree education, research, non-degree training and extension research liaison at Ahmadu Bello University (ABU). The activity components, all administered under ABU are the Faculty of Agriculture, which is attempting to meet the need for greater numbers of agriculturists with B.S. degrees for Northern Nigerian agriculture; three non-degree schools which will train approximately 265 middle level agricultural manpower graduates a year; and a program to upgrade teaching, curricula, and administration. The Institute for Agricultural Research provides data to be used for increasing agricultural development in Northern Nigeria. The Extension Research Liaison Service (ERLS) which disseminates research results is being assisted in developing an effective extension support service responsive to the needs of the states. The Kansas State University (KSU) team provides an eight-man team to staff the Faculty of Agriculture, a six-man team for the non-degree schools at Samaru, Kabba and Mando Road, and an additional advisor who serves as head of the subprofessional education service.

Non-degree schools under the Faculty of Agriculture are meeting planned goals with graduates totalling 261 in FY72. The Faculty of Agriculture itself had an enrollment of 80 in 1971/72 and 21 new first year students entered in October, 1971. There are now 85 graduates of the

Faculty of Agriculture. Further Nigerianization of the project proceeded with six 71/72 B.Sc. graduates employed by the Faculty/Institute. Eight of the present 17 faculty members are now Nigerian with four participants now in the U.S. due to return in 1972.

This project has been extended to FY73. ABU, as Northern Nigeria's single educational complex is one of the country's most important institutions. Intensive evaluation of the project during FY72 concluded most major aspects of project targets would not be achieved until late FY73. Continuation will permit U.S. staff to phase returning participants into the institution's management.

Purpose of FY73 Funding: To fund to completion the fifteen member KSU team (\$627,000); 1 DH project Manager (\$50,000); 7 continuing participants and 22 new participants in Ag. Economics, Agronomy, Soil Science, Entomology and Plant Pathology (\$188,000); teaching and demonstration commodities (\$30,000); and other costs (\$55,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Kansas State University			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1972				Proposed FY 1973		
				Direct AID	Contract	Total		Direct AID	Contract	Total
Through 6/30/71	5,019	4,439	580							
Estimated FY 72	950	1,116								
Estimated through 6/30/72	5,969	5,555	414							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 73	950	-	6,919							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians	50	700	750	50	627	677
				Participants	-	105	105	-	188	188
				Commodities	-	45	45	-	30	30
				Other Costs	25	25	50	-	55	55
				Total Obligations	75	875	950	50	900	950

PROJECT TITLE Opportunities Industrialization Center	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-610-802	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 104, FY 1972 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To establish a program of middle-level job training outside the formal education system.

The most urgent socio-economic problem that confronts metropolitan Lagos (and urban Nigeria) continues to be that of finding productive work for the large numbers of unemployed and underemployed in the city. Rough estimates place the unemployed figure in Lagos alone at over 80,000. Through a contract with the Opportunities Industrialization Center International, AID is assisting in the development of a self-sustaining vocational training program in Nigeria. AID is helping to finance salaries of U.S. instructors, participant costs in the U.S., commodities and local support. Over the life of the project about 3,600 unemployed are expected to be trained and placed and carry out similar programs for assisting the unemployed and underemployed will be developed.

This activity was started during the summer of 1970. The local OIC governing board has been established and has begun full functioning with membership from local business and government. Training developed to date includes pre-vocational training concerned with basic arithmetic, English, job-finding techniques, employment attitudes and appearance. Vocational training now developed is related directly to skill needs for the Lagos area and includes: auto mechanics, secretarial science, commercial baking, electronics, air conditioning and refrigeration, hotel catering and office and small business machine repair.

All ten OIC U.S. specialists have been recruited and were on board at the start of CY 72 and the complete twenty-three man staff has been engaged. Seventy-five unemployed are now completing the first-phase feeder training and will begin vocational training before the end of FY 72. **FY 1973 Program:** To continue ten specialist advisors (\$366,000); one DH project manager (\$40,000); and local and direct support costs (\$65,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1972		Proposed FY 1973			
Through 6/30/71	381	63	318	Direct AID	Contract	Total	Direct AID	Contract	Total
Estimated FY 72	350	457							
Estimated through 6/30/72	731	520	211	40	257	297	40	366	406
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 73	471	1,919	3,121	3	50	53	5	60	65
				43	307	350	45	426	471

Opportunities Industrialization Center

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Ahmadu Bello University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-110-817	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 45, FY 1972 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971 FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: To help develop the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) through a contract with Kansas State University.

In order to assist Nigeria and other African countries to meet their requirements for veterinary doctors and research. The target is to graduate 50 veterinarians a year from ABU by 1975. The number of Nigerian professional faculty trained in Nigeria and the United States is expected to reach 20 in 1975 and 30 in 1977. Expansion to the planned enrollment of 200 graduate students a year depends upon the construction of additional facilities scheduled for completion in FY74 under a Development Loan authorized in FY72.

The Kansas State staff focusses its expertise upon development of curriculum and research, academic administration and upgrading of Nigerian staff. Current emphasis continues upon research, both to make the curriculum relevant to the animal health problems of the area and to find solutions to disease problems for country animal health programs. Nigeria's need for additional veterinarians and disease control measures is great with 35% of the death losses resulting from disease among cattle, sheep, goats and chickens.

ABU graduated its first veterinary doctor in 1967. Nigerian professionals on the faculty have risen to 19 in FY72. Most graduates to date continue to be employed by veterinary services in the federal and state governments of Nigeria and on the ABU staff, but the faculty provides

education for Nigerians and students from nearby countries. The graduate enrollment in 1971/72 is 126 of which 18 are from outside Nigeria.

FY 1973 Program: To provide continued contract support of nine KSU professors through March, 1974 (\$443,000); nine Participants in Veterinary Medicine (\$68,000); Research, training and curriculum materials (\$25,000); and other costs (\$50,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS								
				Estimated FY 1972		Proposed FY 1973						
				Direct AID	Contract/	Total		Direct AID	Contract/	Total		
Through 6/30/71	401	--	401	Cost Components U.S. Technicians Participants Commodities Other Costs Total Obligations						Kansas State University		
Estimated FY 72	825	516										
Estimated through 6/30/72	1,226	516	710									
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost									
Proposed FY 73	586	1,807	3,619									

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Program Grant (Training and Technical Services)	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS T.C.	
PROJECT NUMBER To Be Assigned	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Nigeria in meeting skilled manpower requirements needed to address key priority developmental objectives. U.S. assistance throughout the sixties has been heavily committed to institutional development projects and infrastructure improvement in Agriculture, Education, Administration and Water, Roads, Power and Communications. As Nigerian capacities have improved and increased, AID, through FY71 and FY72 began shifting assistance efforts toward greater concentration of Education and Agriculture sector development.

The Program Grant for FY73 is intended to permit flexibility in the selection of training and technical services required to meet critical development needs as determined by Nigerian Four-Year Development Plan priorities. This will help provide the human talents and skills necessary for Nigeria to utilize its own capital resources wisely and to manage the development investments received through external aid. Under the program, participant training, operational and short-term advisory personnel will be selected directly by the Nigerians for services beyond those embodied in direct AID project activities.

AID objectives for the Program Grant are: (1) Enlargement of the Nigerian role in the planning and management of developmental activities; (2) Provision of required technical skills and training in key areas; (3) Increase Nigeria's capacity to utilize her own resources to plan

and implement programs and projects vital to economic growth.

FY73 Program: To finance the training of approximately 150 Nigerians in fields directly related to critical skilled manpower development needs in key sectoral areas (\$1,000); and to finance the services of U.S. technicians, consultants and operational personnel required to fill immediate skills requirements and undertake studies and analyses needed to address major sectoral problem areas (\$1,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973				
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Host Country Contracts	
Through 6/30/71	-	-	-									
Estimated FY 72	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000		
Estimated through 6/30/72	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed FY 73	2,000	-	2,000	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-		
				Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000		

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello University	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-660-788	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 102 FY72 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To help address the problem of improving the educational system of northern Nigeria by strengthening the Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello University (ABU). The Institute is the only organization in Northern Nigeria with the potential capacity and statutory responsibility for preparing and disseminating curriculum materials to the educational institutions of the six northern states. It is the only body in a position to coordinate the active efforts underway to train more teachers and to improve those already teaching.

A.I.D. is providing six specialists to help the Institute plan, prepare and field test teachers' guide books and other materials for use in teacher training and primary schools in critical areas of the curriculum: mathematics, science, agriculture, technical/vocational and health/physical education.

The Institute will utilize existing materials prepared in an African setting including the African Primary Science and Entebbe Mathematics series and material developed under a completed AID project (Northern Nigeria Teacher Education - 710). In addition, materials produced by the on-going Africa Regional Programs for Mathematics and Sciences for Primary Schools will be utilized as prototypes for adaptation as well as those materials developed under the Ohio University Contracts at Ibadan and Kano.

The specialists will also assist the Institute to conceptualize and implement programs for engaging the state Ministries of Education in curriculum reform.

FY73 Program: To finance the services of six specialists at the Institute of Education (\$86,000: Base salary contribution by Nigeria is average \$6,000 with additional contribution for housing and local support); Direct Hire Project Manager (\$40,000); seven participants in the fields of Mathematics, Science, Agriculture, Vocational and Health Education (\$49,000); salaries of two local employees, local travel for the specialists to facilitate liaison with State ministries of Education, local support costs for the technicians (\$30,000) and other direct costs (\$9,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
				Direct AID	Contract/	Total	Direct AID	Contract/	Total	
Through 6/30/71	385	-	385							
Estimated FY 72	65	75								
Estimated through 6/30/72	450	75	375							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 73	214	2,221	2,885	40	25	65	49	165	214	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians	40	-	40	40	86	126
				Participants	-	25	25	-	49	49
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs	-	-	-	9	30	39
				Total Obligations	40	25	65	49	165	214

Trans-Century

PROJECT TITLE Family Health Training	SECTOR Population and Health	FUNDS Population	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-580-789	PRIOR REFERENCE —	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: Improve the system of delivering health care to children under five years of age by strengthening the capacity of the Institute of Child Health at the University of Lagos. The purpose of this project is to use nurses and midwives as primary deliverers of health services to children under five years old and as dispensers of family planning services and counselling to the mothers, first in an urban community in Lagos, secondly at a rural site near Lagos, and subsequently at other locations in Nigeria to be selected during the course of the project. A training program for nurses and other medical personnel and a model pediatric/family planning clinic will be operated. The nurses trained will be capable of training others and setting up model clinics in their home areas, and the program will provide consultants to ministries of health and communities desiring to establish model clinics.

AID will provide one full time specialist advisor to serve as head of the training program, and short term consultants to assist in curriculum development, teaching, development of supporting materials and provide on-the-job training to counterpart personnel. Support is to be provided for six contract participants in relevant public health disciplines for one year non-degree courses. The returning participants will assume Senior staff positions responsible for the program. Training programs will include a four-month course for registered nurses and nurse midwives who are to become Family Health Counsellors and

Senior Family Health Counsellors. A target of 35 per year is projected. Other courses will include a three month course for resident physicians; a one week course for medical students; a one week course for practicing physicians and a one week course for community nurses. An estimated 150 medical personnel over the life of the project will be trained in the latter courses.

AID support will additionally include provisions of teaching aids, clinical instruments, contraceptives and local staff salaries.

FY 1973 Program: To finance 18 man-months of services for one-full time specialist advisor and three short term consultants (\$110,000); six one-year non-degree participants in Clinic Administration, Training Administration and Health Education (\$36,000); Teaching Aids, Clinical Instruments and Contraceptives (\$80,000); and other contract costs including local support and clinic improvements (\$144,000).

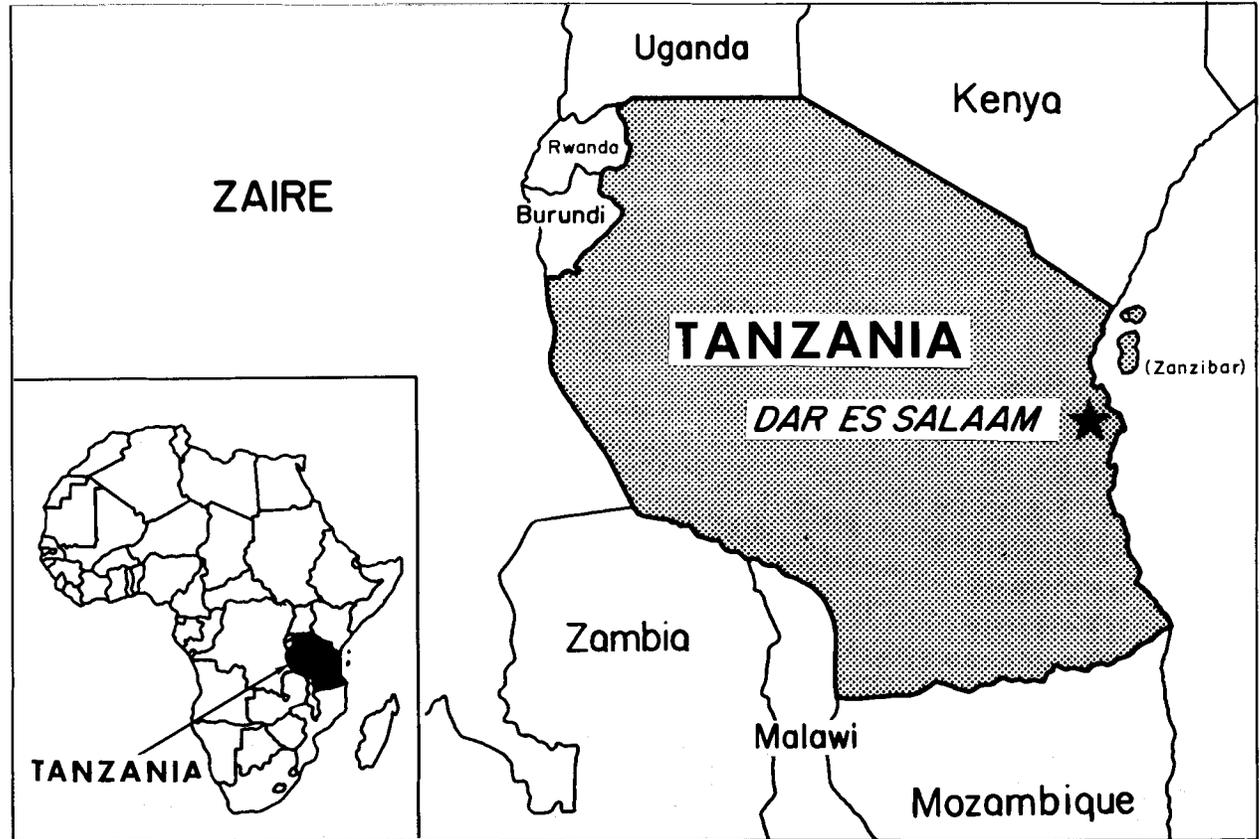
U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/71	-	-	-							To be Selected
Estimated FY 72	-	-	-							
Estimated through 6/30/72	-	-	-							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 73	370	530	900							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians			-	-	110	110
				Participants			-	-	36	36
				Commodities			-	-	80	80
				Other Costs			-	-	144	144
				Total Obligations			-	-	370	370

NIGERIA
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1970	1971	TOTAL 1946-1971	1946-1971			
A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE							
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	39.7	32.6	283.0	3.3	279.7		
Loans.....	1.7	20.0	81.9	3.3	78.6		
Grants.....	38.0	12.6	201.1	--	201.1		
(Supporting Assistance).....	(27.4)	(18.2)	(70.4)				
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	8.3	4.4	60.7	--	60.7		
Title I - Total	--	--	--	--	--		
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS.....	--	--	--	--	--		
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY-Planned for Country Use	--	--	--	--	--		
Loans.....	--	--	--	--	--		
Grants.....	--	--	--	--	--		
Title II - Total	8.3	4.4	60.7	--	60.7		
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVEL. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM	6.4	3.8	46.6	--	46.6		
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES.....	1.9	0.6	14.1	--	14.1		
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	0.3	0.1	29.0	0.2	28.8		
PEACE CORPS.....	0.3	0.1	28.8	--	28.8		
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND.....	--	--	--	--	--		
OTHER.....	--	--	0.2	0.2	--		
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	48.3	37.1	372.7	3.5	369.2		
Loans.....	1.7	20.0	82.1	3.5	78.6		
Grants.....	46.6	17.1	290.6	--	290.6		
B. OTHER OFFICIAL							
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	4.1	4.3	15.0	4.2	10.8		
TOTAL ECONOMIC	52.4	41.4	387.7	7.7	380.0		
Loans.....	5.8	24.3	97.1	7.7	89.4		
Grants.....	46.6	17.1	290.6	--	290.6		
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA Approp.)							
Credit Sales (FMS).....	--	0.2	1.7	0.3	1.4		
Grants.....	*	0.2	1.4	--	1.4		
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks).....	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)		
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	--	--	--	--	--		
TOTAL MILITARY	*	0.2	1.7	0.3	1.4		
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY	52.4	41.6	389.4	8.0	381.4		
Loans.....	5.8	24.3	97.4	8.0	89.4		
Grants.....	46.6	17.3	292.0	--	292.0		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES				
	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1946-71	DONOR	CY 1969	CY 1970	CY 1960-70
TOTAL	41.5	111.2	430.9	TOTAL	53.1	59.8	395.5
IBRD - World Bank	35.6	97.2	338.8	United Kingdom	13.4	27.2	216.1
Int'l Finance Corp.	*	--	2.7	Germany	17.7	17.0	75.1
Int'l Dev. Association	--	--	35.3	Italy	0.1	0.1	30.3
African Dev. Bank	--	1.6	1.6	Other	21.8	15.6	74.0
UNDP - Special Fund	3.5	3.8	27.6				
UNDP - TA(CY)	0.8	1.1	9.5				
Other UN(CY)	1.6	7.5	15.4				
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1970 (Calendar Year)..... 7			
				1971 (Calendar Year)..... 28			
				Cumulative thru 1971..... 49			

*Less than \$50,000.

Tanzania



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1971</i>)	13.6
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.7
Population in Urban Areas	7
(<i>Percent - 1970</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	95
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	100*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	39
People Per Doctor	29,000
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	15-20
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	17
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1971 in 1970 prices and exchange rates.

TANZANIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Agricultural & Rural Development	Population & Health	Education & Manpower Training	Industry, Transportation & Urban Dev.	Non-Project Loans	Program Development & Support
1971							
Devel. Loans	800	-	800	-	-	-	-
Tech. Assist.	2,261	1,117	-	619	270	-	255
Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,061	1,117	800	619	270	-	255
1972							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tech. Assist.	1,900	1,268	-	368	-	-	264
Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,900	1,268	-	368	-	-	264
1973							
Devel. Loans	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Tech. Assist.	2,400	2,117	-	-	-	-	283
Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,400	6,117	-	-	-	-	283

¹ Excludes population grant programs.

² Funded from development loan funds.

Shortly after independence in 1961, Tanzania identified agriculture as one of its priority sectors in its effort to achieve self-reliance and self-sufficiency. Continuing the earlier commitment to rural development, the Second Five-Year Development Plan (1969-74) also emphasizes efforts to increase agricultural productivity and diversification, and rural transportation. Nearly a third of the Plan's development budget is allotted to these programs.

Tanzania's problems, not unlike those of other agricultural societies in Africa, are intensified by the lack of skilled and professional manpower to plan, manage, and operate its development activities. This problem, shared with other members of the East Africa Community, has prompted cooperation in many areas where limited resources can be shared to mutual benefit. Despite impressive self-help efforts,

Tanzania still requires considerable foreign assistance to sustain its development efforts.

The A.I.D. program is part of a multi-donor effort coordinated by the IBRD - led East African Community Consultative Group. Canada, Germany, the Scandinavian countries, and the U.K. are major donors along with the IBRD and United States. A.I.D. assistance is about 11% of the total free world assistance to Tanzania.

FY 1973 A.I.D. Program

The FY 1973 A.I.D. program is concentrated almost exclusively on the agricultural sector. Both capital and technical assistance are planned to support programs to increase agricultural productivity, increase availability of agricultural inputs, and facilitate distribution of agricultural products. The \$2.4 million technical assistance program includes two new projects which focus on agricultural planning and manpower development. An agricultural sector loan of \$4.0 million is under consideration to provide commodities and equipment for the seed, research, and marketing projects. The loan will also support an agriculture credit program. The Food for Peace Programs conducted by voluntary agencies will cost about \$1.5 million this year.

Agricultural and Rural Development

In the agricultural sector, A.I.D. projects are supporting Tanzania's priority efforts to increase and diversify crop and livestock production, expand research capacity, develop marketing mechanisms, and strengthen capabilities to manage agricultural programs.

The A.I.D. concentration on agriculture began two years ago with the initiation of seed multiplication and livestock projects. The seed project supports a program to double cereal and food legume production in this decade. Assistance is provided to develop seed certification standards, establish seed farms, and create a joint government-private firm to increase and distribute improved seed. A seed foundation farm has been established and initial plantings of improved

TANZANIA

varieties of maize, sorghum and other crops have been made. The livestock project is aimed at problems of poor quality animals, diseases, lack of water and range management in the area occupied by the Masai. These problems are being addressed in selected areas through formation of ranching associations which form management units. Formation of these units legalize right of land occupancy and permit coordinated development of water and grazing resources, improved livestock husbandry, and livestock markets. Success in these efforts will gradually bring the Masai into the money economy.

Negotiations are underway with prospective United States contractors to initiate projects this year in food crops research and marketing. The research project will assist the Agriculture Ministry in planning and managing research in selected high-yielding varieties of maize and legumes. This plant breeding program will complement the seed

multiplication and marketing projects. Under the marketing project, United States specialists will strengthen the National Agriculture Products Board which handles the purchase, storage and distribution of basic food crops, and assist the government in improving its pricing policies and marketing practices.

A new project to address specific manpower and training needs in the agricultural sector is being planned. Assistance under this project will depend upon the results of a manpower survey, and will be focused on problems which are restraints on the success of other A.I.D.-assisted projects.

Support of the agricultural projects may require limited technical assistance in the field of credit, which may be provided initially under the agriculture materials and services project.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Unliquidated as of 12/31/71

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation					
621-H-014	National Parks Equip	6/27/67	2/8/68	10	40	1	2-1/2	900	889	US \$		16
621-H-015	Agricultural Project Support	6/26/70	2/8/71	10	40	2	3	1,000		US \$		-
621-H-016	Tsetse Fly Eradication	2/8/71	5/25/71	10	40	2	3	800		US \$		-

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1971			Estimated FY 1972			Proposed Program FY 1973	Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72				
Agriculture and Rural Development													
Agriculture Materials and Services	621-11-190-101	1970	1973	825	262	563	405	462	506	239	-	1,469	
Agriculture Research	* 621-11-110-107	1971	1980	53	53	-	365	-	365	227	1,735	2,380	
Seed Multiplication and Distribution	* 621-11-130-092	1970	1979	353	102	251	180	210	221	439	1,394	2,366	
Masai Livestock and Range Management	* 621-11-130-093	1970	1979	254	97	157	298	197	258	435	1,376	2,363	
Agriculture Marketing Development	* 621-11-150-099	1971	1979	406	-	406	20	12	414	92	1,267	1,785	
Agriculture Planning	* 621-11-140-113	1973	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	489	1,845	2,334	
Manpower Development for Agriculture	* 621-11-190-119	1973	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	2,304	2,500	
Education and Manpower Training													
Technical Education	621-11-660-050	1964	1971	2,013	1,809	204	-	184	20	-	-	2,013	
Education Materials and Services	621-11-690-065	1965	1971	913	720	193	-	110	83	-	-	913	
Public Services Staff Support	621-11-720-051	1964	1969	1,542	1,296	246	-	171	75	-	-	1,542	
Management and Engineering Services	621-11-790-098	1970	1972	605	133	472	368	379	461	-	-	973	
Industry, Transportation and Urban Development													
Highway Maintenance and Organization	621-12-390-110	1971	1971	270	80	190	-	190	-	-	-	270	
Program Development and Support													
Technical Support	621-11-999-000	1961	cont.	1,926	1,875	51	264	260	55	283	cont.	cont.	
Total				T.A.			1,900	2,175	2,458	2,400		

*Detailed project narrative-See Table VI.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
A.I.D. employed	9	8	9
Participating agency	-	2	5
Contractor technicians	28	25	44
Total	37	35	58

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
Non-contract	39	56	88
Contract	3	-	-
Total	42	56	88

Country: TANZANIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Agriculture Research	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 621-11-110-107	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 50, FY 1972 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture in determining Tanzania's long range agriculture research needs, strengthening the agricultural research system, and implementing selected critical portions of its agricultural research program related to food crop production.

A.I.D. proposes to help the Ministry in research planning, administration, maize and food legume breeding, and agronomic research by providing up to six personnel in these fields.

The Tanzanian government will pay the equivalent of the Tanzanian base salaries and local travel costs of the A.I.D. financed research specialists and provide them with hard furnishings and medical care at an average cost of \$8,000 per man per year. The Tanzanian Government's Five Year Plan indicated that over \$15 million will be budgeted for support of agricultural research and training programs during the period of the Plan.

Other sources of support for Tanzanian research in other areas include France, the United Kingdom, and Canada.

Based on a survey funded in FY 1971 the Government of Tanzania requested assistance in agriculture research. Discussions have been held with two U.S. Universities concerning their willingness to supply the needed highly skilled research technicians for the project. Representatives of both Universities have visited Tanzania to gain first hand impressions of the job to be done. It is expected that a contract will be negotiated during FY

1972, and that the first four research specialists funded in FY 1972 (a senior research advisor, an agronomist, and specialists in maize and legume research) will arrive in Tanzania early in FY 1973.

FY 1973 Program: Funds are requested to cover the first 18 months funding for two additional research specialists (maize and agronomy) (\$120,000); for four new and four continuing participants in agronomy, plant genetics and plant pathology (\$59,000); commodities including laboratory and research equipment and special equipment required to insure proper control, handling and storage of plant research material (\$40,000); and other costs (\$8,000); a total of \$227,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected.
Through 6/30/71	53	53	-		-	250	250	-	120	120	
Estimated FY 72	365	-		U.S. Technicians	33	-	33	59	-	59	
Estimated through 6/30/72	418	53	365	Participants	36	-	36	40	-	40	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	46	-	46	8	-	8	
Proposed FY 73	227	1,735	2,380	Other Costs	115	250	365	107	120	227	
				Total Obligations							

PROJECT TITLE Seed Multiplication and Distribution	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 621-11-130-092	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 46, FY 1972 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To support the Ministry of Agriculture in implementing a seed multiplication and distribution program to provide improved seed to support Tanzania's Five Year Development Plan to double cereal and food legume production, to attain self-sufficiency in these crops, and possibly produce an exportable surplus of some food crops.

The U.S. will provide up to ten technicians to assist the Ministry in implementing this project. Training will be provided for about 12 Tanzanians in seed multiplication and distribution techniques.

Major project elements are: (1) preparation of a seed law and regulations to provide standards for seed certification and mechanisms for maintaining seed quality; (2) establishment of seed foundation farms, laboratory and storage facilities; (3) development of recommended agronomic and crop husbandry practices for use by extension centers and the seed company; and (4) establishment of a joint Government/private-owned seed company to further multiply and distribute improved seeds.

The Tanzanian Government pays the equivalent of Tanzanian base salary and local travel expenses of U.S. technicians, providing them with housing, hard furnishings and medical care at an average cost of \$8,000 per technician per year. The Government pays participants salaries and their Tanzania/London air transportation, and the operating costs (mostly salaries and wages) of the seed farms; an estimated \$500,000 per year.

The first technicians arrived in December 1971. The first medium altitude foundation seed farm has been assigned, and 500 acres of maize, sorghum, millet, upland rice and legume seed stock were planted late in 1971. A seed law has been drafted and presented to an appropriate Parliamentary committee for passage. Negotiations between the Tanzanian Government and a private seed company are underway in preparation for the formation of the seed company. The first four participants have been selected and are in training, three others are in process. A fifth technician, an agro-mechanic, is being recruited.

FY 1973 Program: With the first seed farm in operation, it is expected that an additional foundation seed farm will be assigned and seed storage and laboratory facilities established in the Arusha highlands of northern Tanzania. Parliamentary action on the seed law is expected. The remaining U.S. personnel will be recruited to staff the project and participant training continued. Funds are requested for five additional technicians (a farm manager, two agronomists, a plant pathologist and an entomologist) for 18 months (\$300,000); one direct hire project manager (\$45,000); six continuing and three new participants (\$64,000); commodities, including vehicles and special farm and laboratory equipment (\$23,000); and other costs, including support of the U.S. direct hire project manager (\$7,000), a total of \$439,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Experience Inc.				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
				Direct AID	Contract/		Total	Direct AID	Contract/	Total
Through 6/30/71	353	102	251							
Estimated FY 72	180	210								
Estimated through 6/30/72	533	312	221							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 73	439	1,394	2,366							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants	52	-	52	64	-	64
				Commodities	20	-	20	23	-	23
				Other Costs	8	-	8	7	-	7
				Total Obligations	80	100	180	139	300	439

Country: TANZANIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Masai Livestock and Range Management	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 621-11-130-093	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 47, FY 1972 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture plan and develop improved livestock, range management and marketing practices in selected areas of Masailand in north central Tanzania. Livestock development has a high priority in Tanzania's second Five Year Plan. The U.S. technicians will work with the Ministry and the Masai Range Commission on plans to (1) develop a range management program for Masai ranching associations as they are formed, (2) develop water and land use plans, (3) control livestock parasites and diseases, (4) increase animal production, and (5) create market incentives.

A.I.D. plans to provide up to 11 U.S. specialists in animal production, land use, water development, range planning, veterinary science and marketing, as well as a sociologist to assist the Government in developing methods of changing tribal customs and moving the Masai into the country's economy. The Tanzanian Government pays the equivalent of the Tanzanian base salary and local travel expenses of A.I.D. financed contract technicians and provides hard furnishings and medical care at an average cost of \$8,000 per technician per year. Tanzanian Government contributions to the project are estimated at nearly \$4 million during the 10 year life of the project.

Two ranching associations, selected to begin the pilot project, have been registered and have been granted rights of occupancy. Two are completing the registration process. Two other areas, after observing the activities of the original associations, have begun their own efforts

to register. The first four associations involve about 1,650 families living in an area of nearly 2,000 square miles, owning some 95,000 animals. Thirteen of the planned 23 tick dips have been completed and are in operation. Tick borne diseases show a significant decline since the establishment of the dips and some of the watering facilities. Fifty-six improved strain Boran bulls have been obtained and distributed in two ranching associations. Initial efforts to get the Masai to market some of their cattle have been successful. Continued emphasis will be placed on strengthening the associations, improving facilities, lowering cattle mortality and increasing emphasis on the marketing aspects of livestock development. Additional areas will be registered as they meet the necessary prerequisites. A water/land use reconnaissance survey is underway to develop a program which will assist the Masai to develop water/land use grazing plans for the area.

FY 1973 Program: Funds are requested to complete contract funding for the six project technicians (\$40,000); provide for the initial funding of five U.S. Department of Interior and Agriculture water/land use specialists (\$200,000); one direct hire U.S. project manager (\$50,000) three continuing and three new participants in range management, livestock husbandry and water resources (\$44,000); commodities, including vehicles and water survey and demonstration equipment (\$86,000); and other costs, including support for U.S. technicians (\$15,000), a total of \$435,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/71	254	97	157								Near East Foundation U.S. Dept. of Interior U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
Estimated FY 72	298	197									
Estimated through 6/30/72	552	294	258	U.S. Technicians	-	162	162	50	240	290	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	40	-	40	44	-	44	
				Commodities	16	-	16	86	-	86	
				Other Costs	80	-	80	15	-	15	
Proposed FY 73	435	1,376	2,363	Total Obligations	136	162	298	195	240	435	

Country:	PROJECT SHEET		FUNDS
PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	TC	
Agriculture Marketing Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE	FY: 1971	FY: 1979
621-11-150-099	Page 48, FY 1972 AFR P.D.B.		

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture establish institutions and procedures which will lead to sound pricing policies and improved marketing practices, with particular emphasis on staple food crops.

The Ministry of Agriculture proposes to combine existing commodity boards into a single marketing institution, the nucleus of which will be the National Agricultural Products Board (NAPB). The Tanzanian Government has requested that U.S. technical personnel be assigned to the NAPB to assist in strengthening the key areas of accounting, marketing, storage and pricing policy. The U.S. will also provide training for NAPB personnel to supplement, and later replace, the U.S. technicians.

The Tanzanian Government will pay the equivalent of the Tanzanian base salary and local travel expenses of the A.I.D. financed technicians, as well as provide hard furnishings and medical care at an average cost of \$8,000 per technician per year.

Other donor assistance in the field of marketing of agricultural products includes the UNDP/FAO Cooperative Development Center and the Nordic Group which furnishes advisors to the cooperative system. UNDP/FAO are considering assisting the government to establish a marketing development bureau to carry out market research, start a market news service, advise on marketing policy and provide some training to the Ministry in these fields. These activities are being closely coordinated to prevent

duplication of donor effort.

The Inter-Ministerial Committee has accepted the recommendations contained in the Michigan State University survey report of June 1970, proposing the establishment of a single marketing institution to absorb and oversee activities now being carried out by the existing commodity marketing boards.

A contract has been signed with a U.S. institution to provide the technical specialists required by the NAPB in accounting, grain storage, marketing management and pricing policy. It is expected that personnel will arrive in Tanzania early in FY 1973. Two participants are in training and one is in process of selection.

FY 1973 Program: Funds are requested for one direct hire project manager (\$45,000); for two continuing and three new participants in economics, accounting, agriculture marketing and entomology (\$39,000); and for other costs, including the support of the U.S. direct hire project manager (\$5,000), commodities (\$3,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
				Direct AID	Contract/	Total	Direct AID	Contract/	Total	
Through 6/30/71	406	-	406							Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI)
Estimated FY 72	20	12								
Estimated through 6/30/72	426	12	414							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 73	92	1,267	1,785	20	-	20	92	-	92	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants						
				Commodities						
				Other Costs						
				Total Obligations						

Country: TANZANIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Agriculture Planning	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 621-11-140-113	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 51, FY 1972 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the Ministry of Agriculture's internal decision-making process by establishing a program planning and coordination staff capable of assuming responsibility for planning, financing and implementing agricultural programs. The staff will: (1) identify new programs and projects and evaluate their technical soundness as part of the approval process; (2) coordinate preparation within the Tanzanian Government and with foreign donors, and (3) review, evaluate and recommend measures for improvement of ongoing programs.

The Government of Tanzania considers the establishment of such program staffs to be vital to the success of its current development plans. The Government has requested A.I.D. and UN FAO jointly to undertake to assist the Ministry in this activity. A.I.D. and FAO are each expected to provide six specialist to help staff the new division. Tanzanians to replace the foreign personnel and to staff the division will be sponsored for training by the Tanzania Government, FAO and A.I.D.

The Tanzania Government will pay the basic salaries of the U.S. technicians and provide them with hard furnishings, medical care and local travel expenses at an average cost of \$8,000 per man-year. It will also pay the salaries of the participants and the Tanzania/London round trip portion of their international travel. In addition, the Government will furnish office space, basic office equipment and the clerical and administration personnel required to support the division.

In preparation, representatives of the major divisions of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development Planning, UN FAO and A.I.D. have held detailed discussions of the proposed project. A draft work plan has been prepared and submitted to A.I.D., FAO-Rome, and the appropriate ministers of the Government for review and comments.

FY 1973 Program: In FY 1973 funds proposed will finance the first 18 months of services of six contract agriculture and economic specialists to help staff the new Agriculture Planning Division (\$360,000); first year funding for four graduate level agricultural economics and administration participants (\$33,000); commodities including 4 vehicles and analytical equipment and supplies not available locally (\$24,000); and other costs for the construction of six staff housing units (\$72,000); a total of \$489,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
Through 6/30/71					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected.
Estimated FY 72				U.S. Technicians				-	360	360	
Estimated through 6/30/72				Participants				33	-	33	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities				24	-	24	
				Other Costs				72	-	72	
Proposed FY 73	489	1,845	2,334	Total Obligations				129	360	489	

PROJECT TITLE Manpower Development for Agriculture	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 621-11-190-119	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Tanzania, and particularly the Ministry of Agriculture, develop an adequate supply of trained manpower to meet the needs for planning, administering and implementing agricultural and rural development activities.

A.I.D. plans to assist the Government of Tanzania to:

- (1) assess its present manpower availabilities and requirements, including the number of agriculturalists and level of training needed to staff the Ministry's agriculture and rural development program over the next ten years;
- (2) estimate the gaps in manpower requirements not filled under current training programs;
- (3) determine the potential sources of training, both in Tanzania and abroad, including the assistance required from various donors; and
- (4) where it is feasible, provide a limited amount of training to help the government meet some of its unfilled needs in various ministries and other related organizations whose functions affect the implementation of A.I.D. assistance projects.

A.I.D. will provide the services of an agricultural manpower assessment team during FY 1972, financed under the Agriculture Materials and Services project, to make recommendations concerning the scope and direction of assistance required and the specific assistance that A.I.D. can provide most effectively.

It is anticipated that the team will recommend, and the Government of Tanzania will request, the services of a

manpower specialist to help the government plan to utilize its own facilities and the assistance of external donors more effectively. It is also anticipated that the request will include the services of a limited number of specialists in agricultural education and agricultural education administration to assist, over the next four or five years, in the improvement of Tanzania's capability to train subprofessional agriculturalists locally.

The Tanzanian Government will pay the equivalent of the Tanzanian base salary for the US technicians, and provide housing, hard furnishings, medical care and local travel expenses at an average cost of \$8,000 per man year. It will also pay the salaries of the participants and the Tanzania/London round trip portion of the international travel.

The project will not be undertaken until the recommendations of the team and the government's request have been subjected to a thorough review and evaluation, and detailed consultation with other donors has been completed.

FY 1973 Program: In anticipation of approval of the project during FY 1973, it is planned to provide the services of an agriculture manpower development specialist (\$60,000 to fund the first 18 months of a two year contract) and funds to initiate training of 17 participants in various fields related to agriculture manpower development; agriculture education administration, economics, agriculture management and administration (\$136,000); for a total of \$196,000.

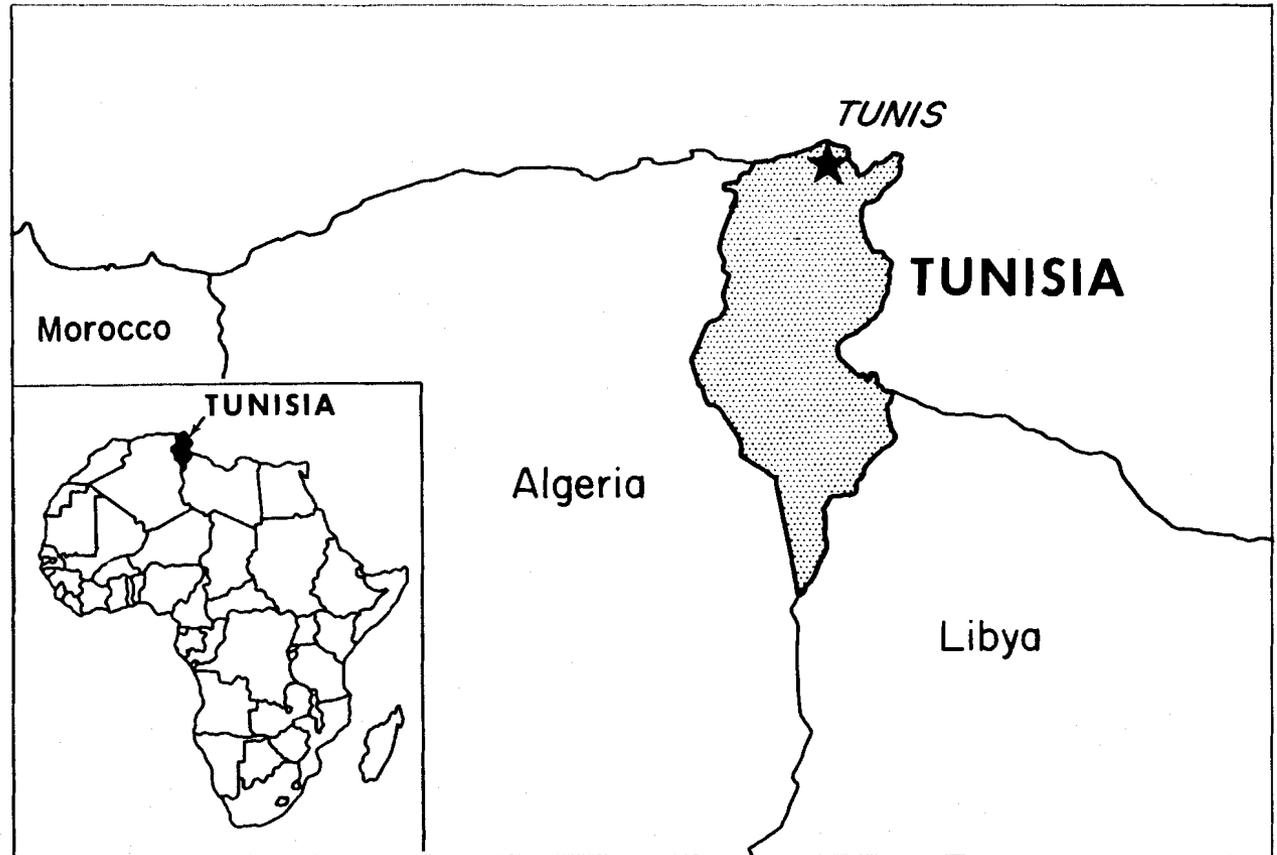
U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
Through 6/30/71					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected.
Estimated FY 72				U.S. Technicians				-	60	60	
Estimated through 6/30/72				Participants				136	-	136	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities				-	-	-	
				Other Costs				-	-	-	
Proposed FY 73	196	2,304	2,500	Total Obligations				136	60	196	

TANZANIA
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1970	1971	TOTAL 1946-1971	1971			
A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE							
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES' - TOTAL	3.0	3.1	33.3	1.5	31.8		
Loans.....	1.0	0.8	13.9	1.5	12.4		
Grants.....	2.0	2.3	19.5	--	19.5		
(Supporting Assistance).....	(--)	(--)	(--)				
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	1.8	2.6	31.7	--	31.7		
Title I - Total.....	--	--	--	--	--		
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS.....	--	--	--	--	--		
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY-Planned for Country Use	--	--	--	--	--		
Loans.....	--	--	--	--	--		
Grants.....	--	--	--	--	--		
Title II - Total.....	1.8	2.6	31.7	--	31.7		
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVEL. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM	0.3	0.6	17.3	--	17.3		
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES.....	1.5	2.0	14.4	--	14.4		
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	*	--	9.5	--	9.5		
PEACE CORPS.....	*	--	9.5	--	9.5		
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND.....	--	--	--	--	--		
OTHER.....	--	--	--	--	--		
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	4.8	5.7	74.5	1.5	73.0		
Loans.....	1.0	0.8	13.9	1.5	12.4		
Grants.....	3.8	4.9	60.7	--	60.7		
B. OTHER OFFICIAL							
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	--	--	--	--	--		
TOTAL ECONOMIC	4.8	5.7	74.5	1.5	73.0		
Loans.....	1.0	0.8	13.9	1.5	12.4		
Grants.....	3.8	4.9	60.7	--	60.7		
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA Approp.)	--	--	--	--	--		
Credit Sales (FMS).....	--	--	--	--	--		
Grants.....	--	--	--	--	--		
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks).....	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)		
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	--	--	--	--	--		
TOTAL MILITARY	--	--	--	--	--		
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY	4.8	5.7	74.5	1.5	73.0		
Loans.....	1.0	0.8	13.9	1.5	12.4		
Grants.....	3.8	4.9	60.7	--	60.7		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES				
	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1946-71	DONOR	CY 1969	CY 1970	CY 1960-70
TOTAL	8.9	48.0	134.1	TOTAL	23.7	32.4	299.6
IBRD - World Bank	--	30.0	42.2	United Kingdom	4.2	4.9	179.4
Int'l Finance Corp.	--	--	4.1	Germany	3.6	4.4	37.8
Int'l Dev. Association	7.5	12.3	60.7	Sweden	8.3	7.0	26.4
African Dev. Bank	--	3.0	3.0	Italy	0.5	6.1	21.8
UNDP - Special Fund	0.5	1.9	13.1	Other	7.0	10.0	34.1
UNDP - TA(CY)	0.5	0.5	7.2				
Other UN(CY)	0.4	0.3	3.8				
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1970 (Calendar Year).....201			
				1971 (Calendar Year)..... 1			
				Cumulative thru 1971.....282			

*Less than \$50,000.

Tunisia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1971</i>)	5.4
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.7
Population in Urban Areas	43
(<i>Percent - 1970</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	63
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	246*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	52
People Per Doctor.	7,300
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	30
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	52
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1971 in 1970 prices and exchange rates.

TUNISIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Agricultural & Rural Development	Population & Health	Education & Man-power Training	Industry, Transportation & Urban Dev.	Non-Project Loans	Program Development & Support
1971							
Devel. Loans	10,000	-	1	-	-	10,000	-
Tech. Assist.	2,096	726	252	445	-	-	673
Population	858	-	858	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12,954	726	1,110	445	-	10,000	673
1972							
Devel. Loans	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-	-
Tech. Assist.	2,250	879	280	425	26	-	640
Population	3,950	-	3,950	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17,200	11,879	4,230	425	26	-	640
1973							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tech. Assist.	2,150	985	215	350	-	-	600
Population	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,150	985	1,215	350	-	-	600

¹ Excludes population grant programs.

² Funded from development loan funds.

A good agricultural year in 1971 provided a major boost to Tunisia's economic and social modernization process. The government continues to concentrate on solving its balance of payments problems. Agriculture, employment, education and public health represent specific problem areas that must be addressed to meet Tunisia's objectives of self-sufficiency in food, increased exports, creation of new jobs and higher income for the rural populace.

An IBRD-led Consultative Group coordinates international assistance to Tunisia, which remains close to the European economy through its associated membership in the European Economic Community. While the U.S. share of multilateral assistance has declined, A.I.D. remains an important participant in the development effort.

FY 1973 A.I.D. PROGRAM

A.I.D. assistance is directed toward three summary goals: increased production of food grains, expanded middle-level management training, and reduced population growth. In FY 1973, A.I.D. will provide \$2.2 million in technical assistance and \$1 million for population activities. The FY 1972 program includes an \$11 million agriculture loan in support of the Government's efforts to expand agricultural sector development. FY 1972 technical assistance to Tunisia amounts to \$2.3 million. In addition, a FY 1972 grant of \$3 million will assist the Government in further developing its family planning program.

P.L. 480 Title I and Title II, Food for Peace, will total \$32.1 million in FY 1973. Wheat and soybean oil are the principle commodities provided for sales, Food for Work, maternal/child health, and other programs.

Agricultural and Rural Development

In order to assist Tunisia attack problems of livestock and cereal production, A.I.D. provides technical assistance through the following activities: (1) an accelerated cereal program aimed at increasing wheat production to satisfy the domestic market and eliminate wheat imports; (2) livestock production which incorporates forage and feed-grain production to increase the supply of meat and provide better nutrition; (3) development of irrigable land for crop production; and (4) agricultural economics and planning.

A.I.D.'s agricultural projects are closely coordinated with related programs of other donors cooperating in the Consultative Group.

The agricultural development loan of \$11 million in FY 1972 is directly linked to the encouragement of important agricultural policy changes and introduces the concept of agricultural sector planning based on agricultural sector analysis. This loan, used to import agricultural and other

TUNISIA

commodities, will also address Tunisia's balance of payments problems. Increased cereals production is expected to result in a reduction of wheat imports. Local currency generated by the agricultural development loan and P.L. 480 sales will be applied to the agricultural sector.

Education and Manpower Training

A lack of highly specialized cadres in the fields of agriculture, business, economics and engineering characterizes Tunisia's major problems in the area of manpower development.

A.I.D. provides assistance to the Superior Institute of Business Management (ISB) by a University of Illinois contract team. This team is engaged in expanding and improving the curriculum, teaching selected business administration and management courses, conducting development seminars for executives, providing consulting services to the business community, and training Tunisian faculty members to take over when U.S. assistance terminates. Assistance is also provided by A.I.D. to the University of Tunis Faculty of Economics through the services of a University of Minnesota professor. In addition, a proposed new project is to assist the Engineering School introduce concepts of practical engineering geared to meet Tunisia's current needs rather than theoretical engineering concepts.

Tunisian education is also being assisted by other donors, primarily France, Belgium and the IBRD. The French are providing the services of 3,250 teachers, most of whom are

working in secondary education, while the Belgians are providing about 90 secondary level teachers. The IBRD is planning to field a six-man team in May 1972 to assist with education planning.

Population and Health

Tunisia's goal is to reduce the current population growth rate from 2.7% to an acceptable level within the shortest possible time, and to increase the nutritional base of the national diet, particularly for children.

The United States is the largest single donor to Tunisia's family planning program. During FY 1972, A.I.D. is providing about \$4 million, including a \$3 million program grant to cover costs of construction of family planning and maternal/child health facilities. Foreign exchange costs for these facilities are being met through an IDA credit. A.I.D.'s proposed FY 1973 program includes a \$1 million grant of which about half will be used to cover local costs of financing family planning activities. Other donors, including the Population Council, Ford Foundation, International Planned Parenthood Federation, and WHO are also providing assistance.

Technical assistance is also provided to the National Institute of Food Technology which, among other activities, is conducting a study through a Harvard University contract, in fortifying wheat with Lysine to determine the nutritional effect.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Unliquidated as of 12/31/71

COUNTRY: TUNISIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
		Auth-ORIZED	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
664-A-006	Airport Construction	6/29/60	1/27/61		20	3 1/2	3 1/2	4,858	4,847		1,472	1,013
664-H-012A	Water Supply	6/20/68	12/12/68	10	40	2	2 1/2	111	106	US \$		-
664-H-015A	University of Tunis	6/28/67	7/27/68	10	40	1	2 1/2	170	23	US \$		-
664-H-020	Chott Maria Agr School	4/20/64	9/02/64	10	40	3/4	2	2,000	1,946	US \$		45
664-H-020A	Chott Maria Agri Amend	6/28/67	7/27/67	10	40	1	2 1/2	220	111	US \$		2
664-H-034	Elect Equip Expansion Two-Step	6/27/67	10/3/67	5 10	25 40	4 1/2 1	4 1/2 2 1/2	6,200	5,897	US \$		114
664-H-038	Commodity Imports	6/3/68	6/18/68	10	40	2	2 1/2	9,995	9,799	US \$		268
664-H-043	Carthage Internatl Airport	3/7/69	5/6/69	10	40	2	3	6,200	3,928	US \$		26
664-H-045	Program Loan	8/15/69	11/26/69	10	40	2	3	9,994	8,112	US \$		128
664-H-047	Program Loan	9/30/70	12/11/70	10	40	2	3	10,000	7	US \$		-

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: TUNISIA

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1971			Estimated FY 1972			Proposed Program FY 1973	Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72			
Agriculture and Rural Development												
Agriculture Production and Research	664-55-130-205	1965	1974	1,270	1,223	47	101	104	44	50	265	1,686
Agriculture Economic Research	664-11-110-237	1967	1973	1,206	886	320	535	455	400	530		2,271
Irrigated Agriculture Developments	* 664-11-120-277	1973	1977							155	477	632
Accelerated Livestock Production	* 664-11-130-276	1971	1980	100	45	55	243	209	89	200	1,842	2,385
Agriculture Statistics & Marketing	* 664-11-150-280	1973	1976							50	278	328
Health												
Food Fortification and Nutrition	664-11-560-255	1969	1975	612	369	243	280	275	248	215	357	1,464
Education and Manpower Training												
Public Safety	664-11-710-274	1972	1972	-	-	-	125	97	28			125
Management Education	664-55-770-228	1966	1974	764	601	163	300	263	200	300	264	1,628
Engineering Education	* 664-11-660-264	1973	1977							50	950	1,000
Program Development and Support												
Technical Support	664-11-999-000	1957	Cont.	7,110	7,071	39	640	650	29	600	Cont.	Cont.
Feasibility Studies							26	26				26
			Sub-Total	T.A.			2,250	2,079	1,038	2,150		
Population												
Family Planning	* 664-11-580-224	1968	1977	1,966	1,135	831	950	1,000	781	1,000	2,584	6,500
Program Assistance Grant		1972	1972				3,000		3,000			3,000
							Total (including population)	6,200	3,079	4,819	3,150	

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
A.I.D. employed	24	24	21
Participating agency	5	5	9
Contractor technicians.....	12	14	17
Total	41	43	47

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
Non-contract	94	63	76
Contract	32	29	32
Total	126	92	108

TABLE VI

PROJECT SHEET

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	FUNDS	
IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture and Rural Development	TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-120-277	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	P. 53 FY 1972 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1973	FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: The objective of this project is to assist Tunisia 1) to develop the organization and train personnel of its newly established National Office of Irrigation, and 2) to help initiate new, or increase existing, agricultural production on irrigable land where heavy capital investment has already been made. Since 1957, Tunisia has invested more than \$140 million in developing irrigation systems. The total area under irrigation is about 240,000 acres. However, because of overall governmental as well as commercial institutional deficiencies, less than half of the estimated \$70 million annual productive capacity of the area is being realized.

This project supports the high priority given by Tunisia to irrigation water development. In the institution building phase of this project, U.S. technicians will serve as advisors to the National Office of Irrigation. In the production phase these technicians will function as a mobile task force working with and training Tunisian Government counterparts and individual farmers to resolve practical problems of irrigated agriculture. Project operations will be conducted in cooperation with farm groups and private farmers to whom the Tunisian Government is now extending increased amounts of credit and production incentives. Once the irrigated farms are brought into effective production, the responsibility for continued assistance to the farmers will be transferred to the agricultural extension service. Main-

tenance and operation of government-owned irrigation systems will remain the responsibility of the Office of Irrigation.

The project is planned to assist the Government of Tunisia 1) develop a functional Irrigation Office capable of designing, constructing, and managing irrigation systems, and 2) train a corps of field technicians to assist farmers in increasing production in irrigated areas. Project proposal received, but review not completed prior to end FY 1972.

FY 1973 Program: \$155,000 is required to provide the services of a project manager and three specialists, through a participating agency agreement or contract, in farm production and management, irrigation and drainage and soils (\$132,000), seventeen (17) short-term participants (\$17,000), and supporting commodities (\$6,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected.
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/71	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 72	-	-	-				33	99	132	
Estimated through 6/30/72	-	-	-				17	-	17	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				6	-	6	
							-	-	-	
Proposed FY 73	155	477	632	-	-	-	56	99	155	

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Accelerated Livestock Production - Tunisia	SECTOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT		FUNDS TC	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p.52 FY 1972, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-130-276				

Project Target and Course of Action: This project is based on work started under Agricultural Production and Research (664-11-110-205) to assist the Ministry of Agriculture develop and implement a coordinated livestock, forage and wheat-grain production program which will contribute to increasing livestock production and provide the basis for sustaining this increase. Also, present per capita meat consumption is only about 25 lbs. per year, domestic production is insufficient to meet demand. Annual imports of meat have increased from 83 metric tons in FY 1966 to 2,696 metric tons in FY 1970. In addition, there are marked seasonal variations in the amounts of prices of meat available. This is largely the result of inefficient management of feedgrain and forage crops.

This project has three phases: Phase 1 will last approximately to the end of FY 1975. During this first phase, U.S. technicians will work with Tunisian counterparts to develop, teach and apply (1) a technological package of production practices which will rapidly accelerate feed-grain forage production, (2) a program of animal husbandry practices which will improve and increase livestock production, and (3) technical standards for proper range use and pasture management. Phases 2 and 3 will be for periods of 3 years each with concentration on large management processing and marketing. This project is also designed to cooperate with other assistance to the livestock sector.

A reorganization within the Ministry of Agriculture took place at the end of 1970 which resulted in a major

emphasis on increased livestock production. The reorganization, reorganization created an animal production division to address problems in this sub-sector.

Four key Tunisian officials have completed a specialized study tour on livestock production and management techniques in the U.S.

Tunisian officials and U.S. technicians have selected 40 individual farms to carry out demonstrations.

FY 1973 Program: To continue new irrigated plantings of forage crops, continue feedgrain and forage crop trials and expand the forage wheat production center; assist in the development and expansion of selected Tunisian Government livestock centers. An estimated \$200,000 is required for this program in FY 1973. Funding will cover cost for five technicians: (a) two direct-hire (one project manager and one feedgrain advisor) \$60,000; (b) three U.S. Department of Agriculture specialists (one in Animal Husbandry; one in Range Management, and one in Water Utilization) and short-term consultants, \$90,000. Ten participants (3 of whom are for short-term training in U.S.) \$32,000; \$18,000 for commodities such as agricultural equipment and fertilizers.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
Through 6/30/71	100	45	55		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	U.S. Department of Agriculture			
Estimated FY 72	243	209		U.S. Technicians	34	159	193		60	90	150
Estimated through 6/30/72	343	254	89	Participants	28	-	28		32	-	32
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	22	-	22		18	-	18
				Other Costs	-	-	-		-	-	-
Proposed FY 73	200	1,842	2,385	Total Obligations	84	159	243		110	90	200

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE AGRICULTURE STATISTICS AND MARKETING	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-150-280	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this new project is to assist the Ministry of Agriculture expand the capacity of the statistical data collecting section to include supporting data for agricultural planning and analysis. Emphasis in this activity will be on: (1) expanding and adequately staffing statistical data section; (2) establishing procedures for closer coordination with National Extension Services; (3) increasing the quality of agricultural economic analyses; (4) increasing utilization of statistical and marketing information service by key Government of Tunisia officials directly involved and responsible for decisions relating to the agriculture sector.

The Government of Tunisia has restructured its agricultural policy in order to increase productivity and more equitably allocate national resources within the agriculture sector. Recognizing the crucial role of agriculture for overall economic development, AID is concentrating assistance on pivotal agricultural activities, i.e., livestock, cereals production, irrigation, and agriculture economics. A constraint of both the Government of Tunisia's and USAID's progress is the absence of satisfactory statistical and marketing information necessary for reaching critical decisions and formulating policy. Insufficient, unavailable and often inaccurate data continue to make difficult: 1) long-range production planning, 2) export and import

projections, 3) domestic market requirements, 4) macro-economic policies, 5) agriculture credit, commodity projections and effective management objectives.

FY 1973 Program:

During the initial stage of this activity, funding will cover one full-time PASA advisor costing \$30,000, four short-term participants costing \$15,000, and commodities estimated at \$5,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 72	Estimated through 6/30/72	Proposed FY 73		Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	30	30	PASA/USDA
	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	15	-	15	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	5	-	5	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 73	50	278	328	Total Obligations	-	-	-	20	30	50	

PROJECT TITLE ENGINEERING EDUCATION	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-660-264	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this project is to assist the University of Tunis develop its new National School of Engineering (ENIT) by (1) helping to establish a modern curriculum in mechanical, electrical, civil, chemical and mining engineering, (2) introducing a new course in computer applications, (3) advising on the limited purchase of specialized equipment for ENIT, and (4) up-grading and training of selected staff.

An expanded output of qualified engineers is a critical manpower need recognized in the Tunisian Development Plan. A study by two UCLA engineering professors during 1970 laid the basis for U.S. assistance to ENIT. It is AID's intent to associate at least two universities with the project in order to establish a broad base for recruitment of advisors with the necessary technical and French language competence. The project will be carried out in concert with the Peace Corps, which presently provides 5 teachers at ENIT. 19 Tunisians teach on a part-time basis. The School has excellent new physical facilities, and an adequate budget of \$532,000 for 1971. ENIT opened in 1969, and 300 students are already enrolled in the first two years of a 5-year program, with an enrollment of 1,600 projected by 1980. Despite large other donor, mostly French instructors, the curriculum of the school remains in serious need of improvement, both in content and direction, especially in the area of practical laboratory and workshop training. The National

Science Foundation in FY 1972 contributed some resources to the ENIT by sending a short-term specialist to assist with the development of the instrumentation and measurements laboratory course. The NSF is also seriously considering assigning a long-term advisor to teach this course as well as to purchase the laboratory equipment. A short-term consultant organized and taught a new course in computer science in CY 1972.

FY 1973 Program: One full-time contract advisor will work on detailed curriculum and course content revision with particular emphasis on the use of practical laboratory experiences. Short-term services will be provided for revision of course outlines in computer applications, process design, with preliminary reviews of equipment requirements in the mechanical/electrical engineering department. Initial lectures will be delivered as appropriate. Participant training will also begin.

U.S. Technicians: 1 full-time contract advisor, 8 months of consultant services. **Participants:** 2 long-term students are programmed for U.S. training, under contract, in engineering, science, and related fields. **Commodities:** Teaching and audio-visual materials in the fields of computer applications and process design, and mechanical engineering.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/71	-	-	-							Contractor to be selected.	
Estimated FY 72	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	30		30
Estimated through 6/30/72	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	15		15
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	5		5
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-		-
Proposed FY 73	50	950	1,000	Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	50		50

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Family Planning	SECTOR Population and Health	FUNDS Population
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-580-224	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 74 FY 1972 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: The overall objective of this project is to assist the Tunisian Government to reduce annual population growth from an estimated 2.7% at present to less than 2.3% by 1975 and progressively lower thereafter. Since independence in 1957, Tunisia has sought to improve socio-economic conditions by emancipating women, abolishing polygamy, removing restrictions on contraceptives, creating health and social service centers, and taking specific steps to encourage family planning. A National Family Planning Program was started in 1966.

The components of U.S. assistance are 1) advisory assistance in health education, nurse and midwife training, administration, and medical services; 2) participant training; 3) equipment and contraceptives; and 4) local currency for budget support.

Seven other donors including Sweden, Netherlands and the U.N. are assisting the program. The IBRD is providing through an IDA credit \$4.8 million to construct family planning/maternal child health centers.

An integrated National Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Bureau is providing regular services through some 280 health facilities and 15 mobile units. Comprehensive efforts are increasing technical competence of staff, improving management, upgrading patient care, and undertaking needed research and evaluation. Eight Tunisians are taking long-term training in the U.S.; one has completed training. Short-term training has been provided for physicians. In-service programs have trained over 350 field workers and training has begun for 330 social workers and monitors. Several demographic studies were completed. Radio, television and other mass education activities in Family Planning have been intensified.

FY 1973 Program: This program requires an estimated \$1,000,000 in FY 1973. These funds will cover costs for: five technicians (four direct-hire and one PASA) \$165,000; eleven participants \$72,000; commodities will consist of contraceptives and related pharmaceuticals, educational and laboratory materials and supplies costing \$263,000. In addition A.I.D. plans to provide \$500,000 to finance a portion of local operating costs with U.S.-owned Tunisian dinars purchased from the U.S. Treasury.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/71	1,966	1,135	831							U.S. Public Health Services	
Estimated FY 72	950	1,000		U.S. Technicians	135	25	160	135	30		165
Estimated through 6/30/72	2,916	2,135	781	Participants	40	-	40	72	-		72
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	250	-	250	263	-		263
				Other Costs	500	-	500	500	-		500
Proposed FY 73	1,000	2,584	6,500	Total Obligations	925	25	950	970	30		1000

TUNISIA

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1970	1971	TOTAL 1946-1971	1946-1971			
A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE							
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	14.6	13.0	313.6	24.4	289.2		
Loans.....	10.1	10.0	187.7	24.4	163.3		
Grants.....	4.6	3.0	126.0	--	126.0		
(Supporting Assistance).....	(--)	(--)	(5.4)				
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	31.8	31.4	365.0	12.8	352.2		
Title I - Total	18.4	12.8	123.8	12.8	110.0		
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS.....	17.2	12.8	51.9	2.0	49.9		
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY-Planned for Country Use	1.2	--	71.9	10.8	61.1		
Loans.....	1.2	--	64.5	10.8	53.7		
Grants.....	--	--	7.4	--	7.4		
Title II - Total	13.4	18.6	241.2	--	241.2		
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVEL. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM	11.4	16.6	220.5	--	220.5		
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES.....	2.0	2.0	20.7	--	20.7		
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	0.6	0.7	9.1	--	9.1		
PEACE CORPS.....	0.6	0.7	9.1	--	9.1		
SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND.....	--	--	--	--	--		
OTHER.....	--	--	--	--	--		
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	47.0	45.1	687.7	37.2	650.5		
Loans.....	28.5	22.8	304.1	37.2	266.9		
Grants.....	18.6	22.3	383.7	--	383.7		
B. OTHER OFFICIAL							
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	--	2.5	7.6	4.0	3.6		
TOTAL ECONOMIC	47.0	48.6	695.3	41.2	654.1		
Loans.....	28.5	26.3	311.7	41.2	270.5		
Grants.....	18.6	22.3	383.7	--	383.7		
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA Approp.)							
Credit Sales (FMS).....	--	--	3.0	3.0	--		
Grants.....	2.8	4.5	34.5	--	34.5		
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks).....	(0.3)	(1.1)	(3.1)	(--)	(3.1)		
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	--	--	--	--	--		
TOTAL MILITARY	2.8	4.5	37.5	3.0	34.5		
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY	49.8	53.1	732.8	44.2	688.6		
Loans.....	28.5	26.3	314.7	44.2	270.5		
Grants.....	21.4	26.8	418.2	--	418.2		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES				
	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1946-71	DONOR	CY 1969	CY 1970	CY 1960-70
TOTAL	24.6	40.8	198.4	TOTAL	60.7	59.8	378.6
IBRD - World Bank	10.0	31.5	102.2	France	22.8	27.7	196.0
Int'l Finance Corp.	0.6	*	14.6	Italy	3.5	3.0	62.1
Int'l Dev. Association	10.5	4.8	44.8	Germany	16.3	13.4	60.2
African Dev. Bank	--	--	2.8	Other	18.2	15.7	60.3
UNDP - Special Fund	2.3	3.6	22.9				
UNDP - TA(CY)	0.4	0.4	5.2				
Other UN(CY)	0.8	0.5	5.9				
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1970 (Calendar Year).....	--		
				1971 (Calendar Year).....	--		
				Cumulative thru 1971.....	105		

*Less than \$50,000.

Uganda



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1971</i>)	10.1
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.9
Population in Urban Areas	8
(<i>Percent - 1970</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	89
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	131*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	47
People Per Doctor	8,600
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	20
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	23
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1971 in 1970 prices and exchange rates.

UGANDA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Agricultural & Rural Development	Population & Health	Education & Manpower Training	Industry, Transportation & Urban Dev.	Non-Project Loans	Program Development & Support
<u>1971</u>							
Devel. Loans	-	-	1/	-	-	-	-
Tech. Assist.	2,761	1,771	2/	685	-	-	305
Population	100	-	100	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,861	1,771	100	685	-	-	305
<u>1972</u>							
Devel. Loans	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Tech. Assist.	2,120	1,281	-	475	-	-	364
Population	235	-	235	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,355	4,281	235	475	-	-	364
<u>1973</u>							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tech. Assist.	2,100	1,719	-	113	-	-	268
Population	430	-	430	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,530	1,719	430	113	-	-	268

1/ Excludes population grant programs.

2/ Funded from development loan funds.

Uganda's major obstacle to long-term economic development is the lack of skilled manpower to develop her abundant natural resources - particularly in the dominant agricultural sector. The immediate problems are the Government's precarious budgetary and balance of payments positions.

In its recently announced Third Development Plan (1971-1976), the Government abandoned plans for nationalization and emphasized the role of private investment in an effort to stimulate economic growth. Success of this policy will depend on the Government's willingness to increase investment in development programs and its ability to increase confidence on the part of the investors.

As a member of the East African Community, Uganda receives considerable assistance from foreign donors through the IBRD-led Consultative Group. The United Kingdom is the primary donor with major support also coming from Canada,

Scandinavia, West Germany, IBRD, UN, and A.I.D. The Consultative Group has identified increased agricultural output as a priority objective. A.I.D. has followed this lead and is concentrating its assistance in the agricultural sector; with smaller programs in maternal and child health (including family planning), and in education.

FY 1973 A.I.D. Program

A.I.D. proposes a FY 1973 technical assistance program of \$2.1 million, primarily for projects in agriculture and livestock. Other projects include a new activity in primary teacher training and continuing work in public health, including family planning. In FY 1972 a \$3 million livestock production development loan was authorized, and we expect an agriculture sector loan to be developed for consideration during FY 1973.

Agricultural and Rural Development

Uganda plans to devote over 20% of its development expenditures during the current Plan Period to increasing agricultural production. In addition to trained manpower, major needs are an integrated approach to agricultural development and diversification of production to ease dependence on coffee and cotton.

A.I.D. activities to date have centered on developing skilled manpower, developing necessary institutional support structures, and diversification of production. The establishment of 50 ranching schemes, 100 tick-dipping centers, and artificial insemination programs made possible by A.I.D. technical and capital assistance activities, have increased income from livestock by an estimated \$4 million annually. The agricultural extension project ending in FY 1973 has helped farmers increase output by two to three times in 37 pilot areas. The A.I.D. assisted agricultural cooperatives program has grown rapidly. Illustrative indicators include membership up from 350,000 to 600,000 and loan capital up from \$325,000 to \$2,000,000 since 1963. Participant training in the United States and agricultural education activities

UGANDA

in Uganda have helped provide Uganda with the capacity to meet the need for trained extension agents, teachers, and other skilled personnel.

Efforts in FY 1973 will build upon these activities through concentrating on integrated crop and livestock production campaigns. A new crop production and research project will be designed to increase research capability and link it to increased production of cereals and legumes. Advisory services in research, agricultural economics, credit and marketing are planned. Technical assistance is being provided to improve quality and increase off-take from the national livestock herd. This livestock activity provides advisory services in disease control, beef and dairy production, marketing, and equipment maintenance.

Two other projects in this sector focus on improving manpower skills in agricultural services. The graduate agriculture faculty project, begun in FY 1971, will help Uganda's Makerere University provide post-graduate study to meet East Africa's need for advanced-degree specialists. A new rural management systems and training project will develop training programs for agricultural staff to improve planning, evaluation, and management of integrated programs in the sector.

Education and Manpower Training

In FY 1969 A.I.D. authorized loan funds to support Uganda's program to extend primary teacher college facilities through-

out the country. A change in governments delayed the program while further study was made; but the Government is now ready to proceed. During FY 1973, A.I.D. will finance participant training for staff development at the colleges. In later years, U.S. advisors will provide training and advice to Ugandan teachers, planners, and administrators in curricula development, student selection, and school administration.

In FY 1972 assistance to the Tororo Girls Secondary School was completed. This pilot project helped develop a staff to provide multi-purpose education, including business and home economics, for young girls.

In addition to A.I.D. assistance in the education sector, most of the 75 Peace Corps volunteers in Uganda are secondary school teachers.

Population

The Government has recognized the economic, social and health problems related to high birth rates and cooperates with the family planning programs of the Family Planning Association of Uganda. A.I.D. has provided a modest amount of assistance to the Association indirectly through a grant to international voluntary organizations. A.I.D. is also assisting a pilot maternal-child health program that provides education in these fields to medical students at Makerere Medical School and is currently setting up pilot maternal-child health and family planning programs in as many as five rural health clinics.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
Unliquidated as of 12/31/71

COUNTRY: UGANDA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
617-H-001	Development Bank Two-Step	7/27/62	10/4/63	3 10	15 40	4 3/4	4 3/4	2,000	1,996	US \$		60
617-H-005	Primary Teacher Training	6/23/67	2/19/68	10	40	1	2-1/2	242	229	US \$		5
617-H-006	Livestock Development	6/29/67	2/3/68	10	40	1	2-1/2	4,700	3,745	US \$		48
617-H-007	Teacher Training Colleges	6/27/69	-	10	40	2	3	3,200	-	US \$		-

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: UGANDA

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1971			Estimated FY 1972			Proposed Program FY 1973	Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72				
Agriculture and Rural Development													
Agriculture Cooperatives	617-15-140-006	1963	1972	2985	2618	367	458	399	426	-	-	3443	
Livestock Development	617-11-130-015	1963	1970	1566	1544	22	-	22	-	-	-	1566	
Agriculture Education	617-11-110-023	1963	1971	2376	2294	82	-	82	-	-	-	2376	
Agriculture Administration	617-11-199-044	1967	1972	519	473	46	142	188	-	-	-	661	
Agriculture Extension	617-11-110-012	1963	1973	1926	1796	130	210	200	140	205	-	2341	
Livestock Production and Marketing	617-11-150-052	1971	1975	345	84	261	310	270	301	561	706	1922	
Crop Research Production and Marketing	* 617-11-150-058	1971	1978	60	11	49	-	49	-	331	1546	1937	
Graduate Agriculture Faculty	* 617-11-110-060	1971	1980	459	2	457	161	330	288	520	1839	2979	
Rural Management Systems and Training	* 617-11-190-062	1973	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	510	612	
Education and Manpower Training													
Comprehensive Secondary Girls School	617-11-650-011	1961	1972	3620	3222	398	275	316	357	-	-	3895	
Institute of Public Administration	617-11-770-019	1965	1972	694	446	248	180	215	213	-	-	874	
Educational Development	617-11-699-027	1965	1971	742	697	45	-	45	-	-	-	742	
Primary Teacher Training College Staff Development	* 617-11-660-054	1973	1976	-	-	-	20	20	-	113	610	743	
Program Development and Support													
Technical Support	617-11-999-000	1961	Cont.	2273	2246	27	364	370	21	268	Cont.	Cont.	
			Sub-Total TA				2120	2506	1746	2100			
Population													
Maternal and Child Health Training	617-11-570-057	1970	1974	440	74	366	235	252	349	430	529	1634	
Population Census	617-11-570-051	1969	1971	130	93	37	-	37	-	-	-	130	
*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.							Total (including population)			2355	2795	2095	2530

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
A.I.D. employed	15	13	9
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	26	31	42
Total	41	44	51

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
Non-contract	42	65	35
Contract	2	11	7
Total	44	76	42

Country: UGANDA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Crop Research, Production, and Marketing	SECTOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT		FUNDS TC
	PRIOR REFERENCE p.55 FY 72 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977
PROJECT NUMBER 617-11-110-058			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Uganda Ministry of Agriculture and Forestries improve its crop research-production-marketing capability; to improve its liaison with Ugandan and other East African agricultural research organizations and institutions; to assist in transferring knowledge gained in research in all aspects of agriculture to the farmer so that production can be increased; and to train Ugandans in agricultural research-production techniques.

Two of the Government's major agricultural goals are increased diversification and development of sufficient internal production to lower food imports. A longer range goal is to develop production sufficiently to permit export of agricultural produce. A.I.D. assistance will be provided through contract services.

Initial efforts will be directed to strengthening the overall administration of the Ministry's research and production efforts by providing a Senior Agricultural Research Officer to work in the administrative, liaison, and research areas of the Ministry's program. In addition, crops research-production personnel will join the Ministry's staff as senior officers in research and production campaigns in a few select crops, that is, maize, soybeans, millets, food legumes and horticultural crops. While initial efforts will be devoted to research, on-the-job training and guidance to counterparts will be included as the program progresses. In later years the project will add other research personnel, as well as production and marketing technicians charged with

assisting the Ministry transfer the knowledge gained in the laboratory to the farmer in the country.

An agricultural research team consisting of four people visited Uganda in late FY 1971 to survey agricultural research. Their report is still under review by the Government of Uganda, and it is expected that it will be a basic document in planning Uganda's agriculture research-production program. FY 1971 funding of \$60,000 covered the services of the team.

In support of this project, the Ugandan Government will contribute partial costs for travel and transportation to Uganda of the four technicians assigned full time, Ugandan base salary for the Ministry of Agriculture posts they will occupy, and housing. The Government will also provide 50% of international travel for all participants as well as their regular salaries and benefits while they are in the U.S. in a training status.
FY 1973 Program: Funding requested includes \$275,000 for 18 months funding of the initial five man contract team, probably composed of the Senior Agricultural Research Officer, a horticulturist, a plant breeder, and two agronomists; \$24,000 for training of three Ugandans in agricultural research in the United States; \$12,000 for research equipment and a vehicle; and \$20,000 for vehicle maintenance, in-country travel and per diem and local support costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973
Through 6/30/71	60	11	49		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Estimated FY 72	-	49		U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/72	60	60	-	Participants	-	-	275	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	24	
Proposed FY 73	331	1,546	1,937	Other Costs	-	-	12	
				Total Obligations	-	-	20	
					-	-	56	
							275	
							331	

Country: UGANDA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Graduate Agriculture Faculty	SECTOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 617-11-110-060	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 56, FY 72 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971 FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To help Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda, establish a program of post-graduate study in agriculture that will help meet East Africa's need for advanced degree professionals to carry out research and teach in agriculture. This activity shifts A.I.D. assistance in higher agricultural education to the graduate level, as a logical follow through to the successful conclusion of undergraduate activities (618-11-110-618 Makerere Agriculture Faculty).

This project provides U.S. faculty members for advanced academic instruction and supervision of research by candidates for graduate degrees and participant training for potential Uganda faculty members who will replace U.S. staff. The main objectives are to assist the Faculty of Agriculture in planning and developing a curriculum, teaching, and research system which offers suitable M.S. degree work for about 30 advanced degree graduates per year by 1973, as compared to two in 1969; establish closer ties between agriculture research and extension services of the region, and to train Africans to replace the U.S. faculty.

Students for the agriculture degrees come to Makerere from all of the countries in eastern Africa (although most are from the East African Community countries, Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda) since Makerere offers the only graduate agriculture program in the eastern part of the continent. It will continue to serve the region by offering this program to students of neighboring

countries.

The project is under way. A contract was signed with a consortium of United States universities in November 1971; it provides eight full time professors and occasional short-term consultants in plant and soil science, poultry science (until FY 1974) as well as in agriculture administration, research, education, and extension. Four of the eight were on board at the beginning of fiscal year 1972 (transferred from the completed Makerere Agriculture Faculty project), a fifth was added in December 1971, and two more have been nominated, accepted, and are due in-country shortly.

Makerere University provides the equivalent of the local salaries of the U.S. professors to a local currency Trust Fund, housing for staff and other facilities, other costs of operating the agriculture faculty and part of the participant travel costs.

FY 1973 Program: FY 1973 funds are requested for one direct hire project manager (\$57,000), eight contract professors (\$410,000), and twelve months funding for seven participants in plant and soil science, poultry science, agricultural economics, and extension education (\$53,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973		
Through 6/30/71	459	2	457		Direct AID	Contract/ AGEX	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ AGEX	Total
Estimated FY 72	161	330		U.S. Technicians	-	74	74	57	410	467
Estimated through 6/30/72	620	332	288	Participants	42	25	67	-	53	53
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	10	10	-	-	-
				Other Costs	-	10	10	-	-	-
Proposed FY 73	520	1,839	2,979	Total Obligations	42	119	161	57	463	520

West Virginia University
Ohio State University
North Carolina Agriculture and Technical University

Country: UGANDA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	FUNDS	
Rural Management Systems and Training	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 617-11-190-062	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	-	FY: 1973	FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: This new project will develop training programs and provide consultative service to the staff of Ugandan agencies in order to improve planning, evaluation, and management of integrated production programs in the agriculture and rural development sector. Key personnel in the Ministries of Animal Resources, Agriculture and Forestries, and Planning and Finance, local government, and para-statal organizations will be given training and advice in project design, improved budgeting, reporting systems, and project evaluation. The Government's recently released Five Year Plan emphasizes the necessity of this output of skilled manpower, if its production targets are to be reached.

This activity will utilize the institutional resource embodied in the Uganda Institute of Public Administration (IPA) and developed with A.I.D. assistance (617-11-770-019 Institute of Public Administration). Beginning as a training center for clerical and middle-level skills, the Institute has established the capability to serve as coordinator, catalyst, and consultant in the overall Government manpower and organizational development effort. This institution has also received important staff assistance from the United Kingdom, and the Ford Foundation. West Germany and other donors have given material assistance.

Previous assistance was devoted to development of the IPA as an institution and to nearly all phases of administration. The new project will be more narrowly focused toward allocating resources and removing constraints, so as to increase production in the agriculture sector. In

the first year of the new project, two technicians will help the IPA establish and conduct a nine-month diploma course and short courses in productive management in the agriculture sector. They and their IPA colleagues will also draw up case studies for their courses and provide consultative services to the ministries and other interested organizations.

In the second year of the activity, the first two technicians will be joined by two additional long-term experts, one in program planning, budgeting and government accounting and the other in operations research and systems design. They will work directly with planning and evaluation units in various agriculture organizations as a management consultation arm of IPA.

Also in the second year, four long-term Ugandan participants, selected to replace the A.I.D. technicians, will be sent to the United States for advanced training in program planning, operations research, and systems design.

The Uganda government will contribute partial salary costs and travel costs to Uganda from the United States for the long-term United States technicians, as well as housing for all technicians. The Government will also provide 50% of international travel for all participants as well as continue their salaries and benefits while they are in training.

FY 1973 Program: Funding requested includes \$98,000 for the first two members of the four man contract team; \$2,000 for other costs; and \$2,000 for books and other instructional materials.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/71											Institute of Public Administration
Estimated FY 72											
Estimated through 6/30/72				U.S. Technicians				-	98	98	
				Participants				-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities				-	2	2	
				Other Costs				-	2	2	
Proposed FY 73	102	510	612	Total Obligations				-	102	102	

Country: UGANDA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Primary Teacher Training College Staff Development	SECTOR EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 617-11-660-054	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 105 FY 72 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: This new project will assist the Government of Uganda Ministry of Education select and train staff, and implement a proposed expansion of the national primary teacher training system.

The proposed expansion includes the construction of ten new Primary Teachers Training Colleges (PTTC's) and renovation and expansion of ten others. The enlarged colleges are expected to achieve maximum enrollments of 500 each, totaling 10,000 by 1978 as compared to the 3,511 current total enrollment. It will help redress the current imbalance between primary and secondary education - a primary education objective as stated in Uganda's current Five Year Plan.

Our technical assistance to this project is planned to coincide with construction of the first four to five new schools financed, in part, with a \$3.2 million construction loan to the Government of Uganda from A.I.D. Discussions on the loan with the new Government were interrupted for an extended period during FY 1972, while the Government examined and redesigned the project in terms of its educational priorities. We now expect construction to start in mid-FY 1973, and the schools to be completed by late 1975.

In FY 1973 ten Ugandan participants will be trained in the United States for administrative positions in the schools. Later, as the new schools are completed, an A.I.D. financed contractor team will provide on-site training to Ugandan teachers, planners, and administrators in curricula development, student selection, and

administration. In a separate but complementary activity, the Uganda Institute of Education will conduct 1 1/2 year courses in subject matter, teaching methods, and administration to upgrade experienced primary teachers for teaching positions in the new PTTC's. A short period of on-the-job training is also contemplated after the PTTC's have opened. Besides conducting training activities, the technicians will assist the Ministry of Education in selecting students and staff, and otherwise preparing for the opening and operation of the schools.

The Government of Uganda will pay 50% of the costs of international travel for participants and maintain the employee's normal salary and benefits while he is in the United States, and provide housing for the U.S. staff.

FY 1973 Program: FY 1973 funds are requested for one direct hire project manager (\$53,000). Ten Ugandans will be selected to come to the United States for training in education administration and planning (\$60,000). Their return to Uganda should coincide with the arrivals of the contract team and the construction of the A.I.D. financed schools.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/71									
Estimated FY 72	20	20					53	-	53
Estimated through 6/30/72							60	-	60
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				-	-	-
Proposed FY 73	113	610	743				113	-	113

UGANDA

(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1971	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1970	1971	TOTAL 1946-1971				
A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE							
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	2.5	2.9	36.8	0.2	36.6		
Loans	-	-	13.6	0.2	13.4		
Grants	2.5	2.9	23.2	-	23.2		
(Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-		
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	0.2	0.1	2.7	-	2.7		
Title I - Total	-	-	-	-	-		
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	-	-	-	-	-		
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY-Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-		
Loans	-	-	-	-	-		
Grants	-	-	-	-	-		
Title II - Total	0.2	0.1	2.7	-	2.7		
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVEL. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM	0.2	0.1	1.7	-	1.7		
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	-	-	1.0	-	1.0		
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	0.5	0.4	3.0	-	3.0		
PEACE CORPS	0.5	0.4	3.0	-	3.0		
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	3.2	3.4	42.5	0.2	42.3		
Loans	-	-	13.6	0.2	13.4		
Grants	3.2	3.4	28.9	-	28.9		
B. OTHER OFFICIAL							
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL ECONOMIC	3.2	3.4	42.5	0.2	42.3		
Loans	-	-	13.6	0.2	13.4		
Grants	3.2	3.4	28.9	-	28.9		
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA Approp.)							
Credit Sales (FMS)	-	-	-	-	-		
Grants	-	-	-	-	-		
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL MILITARY	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY	3.2	3.4	42.5	0.2	42.3		
Loans	-	-	13.6	0.2	13.4		
Grants	3.2	3.4	28.9	-	28.9		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES				
	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1946-71	DONOR	CY 1969	CY 1970	CY 1960-70
TOTAL	12.3	16.1	75.7	TOTAL	16.3	21.6	210.4
IBRD - World Bank	-	-	8.4	United Kingdom	9.7	11.9	175.7
Int'l Finance Corp.	-	-	3.2	Germany	2.9	2.8	16.6
Int'l Dev. Association	11.6	11.3	44.3	Other	3.7	6.8	18.0
African Dev. Bank	-	3.0	3.3				
UNDP - Special Fund	-	0.9	9.8				
UNDP - TA(CY)	0.4	0.4	3.3				
Other UN(CY)	0.3	0.5	3.4				
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1970 (Calendar Year)..... -			
				1971 (Calendar Year)..... -			
				Cumulative thru 1971..... 31			

*Less than \$50,000.

Zaire



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1971</i>)	18.2
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.4
Population in Urban Areas	16
(<i>Percent - 1970</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	69
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	112*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	48
People Per Doctor	27,700
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	15-20
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	43
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1971 in 1970 prices and exchange rates.

ZAIRE

FISCAL YEAR	PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)						
	Total	Agricultural & Rural Development	Population & Health	Education & Manpower Training	Industry, Transportation & Urban Dev.	Non-Project Loans	Program Development & Support
<u>1971</u>							
Devel. Loans	12,000	-	-	-	12,000	-	-
Tech. Assist.	1,350	77	-	813	-	-	460
Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13,350	77	-	813	12,000	-	460
<u>1972</u>							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tech. Assist.	1,380	5	-	883	-	-	492
Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,380	5	-	883	-	-	492
<u>1973</u>							
Devel. Loans	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Tech. Assist.	1,550	223	-	1,051	-	-	276
Population	400	-	400	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,950	5,223	400	1,051	-	-	276

/1 Excludes population grant programs.

/2 Funded from development loan funds.

Despite its endowed wealth of natural resources, Zaire (formerly called Congo-Kinshasa) remains a relatively poor country. The per capita GNP is among the lowest in Africa. The country faces immense problems in rebuilding its basic transportation infrastructure which deteriorated during the protracted political crisis which followed independence. Development has been slowed in part because of uncertainty about internal security. Development has been further inhibited by the scarcity of technical and professional manpower. Increased attention is also needed to develop and expand commercial agriculture to help increase rural income and feed the growing population.

A.I.D. assistance is provided in cooperation with an IBRD-led Consultative Group. Coordination within this Group is focusing specifically on developing common approaches to problems in agriculture and transportation.

There is also a small P.L. 480 program, with wheat flour imported for commercial sale under Title I and various foodstuffs, chiefly flour and dry milk, imported for distribution through Catholic Relief Services and Church World Service.

FY 1973 A.I.D. Program

In FY 1973 A.I.D. proposes a development loan (\$5 million) and technical assistance (\$1.55 million) to expand agricultural activities and continue support for transportation development and public safety. A pilot project in maternal/child health and family planning will also be initiated. A.I.D. may also consider increasing the authorization of the housing guaranty program of which the first payment of \$10 million was authorized in FY 1972.

Transportation

The transportation system is the key to the economic growth of this vast country, which is the size of the United States east of the Mississippi River. A.I.D. is already providing support for developing the system through \$23 million in loans authorized in prior years. One of the important projects under way is the rehabilitation of 50,000 miles of once-usable roads and tracks which served largely as a feeder transportation network to the waterways and the rail system. Peace Corps volunteers are assisting with training aspects of this project. In FY 1973 A.I.D. will concentrate on implementing the ongoing transportation programs.

Agricultural and Rural Development

Agriculture provides the livelihood for almost 70% of the population. Many of the farmers operate at subsistence, and the urban populace is finding food in short supply and prices very high. A.I.D. is considering expanding assistance in this field following an in-depth analysis of sector problems which include crop research, food processing, credit, and marketing.

ZAIRE

Depending upon the progress made by the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in developing a corn research and development program, and the recommendations of an A.I.D. study team on agricultural economics and management needs, A.I.D. may consider an agricultural sector loan of \$5 million in FY 1973. The loan would include funds for agricultural equipment, continuation of the CIMMYT program (begun in 1971), assistance in creating an Agricultural Economics unit in the Ministry of Agriculture, construction or rehabilitation of feeder roads, and participant training. As part of this development agricultural program, A.I.D. proposes to provide additional support to the CIMMYT program through a one-year grant project in maize research.

Population

A.I.D. proposes a new project in FY 1973 to finance two pilot maternal/child health - family planning centers in Kinshasa, the rapidly growing capital of Zaire. The project will relieve extreme overcrowding of the Kinshasa General Hospital and establish a program to encourage better health practices, including family planning services. Staff will be trained through the assistance of a U.S. contract team and Peace Corps volunteers.

Other Programs

In FY 1972, A.I.D. authorized a \$10 million housing guaranty loan for Zaire. The primary aim of the program is to assist the Government in developing a savings and loan institution to alleviate the shortage of low income housing in urban areas. The capital city, Kinshasa, with over a million people and growing at a rate of over 11% annually, has an immediate need for 85,000 dwelling units. A.I.D. has approved, in principle, a program of \$25 million to be provided as performance warrants.

Continuing assistance will be provided through a public safety project to upgrade police training and services in the major cities and to assist the recently created coast, river, and lake guard. Progress thus far includes the merging of over twenty police systems into one 21,000-man police force and the establishment of a nationwide police radio network linking Kinshasa to all key points in the interior. A modern vehicle maintenance facility and training operation for mechanics and supervisors has been established in Kinshasa and now supports a fleet of more than 300 police vehicles.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Unliquidated as of 12/31/71

COUNTRY: ZAIRE DEM. REP. OF (formerly Congo K) (In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation					
660-H-008	Hotel Construction Two-Step	6/29/67	11/15/68	4 10	22 40	6 1	6 2-1/2	2,500	2,360	US \$		-
660-H-011	Commodity Financing	6/30/70	11/30/70	5	30	2	3	10,000	-	US \$		-
660-H-012	Road Transport	3/31/71	6/21/71	10	40	2	3	10,000	-			-

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1971			Estimated FY 1972			Proposed Program FY 1973	Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72				
<u>Agriculture and Rural Development</u>													
Supervised Agricultural Credit	660-11-140-023	1970	1972	233	184	49	5	54	-	-	-	238	
Nat'l Maize Research and Production Program	* 660-51-110-051	1973	1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	223	120	343	
<u>Education and Manpower Training</u>													
Specialized Post-University Training	660-15-660-016	1961	1972	2,878	2,568	310	228	180	358	-	-	3,106	
Public Safety	* 660-11-710-014	1964	1976	3,810	3,487	323	655	550	428	688	2,035	7,188	
Planning and Management Services	* 660-11-740-050	1973	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	363	261	624	
<u>Program Development and Support</u>													
Technical Support	660-11-999-000	1960	cont.	3,131	3,052	79	492	490	81	276	cont.	cont.	
			Sub-Total	T. A.			1,380	1,274	867	1,550			
<u>Population</u>													
Maternal Child Health	* 660-11-531-049	1973	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	760	1,160	
							Total (including population)			1,380	1,274	867	1,950

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
A.I.D. employed	19	17	16
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	6	-	10
Total	25	17	26

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
Non-contract	62	62	65
Contract	-	-	-
Total	62	62	65

Country: ZAIRE

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE National Maize Research and Production Program	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 660-51-110-051	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: The objective of this project is to design and test a comprehensive program for increasing substantially the production of corn, a basic food crop in Zaire.

This project will finance a contract with the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT). Scientists from CIMMYT will undertake the necessary research, design and organizational activities to determine if the principles of the Green Revolution which have been successful in achieving very large increases in production of grain crops in India, Pakistan, Kenya, Tunisia, and other countries can be successfully applied in Zaire. Preliminary studies have indicated that the utilization of improved seed varieties combined with the optimum application of fertilizer, water and improved farm practices could bring about a trebling of average corn yields in some areas of Zaire over the next decade. This project will first determine the optimum combination of technological inputs and supporting infrastructure such as research, extension, credit, etc. required to implement a major corn production program. It will also initiate training of Zairois staff, undertake necessary applied research and begin development of the organization and establishment of appropriate institutional linkages among agricultural colleges, the extension, credit, etc. required to implement a major corn production program. It will also initiate training of Zairois staff, undertake necessary applied research

and begin development of the organization and establishment of appropriate institutional linkages among agricultural colleges, the extension service and other units of the Ministry of Agriculture. Concurrently, specific planning for the full scale program will be undertaken.

CIMMYT, initially alone and later in cooperation with the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Ibadan, Nigeria, will provide technical expertise, arrange for the training of the Zairois staff, and supply superior maize plant materials. The project initially will be carried out at one national center and two regional stations. These will be centers for adaptive, production-oriented research and bases for the demonstration/extension phase of the project involving local maize producers.

If this pilot activity is successful, A.I.D. will give favorable consideration to providing loan and grant assistance as required to Zaire for utilization of results in a major corn production program.

FY 1973 Program: Of the \$223,000 requested, \$150,000 is for personnel services and support (one Agronomist, one Plant Pathologist/Entomologist, and one Plant Breeder); \$23,000 for commodities (farm implements, seed processing equipment, and other laboratory and field equipment); and \$50,000 for participant training of twelve Zairois at CIMMYT/Mexico. The comprehensive participant training would include classroom studies and practical field work in breeding, agronomic trails, plant protection, and experiment station management.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
Estimated FY 72	Estimated through 6/30/72	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
					U.S. Technicians				-	150	150
				Participants				50	-	50	
				Commodities				23	-	23	
				Other Costs				-	-	-	
Proposed FY 73	223	120	343	Total Obligations				73	150	223	

International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)

Country: ZAIRE

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Public Safety	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 660-11-710-014	PRIOR REFERENCE p. H-26, FY 72	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1964
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Zaire (GOZ) improve its civilian law enforcement capability for maintaining internal security, AID provides assistance to the National Police and that portion of the Coast, River and Lake Guard (CRLG) operating on Lake Tanganyika. Activities include development and improvement of: manpower training programs, mobile patrol of urban areas, effective telecommunications networks including Zairois capability to operate and maintain them, vehicle fleet management and maintenance, civil disturbance control, and establishment of Zaire's first civilian Coast Guard patrol of Lake Tanganyika.

Progress to Date: The 22 separate police systems existing prior to 1967 have been merged into a single civilian police force of 21,000 men and women. Rural Mobile Training Teams, operating in all provinces, have trained over 8,000 personnel. The National Police schools at Kinshasa and Lubumbashi have been expanded and modernized, and improved training courses are in full operation.

A nationwide police network, providing reliable communications between Kinshasa and 29 key points in the interior, has been established and is now being expanded by GOZ. A motor vehicle patrol division is operational in Kinshasa, together with its associated radio system and control center, and similar facilities are under way in Lubumbashi.

A modern vehicle maintenance training operation has been established in Kinshasa, currently training over 100, and

a similar facility is nearing completion in Lubumbashi. Professional guidance is being provided the Zairois in the planning and utilization of future police facilities.

Six boats of the CRLG are operational on Lake Tanganyika and training of the crew continues. Radio facilities have been set up between Kinshasa and CRLG Headquarters at Kalemie. Construction has begun on docks, housing, and training facilities at Kalemie.

FY 1973 Program: All ongoing activities will be continued in FY 73. Funding will be provided for personnel (\$408,000 for 11 Public Safety Advisors and 1 U.S. Secretary); participant training (\$115,000 for 41 officers trained under the auspices of the International Police Academy); commodities (\$125,000 for communications equipment, vehicles, spare parts, vehicle maintenance equipment, training aids, and miscellaneous); and other costs in connection with administration of the project (\$40,000 for air charters, miscellaneous contracts, and office supplies).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/71	3,810	3,487	323		U.S. Technicians	375	-	375	408	-	
Estimated FY 72	655	550		Participants	115	-	115	115	-	115	
Estimated through 6/30/72	4,465	3,969	428	Commodities	125	-	125	125	-	125	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	40	-	40	40	-	40	
Proposed FY 73	688	2,035	7,188	Total Obligations	655	-	655	688	-	688	

Country: ZAIRE

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Planning and Management Services	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 660-11-740-050	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this project is to assist the Government of Zaire in managing the country's development assistance resources. Because of inadequate trained manpower in Zaire, three top level management/planning advisors from the U.S. will be provided under contract to help Zairois staff in developing medium and short-term plans, identifying and overcoming obstacles to effective use of capital funds, and obtaining maximum utilization of external assistance to the Republic of Zaire.

These advisors will function in the fields of agriculture and transportation, areas of AID concentration.

FY 1973 Program: Three top level management/planning advisors will be provided under topping-off arrangements. One advisor will specialize in coordination of transportation planning. This function will significantly increase in importance over the next several months as the Government utilizes substantial foreign assistance loans being made available for transportation development. The other two advisors will help coordinate all agricultural planning within the Office of the Presidency and the Ministry of Agriculture, and will help improve the organization and management within the Ministry.

Six participants will be selected on the basis of their demonstrated potential in the areas of management skills and sectoral planning.

Total project funding requested for FY 73 is \$363,000

of which \$48,000 is needed for the six participants, \$280,000 for six man-years of contract services, and \$35,000 for short-term advisors in areas needing special attention. This project will continue for at least three years, subject to annual review, in support of U.S. activities in Zaire.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973		
Estimated FY 72				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/72				U.S. Technicians				-	315	315
				Participants				48	-	48
				Commodities				-	-	-
				Other Costs				-	-	-
Proposed FY 73	363	261	624	Total Obligations				48	315	363

Country: ZAIRE

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Maternal Child Health	SECTOR POPULATION AND HEALTH	FUNDS POPULATION
PROJECT NUMBER 660-11-531-049	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: This project is designed to expand and improve maternal and child health care service, including family planning, through the establishment of two model clinics in Kinshasa. These will be pilot areas to demonstrate what can be done to improve the lot of the Zairoise woman and her family, and to gather medical and sociological data essential to the development of a nationwide family planning program.

The Government of Zaire has only recently expressed an interest in the problems of population growth. A family planning policy statement has been prepared by the Government but not yet officially issued.

The Government's family planning program will be in two stages: first, the experimental Kinshasa-based effort of this project, which will focus on data-gathering and analysis; second, the operational phase, which will develop a system for effective dissemination of family planning information and techniques. A.I.D. has been requested to assist with the first stage. The Government of Zaire will finance the operational stage from its regular budget.

FY 1973 Program: Funds are requested for a team of four health/family planning advisors who will be responsible for assisting the Government in:

- installing a modern maternal child health program in two model clinics in Kinshasa;
- setting up a maternal child care training program for Zairois medical trainees in Zaire and abroad, with

emphasis on family planning methodology.

The U.S. contract advisory team will consist of a physician, one pediatric nurse, one nurse/midwife, and a family planning educator. They will be assisted by approximately 20 Peace Corps volunteers, as well as Zairois medical personnel transferred from other facilities in the city.

FY 1973 funding will consist of \$320,000 for two-year financing of the four health advisors; \$40,000 for six participants; and \$40,000 for commodities, including educational materials.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS							
				Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/71				Cost Components						To be selected	
Estimated FY 72											
Estimated through 6/30/72					U.S. Technicians			-	320		320
					Participants			40	-		40
					Commodities			40	-		40
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs			-	-	-		
Proposed FY 73	400	760	1,160	Total Obligations			80	320	400		

ZAIRE
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1970	1971	TOTAL 1946-1971	1946-1971			
A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE							
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	9.3	13.4	289.1	1.0	288.1		
Loans	8.0	12.0	90.8	1.0	89.8		
Grants	1.3	1.4	198.4	-	198.4		
(Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(252.0)	-	-		
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	5.5	1.4	144.4	5.6	138.8		
Title I - Total	5.4	-	107.7	5.6	102.1		
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	5.4	-	34.2	3.9	30.3		
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY-Planned for Country Use	-	-	73.5	1.7	71.8		
Loans	-	-	32.5	1.7	30.8		
Grants	-	-	41.0	-	41.0		
Title II - Total	0.1	1.4	36.7	-	36.7		
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVEL. & WORLD FOOD PROGRAM	0.1	0.5	16.8	-	16.8		
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	-	0.9	19.9	-	19.9		
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	*	0.6	0.6	-	0.6		
PEACE CORPS	*	0.6	0.6	-	0.6		
SOCKS PROGRAMS	-	-	-	-	-		
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	14.8	15.4	434.1	6.6	427.5		
Loans	13.4	12.0	157.5	6.6	150.9		
Grants	1.4	3.4	276.7	-	276.7		
B. OTHER OFFICIAL							
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LONG-TERM LOANS	-	14.6	14.6	*	14.6		
TOTAL ECONOMIC	14.8	30.0	448.7	6.6	442.1		
Loans	13.4	26.6	172.1	6.6	165.5		
Grants	1.4	3.4	276.7	-	276.7		
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - (Chg. to FAA Approp.)							
Credit Sales (FMS)	-	13.2	13.2	-	13.2		
Grants	1.7	0.4	26.0	-	26.0		
(Additional Grants from Excess Stocks)	(0.1)	(*)	(1.7)	(-)	(1.7)		
OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL MILITARY	1.7	13.6	39.2	-	39.2		
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY	16.5	43.2	487.9	6.6	481.3		
Loans	13.4	39.8	185.3	6.6	178.7		
Grants	3.1	3.8	302.7	-	302.7		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES				
	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1946-71	DONOR	CY 1969	CY 1970	CY 1960-70
TOTAL	19.6	11.0	261.9	TOTAL	63.0	70.7	713.9
IBRD - World Bank	-	*	121.6	Belgium	46.8	50.4	631.1
Int'l Finance Corp.	0.8	*	0.8	Japan	7.7	12.0	19.8
Int'l Dev. Association	5.0	7.0	18.0	Germany	0.8	2.1	19.0
UNDP - Special Fund	0.9	3.3	20.0	Other	7.8	6.1	44.0
UNDP - TA(CY)	0.4	0.5	5.4				
Other UN(CY)	0.2	*	5.0				
EEC Dev. Fund	12.3	0.2	91.1 ^{a/}				
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1970 (Calendar Year)..... -			
				1971 (Calendar Year)..... -			
				Cumulative thru 1971..... -			

*Less than \$50,000.

^{a/} Includes activity thru December 31, 1971

CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Agricultural & Rural Development	Population & Health	Education & Man-power Training	Industry, Transportation & Urban Dev.	Non-Project Loans	Program Development & Support
1971							
Devel. Loans	6,000	6,000	---	---	---	---	---
Tech. Assist.	8,734	1,940	2,015	1,084	1,246	---	2,449
Population	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	14,734	7,940	2,015	1,084	1,246	---	2,449
1972							
Devel. Loans	19,900	---	---	---	19,900	---	---
Tech. Assist.	7,500	1,707	1,580	2,292	192	---	1,729
Population	2,500	---	2,500	---	---	---	---
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	29,900	1,707	4,080	2,292	20,092	---	1,729
1973							
Devel. Loans	15,000	9,000	---	---	6,000	---	---
Tech. Assist.	9,000	3,210	1,900	1,565	550	---	1,775
Population	85	---	85	---	---	---	---
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	24,085	12,210	1,985	1,565	6,550	---	1,775

- /1 Excludes population grant programs.
- /2 Funded from development loan funds.

The Central/West Africa Regional program provides assistance to 14 countries comprising about 47 million people and an area approximately 80% the size of the United States. It includes some of the poorest countries in the world - some with a per capita income of less than \$100 per year. Most of these countries have literacy rates ranging from 5% to 10% and life expectancies ranging from 37 to 50 years. Increases in population, an accelerating rural-urban migration (as the poorest rural inhabitants seek better health, education and other services), and a declining per capita production of foods, further hinder social and economic development. Most of the countries are largely dependent on outside assistance to finance development budgets. A few still receive financial support from France for recurrent budgets and rely on large numbers of foreign personnel to fill technical and professional positions,

including teachers in all levels of the school system. Most of the countries in the area have formulated ambitious development plans with priorities in agriculture, industry, infrastructure and mining. The A.I.D. program in the area primarily stresses agriculture and infrastructure. Secondary emphasis is placed on health and industrial development.

FY 1973 A.I.D. PROGRAM

The A.I.D. program in Central/West Africa is based on regional cooperation among the countries involved and is closely coordinated with other donors; namely France, Canada, European Common Market, UNDP, United Kingdom, World Bank, the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, and to a lesser extent, West Germany and the Netherlands. Peace Corps technicians also participate in a number of A.I.D. projects. A.I.D. assistance is administered through three A.I.D. area offices in the region and is channeled through a number of regional organizations such as the Entente Fund, the Office de Mise en Valeur du Senegal, the Lake Chad Basin Commission, and in some cases groups of states joined together by international agreements for specific projects.

Although A.I.D. assistance to West Africa is substantially increasing through the regional concept, which the African states increasingly understand and expect, the United States continues to be a minor partner in external aid to this region. A.I.D. has focused its assistance on agriculture sector development, including the development of infrastructure necessary to increase internal agricultural trade. This focus was decided upon in conjunction with other donors and African regional organizations and governments as the best method of gradually achieving self-sufficiency in food production and increasing farmer income.

In the sector approach, A.I.D. combines the use of technical assistance grants, development loan funds, P.L. 480 commodities, and local currency proceeds with other donor contributions, in designing and carrying out projects. Additional assistance is also provided to improve health delivery systems, develop maternal child health - family planning services, and

CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

increase the capability of the governments and regional organizations to design and implement development activities.

Agricultural Development

A.I.D. programs in Central and West Africa are designed to increase the production and marketing of food grains and livestock. Improvement in these two areas will go far toward redressing the present imbalance between the production of foodstuffs and population growth without adversely affecting export crops which these countries depend on to earn foreign exchange. Since large segments of the population in the area make their livelihood from grain and livestock production, these projects should also result in increasing farm incomes and contribute to economic development. Stabilization of grain supplies will also diminish, and in time, eliminate dependence on outside emergency contributions of grain - including large amounts of P.L. 480 commodities, during periods of drought. Grain and livestock production will also provide an increased revenue base to expand education, health and other services to the people.

A.I.D. will provide technical, capital, and P.L. 480 inputs to grain stabilization projects in the three sub-regions of Central West Africa. These projects will assist grain boards to develop national marketing and storage systems which will assure adequate returns to farmers and make possible a continuous supply of food grains to consumers at reasonably constant prices. As the stabilization systems become effective, U.S. assistance will be expanded to include projects to improve production technology which will profit from current A.I.D. projects to improve sorghum, millet, corn and rice.

The Central West/Africa programs in livestock are designed to increase production in the interior countries, which are traditional livestock producers, and develop the necessary institutional and marketing systems to augment the flow of livestock to the consuming coastal countries which now must

import meat to satisfy rising demands. Activities now being carried out in support of the Entente States Livestock Community will be continued as will a pilot project in the Central African states of Chad and Cameroon. In FY 1973, the Central African pilot project and a new project in the Senegal River States area will be developed along the lines of the Entente project utilizing both technical assistance and loan components. Association of Mali with the Entente project, allowing Mali to benefit from the improved marketing and distribution of livestock to the coastal states, is also being considered. We will also continue technical assistance to the Central Veterinary Laboratory in Mali, which will undertake research on major disease problems and produce vaccines for the cattle producing areas in West Africa.

Transportation

We will continue to provide assistance in Central West Africa in coordination with other donors to assist in the development of an adequate transportation system which serves both the requirements for an internal network and the improvement of transportation facilities necessary to export agricultural, mineral, forest, and other products for sale in international markets. In FY 1972 we are considering a loan for the Parakou-Malanville Road in Dahomey which will provide overland access to the Niger River. Proposed capital assistance for the development of transportation facilities in FY 1973 includes participation with a consortium of international agencies and other bilateral donors in financing the Gabon Railroad which will service the export of forest products and provide the first segment of a system to export rich mine deposits located in the interior. A loan to provide financing for engineering for roads in the Lake Chad Basin area which will serve to increase trade among the four countries of the area is also planned for FY 1973. Additionally, we are discussing with other donors the possibility of participating in joint financing for improvement of the Transcameroon Railroad and Douala port - important links in the system providing access to the sea from the interior areas of Central Africa.

CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

Population and Health

A new multi-donor project to assist in upgrading the health delivery capabilities of the Central/West African countries plus Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria and Zaire will begin in FY 1973. This project seeks to build on and preserve the gains achieved in the A.I.D. - assisted project to control specific diseases. Pilot population projects focusing on maternal/child health care will be started in Chad and continued in Dahomey and Niger as tests for application to other areas. A project with the Central African regional health organization (OCEAC) to establish preventive health centers and extension services to the rural population will also be continued.

Education and Manpower Training

A.I.D. projects in Central/West Africa are mostly outside the formal education system and are linked to our major areas of concern: agriculture, health/population and trans-

portation development. The regional road maintenance training project teaches government personnel throughout Africa road maintenance techniques and management. This project provides some of the key personnel needed to maintain a continually expanding road system. We are examining the possibility of technical assistance and a development loan to increase the capability of the Entente States to develop an adequate spare parts system for transportation and road maintenance equipment, which should reduce economic losses due to immobilized equipment. We are assisting two institutions in the Cameroons which provide training to government officials in agriculture and rural development. Graduates of these schools contribute their skills to making better use of their countries' resources to increase the incomes and well-being of the rural population. To expand training in health/population, we are financing technical and capital assistance to the University Center for Health Sciences at the University of Cameroon.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
Unliquidated as of 12/31/71

COUNTRY: CAMEROON

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization					
631-H-002	Mile 47-Mamfe Road	4/26/65	2/22/66	10	40	1	2-1/2	3,500	2,958	US \$		43

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
Unliquidated as of 12/31/71

COUNTRY: DAHOMEY

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
680-H-002	Rural Water Supply	2/21/67	5/19/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	850	498	US \$		2

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
Unliquidated as of 12/31/71

COUNTRY: IVORY COAST

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation					
681-H-003	Development Bank Two-Step	6/15/64	2/11/65	5 10	20 40	4 3/4	4 2	5,000	4,998	US \$		66

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
Unliquidated as of 12/31/71

COUNTRY: MALI

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
688-H-002	Teachers Training College	6/24/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	1,245	190	US \$		5
688-H-003	Central Vet. Lab. at Bamako	11/23/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	1,100	1,062	US \$		11
688-H-003A	Central Vet. Lab. at Bamako	4/12/68	7/24/68	10	40	2	2-1/2	855	118	US \$		-

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
 Unliquidated as of 12/31/71

COUNTRY: NIGER

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation					
6 83-H-002A	Niger River Bridge	9/26/67	10/23/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	900	127	US \$		-

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1971			Estimated FY 1972			Proposed Program FY 1973	Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72			
<u>Agriculture and Rural Development</u>												
<u>Area Office-Dakar</u>												
West Africa Rice Production and Marketing	* 625-11-190-177	1968	1982	135	52	83	500	263	320	200	3,963	4,798
West Africa Regional Poultry	* 625-11-130-508	1970	1977	447	325	122	145	160	107	150	1,396	2,138
West Africa Grain Stabilization	625-11-150-600	1972	1978	-	-	-	125	15	110	350	655	1,130
Regional Livestock Research Laboratory	625-11-190-610	1972	1977	-	-	-	111	81	30	190	495	796
Livestock and Meat Marketing	* 625-11-130-601	1973	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	599	799
<u>Area Office-Niamey</u>												
Grain Production Marketing and Stabilization	* 625-11-150-161	1968	1978	970	340	630	25	221	434	50	2,050	3,095
Major Cereals Research - West Africa	* 625-11-130-305	1970	1975	816	311	505	525	725	305	605	1,100	3,046
Livestock Marketing and Production	* 625-11-130-523	1970	1980	395	83	312	45	272	85	300	1,910	2,650
Water Resources	* 625-11-120-712	1973	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	840	1,065
<u>Area Office-Yaounde</u>												
Federal Advanced School of Agriculture	625-11-110-530	1971	1974	320	145	175	175	235	115	370	738	1,603
Central Africa Livestock and Meat Marketing	* 625-11-130-803	1971	1975	80	-	80	50	105	25	270	1,100	1,500
Central Africa Grain Stabilization	* 625-11-150-802	1973	1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	2,400	2,700
<u>Health</u>												
<u>Regionwide</u>												
Measles Control/Smallpox Eradication	625-11-510-116	1963	1972	29,132	26,818	2,314	1,150	2,604	860	-	-	30,282
Strengthening of Public Health Delivery Systems in Central/West Africa	* 625-11-590-904	1973	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	8,500	10,000
<u>Area Office-Yaounde</u>												
Regional Public Health Training	625-11-540-510	1969	1975	471	92	379	330	425	284	400	857	2,058

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
A.I.D. employed	25	29	32
Participating agency	42	23	9
Contractor technicians	21	44	67
Total	88	96	108

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
Non-contract	9	13	181
Contract	11	8	82
Total	20	21	263

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY

TABLE Va

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Project Title	*	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1971			Estimated FY 1972			Proposed Program FY 1973	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
					Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/72			
<u>Education and Manpower Training</u>													
<u>Regionwide</u>													
Middle Level Management Program	*	625-11-790-901	1973	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	725	1,000
<u>Area Office-Dakar</u>													
West African Examinations Council		625-11-690-169	1969	1972	919	686	233	376	353	256	-	-	1,295
Regional Center in Agricultural Science		625-11-660-507	1969	1973	1,494	1,016	478	265	563	180	110	-	1,869
Support of Regional Organizations		625-11-755-602	1972	1976	-	-	-	21	5	16	200	629	850
<u>Area Office-Niamey</u>													
Regional Road Maintenance and Improvement	*	625-11-610-180	1963	1975	2,915	2,109	806	980	1,375	411	450	750	5,095
Support for Regional Organizations	*	625-11-755-506	1968	1980	166	92	74	240	163	151	250	1,500	2,156
<u>Area Office-Yaounde</u>													
Regional Textbook Production Center		625-11-691-329	1969	1971	430	55	375	-	340	35	-	-	430
Pan-African Institute for Development		625-11-690-521	1971	1975	155	-	155	156	127	184	225	283	819
Support for Regional Organizations		625-11-755-536	1970	1975	130	129	1	143	140	4	70	48	391
Road Maintenance and Improvement		625-11-610-805	1971	1973	56	55	1	64	63	2	35	-	155
<u>Industry, Transportation and Urban Development</u>													
<u>Area Office-Niamey</u>													
Accra-Lome Telecommunications Link		625-12-225-172	1971	1972	120	-	120	35	100	55	-	-	155
Cotonou Dam/Bridge		625-12-390-520	1970	1972	125	95	30	12	42	-	-	-	137
<u>Area Office-Yaounde</u>													
Lake Chad Basin Commission Telecommunications	*	625-12-225-501	1970	1973	48	48	-	50	-	50	500	-	598
<u>Program Development and Support</u>													
<u>Regionwide</u>													
Technical Support		625-11-999-000	1969	Cont.	4,520	4,420	100	1,729	1,730	99	1,775	Cont.	Cont.
Feasibility Studies		625-11-XXX-XXX	1972	1972	-	-	-	248	120	128	-	-	248
					SUB-TOTAL T.A.			7,500	10,227	4,246	9,000		
<u>Population</u>													
<u>Area Office-Niamey</u>													
Maternal/Child Health and Family Planning	*	625-11-590-709	1973	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	400	485
<u>Area Office-Yaounde</u>													
University Center for Health Sciences	*	625-11-550-531	1972	1976	-	-	-	2,500	28	2,472	-	1,000	3,500
								Total (including population)	10,000	10,255	6,718	9,085	

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

PROJECT TITLE West Africa Rice Production and Marketing PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-190-177	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PRIOR REFERENCE P. 17 FY 1972 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in the development of the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA), a multi-donor supported regional organization whose purpose is to increase the quantity and quality of rice production and improve the domestic rice marketing system in West Africa.

West African countries are spending about \$70 million a year to import rice. Demand has outstripped supply under existing production and market conditions. The foreign exchange allocated to fill this new demand is a drain on resources that are needed for development purposes. The Rice Development Association will establish and operate a regional research program and provide advisory services to member countries on rice production, quality and marketing. These include: (1) development and testing of improved seed varieties and management practices adapted to local rice conditions; (2) development of improved facilities for drying, storing and milling rice; (3) improvement of the marketing systems; (4) technical and managerial expertise for the member countries in research, production and marketing services for rice development; and (5) advice on policies and programs for rice development to the member countries.

In 1968 an A.I.D./U.S. Department of Agriculture team determined the major obstacles to rice production and marketing in numerous West African countries. The team reported that while most countries of West Africa presently produce 50 to 90 per cent of their rice require-

ments, the yield per acre is far below that of countries with more advanced technology. The findings of the report gave impetus to a move strongly supported by A.I.D. and coordinated by the UNDP/FAO to organize WARDA. An international conference, attended by 13 African nations, 12 donor countries and agencies, met in Monrovia, Liberia, in September 1969 to organize the Association. A constitution was approved by the delegates of the interested countries at a meeting in Dakar in September 1970 and was sent to all member governments for ratification. In September 1971 after all member states ratified the constitution, the delegates established a permanent secretariat in Monrovia and elected an Executive Secretary. Since then the able Executive Secretary has proceeded with capital and technical project designs and requirements, and initiated feasibility studies. In conjunction with other donors, A.I.D. will provide scientists, agricultural economists and technicians, laboratory equipment, farm machinery and some initial operating expense to help equip, staff and manage research technical assistance centers and the secretariat. Three U.S. contract specialists will begin work in FY 1973 and ten man-months of short term consultant services will be provided. It is expected that all these services will be funded by prior year obligations.

FY 1973 PROGRAM: Additional requirements are \$75,000 for training of ten participants and \$125,000 for laboratory and other research equipment such as seed dyers, seed cleaners, and autoclaves.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
				Estimated FY 1972		Proposed FY 1973	
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/71	135	52	83				
Estimated FY 72	500	263					
Estimated through 6/30/72	635	315	320				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 73	200	3,963	4,798				
				Cost Components			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
				-	305	305	
				-	-	-	
				-	75	75	
				75	-	75	
				120	-	120	
				-	-	-	
				195	305	500	
				-	200	200	

PROJECT TITLE West Africa Regional Poultry	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-130-508	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 18 FY 1972 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: A pilot project to assist the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley (O.M.V.S.) develop an integrated regional poultry production program covering the member states of Senegal, Mali and Mauritania to produce and sell enough poultry to meet market demands. By utilizing mass production methods and local materials, it is anticipated that costs can be reduced to the point where lower income groups will be able to purchase poultry products in quantity. Mali will produce and distribute chicks; Senegal will establish a regional center for production of vitamin, mineral and protein pre-mixes, while Mauritania will establish reception centers where the chicks will be reared to one month of age prior to being sold to local producers.

The planned targets are: (1) train 90 farmers in broiler production; (2) assist these farmers to establish broiler production units capable of producing 5,000 birds per farm per year; (3) organize marketing cooperatives in each country to assist in the selling of broilers in the local market at a reasonable profit; (4) establish poultry training centers in Bamako, Dakar, and Nouakchott to train extension workers and farmers; (5) produce and sell broilers at an annual rate of 300,000 in Mali and 200,000 in Senegal.

During FY 1972 a layer-breeder flock of 7,335 has been

established in Mali and egg production has been increased 60% at the Sotuba Station in Mali. Facilities now provide for a total flock capacity of 14,000 birds and an annual hatchery capacity of 1,000,000 day old chicks. Chicks have also been delivered to Senegal and Mauritania. A complete cost analysis of the operation has been undertaken and reception centers were completed in Dakar and Nouakchott. Based on demand information for the marketing of day old chicks that has been defined for Senegal, Mali and Mauritania, an output for Sotuba Station of 250,000 day old chicks has been targeted. Tuskegee Institute's Chief of Party, a poultry production expert, arrived in Mali in August; a poultry extension specialist is being recruited, and an agricultural economist from Tuskegee is providing expert consultant services to improve the regional effort and determine the market potential in each of the O.M.V.S. States.

FY 1973 Program: One continuing direct hire technician (\$40,000), two continuing contract technicians (\$86,000), and 36 mm short term participant training in poultry production and extension methods (\$24,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/71	447	325	122							
Estimated FY 72	145	160								
Estimated through 6/30/72	592	485	107							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 73	150	1,396	2,138							
				Total Obligations	19	126	145	40	110	150

PROJECT TITLE Livestock and Meat Marketing, O.M.V.S.	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-130-601	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 114, FY 1972 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the organization of the Senegal River Valley States (O.M.V.S.) in modernizing livestock production in its member states with the ultimate goal of improving the quality, numbers of and marketing of livestock to provide additional supplies of high protein foods and increase rural income. A major need is for a comprehensive survey of the livestock situation in the region which includes the OMVS states of Mauritania, Mali and Senegal plus The Gambia, Sierra Leone and Liberia. This has been undertaken by the "Societe d'Etudes pour le Developpement Economique et Social" (SEDES), an organization which has completed similar surveys for the Entente States and Central Africa. Funding is on a multi-donor basis with the French paying two-thirds of the cost and AID one-third. The team is investigating livestock production and marketing problems and conditions including such factors as physical environment, pathological problems, cattle numbers, forecasts on the rate of increase, marketing patterns and distribution systems and levels of consumption. Depending on the recommendations detailed in the final SEDES report and OMVS reaction thereto, AID will consider assigning contract technicians to the OMVS with the required skills to develop integrated livestock projects designed to develop and modernize the livestock industry.

management, nutrition and water supply; 2. animal health, sanitary control; 3. marketing with particular emphasis on fiscal and customs legislation and 4. credit.
FY 1973 Program: A project manager will be assigned (\$43,000); contract funding for a livestock production expert and livestock marketing advisor (\$138,000); commodity and transport support (\$10,000); and logistic support (\$9,000).

The SEDES study has now been completed in Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and The Gambia and the final report will be issued during FY 1973. A.I.D. will participate in a multi donor project addressing problems of l. range

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/71										
Estimated FY 72				Cost Components U.S. Technicians Participants Commodities Other Costs Total Obligations	-	-	-	43	138	181
Estimated through 6/30/72					-	-	-	-	10	10
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		-	-	-	4	5	9
Proposed FY 73	200	599	799		-	-	-	47	153	200

PROJECT TITLE Grain Production Marketing and Stabilization PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-150-161	SECTOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PRIOR REFERENCE p.20, FY 72 AFR P.D.B.	FUNDS TC INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968 SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978
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Project Target and Course of Action: To assist West African countries increase production and stabilize prices of basic cereal crops through improved storage, marketing and pricing systems on a regional basis. As a result of climate and the lack of incentives to farmers West African countries suffer periodic and increasing deficits in cereal crops, necessitating regular emergency imports. An effective grain stabilization program insuring fair prices to farmers should result in increased production greatly reducing the need for emergency donations from the U.S. and Europe.

This program is based in part on a series of studies financed by A.I.D. (\$340,000) from FY 1968 to FY 1970. The first year of obligation for the present activity was FY 1971. Actual operations began the latter half of FY 1972 after a series of international conferences defined the contributions of the various donors (A.I.D., France, Canada), the Entente Fund and African governments. Operations have started on a pilot basis in Upper Volta and Niger and will be extended to the other Entente States (Ivory Coast, Togo and Dahomey) as soon as practicable.

The program is divided into two phases: The first phase is to establish grain marketing agencies which eventually will be strong enough to control about 25 per cent of production in each country and thereby assure the farmers of steady markets and stable prices. This period, (estimated at about two years running to mid-FY 1974) will be considered a success when the boards have adopted the

policies and organization necessary effectively to begin grain management. Both Niger and Upper Volta have established, and are improving, marketing boards with the help of the various donors. The Entente Fund has set up a regional coordinating unit. The second phase of this program will undertake active marketing and production activities on an expanding scale. By completion of the project the grain stabilization agencies should be operating effectively with trained personnel, equipment and buffer stocks and able to provide incentives and stable prices.

A.I.D. has provided \$630,000 to finance technical services, training and commodities for a two-year period, and is preparing a loan estimated at \$3 million to construct additional storage capacity. A.I.D., France and Canada have selected the technical advisors for the cereals offices and regional unit. A.I.D. has shipped a total of 47,000 MT of sorghum in 1971-72 for this project. Proceeds from sales of 75 per cent of these shipments are budgeted by the cereals boards. Canada is providing equipment, technicians and grain. France is providing technicians and considering equipment. An A.I.D. project manager will supervise U.S. participation and coordinate efforts with other donors.

FY 1973 Program: Inasmuch as A.I.D. provided funding in previous years for two-years' technical services, only funds to finance the direct hire Project Manager (\$50,000) will be required in FY 1973.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/71	970	340	630							
Estimated FY 72	25	221			25	-	25	50	-	50
Estimated through 6/30/72	995	561	434	U.S. Technicians Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 73	50	2,050	3,095	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Total Obligations	25	-	25	50	-	50

Individual host country personal services contracts. (Funded in prior years)

Country: CENTRAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL - NIAMEY

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Major Cereals Research - West Africa	SECTOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-130-305	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 21, FY 72 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in field testing the adaptability of improved corn, sorghum and millet seed varieties more productive than those now available in West Africa and to continue basic research in those grains.

This project began as part of an Africa-wide program emphasizing basic research on corn, sorghum and millet carried out at the Institute for Agricultural Research (IAR) at Ahmadu Bello University in Nigeria. Field trials in 16 participating African countries to determine the adaptability of the improved varieties in differing ecological and climatic situations are being added to the project in FY-1971. Large scale multiplication of proven seeds will be undertaken by government or private multiplication centers in order to make sufficient supplies available to farmers at prices they can afford. Wide-spread use of these improved seed varieties will make possible increased production and marketing of corn, sorghum and millet to supply the basic food requirements of the region. African scientists (e.g. plant breeders) from the participating countries will be trained both to carry on the basic research work at the IAR and to work in the participating countries in the testing, dissemination and later, multiplication, of improved varieties. A.I.D. is providing five agricultural scientist who will continue basic research, train African scientists and plan and evaluate field testing.

Several new varieties of cereal grains that consider-

ably out-produce and have a higher protein content than local varieties have been developed and in limited field testing has produced yields more than twice the current yields in West Africa.

The Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC) of the Organization of African Unity has assumed major responsibility for assuring effective participation by the cooperating countries, as well as for selecting African scientists to be trained. An African under the sponsorship of STRC has been named to act as coordinator for the project. France and the United Kingdom are providing technicians to supervise field testing. An additional U.S. advisor will help start full scale seed production operations during FY-1973.

FY-1973 Program: FY-1973 funds (\$605,000) are required to finance the PASA (\$330,000) with the U.S. Department of Agriculture for six U.S. scientists (increased from five in FY-1972); training six African participants in the U.S. (\$48,000); U.S. equipment (\$40,000); direct-hire U.S. project manager (\$50,000); logistic support for the PASA team and field trials officers, (\$90,000); support of the STRC coordinators unit and other costs (\$47,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
					Direct AID	Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Other Agency	Total	USDA
Through 6/30/71	816	311	505								
Estimated FY 72	525	725									
Estimated through 6/30/72	1,341	1,036	305	U.S. Technicians	25	255	280	50	330	380	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	60	-	60	48	-	48	
				Commodities	-	-	-	40	-	40	
				Other Costs	185	-	185	137	-	137	
Proposed FY 73	605	1,100	3,046	Total Obligations	270	255	525	275	330	605	

PROJECT TITLE Livestock Marketing and Production (Entente Area)	SECTOR AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-130-523	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 22, FY 1972 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist West African countries to improve the quality, quantity and marketing of livestock in order to increase supplies of high protein foods and increase rural incomes. Livestock production constitutes one of the greatest development potentials for certain West African countries. However, at present, livestock production and marketing is handled mostly on a primitive basis. Several analyses of the problems have been completed by A.I.D. and the French aid organization from which two major conclusions have developed: (1) the section of West Africa including the Entente States, Ghana, Nigeria and Mali will have to import meat from outside Africa at an annual rate of 262,000 MT with an estimated foreign exchange expenditure of about \$150 million a year by 1980 unless the livestock industry is modernized and (2) improvement of the industry requires that this area be treated as a single economic unit.

The Entente States in 1970 established the Economic Community for Livestock and Meat, set up a secretariat in Ouagadougou with an African livestock expert as secretary and a budget for member contributions. Mali, Ghana and Nigeria are being considered as associate members.

A.I.D., the French and European Common Market foreign aid agencies are cooperating in providing assistance to the Entente Livestock Community. Three technical

advisors provided by A.I.D. and two by France have assisted the Secretariat in developing international agreements on taxation, prices, customs duties and regulations, sanitary controls, statistics and legislation governing trade in meat and cattle which have been ratified by the member states.

A system of passport control and computerization of statistics has been put into effect. An A.I.D. project manager coordinates U.S. participation in this activity with the recipients and other donors. A.I.D. and other donors are helping finance feasibility studies for capital facilities.

U.S. and French experts are helping formulate a long-range program to train Africans for the Secretariat and international facilities and analyze projects. Advanced training in agricultural economics and related fields will be provided in the United States.

FY 1973 Program: FY 1973 funds (\$300,000) are required to renew the two-year contracts of two of the three U.S. advisors (\$200,000), three participants for training in the U.S. (\$25,000), the direct-hire A.I.D. project manager, (\$50,000) and \$25,000 other costs (bi-lingual secretary, computer services and miscellaneous).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973				
					Direct AID	Contract	Total	Direct AID	Contract	Total	Personal services host country contracts.	
Through 6/30/71	395	83	312									
Estimated FY 72	45	272										
Estimated through 6/30/72	440	355	85	U.S. Technicians Participants	45	-	45	50	200	250		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-		
				Other Costs	-	-	-	25	-	25		
Proposed FY 73	300	1,910	2,650	Total Obligations	45	-	45	100	200	300		

Country: CENTRAL/WEST AFRICA REGIONAL - NIAMEY

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Water Resources - West Africa	SECTOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-120-712	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this new project is to assist the Inter-African Committee for Hydraulic Studies, (CIEH) an African regional organization, formulate and carry out a program of collating existing information and outlining new studies and action programs for the development and utilization of water resources in the Sahelian zone of West Africa.

An adequate water supply is a vital problem for the economic viability of the arid Sahelian zone which runs in a broad band across West Africa south of the Sahara Desert. With the help of a number of donors, these countries have launched programs of well-drilling. Some of these well-drilling programs have been developed solely on the basis of the location of water, not on the optimum utilization of water and land. As a result, water supplies in many areas have been developed where the land cannot support a greater influx of animal or human population. Such areas have rapidly become dustbowls, severely aggravating the basic problem. In order to avoid such errors and to lay the basis for an orderly, long-range program to provide water for an increasing human and animal population and develop agriculture and vegetation to halt the steady encroachment of desert sands on arable land, the countries in the Sahelian zone have organized the Inter-African Committee for Hydraulic Studies, with headquarters in Ouagadougou, Upper Volta to attack the problem scientifically on a regional basis.

In its development of a long-range program, CIEH will give due consideration to soil fertilities and the ecology. Such a program would not only provide water where needed but also protect existing lands by insuring against overgrazing and over-cultivation. The action plan will require detailed studies of various sources of water supplies (ground water, lakes, rivers, wells, etc.) and of soils, ecology and climate and water development methods.

The first step in assisting the CIEH develop an over-all five-year action program is to assist the CIEH locate, analyze and determine the validity of existing studies and to recommend additional studies required to provide essential information.

FY 1973 Program: FY 1973 funds (\$225,000) are required to fund a contract librarian, hydrologist and two land-use experts (\$160,000), provide short-term economics consultants (\$55,000), and provide equipment (\$10,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
Estimated FY 72	Estimated through 6/30/72	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
					U.S. Technicians				-	215	215
				Participants				-	-	-	
				Commodities				10	-	10	
				Other Costs				-	-	-	
Proposed FY 73	225	840	1,065	Total Obligations				10	215	225	

PROJECT TITLE CENTRAL AFRICAN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND MEAT MARKETING	SECTOR AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-130-803	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 24 FY 72 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: Through a series of developmental actions, this pilot project is to assist the improvement of the vital livestock industry in Central Africa, primarily to increase meat production by traditional herdsmen and meet the growing market demands, particularly in Nigeria. The project is sponsored by the Lake Chad Basin Commission, a regional organization, and involves several donors such as the United Nations Development Plan; for the latter, the Food and Agricultural Organization has been appointed as the executing agent. The French aid program, FAC, is also cooperating. The project is an outgrowth of a preliminary French study of livestock production and marketing and will be coordinated with related programs underway or anticipated by other donors throughout the area. For example, AID expects this project to lay the groundwork for a larger-scale effort to integrate livestock marketing programs through the establishment of a Central African livestock production and meat marketing authority. This authority is to concentrate on badly needed tax reforms, customs regulations and other impediments to the development of the industry.

The chosen pilot areas are Assale in southwestern Chad and Serbewel in northern Cameroon. These areas appear to contain similar socio-economic structures and cooperative livestock activities. The objectives include increasing exchange earnings of the producing states while simultaneously providing self-benefit incentives to the traditional herdsmen of this sub-Saharan area.

The project will be coordinated with other AID activities including a proposed FY 1973 loan to finance projects such as stock corridors, marketing facilities, customs and border control stations. As part of the project, an applied baseline socio-anthropological (economic) study is to be financed by AID. This is expected to contribute to the broader-range agriculture research activities being initiated throughout the Central and West Africa region.

FY 1973 Program: FY 1973 funds of \$270,000 are requested to complete the two-year costs of the U.S. technician (\$30,000) and finance the initial period of a six-member voluntary technician corps (\$125,000) to work with herdsmen organizational factors (total \$155,000); finance participant training in the United States for selected technicians (\$15,000); and provide a major portion of AID's commitment to the multidonor project support costs (\$100,000), which include such commodity components as well-drilling equipment. It is anticipated that the contracted socio-anthropological aspect of this project will be financed from the AID-supported assistance through the Federal Advanced School of Agriculture.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/71	80	-	80								
Estimated FY 72	50	105		U.S. Technicians	-	30	30	-	155	155	
Estimated through 6/30/72	130	105	25	Participants	-	-	-	15	-	15	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	20	-	20	100	-	100	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 73	270	1,100	1,500	Total Obligations	20	30	50	115	155	270	

Country: CENTRAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL - YAOUNDE

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE GRAIN STABILIZATION	SECTOR AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-150-802	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 23 FY 1972 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1982

Project Target and Course of Action: This is a two-phase project designed to assist the countries of Chad, Cameroon, Central African Republic and Gabon in the formulation and implementation of a regional grain stabilization program. The long-range objective is to improve the storage, marketing and pricing of grain on a regional basis and thereby contribute to the improvement of human nutrition. Phase one is to formulate a program leading to national and regional proposals for actions to help solve the area's grain production, storage and marketing problems, using four technicians and requiring about three years and \$900,000 for implementation. Phase two will include implementation of pricing, marketing and storage policies as agreed by African States. A regional cooperative agreement is planned between the above-mentioned African States in order to provide a close working arrangement. Estimated foreign exchange costs for phase two is \$1.9 million for the remaining eight years of the project. Local currency costs will be provided from funds generated by P.L. 480 sales.

Progress to Date: The two-phase program has been deferred from FY '72 to FY '73 due to the following: two initial steps were to take place in FY '72 leading directly to initiation of phase one of the above program: a general survey of the countries' general situation and problems was to be completed in FY '72; the evaluation study and field trials in cereals production

in the Yaounde area under the Major Cereals Program (625-11-130-305) were to be coordinated with the program design. However, recruitment for the short-term (6-12 months) study was difficult and now expected to begin in May or June 1972. The field trials on cereals production began only recently.

FY 1973 Program: The FY 1973 funding will provide one year to 18 months contracted services of four technicians to begin the phase-one implementation of the program (\$258,000). Funding will also provide Africans with short-term training in the United States on organization and functioning of produce marketing boards (\$8,000); commodities, which will consist of grain storage, drying, moisture testing, grading and sampling equipment (\$30,000); and other costs for local travel and office supplies (\$4,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973					
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/71					-	-	-	-	258	258	To be selected.
Estimated FY 72				U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	8	8	
Estimated through 6/30/72				Participants	-	-	-	-	30	30	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	4	4	
Proposed FY 73	300	2,400	2,700	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	300	300	
				Total Obligations	-	-	-	-			

PROJECT TITLE Strengthening of Public Health Delivery Systems in Central/West Africa	SECTOR Population and Health	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-590-904	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: This regional project focuses on strengthening the capacities of ministries of health in 20 Central and West African countries to organize and manage disease control and major health-related programs. The project provides a means for effective utilization of health resources (human and financial) available from contributions of multi-lateral donors, regional organizations and the countries' own health funds. AID's contribution to this project is being designed to build on the gains achieved in the 20 countries through the Smallpox eradication and Measles control program. AID's input is needed to: 1) institutionalize health services, further develop disease surveillance systems and improve health service delivery system to rural and urban populations; 2) develop data and health information systems; 3) and provide support for training health sector specialists, administrators and planners.

Through funds available under feasibility studies, AID contracted with the American Public Health Association to provide a health reconnaissance team. This team is assisting with identifying specific health needs of Central and West African countries and regional organizations.

The reconnaissance team is making an assessment of present and potential input by multi-lateral agencies and donor groups in order to advise AID on specific areas of high health priorities in the Central and West Africa Region and suggest ways of getting maximum results from AID's input.

FY 1973 Program: FY 1973 funds (\$1,500,000) are required to provide 1 public health administrator (project manager), 2 PASA positions (public health epidemiologist), 3 consultant in public health systems development and teaching methodology (\$180,000), participant training in the U.S. and regional African centers (\$100,000); Commodities: Vaccines (\$900,000), teaching and educational materials (\$100,000), laboratory and scientific equipment (\$90,000) and medical supplies (\$45,000) and for support to training institutions (\$85,000).

Inputs of local governments, Regional Organizations and donors of the UN family and other nations will be carefully assessed in considering USG's contributions to the strengthening of public health delivery systems in Central and West Africa.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/71	-	-	-							To be selected	
Estimated FY 72	-	-	-								
Estimated through 6/30/72	-	-	-								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 73	1,500	8,500	10,000	Total Obligations	-	-	-	1,265	235		1,500

Country: CENTRAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL - YAOUNDE

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Middle Level Management Training	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-790-901	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 88, FY 1972 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: This project will provide practical training in project development and analysis for professional and technical staff personnel of recipient country governments and regional organizations. The training courses will provide instruction to planning, finance and technical ministry personnel in identifying, planning and implementing projects in accordance with regional and national priorities.

Sponsorship and conduct of training will be a collaborative effort, utilizing to the extent possible the talent and resources of host governments, regional and international organizations and other donors.

A three-member feasibility study team has completed a survey of the majority of CWR countries, to determine the response of Africans and prospective collaborators to the type of training proposed. A meeting of prospective sponsor/participant representatives is scheduled for June. A demonstration six-week seminar, hosted by the regional organization "Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache" (OCAM) and involving the Cameroon Government, Federal Advanced School of Agriculture and Pan-African Development Institute, is set for July.

The project proposal is in its preliminary design phase and tentative schedules for training classes have been set.

FY 1973 Program: Funds are required to finance the proposed program estimated to cover five to six training sessions. Funding will include costs of contracted technical services (\$100,000), a project manager (\$40,000),

about 150 short-term participants (\$130,000) and other expenses (\$5,000), with the anticipation of other donors assuming the majority of the logistic and perhaps some participant costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1972		Proposed FY 1973				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/71	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 72	-	-	-							
Estimated through 6/30/72	-	-	-							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 73	275	725	1,000							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	40	100	140
				Participants	-	-	-	130	-	130
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	5	5
				Total Obligations	-	-	-	170	105	275

PROJECT TITLE Support for Regional Organizations	SECTOR EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-755-506	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 78, FY-1972 P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist a number of African regional organizations in West Africa improve their capability to plan and implement multi-country, multi-donor economic and social development activities. These include: (1) Entente Fund (Headquarters: Abidjan, Ivory Coast), which sponsors multi-donor supported projects with A.I.D. participation, in livestock and grain development, regional road maintenance training, establishment of a spare parts system for heavy equipment, industrial development and studies for road and telecommunications links. A.I.D. provides the Fund a senior economic advisor to assist it in planning and analyzing programs and projects. (2) Niger River Commission (Headquarters: Niamey, Niger), to which A.I.D. is providing a transport economist to assist in analyzing land and water transport studies and projects. (3) Inter-African Committee for Water Studies (CIEH) (Headquarters: Ouagadougou, Upper Volta) which has requested technical assistance to collate studies of water resources through West and Central Africa and to plan an action program. (4) Liptako-Gourma Authority (Headquarters: Ouagadougou, Upper Volta), comprising Niger, Upper Volta and Mali, which has requested A.I.D. technical help in formulating plans for river basin development, including river transportation, irrigation, hydroelectric development and mining. (5) Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC), of the

Organization for African Unity (Headquarters: Lagos, Nigeria) which sponsors the A.I.D.-supported project for the improvement of corn, sorghum and millet throughout Central and West Africa. (6) Entente Economic Community for Livestock and Meat (ELC) (Headquarters: Ouagadougou, Upper Volta), to which A.I.D. technical and loan assistance in livestock development is channeled through the Entente Fund.

U.S. economic advisors have been provided the Entente Fund and Niger River Commission; livestock, grain, transportation and industrial development projects are being implemented with the Entente Fund, and livestock with the ELC; the project to improve corn, sorghum and millet is being implemented with the STRC; the request of the Liptako-Gourma Authority for assistance in organizing a geologic study of the area is being considered along with other donors; a project to assist the C.I.E.H. in collating water resources information and planning a water usage plan is being prepared.

FY 1973 Program: FY 1973 funds (\$250,000) are needed to finance (1) one-year contracts for a consultant to the Entente Fund to help develop a spare parts system for heavy equipment, two financial advisors to help the industrial development banks of the Entente States develop projects, and a U.S. advisor to the West African Livestock Coordinating Unit and (2) short-term specialists in agriculture and transport to the regional organizations listed above.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/71	166	92	74							Personal services contractors to be selected.	
Estimated FY 72	240	163		U.S. Technicians	-	240	240	-	250		250
Estimated through 6/30/72	406	255	151	Participants	-	-	-	-	-		-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-		-
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-		-
Proposed FY 73	250	1,500	2,156	Total Obligations	-	240	240	-	250		250

PROJECT TITLE LAKE CHAD BASIN TELECOMMUNICATIONS	SECTOR INDUSTRIAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 625-12-225-501	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 114 FY 1972 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: A technical and economic feasibility study financed by AID formed the basis of a June 1970 offer to the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) for AID to grant finance a basic telecommunications link between Fort Lamy (Chad), Fort Foureau (Cameroon) and Maiduguri (Nigeria).

This project will establish a direct link for telephone, telegraph and telex services between these States. As such, the project signals the beginning of major telecommunications links between francophone and anglophone States as well as access to existing internal, regional and international circuits.

A reevaluation in late 1971 demonstrated increased costs for the fuller project, due mainly to higher prices. However, member States have informally agreed to accept the AID proposed engineering design phase and absorb the increases in costs. The design phase is estimated at \$50,000.

FY 1973 Program: The AID contribution is proposed at an estimated cost of \$500,000 to finance the foreign exchange cost of U.S. provided equipment and installation, supervision of construction and on-the-job-training for Africans.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/71	48	48	-					To be selected.			
Estimated FY 72	50	-		U.S. Technicians	-	50	50		-	100	100
Estimated through 6/30/72	98	48	50	Participants	-	-	-		-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-		-	400	400
				Other Costs	-	-	-		-	-	-
Proposed FY 73	500	-	598	Total Obligations	-	50	50		-	500	500

PROJECT TITLE Maternal/Child Health and Family Planning PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-590-709		SECTOR POPULATION AND HEALTH PRIOR REFERENCE p. 67 FY 1972 P.D.B.		FUNDS Population INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973 SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978	
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Project Target and Course of Action: To assist a U.S. voluntary agency, Africare, in providing low cost, maternal, child health care and family planning programs generally in West Africa with a pilot program in Niger. The immediate objective is to determine, through actual operations, the best methods for extending such services to the greatest number of people within the financial limitations of West African countries.

This project was presented in the FY 1972 Congressional Presentation as a study to assist Africare in formulating a project. In the past year, however, Africare has improved its organization and operations with help from private U.S. sources and the Government of Niger and has been able to establish a skeleton field team to provide minimum health services in the Diffa/Lake Chad region, including people from Nigeria, Chad, and Cameroon as well as Niger, considerably raising the population of this region during the rainy season. With some additional outside help as proposed in this project it is now in a position to take on the extra work of research through practical operations into the best methods, applicable throughout West Africa, for extending the services herein defined.

Operations under this project will analyze existing facilities both in urban and rural areas, the degree to which they are used for the medical services most needed by the general population, extent of public and private financial support of these facilities and the status of

trained personnel related to these services. Alternatives will be studied to determine the most practical type of low-cost services in this field, whether by the improvement of existing clinics, the development of new ones, through hospitals or mobile units reaching nomadic populations. The pilot activities also will stress the type of training most needed to provide such services to the greatest number of people within the shortest possible time.

The program will begin in Niger on a pilot basis. It is expected to be extended to other African States on the basis of experience obtained in the Niger operations. FY 1973 Program: FY 1973 funds (\$86,000) are required to finance contract technical services (\$60,000) commodities (\$16,000) and other costs (\$10,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/71										Africare
Estimated FY 72										
Estimated through 6/30/72										
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 73	86	400	486					86	86	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians				60	60	
				Participants				-	-	
				Commodities				16	16	
				Other Costs				10	10	
				Total Obligations				86	86	

PROJECT TITLE UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR HEALTH SCIENCES	SECTOR POPULATION AND HEALTH	FUNDS Population	
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-550-531	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 68 FY 72 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: This multidonor project is to assist the development of a multi-disciplinary health training institution in Cameroon to train physicians, nurses and allied health workers from this and surrounding countries. The emphasis is on preventive medicine and rural health, with the AID component focusing especially on combined family planning and maternal/child health care. Child spacing will be included in the teaching and service programs for all levels of medical personnel trained at the Center. The project objective is to develop a team approach to the delivery of medical services which will result in maximum benefits from the limited African health personnel available in Central African countries. The Center for Health Sciences is part of the Medical School of the Federal University of Cameroon, which began a limited program (training of doctors) in October 1969. New construction will include teaching facilities, an out-patient clinic, a small teaching hospital and a public health institute to serve as a research and retraining unit.

The U.S. contribution will provide funds for construction of the community health complex, a four member contract team to serve as temporary faculty, advanced training for Cameroonians in the U.S. and elsewhere, and scholarships for the non-Cameroonian African students. The U.S. faculty team will include an obstetrician/gynecologist, a pediatrician, a nurse/midwife and a public health nurse or nurse practitioner,

selected for their expertise in community medicine and integration of public health and clinical medicine. Other donors include the UNDP, WHO, Canada, France and the Cameroon. A grant agreement with the Cameroon government was signed in December 1971. The administration and classroom buildings financed by the Cameroon government are nearing completion and University dormitory facilities have been expanded. With U.S. help working drawings for the community health complex are being completed and construction expected to begin in late 1972. Community action programs are scheduled to begin before the end of the academic year. An AID project manager serves as a professor sitting on the Professor's Council and Technical Executive Committee. The curriculum is being developed with greater emphasis on public health. The new scholarship program for advanced training is being implemented. Contractor for U.S. faculty expected to be recruited in early FY 1973.

FY 1973 Program: No FY 1973 funds needed. Sufficient funds were obligated in FY 1972 for two year financing of a four person contractor team (\$500,000); short-term consultant costs (\$30,000); training of eight to ten participants (\$70,000); total construction costs (\$1,900,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/71	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 72	2,500	28		Cost Components						
Estimated through 6/30/72	2,500	28	2,472	U.S. Technicians	-	530	530	-	-	-
				Participants	-	70	70	-	-	-
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	-	1,900	1,900	-	-	-
Proposed FY 73	-	1,000	3,500	Total Obligations	-	2,500	2,500	-	-	-

To be selected.

EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

FY 1973 A.I.D. Program

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Agricultural & Rural Development	Population & Health	Education & Manpower Training	Industry, Transportation & Urban Dev.	Non-Project Loans	Program Development & Support
<u>1971</u>							
Devel. Loans	7,600	-	-	-	7,600	-	-
Tech. Assist.	1,443	562	-	333	-	-	548
Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9,043	562	-	333	7,600	-	548
<u>1972</u>							
Devel. Loans	4,500	-	-	-	4,500	-	-
Tech. Assist.	1,305	342	-	797	-	-	166
Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,805	342	-	797	4,500	-	166
<u>1973</u>							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tech. Assist.	1,600	705	-	740	-	-	155
Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,600	705	-	740	-	-	155

/1 Excludes population grant programs.

/2 Funded from development loan funds.

The East African Community (EAC) links the Republics of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda to form a common market and to share certain administrative functions. The EAC, inaugurated in December 1967 under the Treaty for East African Cooperation, assumed research and planning responsibilities in the fields of agriculture, fisheries and industry; and operational responsibility for post and telecommunications, harbours, railway and airlines services, and development of the common market. EAC activities continue to receive support from many donors, including A.I.D.

The EAC's development is hampered by the scarcity of trained manpower for planning, management, and research.

In FY 1973 A.I.D. proposes \$1.6 million in technical assistance to help EAC develop its (1) infrastructure and management capacity to provide regional services and (2) professional capacity to carry out research programs, especially in agriculture, fisheries, and marketing. A.I.D. may also join other donors under IBRD leadership in providing capital assistance to the EAC for construction of its new headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania.

EAC is receiving assistance from A.I.D. for improvement of management effectiveness in several areas. A.I.D. has helped the EAC Income Tax Division devise a pay-as-you-earn system; financed surveys to devise ways to improve utilization of data developed by EAC units and to outline ways for cooperative development of tourism; and provided training abroad for over 70 high and middle-level EAC officials.

In FY 1973 A.I.D. will continue to assist the rail and harbor corporation develop a modern supply management system. Other A.I.D.-assisted activities include training programs for staff development; improvement of records, reports and data management; and the development of agricultural economics and statistics functions of the common market.

A.I.D. has been providing agriculture and food research specialists to help develop EAC's food crop research capability. These advisors have helped improve varieties of hybrid maize and are working on improving sorghum and millet. Increased A.I.D. support will be provided under a new project to a constituent unit of EAC, the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization (EAAFRRO). Building on previous assistance, the proposed project will help EAAFRRO develop its staff and expand its research on food crops including maize, sorghum, millet and food legumes. Research sub-stations will be located in all three of the member states; results of successful experiments will be fed into the three national agriculture programs. EAAFRRO

EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

research efforts on common problems permit each member state to benefit from the work of limited research manpower. In addition, A.I.D. is providing limited assistance in the form of operational personnel for EAAFRO for freshwater

fisheries research to sustain production of food fish in East African waters. EAC provides the basic EAAFRO salary, which A.I.D. supplements. Other donors, including the U.K., are also assisting EAAFRO programs.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
Unliquidated as of 12/31/71

COUNTRY: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
618-H-005	Makerere University College	6/27/68	4/2/69	10	40	2	2-1/2	600	466	US \$		9
618-H-006	Makerere University College	6/27/69	1/15/70	10	40	2	3	350	153	US \$		1

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1971			Estimated FY 1972			Proposed Program FY 1973	Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72			
<u>Agriculture and Rural Development</u>												
Nairobi Veterinary Faculty	618-11-110-602	1962	1971	1,921	1,869	52	-	52	-	-	-	1,921
Makerere Agriculture Faculty	618-11-110-618	1964	1970	1,355	1,288	67	-	60	7	-	-	1,355
Animal and Crop Production	618-11-110-644	1969	1972	295	90	205	45	160	90	-	-	340
Major Cereals and Legume Improvement	618-11-130-652	1970	1972	868	479	389	252	610	34	-	-	1,120
East African Food Crop Research	* 618-11-110-657	1972	1983	-	-	-	45	10	35	705	4,038	4,788
<u>Education and Manpower Training</u>												
Printing Trades Training	618-11-610-627	1967	1970	208	173	35	-	35	-	-	-	208
Teacher Education, East Africa	618-11-650-617	1964	1970	8,754	7,995	759	-	700	59	-	-	8,754
Education Research and Development	618-11-690-640	1969	1971	122	75	47	-	34	13	-	-	122
Public Services Training	618-11-790-607	1963	1971	446	342	104	-	52	52	-	-	446
Supply Management	618-11-790-631	1969	1971	220	131	89	-	74	15	-	-	220
East African Community Staffing and Management	* 618-11-790-649	1970	1979	199	59	140	797	416	521	715	2,525	4,236
<u>Program Development and Support</u>												
Technical Support	618-11-999-000	1964	Cont.	2,466	2,424	42	166	186	22	180	Cont.	Cont.
				Total (TA)			1,305	2,389	845	1,600		

*Detailed project narrative—See Table VI.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
A.I.D. employed	3	3	3
Participating agency	8	8	11
Contractor technicians	50	10	20
Total	61	21	34

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
Non-contract	15	55	97
Contract	1	-	-
Total	16	55	97

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE East African Food Crop Research	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-110-657	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 25, FY 1972 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1983

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization (EAAFRO), an institution of the East African Community (EAC), develop a research unit staffed primarily by East Africans capable of solving East African agricultural crop problems.

The EAC has determined to concentrate regional agricultural research efforts on plant science in EAAFRO. EAAFRO will continue its present research on high and medium altitude maize, sorghum, millet and improved crop husbandry and institute new research programs on low altitude maize, food legumes and rice. EAAFRO is now developing its research capability by establishing an organization to be staffed and supported by the East Africans themselves, with sub-stations located in each of the member countries. This action is a prerequisite to recruiting, training and employing Africans to carry on the work started by U.S. and other expatriate scientists.

Under this project A.I.D. will finance the services of up to 19 research scientists; some commodity support for the US technicians; and training for East Africans to enable them to fill the positions occupied by US scientists. EAAFRO will furnish local travel for the US technicians and an increasing share of commodity and supporting costs.

In FY 1972, the on-going projects Major Cereals (652) and Animal and Crop Production (644) are being merged into this new effort, thereby combining specific research goals with an intensified effort to strengthen EAC's

institutional capacity. It is now planned to make the changeover of all personnel to the new project at the beginning of FY 1973. U.S. scientists will continue basic research on sorghum and millet at Serere, Uganda, and on nematology and soil physics at Maguga, Kenya. A food technologist working on grain processing to increase acceptability of sorghum and millet, and a high altitude maize breeder will continue working in Kenya. The plant physiologist will remain as head of the plant quarantine division and the field trials officers will continue work in Uganda and Tanzania. As EAAFRO and the partner states agree, research on low altitude maize, food legumes and possibly rice will be initiated at EAAFRO sub-stations.

FY 1973 Program: Funds are requested to finance nine U.S. Dept. of Agriculture scientists - a senior crop research advisor, a geneticist, agronomist, food technologist, entomologist, soil scientist, plant pathologist and two field trials officers (\$320,000), complete funding of the first tours for the contract soil physicist, nematologist and sorghum breeder (\$54,000) and 18 months funding for maize breeder, and agronomist (\$120,000); 5 new participants (\$40,000); commodities including refrigeration for seed storage, laboratory and farm equipment for low altitude maize research expected to start late in FY 1973 (\$50,000); and other costs provide for five houses for US technicians and final increment of local costs for local personnel and research stations being assumed by the EAC in FY 1974 (\$121,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through 6/30/71	-	-	-		
Estimated FY 72	45	10			
Estimated through 6/30/72	45	10	35		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		
Proposed FY 73	705	4,038	4,788		
Cost Components				U.S. Department of Agriculture Institute for International Education	
OBLIGATIONS					
Estimated FY 1972					
Proposed FY 1973					
Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency
-	-	-	-	494	494
-	-	-	40	-	40
11	-	11	50	-	50
34	-	34	121	-	121
45	-	45	211	494	705

PROJECT TITLE East African Community Staffing and Management (Formerly EAC Support)	SECTOR Education and Manpower Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-790-649	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 117, FY 1972 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	

Project Target and Course of Action: To help strengthen the East African Community (EAC) and its constituent units by providing advisory and operational services to improve the capability of their staffs to carry out the functions of regional planning, coordination, administration and research.

The EAC was founded in 1967 by the governments of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda to help these countries address some of their common problems in the most effective and economical manner.

Under this project, A.I.D. provides assistance to the EAC and its institutions in two main areas: a) management improvement and b) research. In the area of management improvement A.I.D. will provide operational personnel, advisory assistance and training for various EAC units, primarily the Secretariats (Finance and Administration; Common Market and Economic Affairs; Communications and Research). A subproject assists the Freshwater Fisheries Research Organization (EAAFRO) by providing research scientists to help determine the optimum exploitation of lake and river fisheries to produce a sustained yield of protein food. The EAC will pay partial salary costs and provide housing for operational personnel. U.S. consultants have completed three studies for the East African Development Bank concerning the legal climate for investment and the operation of the financial market in East Africa. Consultants on data systems management and tourism have completed preliminary surveys and recommendations for operations in these areas. Contrac-

tors are being selected for the data systems activity, which will be started in mid-1972. An agricultural economist and a statistician will be provided in late 1972 to help the Common Market and Economic Affairs Secretariat establish a new agriculture economics unit. Sixteen middle level EAC officials are being trained in various administrative and management skills or professions needed by the EAC.

FY 1973 Program: Funds for a two-year contract for a specialist in agricultural planning and marketing economics (\$80,000); assistance in planning for tourism in selected border areas of the EA countries to help orderly development of tourism, 4 man years of short-term technician services (\$180,000); two short-term consultants, one in fisheries research to evaluate freshwater fisheries research and one short-term economist (\$11,000); 1 year extension of the supply management advisor (\$32,000); and for 18 months funding each for three new contract specialists in marketing research, agricultural planning and budget management or related skills (\$160,000). Funds are also requested for 10 new and 10 continuing participants in management, administration, fisheries, economics, marketing, statistics, and other needed skills (\$150,000); for commodities (\$20,000); and for 61 scholarships at EA universities to help the EAC train young East Africans for its staff (\$82,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973			Coastal Zone Resources Co. Others to be selected.		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	
Through 6/30/71	199	59	140		-	676	676	-		463	463
Estimated FY 72	797	416		U.S. Technicians Participants	101	-	101	150		-	150
Estimated through 6/30/72	996	475	521	Commodities	20	-	20	20		-	20
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	-	-	-	82		-	82
Proposed FY 73	715	2,525	4,236	Total Obligations	121	676	797	252	463	715	

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PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Agricultural & Rural Development	Population & Health	Education & Manpower Training	Industry, Transportation & Urban Dev.	Non-Project Loans	Program Development & Support
<u>1971</u>							
Devel. Loans	8,700	2,200	-	-	6,500	-	-
Tech. Assist.	2,221	40	-	970	850	-	361
Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	220	-	-	220	-	-	-
Total	11,141	2,240	-	1,190	7,350	-	361
<u>1972</u>							
Devel. Loans	12,000	-	-	-	12,000	-	-
Tech. Assist.	2,135	420	-	1,250	60	-	405
Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	300	-	-	300	-	-	-
Total	14,435	420	-	1,550	12,060	-	405
<u>1973</u>							
Devel. Loans	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
Tech. Assist.	3,200	940	-	1,810	-	-	450
Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8,200	940	-	1,810	5,000	-	450

¹ Excludes population grant programs.

² Funded from development loan funds.

The nations of Zambia, Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland are of special significance because of their proximity to areas led by white minority regimes. A.I.D. assistance in this sub-region is concentrated south of the Zambezi River in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (BLS). These are three small, poor, and newly independent countries separated from the rest of Africa by white-ruled territory. Our purpose is to help those countries achieve a greater degree of economic independence. The BLS countries are confronted with common development problems--low agricultural productivity in predominantly agricultural societies and a serious shortage of qualified African manpower at all

levels of the economy. They lack the minimum road transport infrastructure necessary for development of agriculture and other sectors. They are all dependent on a wide range of external assistance to meet development requirements and rely on the United Kingdom for substantial financial support. The development programs of these countries reflect the dependent nature of their economies and give priority emphasis to these problem areas in channeling external assistance and directing their own development efforts.

The United States aid program in the BLS countries began in FY 1969 and is designed to support their efforts in the following sectors--agricultural and rural development, education and manpower training, and transportation. The A.I.D. program consists chiefly of technical assistance and capital projects undertaken in close cooperation with other donors, including the IBRD, the UNDP, Canada and the United Kingdom. Some food commodities are provided under the P.L. 480 Title II program, chiefly through the World Food Program.

Agricultural and Rural Development

The common problem of low agricultural production is due to inefficient traditional cropping practices, overgrazing of limited grasslands and unchecked soil erosion. These countries are consistent net importers of food. However, they possess the agricultural potential to achieve self-sufficiency in staple food grains. Each country has sizeable livestock resources which, effectively managed and marketed, could become a major source of revenue. The agricultural sector is given a high priority in all three national development plans. The A.I.D. program is focused on eliminating bottlenecks to increased agricultural production.

The rural development project in Swaziland began with a development loan initiated in FY 1971 followed by technical assistance in FY 1972. This assistance supports the rural development area program, which is directed at increasing agriculture production by focussing the country's rural development efforts on six selected areas of highest potential.

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It represents the government's major effort in the agricultural sector. Our assistance is closely coordinated with that of the United Kingdom which is the major donor to this program.

In Lesotho, where soil erosion is the major agricultural problem, we will provide assistance to a dry land farming project in a 300,000 acre river catchment area designed to increase the production of staple crops and institute soil conservation practices.

In Botswana A.I.D. plans to participate in a multi-donor rural development project in FY 1973 with the IBRD and Sweden which will emphasize livestock production and will include other rural development elements. We are also considering capital assistance for an abattoir which would make possible increased exports of meat products.

Education and Manpower Training

A serious shortage of qualified African manpower exists in all these countries. They are heavily dependent on expatriates to manage their economies, implement development programs, and perform the principal tasks of government. To reduce dependence on foreign manpower, A.I.D. is helping to improve training facilities and methods to give educational institutions more immediate relevance to development manpower needs.

The University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland project provides assistance to this unique regional university which serves the higher education needs of the three countries. The United States, in concert with the United Kingdom and Canada, has increased its assistance to this institution to help it make fundamental changes which will make it more responsive to these countries' development needs. Centers are being constructed in Botswana and Swaziland which will complement the school's main campus facilities in Lesotho, giving it a more regional character.

The regional testing resource and training center project provides advisory assistance to Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi in adapting and developing educational tests to

introduce more efficient selection procedures for placements in the limited secondary schools and technical training facilities that are available.

The regional curricula improvement project is designed to help make primary education in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland more functional in terms of the needs of the society by introducing a more development-oriented curriculum.

These countries, along with Zambia, will also be assisted by our providing technicians and training to meet the serious short term need for key administrative and technical personnel. These personnel will enable these southern African nations to carry on their programs of national development while their own people are being trained to fill specific positions.

In Malawi, technical assistance is being provided to the Bunda Agricultural College as part of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland project to help develop an agricultural engineering department in the college.

Transportation

The transportation systems inherited by Botswana and Lesotho at the time of independence were not adequate to support the development of their exploitable resources. The need for new or improved roads is widespread, but at this stage of the countries' development, only a limited number of new roads are justified and then only where they are associated with significant resource developments or serve other important national purposes.

In FY 1972 A.I.D. plans to authorize a \$12.0 million development loan to finance the construction of 200 miles of road in northern Botswana. This road will link that country with Zambia, thereby increasing trade and communications between them, and will help the development of the livestock and mining industries in Botswana as well as promote tourism in the area. The proposed FY 1973 loan program includes a road construction and improvement project for Lesotho which is associated with a large water export project now under active consideration for financing by a

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consortium arrangement under IBRD auspices. These roads are an essential phase of this water resources exploitation project and will help open up agricultural areas to more productive use. We are currently funding a feasibility

study of selected roads in Malawi which will service newly-developed agricultural lands. Depending on the findings of these studies, A.I.D. will consider joint participation with the IBRD and the U.K. in financing road construction.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Unliquidated as of 12/31/71

COUNTRY: MALAGASY REPUBLIC

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation					
687-H-001	Railroad Improvement Two-Step	6/17/65	1/7/66	5 10	20 40	3-1/2 1	3-1/2 2-1/2	2,700	1,944	US \$		28
687-H-001A	Railroad & Bridge Construction Two-Step	6/10/69	3/10/70	5 10	20 40	3-1/2 2	3-1/2 3	300	-	US \$		-

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
Unliquidated as of 12/31/71

COUNTRY: MALAWI

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation					
612-H-002	Lake Shore Road	6/7/68	7/17/69	10	40	2	2-1/2	7,000	4,845	US \$		65

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1971			Estimated FY 1972			Proposed Program FY 1973	Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72			
<u>Agriculture and Rural Development</u>												
Swaziland Rural Development	* 690-11-130-024	1972	1977	-	-	-	360	80	280	400	1,040	1,800
Botswana Rural Development	* 690-11-130-015	1973	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	500	700
Lesotho Dry Land Farming Improvement	* 690-11-120-031	1973	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	1,360	1,700
<u>Education and Manpower Training</u>												
Regional Testing Center	690-11-680-005	1969	1974	628	314	314	305	355	264	350	367	1,650
University of Botswana, Lesotho & Swaziland	* 690-11-660-004	1969	1978	1,048	336	712	785	675	822	280	1,387	3,500
Curriculum & Educational Materials Dev.	* 690-11-650-009	1972	1978	-	-	-	160	40	120	260	1,380	1,800
Southern Africa Development Personnel & Training	* 690-11-720-030	1973	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	920	6,580	7,500
<u>Industry, Transportation, and Urban Development</u>												
Botswana-Zambia Road Survey & Engineering	690-12-311-006	1969	1971	1,000	120	880	-	480	400	-	-	1,000
<u>Program Development and Support</u>												
Technical Support	690-11-990-000	1968	Cont	678	662	16	405	410	11	450	Cont	Cont
Feasibility Studies	690-11-995-XXX	1972	1972	-	-	-	120	75	45	-	-	120
*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.							Total T.A.	2,135	2,115	1,942	3,200	

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
A.I.D. employed	5	9	9
Participating agency	2	-	-
Contractor technicians	9	21	36
Total	16	30	45

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
Non-contract	-	-	35
Contract	7	14	11
Total	7	14	46

PROJECT TITLE Swaziland Rural Development	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 690-11-130-024	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 28 FY 72 P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972 FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: This multi-donor project provides assistance in livestock management and land-use planning and conservation to help increase agricultural production in Swaziland.

Under Swaziland's development plan, chief priority is given to agricultural development. The government is engaged in an integrated approach to rural development concentrated on selected rural areas which have agricultural potential, termed Rural Development Areas (RDA). In addition to the allocation of a major part of the Swaziland agricultural budget this program receives substantial support from the United Kingdom. United States assistance to this program supplements these efforts. An AID development loan of \$2.2 million was approved in FY 1971 which will finance equipment and materials and provide intermediate agriculture credit assistance for the RDA program. This technical assistance project directly complements our loan financed inputs.

A fundamental phase of the rural development program involves land clearing, construction of earth dams and access roads and other infrastructure work in the selected areas. To help implement this phase, approximately 80 percent of the AID loan will be used to finance earth moving equipment. Under this technical assistance project, two soil conservation engineers and a mechanic shop foreman are being provided to assist in planning and utilization of the equipment for work projects and instituting an adequate equipment maintenance program.

A primary emphasis of the program is the development

of new grazing lands in the Highveld region of the country, where specialized livestock and range management problems prevail. As part of this project a demonstration ranch is to be established with the assistance of two U.S. advisors (Animal Husbandry and Range Management Specialists) to develop techniques in the highlands which can be readily adopted by the Swaziland farmer. A small part of the AID loan will be used to purchase equipment, fencing and other materials necessary for the operation of the ranch.

The loan will finance \$250,000 for agricultural credit, an important factor in achievement of RDA production goals. Under this project, short-term services of credit specialists will be provided to advise on administration of a rural credit program. Also this project will finance an Agricultural Economist to advise on agriculture marketing and an AID direct hire Project Manager to monitor project operations. Funds are also being provided to support a rural functional literacy program to enable farmers to more effectively participate in the development program.
FY 1973 Program: The proposed funding of \$400,000 provides: additional financing to cover full 2-year terms of the six contract technicians initially funded in FY 72 and the FY 73 costs of the direct-hire Project Manager and short term advisors (\$275,000); training for eight participants (\$55,000); operating supplies and materials for the ranch operation (\$10,000); and other costs including support of the rural literacy training program (\$60,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
Through 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
	-	-	-		Cost Components
	Estimated FY 72	360	80		
Estimated through 6/30/72	360	80	280	U.S. Technicians	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	
Proposed FY 73	400	1,040	1,800	Commodities	
				Other Costs	
				Total Obligations	

OBLIGATIONS					
Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973		
Direct AID	Contract	Total	Direct AID	Contract	Total
20	200	220	40	235	275
15	-	15	55	-	55
5	-	5	10	-	10
120	-	120	60	-	60
160	200	360	165	235	400

Trans-Century Corp

PROJECT TITLE Botswana Rural Development	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 690-11-130-015	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 26 FY 1973 P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: This new multi-donor project will assist the Government of Botswana in its rural development efforts by undertaking a livestock development program which will include range management, selective breeding, supplemental feeding, disease control and marketing.

Much of Botswana, with its low rainfall pattern is more suited to livestock production than other forms of agricultural production. At present, livestock products, together with diamonds, account for practically all the export earnings of the country. Most of the rural population owns livestock. Thus, the rapid development of the livestock industry is one of the most important objectives of the National Development Plan and the central focus of the country's rural development program.

Obstacles to further development of the livestock industry relate to overgrazing and the need for improved management. Although control of infectious diseases is reasonably good, parasites and diseases still account for substantial production losses and control programs must be improved. Livestock marketing which lacks an adequate informational and distribution system also needs revision to bring efficiency to the industry.

A project feasibility study was conducted by an IBRD-Swedish team in 1971. The study is under revision to reflect the Government of Botswana's national development policies of increasing emphasis on a broad approach to rural development in an effort to involve large numbers of rural people in the development process. The proposed

project will include rural development elements supplemental to livestock production.

It is expected that the IBRD and Sweden will be the primary donors to this activity with AID providing limited technical and/or capital assistance complementing their inputs in areas of special U.S. competence.

The Botswana/Zambia road project, under review for AID development loan assistance in FY 1972, will contribute significantly to Botswana's rural development program by providing access to rural areas in the northeast section of the country and by supporting development of tourism, mining and agriculture in these areas. AID has also financed a feasibility study of an abattoir in this part of the country, the construction of which would have a direct relationship to this project.

FY 1973 Program: Initial funding is proposed to provide two contract specialists in livestock/range management, and livestock marketing (\$120,000) as well as training for three participants in related fields (\$20,000), small amounts of commodities (\$10,000) and other costs including houses for the technicians (\$50,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1972		Proposed FY 1973			
				Direct AID	Contract/	Total		Direct AID	Contract/
Through 6/30/71	-	-	-				To be selected		
Estimated FY 72	-	-	-						
Estimated through 6/30/72	-	-	-						
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 73	200	500	700						
				Total Obligations					
				-	-	-		80	120

PROJECT TITLE Lesotho Dry Land Farming Improvement	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 690-11-120-031	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: This new multi-donor project will assist the Government of Lesotho in the improvement of crop and animal production as well as land utilization and conservation practices by concentrating efforts in a 300,000 acre dry farming river catchment area in the western part of the country near Maseru, the capital city.

The highest priority in the Kingdom of Lesotho's Five Year Development Plan is given to increasing agricultural productivity in both livestock and crop sectors. The present low productivity level in the agricultural sector is seen as the key obstacle to the growth of the economy as a whole.

Erosion and improper land use are serious problems nationwide. Because of population pressures, excessive numbers of livestock, declining acreage of arable land in the lowlands and low soil fertility, many farmers continue to cultivate limited land too intensively subjecting it to erosion. The lack of soil conservation practices contributes to the situation. Consequently, Lesotho is faced with a potentially catastrophic erosion problem which the government now recognizes. If Lesotho is to improve standards of living, a timely program of arresting erosion and improving crop and rangeland and livestock production must be undertaken.

This project, which will involve over 80,000 people in the 300,000 acre Thaba Basiu Area, is aimed at not only improving farming practices and production in this selected area but to demonstrate to the Lesotho government

and the nation's farmers the feasibility of undertaking such programs to help increase the productivity and the conservation of their seriously depleted soil resources. The project will provide a range of assistance components including credit for the purchase of necessary inputs for crop and livestock production; extension and marketing services to assist in making the transition from subsistence to cash farming; construction of rural roads for crop extraction purposes; and the development of soil erosion structures and afforestation programs to establish essential conservation practices. It is anticipated that the IBRD will be the primary donor, with AID undertaking the conservation phase of the project for which the U.S. has special competence.

Preliminary discussions have been held with the Government of Lesotho regarding this joint IBRD/AID project. The joint project proposal has evolved from previous separate AID and IBRD inquiries in response to Lesotho's requests for assistance in the agriculture sector. A project appraisal and design study is now being conducted by the IBRD with AID participation.

FY 1973 Program: AID expects to provide four conservation specialists through PASA or Contract--Senior Land Development/Conservation Officer, Land Use Analyst, Agriculture Engineer, and Senior Mechanical Supervisor (\$155,000); training program for two participants in conservation field (\$15,000); earthmoving equipment and machinery (\$80,000); and local costs including provision of houses for U.S. technicians (\$90,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973		
Through 6/30/71	-	-	-		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected
Estimated FY 72	-	-	-		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/72	-	-	-					
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					
Proposed FY 73	340	1,360	1,700	Total Obligations	-	-	-	
					185	155	340	

PROJECT TITLE University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 690-11-660-004	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 93, FY 72 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist development of the regional University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (UBLS), in concert with the United Kingdom, Canada and other donors, by contributing to financing of capital development costs (equipment and construction) and strengthening the teaching capacity of staff.

UBLS, established in 1964 as a regional, government-supported institution, was previously Pius XII College begun in 1945. From 1964 to 1970 enrollment grew from 188 to 402 students with an accompanying growth in faculty. 870 students are expected in FY 1973. The University offers degrees in Humanities, Social and Economic Studies, Natural Sciences, Education and Law (in association with Edinburgh Univ.), and diplomas and certificates in Agriculture and Education.

The three African governments and major donors have engaged in a fundamental evaluation of the University's future and concluded that this important regional institution located in Roma, Lesotho has to become more relevant to the needs of the countries it serves. A development program, including major reforms in organization and objectives of UBLS, was recently adopted by the three countries and the University Council.

A major aspect of the plan is decentralization of the school by creating centers in each of the three countries similar to community colleges in the U.S. Two Centers were initiated in July, 1971 in Botswana and Swaziland. Construction will be completed in November 1972. First

year courses began in temporary facilities. The technical/vocational training phase of this development is in the planning stage.

During FY's 1971-72, the U.S. joined the primary donors in providing funds for construction, equipment and staffing. The U.K. and Canada each provided \$1 million or more for construction costs of the Centers and increased their technical assistance. AID provided \$510,000 for construction and equipment for the new facilities and supplemented the salaries of ten U.S. staff members for the UBLS faculty. The African governments have also agreed to increase their budgetary assistance to the University.

During the early years of UBLS's development, AID is assisting the Bunda Agricultural College, Malawi University, which provides degree training (post junior college) for UBLS students. In FY 1972, AID agreed to supplement the salaries of two U.S. Bunda staff members for the Agriculture Engineering Dept. and for training staff.

During FY 1973, AID plans assistance for teaching staff and specialized in-service training for agriculture technicians as well as degree training for UBLS staff development.

FY 1973 Program: Funds for 12 contract teachers and 4 short term advisors (\$180,000), 10 participants (\$70,000), teaching materials (\$10,000), local costs (\$20,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
Through 6/30/71	1,048	336	712	U.S. Technicians Participants	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	TransCentury Corporation
Estimated FY 72	785	675			Commodities Other Costs	-	340	340	20	160	
Estimated through 6/30/72	1,833	1,011	822	40		-	40	70	-	70	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	5	-	5	10	-	10		
				-	400	400	20	-	20		
Proposed FY 73	280	1,387	3,500	Total Obligations	45	740	785	120	160	280	

PROJECT TITLE Curriculum and Educational Materials Development	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 690-11-650-009	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 94 FY 72 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972 FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland train staff and establish procedures to introduce a development oriented curriculum into the primary school system. The project will make maximum use of improved education technologies and will emphasize the use of inexpensive materials available in the local environment.

The cooperating governments are committed to the improvement of technical skills and agricultural productivity through the improvement of their curricula and instructional methods as a means of making education more relevant to current African needs. Newer and more efficient ways of teaching pupils are being sought in order to accelerate their learning and reduce the costly wastage resulting from obsolete and irrelevant programs of instruction. With spiraling enrollments, more attention was given in the past to expansion of facilities than to the quality of education.

A series of studies has been undertaken to determine the feasibility and design of a regional activity to assist Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland in improving curricula instructional methods and materials. These studies were made in cooperation with the southern African countries who expressed an interest in participating in the regional cooperative effort. Agreement has been reached that an institutional framework should be established in each of the participating countries whereby local personnel could be organized and trained to carry out the tasks of curriculum reform with external assistance and guidance

on matters of procedure and operation. The general framework of the project design has been completed accordingly.

The central project objective will be the development in each participating country of a local capability to use modern educational technology to design a primary school curriculum which reflects national needs and objectives. More specifically, the outputs will be a revised primary education curriculum, appropriate educational materials, curriculum development centers in each country, evaluation instruments, courses and procedures for in-service teacher training, and improved pre-service teacher training and materials.

The project will start in FY 72 with short-term training in the U.S. for the key education personnel who will be instrumental to the success of the project. The \$160,000 of FY 1972 financing also covers the contract costs of the U.S. project coordinator and the local costs of providing houses for the three U.S. technicians (project coordinator and 2 curriculum specialists) who will be involved in the initial two-year phase of the project.

FY 1973 Program: The proposed funding of \$260,000 will finance the expansion of the contract to include the additional two U.S. advisors (\$200,000), training for four participants to prepare them for carrying on the program (\$30,000), equipment and demonstration supplies (\$15,000) and miscellaneous local costs (\$15,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 72	160	40		U.S. Technicians Participants . . .	Estimated FY 1972		Proposed FY 1973			
						Estimated through 6/30/72		160	40	120	Commodities . . .
Proposed FY 73	260	1,380	1,800	Total Obligations	60	100	160	-	260	260	To be selected

PROJECT TITLE Southern Africa Development Personnel and Training	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 690-11-720-030	PRIOR REFERENCE --	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY:1973
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY:1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the countries of Southern Africa to meet manpower and training requirements central to the success of their development efforts by providing selected advisory personnel and training.

Probably the most serious general impediment to the solution of both the long and short-run problems in southern Africa is the shortage of educated, trained, and experienced personnel. Since independence, the governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia have emphasized programs aimed at increasing the numbers of men and women educated at primary, secondary, and post-secondary levels, but it will take years for the full effect of their expanded educational systems to be felt. Consequently, the availability of qualified foreign specialists will continue to be crucial for economic development in the newly independent states of Southern Africa.

The governments are in need of substantial numbers of staff for the top echelons of the civil service to strengthen the general administration of government. At the same time they are also in need of additional specialized training opportunities for their people so that their efforts toward Africanization can be successfully implemented.

Particular emphasis will be given to providing assistance in critical areas of planning and implementation of projects in key development sectors, particularly agriculture, education and transportation. In negotiating

and implementing this project, AID will emphasize the provision of advisors and training in areas in which the U.S. has particular knowledge and expertise in order to complement rather than compete with other multi-lateral and bi-lateral resources and facilities available to the host government.

This project will provide a total of 192 man-years of advisory support covering some 32 positions in these four countries over a six year period under procedures whereby the host governments will provide basic salary support costs and AID will top off salary and cover other employee benefits required to attract capable experts in the U.S. market-place. Also included will be a strong training component to provide critical short and long term training in African or U.S. institutions for about forty participants as well as on-the-job training by the advisors to prepare local nationals to fill these jobs.

The Zambia Key Advisory Personnel project proposed in FY 1972 but which was not implemented (see p. 95, FY 72 P.D.B.) will be incorporated in this proposed project. **FY 1973 Program:** The first year requirements are estimated to be \$840,000 to fund the contract services of 16 advisors to be placed in the most urgently needed positions in these four countries, plus \$80,000 to provide college level training for eight participants and post graduate or specialized training for four persons.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS							
				Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/71										To be selected.	
Estimated FY 72											
Estimated through 6/30/72											
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 73	920	6,580	7,500	Total Obligations	-	-	-	80	840		920
				Cost Components							
				U.S. Technicians							
				Participants	-	-	-	80	-	80	
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	

AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM SUMMARY							
(In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Agricultural & Rural Development	Population & Health	Education & Manpower Training	Industry, Transportation & Urban Dev.	Non-Project Loans	Program Development & Support
1971							
Devel. Loans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tech. Assist.	11,547	1,791	521	6,365	1,075	---	2,311
Population	5,699	---	5,699	---	---	---	---
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	17,246	1,791	5,704	6,365	1,075	---	2,311
1972							
Devel. Loans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tech. Assist.	14,805	1,590	---	7,867	855	---	4,493
Population	2,134	---	2,134	---	---	---	---
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	16,939	1,590	2,134	7,867	855	---	4,493
1973							
Devel. Loans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tech. Assist.	17,875	1,650	---	7,075	3,300	---	5,850
Population	6,030	---	6,030	---	---	---	---
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	23,905	1,650	6,030	7,075	3,300	---	5,850

¹ Excludes population grant programs.

² Funded from development loan funds.

The Africa Regional program consists of projects directed to the solution of basic problems common to large parts of Africa, where a coordinated regional approach can be effective. The program also supports the efforts of African regional institutions to serve cooperating countries in important development sectors. A.I.D. continues to place emphasis on assisting African institutions which take the initiative in organizing regional research and developmental activities. Assistance is focused primarily on the fields of education, manpower development, agriculture, labor, and population. A number of the Africa Regional projects are of a pilot nature, attempting to devise and test new developmental strategies that may be adopted eventually in regional as well as country development programs.

In FY 1973, we propose a regional Technical Assistance program of \$17.8 million, including \$1.8 million for self-help activities, plus a population program of \$6 million.

A major portion of our regional assistance is to the education sector. Many African nations are increasingly shifting their emphasis in education from the academic system inherited from the colonial era to a system, both formal and non-formal, that is more directly oriented toward African development in agriculture, economics, the sciences, as well as job-oriented vocational training. The major component of A.I.D.'s assistance is the scholarship program at the undergraduate and graduate levels to train personnel for the public and private sectors. Especially at the undergraduate level, A.I.D.-sponsored training is increasingly performed at African universities. Mathematics and science training is being addressed by a curriculum development and teacher training program at the primary and secondary levels in several countries. A.I.D. finances seminars, conferences and studies to enable African and American educators to develop educational programs more relevant to African needs. An example is the job training programs of Opportunities Industrialization Centers, which will eventually be supported and directed by Africans.

Another aspect of non formal manpower training and institution building receiving important assistance in a number of African countries is labor development. Through the African American Labor Center, trade union and worker education, vocational training, and cooperative and community service activities are supported. This assistance promotes the development of free trade unions and responsible collective bargaining systems that support national economic and social development.

Agricultural projects are focused on research, oriented toward improving the quality and quantity of food for Africans. The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), located in Nigeria is introducing the advances of the Green Revolution to Africans through: research on cereals, root and tubercrops and grain legumes; training of African scientists; and assistance to national governments in apply-

AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAMS

ing the results of research. This Institute, as part of an international research network sponsored by private foundations and other governments as well as A.I.D., is developing the capability of providing broad application of world-wide research accomplishments within Africa. Another part of this network is the planned establishment of an international livestock institute to assist Africans modernize livestock production and control diseases. It will conduct research on the diseases inhibiting livestock development in Africa and on the production-limiting problems of nutrition, breeding, management, marketing, and related economic and social factors. The regional program also includes wheat research and citrus pest control projects in North Africa, as well as the final stages of an extensive effort to eradicate rinderpest throughout Africa.

Population is a critical issue in African development. High birth rates, declining death rates, limited, unevenly distributed resources, and the strains of modernization combine to produce an emerging population problem on the African continent despite vast, underpopulated land area. At this stage there is some sensitivity about population matters, but interest in the subject is growing.

The regional population program is concentrated on family health services which include child spacing, demographic

data collection, and manpower training. These activities stimulate awareness of population problems and strengthen institutions which will permit Africans themselves to develop, implement, and evaluate their own population policies and programs.

Increased support to African organizations involved in capital development is planned. The main focus of the regional program in this area is the Africa Development Bank. A.I.D. will continue to provide grant funds which finance feasibility and design studies for capital projects to be funded from the Banks, our resources, or the Africa Development Fund. This fund, a "soft loan window" for the AFDB, should become operational at the end of the first quarter of 1973. Additional feasibility studies are carried out directly by A.I.D. contractors under the Africa Regional program. These studies are for large capital development projects (which, in some cases, may be financed by A.I.D. development loans) and for technical assistance projects.

The Self-Help program supplements the resources of small, grass roots communities and institutions in 25 countries where there is a local initiative for developmental activities. The US input is small and is designed to encourage the mobilization of local resources, human and material, to the betterment of community life.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Unliquidated as of 12/31/71

COUNTRY: SOMALIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
649-H-002A	Chisimaio Port-Amend.	5/21/63	12/4/63	10	40	1	2-1/2	2,400	2,385	US \$		26
649-H-004	Development Bank Two-Step	6/13/67	9/18/67	5 10	20 40	4 1	4 2-1/2	2,000	60	US \$		1
649-H-005	Water Supply Project Two-Step	6/19/67	1/7/68	5 10	30 40	3-1/2 1	3-1/2 2-1/2	8,500	2,833	US \$		19

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Unliquidated as of 12/31/71

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation					
698-H-002	Development Bank	12/30/66	5/29/67	5	20	4	4	1,300	1,262	US \$		35
698-H-004	Two Roads-Phase II	5/29/67	9/8/67	10	40	1	21/2	3,600	3,217	US \$		70
698-H-005	North Road	6/28/68	7/20/68	10	40	2	21/2	13,000	12,453	US \$		437
698-H-005A	Tan Zam Highway Project	6/28/68	7/20/68	10	40	2	3	3,800	1,359	US \$		-
698-H-006	TransCameroon Railroad	7/12/68	5/24/69	10	40	2	21/2	10,000	7,729	US \$		145
698-H-006A	Cameroon Railroad	2/12/70	6/30/70	10	40	2	3	2,000	-	US \$		-
698-H-007	Tan Zam Highway	6/30/69	1/7/70	10	40	2	3	7,500	3,738	US \$		64
698-H-007A	Tan Zam Highway	6/26/70	8/28/70	10	40	2	3	2,600	294	US \$		1
698-H-008	Coffee Diversification Fund	5/28/70		10	40	2	3	2,500	-	US \$		-
698-H-009	Shashe Project	7/10/70	6/30/71	10	40	2	3	6,500	-	US \$		-
698-H-010	Financing Cost of Equip.	2/19/71	9/29/71	10	40	2	3	2,200	-	US \$		-
698-H-011	Financing Cost of Comm.	2/5/71	5/12/71	10	40	2	3	6,000	-	US \$		-
698-H-012	Road Construction	5/7/71		10	40	2	3	3,800	-	US \$		-
698-H-013	Bohicon-Parakom Microwave Link Two-Step	8/18/71	11/13/71	5 10	20 40	2 2	3 3	1,900	-	US \$		-

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1971			Estimated FY 1972			Proposed Program FY 1973	Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72			
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT												
Soil and Crop Management - IITA	* 698-11-190-349	70	79	1,595	1,492	103	1,005	1,008	100	750	4,500	7,850
Mediterranean Fruit Fly	698-11-190-171	69	73	188	104	84	140	90	134	40	-	368
North Africa Wheat Improvement	698-11-130-173	68	73	503	371	132	170	225	77	160	-	833
Rinderpest Eradication	698-11-130-617	62	74	4,213	3,059	1,154	275	700	729	200	551	5,239
International Livestock Development Institute	* 698-11-130-370	73	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	12,700	13,200
EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING												
Expanded In-Service Training (OIC)	698-11-610-153	68	75	517	331	186	507	420	273	325	181	1,530
African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD)	* 698-11-660-062	63	78	5,478	4,248	1,230	1,201	1,127	1,304	1,190	3,860	11,729
African Higher Education Program (INTERAF)	* 698-11-660-210	67	78	3,634	2,254	1,380	1,655	1,380	1,655	1,570	5,441	12,300
Educational Advisory Services (OLC)	698-11-660-211	67	74	349	209	140	290	245	185	245	246	1,130
African Scholarship Program of American Universities (ASPAU)	698-11-660-603	61	75	17,031	16,184	847	440	709	578	160	559	18,190
Education and Training Activities (AAI)	* 698-11-680-186	68	78	3,947	3,195	752	866	888	730	465	1,515	6,793
African Mathematics Program	698-11-690-356	70	74	577	180	397	383	397	383	405	375	1,740
African Primary Science Program	698-11-690-357	71	75	320	-	320	372	365	327	326	456	1,474
Operational Personnel for Africa	698-11-699-364	63	75	620	518	102	203	206	99	189	287	1,299
Public Safety Training	698-11-710-355	71	75	107	84	23	200	150	73	200	400	907
African Labor Development	* 698-11-490-363	65	76	6,512	5,320	1,192	1,750	1,642	1,300	2,000	5,818	16,080
INDUSTRY, TRANSPORTATION AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT												
Feasibility Studies - Capital Projects	* 698-12-250-372	71	Cont.	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1,000	Cont.	Cont.
Assistance to Intermediate Credit Institutions	698-11-920-367	72	75	-	-	-	10	10	-	100	400	510
Export and Tourism Development	698-11-950-368	72	74	-	-	-	223	130	93	200	200	623
African Development Bank	* 698-11-920-127	68	Cont.	961	172	789	622	285	1,126	2,000	Cont.	Cont.

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
A.I.D. employed	22	45	48
Participating agency	1	1	-
Contractor technicians	91	123	135
Total	114	169	183

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1971	Estimate FY 1972	Proposed FY 1973
Non-contract	33	69	72
Contract	1,408	1,367	1,234
Total	1,441	1,436	1,306

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY

TABLE Va

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1971			Estimated FY 1972			Proposed Program FY 1973	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/71	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/72				
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
Regional Program Support	698-11-999-099	63	Cont.	3,116	3,044	72	557	563	66	525	Cont.	Cont.	
West African Regional Capital Development Office	698-11-999-365	72	Cont.	-	-	-	950	950	-	1,050	Cont.	Cont.	
East Africa Regional Capital Development Office	698-11-999-366	72	Cont.	-	-	-	490	490	-	600	Cont.	Cont.	
Feasibility Studies - Technical Assistance	698-11-995-191	71	Cont.	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1,000	Cont.	Cont.	
Economic Development Research Organizations	698-11-995-378	72	Cont.	-	-	-	601	60	541	480	Cont.	Cont.	
Self-Help Program	Various	65	Cont.	7,867	6,432	1,435	1,500	1,400	1,535	1,800	Cont.	Cont.	
Regional Organizations Development	698-11-995-154	65	Cont.	865	626	239	61	240	60	70	Cont.	Cont.	
Economic Commission for Africa	698-11-995-340	69	Cont.	505	473	32	174	156	50	325	Cont.	Cont.	
SUB-TOTAL T.A.							14,645	13,836	11,418	17,875			
POPULATION													
University Teaching of Population Dynamics	* 698-11-570-360	71	77	1,034	-	1,034	-	102	932	919	1,648	3,601	
Regional Population Support	698-11-580-166	68	Cont.	495	392	103	460	428	135	500	Cont.	Cont.	
Regional Population Planning-Population Council	* 698-11-580-346	69	75	900	241	659	-	514	145	2,000	1,600	4,500	
Maternal and Child Health Extension	* 698-11-580-358	71	77	1,414	-	1,414	1,337	467	2,284	851	3,208	6,810	
Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning Training and Research Center Development	698-11-580-373	71	74	2,231	-	2,231	-	500	1,731	796	808	3,835	
Special Population Activities	698-11-580-500	71	75	97	10	87	200	160	127	250	632	1,179	
Population - Marketing Research	698-11-570-374	72	73	-	-	-	137	25	112	130	-	267	
Family Planning Courses at Health Training Institutes	* 698-11-580-359	73	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	584	2,416	3,000	
							Total (including population)	16,779	16,032	16,884	23,905		

*Detailed project narrative-See Table VI.

1/ Prior to obligation, funds are assigned to the Mission or programs in which the activities actually take place.

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Soil and Crop Management - IITA	SECTOR Agriculture and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-190-349	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 14, FY 72 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop improved soil and crop management practices for sustained economic production of soils in the humid and semi-humid tropics, to encourage contact between scientists and African officials so that the research is related to the problems of African cultivators, to train African research and production specialists, and to promote dissemination of research findings and conclusions to African farmers.

The primary goal of this long-range project is to arrive at the best solutions to the problem of how to achieve the production potential of tropical soils. This will be accomplished through research into the complex but interrelated problems of soil and crop management. The research will test crops; measure responses to fertilizers, lime, manures, compost, etc.; study soil reaction to use of water and prevention of erosion; identify pests and diseases and their control; and assess the economic effects of the research results. The results of the coordinated, interdisciplinary program will be to develop soil and crop management practices and cropping systems for the major soil areas in the humid and semi-humid tropics.

Research and training in these aspects of African agriculture will take place at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) at Ibadan, Nigeria. IITA was established in 1967 by the Ford and Rockefeller foundations with the cooperation of the Government of Nigeria. Canada became one of the principal donors in

CY 1971. IITA is comparable to similar research centers in Mexico, the Philippines and Columbia. This institute will coordinate its work with these agriculture research institutes, particularly with its work on corn and rice, and in the broad fields of soil and crop management.

Progress to Date: IITA's activities have concentrated on development activities including work on building construction, acquisition of equipment, improvement of land, recruitment of professional staff and initiation of research activities. At present there are 34 approved professional positions of which approximately 26 are filled. Substantial progress was made during the year in development of an improved corn variety adapted to West Africa conditions. Build-up of germ plasm banks continues for rice, selected legumes and root and tuber crops. Research continues in soil and crop management and plant selection and improvement. Training courses and seminars for more than 100 African technicians and officials associated with agricultural research have been given.

To evaluate the research carried out by IITA particularly in soil and crop management IITA has established an outside panel of agricultural scientists, including Africans to carry out an annual technical review of its work. A.I.D. will participate in these reviews. Additional financial support for the Institute has been provided by the U.K. and Netherlands and W. Germany have pledged support for CY 1972.

FY 1973 Program: A.I.D. will finance one-quarter of the Institute's operating budget (\$750,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/71	1,595	1,492	103							
Estimated FY 72	1,005	1,008	-							
Estimated through 6/30/72	2,600	2,500	100							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 73	750	4,500	7,850							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Commodities	-	280	280	-	-	-
				Other Costs	-	725	725	-	750	750
				Total Obligations	-	1,005	1,005	-	750	750

PROJECT TITLE International Livestock Development Institute	SECTOR Agricultural and Rural Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-130-370	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 15, FY 72 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1982

Project Target and Course of Action: To establish an international livestock research network to mobilize resources for developing viable livestock industries in African countries. The potential exists for steadily expanding livestock production, as extensive areas are suitable for grazing purposes and large areas of arable land are available for producing necessary feeds.

Livestock production has a high priority in the development programs of many African countries, based upon the growing urban demand, the potential for earnings from exports, the urgent need for protein in African diets, and the need to improve the living standards of the many nomadic and semi-nomadic Africans who make their living from raising cattle.

Formidable problems impede increases in livestock production. Native breeds, while resistant to some diseases, are low producers of meat and dairy products. The potential for upgrading the productivity of these breeds is substantial. Historically, diseases such as trypanosomiasis, East Coast Fever, rinderpest, and pleuropneumonia have been major factors limiting African livestock production.

Both research and training are needed in feeding practices, the care of livestock, their disease resistance capabilities, the management of crop and grazing lands, development of efficient feed for accelerating growth rates and grazing crops with higher nutrition and drought resistance qualities.

Various international groups examining the agricultural

problems of developing countries have concluded that research on livestock development in tropical Africa should be given high priority in the international attack on agricultural problems which has already led to the creation of similar institutes in Philippines, Mexico, Colombia, and Nigeria. An International Livestock Development Institute is being considered for Africa to undertake a program of research on all aspects of tropical livestock development including disease. As part of the Institute an animal disease research laboratory will be established in East Africa to give particular attention to East Coast Fever and other haemoprotozoan diseases. It will work in close cooperation with existing East African organizations.

A.I.D. will be an equal partner with other international donors and United States private foundations in the new institute and will contribute to both capital and operating costs. The I.B.R.D. is serving as coordinator of this activity.

FY 1973 Program: A.I.D. will make an initial grant for both the disease laboratory (\$250,000) and the central institute (\$250,000). Part of the grant will be used for the procurement of farm and laboratory equipment. Only preliminary estimates of costs are available but it is anticipated that A.I.D.'s share of the Institute's capital costs, including its disease laboratory, will be \$3,250,000 and A.I.D.'s operating cost share over the 10 year life of the project will be approximately \$9,950,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated						
				Estimated FY 1972		Proposed FY 1973			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/71	-	-	-						
Estimated FY 72	-	-	-						
Estimated through 6/30/72	-	-	-						
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 73	500	12,700	13,200	-	-	-	-	500	500

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE African Graduate Fellowship Program	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-062	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 83 FY 71 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide graduate level training in American universities for selected African students in fields of study related to specific economic and social development activities, when such training is not available in Africa. The program is administered for A.I.D. by the African-American Institute.

This project is a cooperative program between A.I.D., African governments and the U.S. Council of Graduate schools. The American graduate schools provide tuition-free scholarships, the student's government pays international transportation costs, and A.I.D. provides subsistence for the students and costs other than tuition. Candidates are nominated by their government with a view to filling or upgrading particular scientific or technical positions in government or in the academic or private sectors. In addition, A.I.D. provides grants covering tuition and maintenance to carefully selected "special" students who do not meet the high academic standards (B+) required under the regular AFGRAD program but are otherwise admissible to graduate programs. Experience has shown that these "special" grantees have measured up academically and have usually been able to obtain full tuition waivers from the universities after their first year of training.

Progress to Date: From AFGRAD's inception in 1963 through June 30, 1971, 299 students from 33 countries received graduate degrees in the United States and returned home. There are 355 students being assisted by the program this academic year (1971-72), including 21

special-award students for which A.I.D. finances maintenance and tuition.

Two hundred fifty-three students will continue their studies into the 1972-73 academic year. Ninety new starts have been authorized, making a total of 343 students requiring assistance in the 1972-73 academic year. These include 25 new special-award students and 10 foreign student advisors from African universities. In FY 73 there will be 90 new starts.

FY 1973 Program: \$1,190,000 will be required to cover the costs of 233 continuing students and 90 new students for the academic year 1973-74 in such subjects as engineering, physical sciences, mathematics, statistics and agriculture.

The program's administrative and supervisory costs are provided for under project "AAI-Education and Training Activities - 698-11-680-186".

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated				
				Estimated FY 1972		Proposed FY 1973	
Through 6/30/71	5,478	4,248	1,230				African-American Institute
Estimated FY 72	1,201	1,127		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/72	6,679	5,375	1,304	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 73	1,190	3,860	11,729	-	1,190	1,190	
				-	1,201	1,201	
				-	1,190	1,190	

PROJECT TITLE African Higher Education Program - Scholarships (INTERAF)	SECTOR Education and Training	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-210	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 85 FY 72 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide undergraduate and graduate level training for Africans at African universities outside their home countries through the Association of African Universities (AAU).

African colleges and universities have been expanding their capability to assume a larger role in training Africans at the undergraduate level. Because of this increased capacity of African universities, training under this program has progressively been substituted for that provided in the U.S. under the ASPAU Program, 698-11-660-603. This project seeks to encourage the maximum use of the existing facilities, minimize the costly duplication of facilities by African universities, and reduce the need for African governments to send students overseas.

Scholarship assistance is provided in development-related fields of study for African students who are unable to obtain the particular training desired in their home country. The scholarships cover tuition, subsistence, and a portion of the costs of travel and books.

In FY 1972 AAU assumed major responsibility for the administration of the program. Participation of other donors in the financing of the project is being actively sought by the AAU.

The Canadians have just agreed to provide \$1 million to support scholarships over a five year period. To date, the U.K. has increased its grant from approximately

\$26,000 to \$52,000; Germany is considering a grant to fund 10 postgraduate scholarships at a yearly rate of \$50,000 and an additional sum to support an undetermined number of undergraduate scholarships at \$2,000 per student. The Association of Arab Universities is considering scholarships for 200 students over a five year period.

Progress to Date: Since the inception of the program in FY 1967, 690 students have been placed at over 30 African universities. Sixty-five students will complete their studies and graduate at the end of the 1971-72 academic year. Selection and placement of 100 new entrants for the 1972-73 academic year are well underway. During the academic year 1972-73 there will be an estimated 725 African students participating in the program. Approximately 140 will graduate in June 1973. The AAU Secretariat assumed full responsibility for the administration of the program in FY 1972 replacing the African-American Institute which had previously assisted in the administration.

FY 1973 Program: To cover the scholarship costs during 1973-74 of approximately 655 students (\$1,411,000) and other costs (\$159,000) for the operation of the secretariat.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/71	3,634	2,254	1,380	Cost Components						
Estimated FY 72	1,655	1,380		U.S. Technicians						
Estimated through 6/30/72	5,289	3,634	1,655	Participants						
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities						
				Other Costs						
Proposed FY 73	1,570	5,441	12,300	Total Obligations						
				-	1655	1655	-	1570	1570	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE African-American Institute - Education and Training Activities	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-680-186	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 84 FY 72 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: This project provides the most efficient way of handling administrative and supervisory services, overhead expenses, and other costs applicable to two or more A.I.D. contracts with the African-American Institute (AAI).

Progress to Date: These costs were formerly charged to the individual project contracts. A basic agreement with AAI details the general education and training activities to be undertaken and finances the administrative and support funds for the services shared among the following projects: Project 698-11-660-603 - African Scholarship Program of American Universities (ASPAU); Project 698-11-660-062 - African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD); Project 698-11-690-635-Refugee Education and Training Program; and after FY 72 to a negligible extent Project 698-11-660-210 - African Higher Education Program-Scholarships (INTERAF).

For several years, the African-American Institute has administered a number of projects in education and training fields for A.I.D. The contracts for these projects had each provided for the personnel and other administrative costs involved in the implementation of the project. As the services of many of the contractor's staff and administrative expenses were divided among two or more of the projects, their costs had to be prorated to the above project contracts. The present arrangement minimizes duplication, actually reduces the cost to A.I.D., and enables the contractor to organize his office more efficiently.

After FY 1972 it is estimated that because of the reduction of activities under ASPAU, and the transfer of responsibilities to the Association of African Universities for the INTERAF program and some reduction in the size of the AFGRAD program, the level of A.I.D. support to the AAI will decline.

FY 1973 Program: \$465,000 will finance the project for one year covering the costs of 19 education/program specialists (\$325,000) and related support expenses (\$140,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated							
				Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			African-American Institute
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/71	3,947	3,195	752							
Estimated FY 72	866	888	-							
Estimated through 6/30/72	4,813	4,083	730							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 73	465	1,515	6,793							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians	-	640	640	-	345	345
				Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs	-	226	226	-	120	120
				Total Obligations	-	866	866	-	465	465

PROJECT TITLE African Labor Development	SECTOR Education and Manpower Training	FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-490-363	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 87, FY 1972 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop and strengthen free and democratic trade unions in Africa and to increase worker participation in and contribution to development. To this end, funds are provided to the program of the African American Labor Center (AALC), a private non-profit organization supported by American labor organizations. This program provides assistance to African labor organizations and concentrates on worker education and training, worker housing, community service activities, cooperatives and leadership training programs.

Activities of the AALC include: training labor leaders and providing information to the labor movement on subjects such as labor legislation, collective bargaining, and trade union administration in Lagos; conducting a motor drivers and maintenance school, also in Lagos; assisting in the development of a cadre of middle and senior level trade union leaders to conduct and administer trade union activities in Kinshasa; upgrading employed semi-skilled workers in plumbing, carpentry and auto mechanics and body work in Addis Ababa and Asmara; training in lithography to complement other vocational training in the printing trades currently being provided by the Kenya Polytechnic Institute in Nairobi; conducting seminars for union leaders and short term apprentice training programs to strengthen African unions in selected industrial or occupational categories under a regional union-to-union program; helping the Confederation of Ethiopia Labor Unions in developing an education extension program for its field organization and affiliated unions; provid-

ing training for West African workers at the Pan African Cooperative Training Center in Dahomey; establishing a Regional Tailoring Institute in Dakar; vocational training program in Swaziland; Botswana trade union education; Pan-African communication and information program in Zaire; labor center in Uganda; and an economic research and documentation center in Togo.

The AALC also administers a Labor Impact Activities Fund to which A.I.D. and the AFL/CIO both make annual contributions for small one-time grants of union-to-union assistance for medical and other social and community services and facilities.

AALC administration, supervision and evaluation of the above activities, the conduct of surveys and feasibility studies, and the provision of advice to A.I.D. on labor needs and potentialities in Africa are the responsibility of the home office in New York City and regional representatives in Africa with support from A.I.D. A grant agreement with AALC covering all A.I.D. financing for activities of the organization was consummated in FY 1971.

FY 1973 Program: AALC will provide 23 Labor Technical Specialists at nine locations in the field and at their home office (\$880,000); participant training (\$140,000); commodities for impact projects (\$260,000); and other costs to cover administrative support and operational costs for the home office and field activities (\$720,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	African American Labor Center
Through 6/30/71	6,512	5,320	1,192								
Estimated FY 72	1,750	1,642		U.S. Technicians	-	790	790	-	880	880	
Estimated through 6/30/72	8,262	6,962	1,300	Participants	-	130	130	-	140	140	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	250	250	-	260	260	
Proposed FY 73	2,000	5,818	16,080	Other Costs	-	580	580	-	720	720	
				Total Obligations	-	1,750	1,750	-	2,000	2,000	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Feasibility Studies - Capital Projects	SECTOR Industrial and Urban Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 698-12-250-372	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1972 C.P., P. 114	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: To fund: (1) economic/technical feasibility studies prerequisite to future Capital Assistance to be financed by A.I.D. and/or other donors, (2) engineering studies for proposed Development Loan projects, and (3) small capital construction projects.

Feasibility studies by U.S. consulting firms funded under this project will cover bilateral, regional and multi-donor efforts. They cover potential sector loans as well as capital projects given high priority by cooperating countries. Emphasis will be given to studies relating directly or indirectly to agriculture for the purpose of increasing food production and to infrastructure development in transport and communications.

Engineering design studies provide the recipient with the plans and specifications necessary to secure loans and enter into construction contracts. Capital grants are also made for the construction of small projects and equipment for which long-term lending is not suitable but which are essential for economic development.

Completed economic feasibility studies include: highways in central Congo and the northeast Congo transport network; Tanzanian highway maintenance; the Entente roads and Lake Chad Basin roads; Dahomey international bridge; road maintenance in Ethiopia; Malawi roads; slaughter house in Botswana; an engineering study of the Ahmadu Bello University Veterinary Medicine School in Nigeria.

Financing has also been made for construction of a telecommunications network between the Lake Chad Basin countries, and for telecommunications equipment connecting Accra and Lome.

FY 1973 Program: Studies are being considered in agricultural production, storage and distribution facilities; highway maintenance equipment and transportation facilities; telecommunications and power expansion; and tourism. Examples of other studies which are in the final stages of preparation and may require FY 1973 funds are Malanville Bridge/Port Study in Niger; the Central African Transportation Study in Cameroon. Preliminary engineering studies are being planned for the slaughter house in Botswana and for a multi-donor road construction and improvement project in Lesotho.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/71	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 72	-	-	-							
Estimated through 6/30/72	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	U.S. Technicians Participants	-	-	-	650	650	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	300	-	300
				Other Costs	-	-	-	50	-	50
Proposed FY 73	1,000	*	*	Total Obligations	-	-	-	350	650	1,000

1/ Prior to obligation; funds are assigned to the Missions or programs in which the activity actually takes place.

PROJECT TITLE African Development Bank	SECTOR Industrial and Urban Development	FUNDS TC
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-920-127	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 111, FY 1972 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the African Development Bank become a more effective institution supporting the economic and social development of its member African countries.

The African Development Bank (AFDB) was established in 1966 and is capitalized by member African countries. To date, 33 countries are members and have subscribed about \$107 million for lending purposes, of which about \$70 million has been paid in.

The AFDB is charged with (a) raising African and overseas capital for financing capital projects designed to increase the economic and social development of its members, financing bilateral and multicountry projects and assisting intra-African trade expansion, and (b) providing financial and technical assistance to members for the study, design and financing of development projects. In addition to member subscriptions, the AFDB actively seeks assistance from aid donors for a special fund to permit financing on concessional terms for non-revenue type projects, e.g. roads, hospitals, schools.

Progress to Date: As of December 31, 1971, 24 projects have been approved by the Board of Directors. Total AFDB commitments amount to \$40.4 million: \$34.9 million for 19 projects including agriculture, irrigation, water and sewer distribution systems, power, roads, telecommunications, and paper and textile manufacturing and \$5.5 million in equity participation and lines of credit have been extended to 4 member-sponsored development banks.

The AFDB has 136 employees from 32 African and non-

African countries. In addition, support is provided by a 13-man UNDP team and by 4 additional technicians provided by other donors.

A.I.D. funds have provided the services of two loan officers and the financing of feasibility surveys and project design studies. By June 30, 1972, the AFDB will have approved contracts with American firms totalling approximately \$1.5 million for the following surveys and designs/studies: Bukava-Kindu Road (Zaire); Ouangologougon-Mali Border Road (Ivory Coast); Dismone-Ndongane and Ziguinchor-Cap Skirring Road (Senegal); and the Fort Lamy Storm and Sanitary Sewer Master Plan (Chad); Liberia-Sierra Leone Road and Bridge; Accra-Abidjan Highway; Kwango-Wamba Bridges (Zaire); and the Contonou Bridge Dam.

FY 1973 Program: The proposed program of \$2.0 million for the AFDB for FY 1973 recognizes the growing capability of the Bank to undertake studies and capital development projects on behalf of its member states and regional groupings. A.I.D. funding will finance the second stage of several of the above mentioned studies, as well as new studies and project designs, such as the FDA N'Gourma-Naimey Road Design; Roads in Swaziland; Water Supply System in Kigali, Rwanda; and several other projects presently in the discussion stage.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/71	961	172	789								
Estimated FY 72	622	285									
Estimated through 6/30/72	1,583	457	1,126	U.S. Technicians	35	567	602	40	1,935	1,975	
				Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	20	-	20	25	-	25	
Proposed FY 73	2,000	*	*	Total Obligations	55	567	622	65	1,935	2,000	

PROJECT TITLE University Teaching of Population Dynamics	SECTOR Population and Health	FUNDS Population	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-570-360	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 66 FY 1972 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist selected African universities to introduce interdisciplinary instruction and research in population into their regular curriculum and research programs. This will meet the need of those concerned with development problems - economists, sociologists, political scientists, statisticians, public health experts, public administrators - for knowledge of population dynamics.

There is a need in Africa for professionals in various fields who can recognize the inter-relationships between population trends and other aspects of long range social and economic development. Preparing Africans to meet this need requires inclusion of population dynamics as a part of university study.

This project is intended to promote an interdisciplinary approach and reduce the academic insularity prevailing in African universities by assisting selected universities to establish population centers to sponsor research in various aspects of population, assist in the introduction of population subjects into existing courses and encourage interdepartmental study in cooperation with the regular schools and departments of the university. The focus will be on broadening the competence of those specializing in other fields rather than producing population specialists.

The University of Ghana was selected to be the first African university to be helped to establish a population center.

During FY 1972, the University of North Carolina has

assisted the University of Ghana in selecting library materials; has participated in an Africa-wide population conference with other university officials at Accra; and has been negotiating a letter of agreement with the UG.

In FY 1973 the University of North Carolina will work with other African universities to develop university population centers suited to the local situations. This will require the full-time services of one faculty member, for each university, working primarily in Africa, and the short-term services of other members of the faculty. The plans of operation will specify in detail the means by which the teaching of population/family planning-related subjects can be placed on an interdisciplinary basis for four selected African universities over the first 2 or 3 years. Each university will also offer educational and research opportunities to neighboring countries.

FY 1973 Program: Two full-time U.S. field representatives, 15 short-term consultants and project directors at two universities for two years (\$309,000); training of 16 participants in the U.S. (\$130,000); project support commodities (\$36,000); and other costs (\$444,000), which include overhead, administrative costs at UNC, and local costs of the African population center at the University of Ghana and at least one other African University.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/71	1034	-	1034							University of North Carolina - Carolina Population Center
Estimated FY 72	-	102								
Estimated through 6/30/72	1034	102	932							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 73	919	1648	3601							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	309	
				Participants	-	-	-	-	130	130
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	36	36
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	444	444
				Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	919	919

PROJECT TITLE Regional Population Planning- Population Council	SECTOR POPULATION AND HEALTH	FUNDS POPULATION
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-580-346	PRIOR REFERENCE p.63, FY 72 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969 FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the methods of collecting and analyzing demographic data and provide other population-related assistance to African Governments or institutions as requested.

African leaders have become increasingly aware that population considerations are an integral part of their economic and social development programs but are hampered in their efforts to initiate population programs by the lack of demographic and statistical information needed to assess the magnitude of the problem.

The initial grant to the Population Council permitted it to expand its activities in Africa and has emphasized the collection and analysis of data needed to assess population growth and its effects on country needs. Activities deal primarily with studies designed to collect and analyze such data as: vital events registration; determinants of fertility; and attitudes toward family planning. These studies are carried out through sub-grants assistance to African university centers, private organizations, and African governments.

Training of Africans at African and U.S. institutions is provided with primary emphasis on training in African institutions where the Council provides staff.

Sub-grants have been made to Makerere University College, Uganda; Haile Sellassie University, Ethiopia; Cornell University, New York (for Niger); University of Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania; and the Federal Office of

Statistics, Lagos, Nigeria. Sub-grants to the Central Statistics Office, Sierra Leone; and Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria, are to be completed prior to the end of FY 73. During FY 72, sub-grants were approved to the University of Ife, Nigeria, for a study of rural migration; the University of Nairobi, Kenya, for post graduate population degree studies; attendance at international conferences by personnel from Nigeria and Ghana; participant training in demographic data processing by a Sierra Leonian; operational support of a demonstration family planning clinic at Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria; support for a fellowship in demographic studies for a Burundian; and two years of operational support for a Demographic Research and Training Unit at the University of Ife, Nigeria.

FY 73 Program: Population Council has identified 22 projects for A.I.D. funding over the next 4 years. A grant of \$2,000,000 is proposed for initiation of these activities over the two years beginning in FY 73.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/71	900	241	659							
Estimated FY 72	-	514								
Estimated through 6/30/72	900	755	145							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 73	2000	1600	4500	Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	2000	2000

Population Council

PROJECT TITLE Maternal and Child Health Extension	SECTOR Population and Health	FUNDS Population
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-580-358	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 64 FY 72 AFR P.D.B.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the quality of life of Africans by providing limited maternal and child health (MCH) and family planning services.

This project will assist Africans in realizing their desire for healthy mothers and children through provision of basic maternal and child health services, including family planning assistance, to people in areas where such services do not now exist. Health officials in 7 countries were visited in FY 1971 and they were unanimous in their approval of inclusion of child spacing guidance in MCH services.

The project is intended to train district and regional supervisory staffs in community development, teaching and health. These supervisors will in turn train local rural health workers and village volunteers to provide pregnant women and new mothers with guidance in child care, nutrition, home hygiene, disease control and child spacing. These workers will be supplied with and trained to use a variety of simple medicines and will be taught to identify women for whom a pregnancy would be a medical risk and to provide them with contraceptive advice and services.

In FY 1972, the University of California, Santa Cruz (UCSC), began implementation of pilot activities which were developed cooperatively with the governments of The Gambia, Dahomey and Lesotho. The contractor has provided a field team composed of a public health physician, an administrator and 6 public health technicians.

Each team of 2 PH technicians will work with the co-operating governments to (1) establish a focal point in

the Ministry of Health to supervise and direct the project, (2) develop or improve MCH/Child Spacing Services in major training health centers, (3) train counterpart trainers and supervisors, (4) assist in development of MCH/Child Spacing refresher training and supervision of health workers and village volunteers, and (5) analyze and evaluate project progress and problems within the region. With modifications based on an evaluation of initial pilot operations and results, it is expected that each pilot activity will be substantially enlarged and that other countries will begin similar programs.

The American ORT Federation (ORT) has been selected as a second contractor for implementing this project in Niger and one or two other African francophone countries. It is anticipated that the ORT teams will be in the field in FY 1973.

FY 1973 FUNDING: Requirements are based on plans to provide an additional year of funding to UCSC for Phase II funding in Gambia, Dahomey and Lesotho as follows: 8 field technicians, 3 staff positions in the U.S., plus consultants as required (\$417,000); training for 12 participants (\$51,000); medicines and supplies (\$200,000); other support costs (\$183,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated						
Through 6/30/71	1,414	-	1,414						
Estimated FY 72	1,337	467	-						
Estimated through 6/30/72	2,751	467	2,284						
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 73	851	3,208	6,810						
				OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Cost Components									
U.S. Technicians				-	933	933	-	417	417
Participants				-	32	32	-	51	51
Commodities				-	188	188	-	200	200
Other Costs				-	184	184	-	183	183
Total Obligations				-	1,337	1,337	-	851	851
				1. University of California Santa Cruz, Calif.					
				2. American ORT Federation, N.Y.					

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Family Planning Courses at Health Training Institutions	SECTOR Population and Health	FUNDS Population
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-580-359	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 65, FY 1972 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To increase the family planning content of curricula at African health training institutions.

Most of the approximately 300 health training institutions in Africa today are poorly equipped to provide the training in family planning which is essential to make it an integral aspect of better maternal and child health services. Some of their deans and/or directors are not convinced that this subject matter needs to be included in the curricula. There is also a lack of sufficient staff with adequate professional background and materials for teaching the biology and biochemistry of human reproduction and the techniques applicable to fertility control.

There has been a continuing series of seminars in cooperation with the African Medical School Association for deans and directors of health training institutions and governmental officials to discuss these problems. It is anticipated that these discussions will convince some of these educators of the desirability of building family planning into the curricula of the various health training institutions and point up the measures required to accomplish this.

It is impossible to predict how fast African medical schools and other health training institutions will accept this proposed approach, but as medical schools and schools for lower level personnel decide to include family planning subjects in their curriculum, assistance will be provided to help them do so. A.I.D. will finance training abroad for faculty members, both for short

courses to learn the technology of family planning and for longer periods of professional training. Additional equipment needed for these training institutions will also be provided, including teaching aids such as books and periodicals in both French and English and audio-visual equipment.

Contract services will be utilized to implement this project, with continuing consultation with the African Medical School Association and other appropriate regional organizations. Some health training institutions have already expressed an interest and a continuing survey is being conducted by the University of North Carolina to plan programs with several of these. The interim target is to strengthen the family planning element of the curricula of 25 institutions over the next five years. By the end of 1975 it is anticipated that family planning will have been integrated in the curricula of a substantial number of African health training schools. The project will be reassessed at the end of the second year when it should be possible to make a more accurate forecast of the future rate of acceptance.

FY 1973 funds will be required to initiate the program expected to start in about three countries in FY 1973 and to expand it to other countries: one contract field representative, 20 short-term consultants and home-campus costs (\$350,000); ten participants (\$34,000); teaching materials (\$55,000) and other costs (\$145,000) to defray local contract and project operation costs. Funds will cover project for approximately 24 months.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1972			Proposed FY 1973			
Through 6/30/71	-	-	-		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	University of North Carolina
Estimated FY 72	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	350	350	
Estimated through 6/30/72	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	34	34	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	55	55	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	145	145	
Proposed FY 73	584	2416	3000	Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	584	584	